HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Thursday, October 3, 1991*

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. DERRICK].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 3, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable BUTLER DERRICK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Madison T. Shockley II, Pastor, The Congregational Church of Christian Fellowship, Los Angeles, CA, offered the following prayer:

O God, in this awesome moment this august assembly pauses for reflection. We reflect upon the reality that our actions and deliberations stand under the judgment not only of those we represent from our peculiar domains, but they stand under the judgment of a God, a Creator, a Supreme Being whose sovereignty recognizes no borders. We reflect upon the responsibility we have to the one who is most intimately related to every human being, every animal, every flower, yes every living thing. And inasmuch as the decisions made today impact the creation that You have made, its quality of life, and the quality of the relationships between and among the various dimensions of Your creation we stand together in the firm desire to please You and in awesome fear of offending You.

Because we know that You are a God of justice, a God of wisdom, a God of love, a God of peace, a God that created every human being with the dignity and power of a free will joined with a sense of responsibility and creativity, we call upon You with one voice to impart to us some measure of Your divine character that all we say and do may bring glory to You. 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.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 282, nays 115, answered "present" 1, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 289]

YEAS—282

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Archer
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Barnard
Bateman
Bennett
Bevill
Bilbray
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clement
Clinger
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Darden
Davis
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Dorgan (ND)
Downey
Dreier
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Ewing
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Gradison
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Hertel
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hutto
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lent
Levin (MI)
Levine (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Manton
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCurdy
McDermott
McGrath
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Morrison
Murtha
Myers
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Richardson
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schulze
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Solarz
Spence
Spratt
Stallings
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron

NAYS—115

Allard
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett
Barton
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bunning
Burton
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Chandler
Clay
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
DeLay
Dickinson
Doolittle
Dornan (CA)
Duncan
Edwards (OK)
Fawell
Fields
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gingrich
Goodling
Goss
Grandy
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hobson
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Machtley
Marlenee
Martin
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McEwen
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Michel
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Murphy
Nussle
Oxley
Paxon
Ramstad
Regula
Rhodes
Ridge
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schroeder
Sensenbrenner
Shays
Sikorski
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Stearns
Stump
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Upton
Walsh
Weber
Weldon
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Broomfield

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

NOT VOTING—34

Beilenson	Lehman (FL)	Slattery
Berman	Lloyd	Slaughter (NY)
Carper	Lowery (CA)	Slaughter (VA)
de la Garza	Markey	Staggers
Dymally	Martinez	Stark
Ford (TN)	McCloskey	Sundquist
Frost	Mrazek	Vucanovich
Holloway	Nagle	Walker
Hopkins	Pease	Waters
Hoyer	Pelosi	Wilson
Hunter	Rostenkowski	
Kaptur	Sanders	

□ 1025

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

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TORRES 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2387. An act to authorize appropriations for certain programs for the conservation of striped bass, and for other purposes, and

H.R. 3259. An act to authorize appropriations for drug abuse education and prevention programs relating to youth gangs and to runaway and homeless youth; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2519. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2519) "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 9, 20, 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 40, 58, 67, 70, 72, 77, 79, 95, 107, 111, 112, 119, 121, 122, 133, 146, 150, 151, 156, 162, 164, 168, 172, 174, and 175, to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that theSenate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 with an amendment.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 5. An act to grant employees family and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances, and for other purposes, and

S.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States and the Soviet Union should lead an effort to promptly repeal United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX).

The message also announced that, pursuant to section 276, of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. AKAKA, as a member of the Senate delegation to the Fall Interparliamentary Union Meeting, to be held in Santiago, Chile, October 7–12, 1991.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 101–557, the Chair, on behalf of the majority leader and in consultation with the Republican leader, appoints Mr. PRYOR and Mr. MACK to the Task Force on Aging Research.

REV. MADISON THEODORE SHOCKLEY II

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to welcome Rev. Madison Theodore Shockley II as our guest chaplain. Rev. Shockley is the distinguished pastor of the Church of Christian Fellowship in Los Angeles where he has served over the last 3 years.

He is a native of Los Angeles and was raised in a neighborhood not far from the church he now pastors. He attended Harvard University and received his bachelor of arts at the University of Missouri in St. Louis, a master of divinity at Union Seminary in New York City and he is completing his doctorate in religion at Claremont Graduate School in Southern California.

For 10 years, Reverend Shockley pastored several A.M.E. churches across the country, including Bethel A.M.E. Church in Wellston, MO; Jordan Chapel A.M.E. Church in Denver, CO; and Walker Chapel A.M.E. Church in Seattle, WA.

Reverend Shockley is not only an inspirational minister, spiritual advisor and compassionate leader of Christian Fellowship Church, but he is also an advocate in his community for social justice. In an effort to assist the homeless and those in need, he organized a food distribution program serving 100 families each week at Brookins Community A.M.E. Church. He has been a crusader for reforms in the Los Angeles police department and the county sheriff's department as a result of cases of police brutality and misconduct and has fought to find affordable homes and shelter for the homeless. He has organized grassroots forums on the U.S. role in the gulf war and reducing the arsenal of nuclear weapons throughout the world and has fought for dismantling apartheid in South Africa.

Reverend Shockley has taken on other leadership roles in the Los Angeles community. He is on the board of directors of the Interfaith Center to Reverse the Arms Race, the advisory board of Love Is Feeding Everyone [LIFE], and is the chair of the Los Angeles chapter of the NAACP's Religious Affairs Committee.

In an effort to expand his community outreach, he was the guest host of a religious education program entitled "Everything You Wanted to Know About Religion But Were Afraid To Ask," and a consultant to "Amen," the television program about a black church.

Reverend Shockley, his wife, Gayle, and their four children, Somalia, Shani, Madison, and Marcus, are positive role models in their church as well as community.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Reverend Shockley could be here this morning to serve as guest chaplain and deliver our opening prayer. I have the highest respect for Reverend Shockley, not only as a dedicated member of the clergy, but also as a gifted scholar, teacher, and friend. Join me in extending best wishes to Reverend Shockley and his family.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 2, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the unofficial results received from the Honorable Richard Mahoney, Secretary of State, State of Arizona, stating that, according to the unofficial returns of the Special Election held on September 24, 1991, the Honorable Ed Pastor was elected to the Office of Representative in Congress, from the Second Congressional District, State of Arizona.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,
DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

PHOENIX, AZ,
September 25, 1991.

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Capitol Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: As requested by your office, the "unofficial" vote totals from the Congressional District 2 Special General Election held yesterday in Arizona to replace Representative Morris Udall are attached. These totals include all ballots cast in the election.

A certified copy of the official vote will be sent to you when the canvass has been completed. If we can be of any further help, please call us at (602) 542-8683.

Sincerely,

RICHARD MAHONEY,
Secretary of State.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE ED PASTOR OF ARIZONA AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. ED PASTOR, be permitted to take the oath of office today. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest, and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will the Member-elect from the State of Arizona [Mr. PASTOR] and the members of the Arizona delegation come forward to the well of the House?

Mr. PASTOR appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are a Member of the House.

WELCOME TO THE HONORABLE ED PASTOR

(Mr. STUMP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, as dean of the Arizona delegation, it is my pleasure to yield to a gentleman who has been a long-time friend of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. PASTOR], who was born in Arizona, by the way, and I would defer to him for the introduction of our new Member, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. PASTOR].

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES].

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored today, as a native-born Arizonan, to introduce to this Chamber the Honorable ED PASTOR, the U.S. Representative from the Second District of Arizona.

ED PASTOR is the first Hispanic-American to represent the State of Arizona and has pledged to carry out the rich and noble work of his predecessor, our revered colleague, Morris Udall, who embodies integrity, ability, and knowledge of the needs of the people of the Second District. Indeed, ED PASTOR will follow in that tradition.

He is no stranger to the body politic, having started out his career as a staff assistant to Governor Castro.

He was elected to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in 1976.

He was reelected in 1980, 1984, and 1988. He resigned in May of this year to seek the Second District seat.

He has spent the better part of 15 years responding to the needs of his constituents. No doubt that he will respond with the same devotion and attention to his new congressional district. He will be helped by the discipline of his legal training, earning a juris doctorate in 1974 and earlier a bachelor of arts degree in chemistry from Arizona State University, the same university which in 1984 honored him as a distinguished alumnus of the college of law.

Mr. Speaker, I share the same birthplace as ED PASTOR: Miami, a small copper mining town in Arizona, a town that provided work for poor miners in the depths of the Depression and thru the War years. My father and his father worked that mine—truly they were the salt of the Earth. His mother, Margarita, and his copper-miner father, Enrique, raised their children searching for the American dream. Today it has been fulfilled as their son joins this House.

Mr. Speaker, I present the Honorable ED PASTOR.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. PASTOR].

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. It is the rule of the House that we welcome all guests and ask them not to, during the course of debate, express any act of approval or disapproval. But the many friends and constituents of the gentleman-elect may be permitted to have expressed their very strong approval of his swearing in.

It gives me great pleasure to recognize the newly elected Member of the State of Arizona delegation, the Honorable ED PASTOR.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE FOR HONOR TO SERVE IN HOUSE

(Mr. PASTOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank you.

Mr. Speaker, members of the Arizona delegation, and Members of the House of Representatives, I am truly honored to stand before you today as a Member of this House.

I share that honor with my friends. I share that honor with my family, and in particular my wife Verma, my two daughters Laura and Yvonne. I thank all of them for their support and hard work in the past few months.

I also want to thank the leadership, my colleague, VIC FAZIO, and all the other Members who have helped me to reach this point.

My greatest debt of gratitude goes to the people of the Second District in Arizona, the people of Tucson, Nogales, Yuma, Ajo, and Phoenix, who have allowed me in this small way to make history.

I am grateful for the opportunity to serve them, and honored to continue in the great tradition of my predecessor, Mo Udall.

THEY WILL BE WEARING SOFT SHOES

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, press accounts indicate that when the President visited a school recently, the children were told to wear soft shoes, not to make noise.

If that is going to be the approach to education, think what can be done about unemployment. Think what the White House media masters can do when the President vetoes the unemployment bill. Why, they can have him go to the unemployment lines. Think what they can do there. The President can stand in front of the unemployed, those growing lines, and tell them about how the S&L bailout should be off budget, but not their 13 weeks of additional benefits. He will crack the crowd up with a line about needing to preserve the basic fabric of nations abroad, but not willing to help working families keep body and soul together during hard times.

He will simply bring the lines of unemployed to their feet about telling them what they need is a growth package, one that gives capital-gains benefits to the rich while denying unemployment benefits to middle-income persons.

But you know, there is some good news for the White House, too. Since they spend long hours pounding the pavement looking for work, most of those people in those lines will be wearing soft shoes.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL BREAST CANCER MONTH

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, in these times of increased knowledge and

funding for AIDS, the public awareness of the dangers of high cholesterol, and the widespread campaign against the evils of drug and alcohol abuse, I would like to call your attention to a lesser known and lesser funded killer. This silent murderer slayed over 44,000 Americans in 1990 alone. This killer is breast cancer.

In recognition of October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, I would like to take this opportunity to call for the adequate funding of breast cancer research. Two of my next door neighbors have died from the disease, and two other friends have been diagnosed with breast cancer. In the past year, I lost my Gaston County campaign chairman to the illness. Statistics, however, have proven that with early detection and proper treatment, a 5-year survival rate of nearly 100 percent can be attained. This is an extremely vital statistic because 1 out of every 9 women will develop breast cancer at some time in her life. I have been touched by the effects of the disease, and I am sure that many of you have been as well.

By educating the public about the importance of and means for early detection, by encouraging women of all economic groups to request these procedures, we can fight breast cancer and win.

□ 1040

DO SOMETHING FOR AMERICA: EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR JOBLESS AMERICANS

(Mr. BUSTAMANTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, three times this Chamber has voted positively to help the 8½ million Americans out of work, and it looks like the President will ignore our efforts to extend unemployment benefits to the long-term unemployed.

The President has done many good things overseas. He is working for peace in the Middle East and on ways to stabilize the economic chaos in Russia. To foreign lands and emerging new democracies he is urging America to offer an outstretched hand, but the jobless here at home are forced to depend on handouts.

According to today's Washington Post, we are airlifting MRE's to 200,000 troops in Angolia, but to over 8 million Americans Mr. Bush will not extend unemployment insurance. Somehow I find the logic flawed.

The administration claims that there is no recession, but the economy is losing 9,400 jobs a month. That is no sign of an economic turnaround. If the administration cannot deliver on its promise of job growth, then let us allow the unemployed some modest means to ride out these tough times.

Let's for once take some action to take care of our own. The Unemployment Insurance Reform Act we approved 2 days ago does that, and I urge the President to do the right thing by America and for millions of jobless Americans by affixing his signature to the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL TAMPERING WITH FOREIGN POLICY

(Mr. BLILEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, there was a time when politics stopped at the water's edge. There was a reason for that, rooted in the Constitution. The President had responsibility for foreign policy, and the Congress in general cooperated once the issues had been discussed. But the revelations that some members of this body have been interfering in the legitimate conduct of this Nation's foreign policy require us to get to the bottom of this problem.

This apparent tampering with foreign policy has to be investigated. There is too much at stake to allow the records which apparently are known to exist within the Intelligence Committee to lie in some vault. I call on the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the White House to make these records available for congressional attention.

If House rules or Federal law has been broken, then we need to know that—the Congress must keep faith with the American people on this. This is not just a historical curiosity, Mr. Speaker. This is a constitutional crisis. Already several prominent members of this body have been mentioned in connection with this situation in the press. Let us skip all that and go directly to the record.

CYNICAL MANIPULATION OF INSIDER TRADING REGULATIONS

(Mr. McCURDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, The short-sighted greed of the eighties is alive and well in Detroit in 1991. Eight weeks ago, the chairman of General Motors put up for sale 24 percent of his common stock holdings in his own company and brought home more than $1 million. Other top executives followed suit. On the next day a fellow officer made statements about the company's expected profits that caused a sharp drop in the price of that same stock.

Do you know the reason given for this massive sale of stock? These executives did not receive their customary stock bonuses because of poor company performance last year.

Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to question the legality of this trade. What I question, and what I am appalled by, is the damage this kind of behavior does to American capitalism. It is just this kind of cynical manipulation of insider trading regulations that tells outside investors—ordinary men and women—they cannot get a fair shake when they invest in the economic engine of our Nation.

More importantly, this trade, during a lingering recession, says that the leaders of American industry are obsessed with their own personal balance sheets. They have little commitment to the companies which provide their perks and seven-figure salaries. They run these companies into the ground knowing they will get out with a million dollar stock sale. In the meantime, down on Main Street, America, plants are shut down, wage earners are laid off, and dreams of homeownership and going to college are broken.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, we have a crisis in the U.S. House of Representatives. First it was the House bank and stories about Members in this body bouncing checks. Now it is $300,000 owed by Members to the House dining room.

Today's newspaper is filled with stories from one coast to the other of names, of speculation.

Last weekend we went home and we got ridiculed. We heard jokes about bouncing checks. I fear the thought of going home this weekend when we are going to hear anger about Congress' free lunch program.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the time has come to thoroughly examine the conduct of this House. The time has come to be open and honest with the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to release the names of those involved and those who are ruining the reputation of this institution.

TAIWAN, A FRIEND OF AMERICA

(Mr. SARPALIUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take issue with those calling for a national plebiscite for the Republic of China on Taiwan. The people of Taiwan have the democratic mechanisms at their disposal to express what their political future should be. I do not believe they need the U.S. Congress or the administration to treat them like some territory.

For over four decades now, the Republic of China on Taiwan has been building and improving their democracy. It seems to me that this body and the administration should be more interested in the plebiscite of the mainland of China. Taiwan seems to me to be one of the few trading partners the United States has today that is making a good-faith effort to buy American products on those goods and services that they import. The people of Taiwan are our friends and it is time that we started treating them like friends, rather than like some possession of a colonial empire.

THE BIG EMBARRASSMENT OF CONGRESS

(Mr. KLUG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, if I listen quietly I can hear the snickers all around the Capitol, and the whispers of "I told you so big mouth." One of the freshman who called for full disclosure has now revealed that he has bounced checks too.

OK with me. My cards are on the table. Now let us see everyone else's hand. As A. Whitney Brown used to say on Saturday Night Live, let us keep our eye on the big picture.

First this House continues to act as if its routine business affairs are classified information. That is wrong. If the Freedom of Information Act applied to Congress, these records would have been public for years, and this scandal would have ended a decade ago.

And remember the central issue since the 7 freshman started this campaign were the 24 major violators who repeatedly, and knowingly bounced checks in the tens of thousands of dollars.

Now we are going to see reporters mailing out surveys again to find out who has eaten thousands of dollars of free lunches at the House dining room. Now Congress is trying to shush up those names too.

If that information was public I know those outstanding bills, some dating back to 1985, would have been paid long, long ago.

This has never been a fight to embarrass individual Members. It has been about the institution's attempts to hide everything, and that is the big embarrassment for us all.

ADMINISTRATION SPENDING $25 MILLION TO BREED MICE CUTS THE CHEESE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the administration is spending $25 million to construct facilities for the purpose of breeding specialized strains of mice for biomedical research; $25 million, Mr. Speaker, even though the cities will give us all the rodents we need.

Let me ask you something, Mr. Speaker. Will these mice have their own condo? Will they have waterbeds? How about a jacuzzi?

Do you not think, Mr. Speaker, it would be cheaper to send these rodents to Niagara Falls for a couple weeks?

Is it any wonder there are 9 million unemployed Americans, no health insurance for 37 million Americans, and our Nation is almost bankrupt?

This is ridiculous, $25 million. I think this cuts the cheese.

□ 1050

CONGRESS SHOULD BAN SPECIAL-INTEREST SOFT MONEY FROM FEDERAL ELECTIONS

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, soft money is one of the most difficult and misunderstood aspects of the campaign finance debate. It is essentially money that is raised outside of the Federal election limits and used to benefit candidates for Federal office. This should not be allowed to happen, and there is a logical solution on which we should be able to build bipartisan support.

The solution is quite simple. When any partisan political activity, such as voter registration or get-out-the-vote drives, affects a Federal election, every penny of the funds that pay for that activity should be raised under the Federal election law. There should be no loopholes or exceptions as there are in current law. Corporations and unions should be bound by the same limits that apply to direct contributions to candidates.

I invite my colleagues to join in banning special interest soft money, once and for all, from Federal elections.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD INVESTIGATE ABUSES IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM

(Mr. APPLEGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, one of the Administration's great shames is now they are taking care of their senior citizens. I am talking about those who built this country and paid their share, and also talking about many who are veterans.

They are being conned and they are being scammed by greedy and so-called honest business people, being bilked out of billions of dollars of money.

Mr. Speaker, these senior citizens are being abused with inferior service and equipment through Medicare. Medicare, that which they, when they get in their senior years, are going to depend upon. And the Government is not investigating it.

What we need in this country is a national health policy, but with public and independent watchdog authority. Our seniors and taxpayers deserve a lot better. They should be able to depend upon their Government, not fear it.

I say we hunt down those violators who violate the trust of this country and send every damned last one of them to prison.

CONSTITUTIONAL "CHECK AND BALANCES" DOES NOT MEAN CASHING BAD CHECKS ON OVERDRAFT BALANCES

(Mr. HANCOCK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the Congress is facing so many issues, it is a tragedy and a disgrace that the irresponsible conduct of some Members has served as an unfortunate distraction.

Those Members who abused their check cashing privileges at the House bank have forced me to waste my time reassuring the people of southwest Missouri that I am not a part of that crowd.

Frankly, I resent being forced to defend my integrity because of the financial irresponsibility of others.

Now some Members blame the news media and say this issue has been blown out of proportion.

It is a scandal for Members of Congress to abuse their office in this way. No wonder some Members are so irresponsible with tax dollars when they cannot even manage their personal finances.

Let the blame rest where it belongs—with those Members who have disgraced themselves and our institution.

As a student of our Constitution, I thought I knew about constitutional checks and balances. I had no idea that meant cashing bad checks and keeping overdraft balances. This scandal is a discredit to the Congress.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COUNTRY MUSIC ASSOCIATION AWARDS

(Mr. CLEMENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter)

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, last night, in Nashville, TN, the stars came out and shined brightly.

In the Opry House and on national television, the 25th Annual Country Music Association Awards were presented to the top country artists the industry has to offer.

From Garth Brooks, winner of four awards, including Entertainer of the

Year, to the Kentucky Headhunters, the Judds, Travis Tritt and the Songwriting team of Boudleaux and Felice Bryant, the list of talented artists, musicians, writers and producers featured last night goes on and on.

I can only say that the list of winners and nominees is indicative of the promise ahead for country music and the rich tradition from which they came.

Last night's Country Music Association Awards showcased both artist and the musical form itself and clearly demonstrated why country music is so popular here at home and around the world. New and old blended together, perhaps represented no better than by the duet performed by Clint Black and Roy Rogers.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to represent the heart of country music here in the Congress. But it is on behalf of fans everywhere that I offer my heartfelt congratulations to all of last night's award winners.

I also want to thank the Country Music Association itself, and its selfless and untiring executive director, Jo Walker-Meador, for producing an exciting and entertaining show. I also want to compliment the show's hostess, Reba McEntire.

Last, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the President and First Lady for coming to Nashville last night to join in the celebration. By their mere presence they honored country music, both artist and fan alike.

[List of award winners follows:]

NASHVILLE, TENN. (AP) Winners of 1991 Country Music Association Awards:

Entertainer of the Year: Garth Brooks.

Male Vocalist of the Year: Vince Gill.

Female Vocalist of the Year: Tanya Tucker.

Album of the Year: "No Fences," Garth Brooks.

Single of the Year: "Friends in Low Places," Garth Brooks.

Vocal Duo of the Year: the Judds.

Vocal Group of the Year: Kentucky Head-Hunters.

Country Music Hall of Fame: Boundleaux and Felice Bryant.

Music Video of the Year: "The Thunder Rolls," Garth Brooks and director Bud Schaetzle.

Horizon Award: Travis Tritt.

Song of the Year (award to songwriter): "When I Call Your Name," Tim DuBois and Vince Gill.

Vocal Event of the Year: Mark O'Connor & the New Nashville Cats (featuring Steve Wariner, Ricky Skaggs and Vince Gill).

Musician of the Year: Mark O'Connor.

Irving Waugh Award of Excellence: Jo Walker-Meador, Executive Director, Country Music Association.

DEMOCRAT "TEN-YEAR PLAN" IS DOOMED TO FAILURE

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, years ago, before I was a Member of this august body, I remember Congress being referred to jokingly as "Disneyland East," a world of make-believe and fantasy. It appears we are about to reinforce that reputation.

Some of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have dreamed up the idea of a "10-year budget plan." That sounds great, except it falls into the realm of fantasy when we cannot even stick to a budget plan we established just 1 year ago.

The same budget-busters who gave us record deficits now want to chart a budgetary course which would lead us limping into the next century.

I would say to my colleagues that, based on the track record of the present majority in this House, the so-called "10-year plan" is doomed to failure. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that Congress must buckle down and do the hard work of crafting a frugal, workable budget on an annual basis. Unless we do that, and the Democratic leadership has to date shown no willingness to do so, we can forget about a "10-year plan."

Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have leaped at every opportunity to burst our current budget. Let us not give them the opportunity to bring their free-spending ways into the 21st century.

SOLID WASTE METALS REDUCTION ACT

(Mr. WOLPE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Mr. ECKART, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. GREEN in introducing the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act. This bill would eliminate from packaging materials four toxic heavy metals: lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium. Our bill is similar to legislation developed by CONEG, the Coalition of Northeastern Governors and has already been enacted into law in 10 States.

These four heavy metals pose a grave threat to public health and safety and are among the chief offenders in incinerator ash contamination and landfill leachate poisoning. With packaging materials comprising nearly 30 percent of all our municipal solid waste, elimination of these toxins in all packaging materials will be a major step in the reduction of the toxicity of our waste streams.

The Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act would prohibit the intentional addition of these toxic metals after 2 years of enactment, with exemptions for packages that require these metals for the protection and safe handling or function of the package's contents.

Our bill enjoys the support of industry, State governments and environmentalists. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Solid Waste Metals Reduction Act.

SMALL-BUSINESS JOBS AND TAX BENEFITS ACT

(Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would extend several tax credits to our small businesses.

My legislation, the Small-Business Jobs and Tax Benefits Act of 1991, would extend for 1 year the Research and Development tax credit, the targeted jobs tax credit, the employer provided education benefits, the tax-exemption of small issue bonds and the health insurance deduction for the self-employed.

These tax benefits are set to expire on December 31, 1991. Last year they were part of 11 tax credits that were extended through the budget package.

The extension of these tax benefits are essential to the growth of small businesses across the country. Their expiration would deal a severe blow to the small business community during these tough economic times. I urge my colleagues to work toward the adoption of this bill.

□ 1100

ISRAEL'S SOCIALIST PAST MUST BE DISMANTLED

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, a Washington Post article this morning points out that Histradut, the powerful Israeli labor federation, owns 25 percent of all Israel's enterprises. For Israel to enjoy a vibrant economic future, this remnant of Israel's socialist economic past must be dismantled. It is a 900-pound gorilla that hovers over the Israeli economy, stultifying initiative, impeding progress, and, too often, run by incompetent political appointees.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the former countries of the Warsaw Pact, the Republics of the Soviet Union, and even the Government of Communist China are pursuing economic reform and liberalizing their economies to the forces of the free market, it is tragic that Israel continues to cling to this outmoded and disproven socialist economic model.

The Israeli people agree that economic reform is necessary. I know that many Israeli businessmen and the brilliant new head of Israel's Central Bank, Michael Bruno, believe Israel needs true economic reform. And it needs it now.

Year after year, I have met with and told Messrs. Shamir and Peres—until

I'm blue in the face—that they should pursue economic reform vigorously. Regrettably, despite their avowed interest in pursuing economic reform, the pace of reform has been pitiful. Now, once again, I urge them to see the same light Mr. Gorbachev has seen, and free the Israeli economy by taking Histradut apart, and privatizing its elements—piece by piece.

I say this as a friend, a devoted friend, of Israel. Friends of Israel desperately want her to set her economic house in order. With energetic economic reform, Israel can ease the burden on Israeli taxpayers, better provide housing for Soviet immigrants, and create new jobs for all her citizens. Israel can be happier and healthier if her leaders make the tough economic and political decisions now.

Israel's friends do her a disservice by not telling her the truth: until she embarks on real, meaningful economic reform, this cloud over her economic integrity will remain. By forgoing, or infinitely delaying, economic reform, Israel provides her enemies with a weapon to use in denying her such aid as the loan guarantees, which are so essential to meeting the desperate needs of Israel's newest citizens.

Histradut must be dismantled and the fresh breezes of free market forces encouraged to invigorate the Israeli economy.

WHY THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT MAY BE VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, this week the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education is considering reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Included in this legislation is a proposal which would create a direct Student Loan Lending Program by the Federal Government. Currently, banks and private guaranty agencies run this program. The Federal Government tried this in the 1970's, but it was an abject failure. The Federal Government cannot do this job as efficiently as the private sector. History proves that.

Direct lending will increase costs for three reasons: first, the Government will assume 100 percent liability for all of the defaults; second, the Department of Education is not equipped to run this large-scale program; and third, direct lending will require the Government to borrow at least $10 billion per year, with likely increases to $20 billion by the end of the decade, and this will add to the Federal deficit.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, if this legislation is passed, the Secretary of Education is prepared to ask the President to veto this bill.

THE BREAST CANCER SCREENING SAFETY ACT

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, this month is October, and October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month. The goal of making the month of October Breast Cancer Awareness Month is to raise the consciousness of all people to the very difficult and tragic circumstances of breast cancer.

We know all the sorry statistics. One out of every nine women can expect to contract breast cancer in her lifetime. Annually, yearly, it takes 45,000 women away from their families and their loved ones.

This month, Mr. Speaker, is, therefore, an appropriate time to announce my cosponsorship of a bill that was just recently introduced by our colleagues, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] and the gentlewoman from Tennessee [Mrs. LLOYD]. It is called the Breast Cancer Screening Safety Act, which establishes accuracy and safety standards for mammography. Mammography is one means of early detection, and early detection can save as many as 10 percent of the women who are detected with breast cancer.

So, Mr. Speaker, in this month of October I urge my colleagues to support the bill introduced by the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] and the gentlewoman from Tennessee [Mrs. LLOYD].

MANAGUA SURPRISE

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this body needs to know what Members have been playing Secretary of State by conducting their own foreign policy with the Sandinista Communist government of Nicaragua in years past. We need the agencies which were keeping tabs on the Sandinistas to provide the most complete information on the contacts between Members and their staff and the Nicaraguan Sandinistas. We need to air this issue and determine who was involved and to what extent. The American people deserve to know what the Congress has been up to.

Apparently, within the intelligence community the existence of these records has been more or less common knowledge. It is time the records were put on the table for the rest of us to read and to learn who was in touch with whom and to what purpose. There are rules which must be served, standards of conduct, and the very strict controls of classified information in the Select Committee on Intelligence. If either or both of these rules were broken, then this should be determined and appropriate action taken.

I call for complete disclosure on the Managua connection.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO PREVENT MARINE MAMMAL DIE-OFFS

(Mr. CARPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, during a 14-month period, from July 1987 through September of 1988, over 800 bottle-nosed dolphins washed up on the Atlantic shores of our country. Thousands of others died at sea, were washed off to sea or were consumed by sharks. Three years later we still do not know conclusively what killed them.

Mr. Speaker, a study conducted in the aftermath of that dolphin die-off, along with hearings held by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, revealed that our Nation lacks and still lacks an adequate system either for keeping track of the health of marine mammals or for responding to massive strandings. We have no adequate means for properly collecting, preserving, archiving, and analyzing tissues obtained from stranded marine mammals. In the meantime, the pollution of our coastal waters continues unabated in the years since the last dolphin die-off, setting the stage for another tragedy in the future similar to that which we witnessed 4 years ago.

Today the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and I are introducing legislation designed to reduce the likelihood that hundreds of dolphins or other marine mammals will once again wash up on our Nation's shores, and I would invite my colleagues to join us in sponsoring that legislation.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM REMAINS UNRESOLVED

(Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, as we head toward the close of the 1st session of the 102d Congress, many issues remain unresolved. At the beginning of the year the Speaker appointed an eight-Member task force on campaign finance reform. I was chosen as one of those Members, and now, many months later, no solution exists.

Mr. Speaker, we have held hearings in various areas of the country and in Wasington, yet we still cannot seem to find the mystery bill so often alluded to by the majority. Let us state for the record what the public has told us loud and clear:

Campaigns for Congress cost too much and are dominated by special in-

terest groups. The public does not want its money used to pay for campaigns. No public financing. Stop all leadership PACs. Have an open debate on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, here is a serious issue that the public demands action on. Apparently the open process of trying to produce a bill is a charade, for none exists. Some of us have produced our own individual bills in hopes of giving the process a jump start, but still no action.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, we do not end up with a mystery bill being brought out of the old fashioned smoke-filled room and drop in as a substitute to some pending bill at the last moment. That would be a mockery in the eyes of every American voter.

FEDERAL SPENDING MUST BE CONTROLLED

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that last year's budget agreement was a farce. Many of us thought that last year, but unfortunately for the American people, not enough.

Fiscal year 1991 closed on September 30 with a deficit $60 billion higher than last year's. According to the Tax Foundation, taxpayers were stuck with $164 billion in new taxes as a result of last fall's agreement.

I think many of the ills our economy has been experiencing can be traced back to that tax increse.

Our deficit isn't growing because Americans are taxed too little—it's growing because Congress spends too much.

Between fiscal year 1981 and fiscal year 1991, revenues to the Federal Government have grown 78.3 percent. But spending levels have doubled, rising 22 percent faster than revenues.

How can this happen?

Last year's foolish budget agreement demonstrates that new taxes just fuel unnecessary spending.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that if the democratically controlled Congress is serious about deficit reduction then it must do something about unnecessary Federal spending. We need a constitutional amendment to balance the budget now more than ever.

□ 1110

THE EMPLOYEE LEAVE AND JOB BENEFITS ACT OF 1991

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, last year the House approved family and medical leave legislation which excluded employees in small businesses and provided a single defined benefit—unpaid leave.

I felt then, as I do now, that the one size fits all approach of this legislation simply does not account for individual needs and family emergencies. In response, I have introduced the Employee Benefits and Job Security Act. My bill is similar in approach to the American Family Protection Act introduced by Representative STENHOLM, and applies to all businesses, regardless of size. However, it differs in that it provides greater flexibility for employers and employees in defining the terms of employment benefit packages—effectively creating a cafeteria plan. It encourages employers to make available benefits by granting employers an additional 50 percent tax deduction for the cost of providing benefits during leave. These benefits could include health care, educational benefits, child care, additional vacation time, or pension benefits.

I urge my colleagues to give this bill serious consideration as an alternative to mandated leave. Twelve weeks is not enough, and if the idea is a good one let's make it available for all employers.

THE SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ENHANCEMENT ACT MEANS JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

(Mr. IRELAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Small Business Economic Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1991. This bill establishes a 5-year demonstration program providing direct loans to very small businesses, or micro enterprises.

It is intended to help the poorest of the poor in this country—those on welfare or other forms of Government assistance—achieve financial independence.

We in Congress have done little to unleash the entrepreneurial instinct that could transform an economically dependent member of our society into a productive, economically independent one. My bill would do just that.

By passing the Small Business Economic Opportunity Enhancement Act, we can provide so much more than a handout to our Nation's chronically unemployed. We can provide them with a decent income and a job they can be proud of.

And so, I would urge my colleagues to remember as this bill moves through the legislative process: It is easy to say that you are all for small business and jobs for our Nation's unemployed, but it is how you vote that really counts.

LEADERSHIP PAC's SHOULD BE ELIMINATED

(Mr. CLINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, we all hope that, as promised, we are to take up campaign finance reform before the end of this session. As that debate approaches, I think it is time to start suggesting different approaches to reform.

For example, public financing of campaigns was discussed at length when this House debated campaign finance reform in the 101st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is the wrong way to go. On the contrary, I feel strongly that a congressional candidate's funds should come not from the U.S. Treasury, but from the people who live and work in the candidate's district.

There are other abuses that should be addressed in this debate. One inside-the-beltway source of financing that must be eliminated is leadership PAC's. They might as well be called slush funds. Members on both sides of the aisle have them and candidates of both parties have enjoyed their fruits, but the American people rightfully take a dim view of slick Washington money muscling in on what should be local contest. The reputation of this institution is suffering at the hands of these things.

The idea that candidates should look to their home area for financial support is hardly a radical idea. Mr. Speaker, it makes good sense. It merits a place in our debate and a positive vote.

FULL DISCLOSURE ON HOUSE BANK NEEDED NOW

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, we need full disclosure of those Members who have abused the check cashing privileges of the House bank. The issue is not, in my judgment, an occasional overdraft, as some of the media reports have suggested.

The issues are, one, why didn't the House Bank follow the Speaker's instructions given over a year ago? Why did they not follow the written procedures, the notice of which was called for in 1988? Procedures were written down and then they were not followed. Why were they not followed?

Why were Members allowed to repeatedly abuse the system without bank officials objecting? Lastly, and most importantly, who engaged in check kiting and what is gong to be done about it? That is an offense which would be punishable as a criminal offense in most jurisdictions.

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious blot upon the reputation of the House. We need full disclosure now.

HOUSE SHOULD GET ON TRAIN OF DECENCY AND DISCLOSE BANK ABUSERS

(Mr. SANTORUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, 8 days ago I came here to the floor with other Members of the House and asked the Speaker to release the names, the dates, and the instances of checks that were overdrafts on House accounts. The Speaker at that time said that it was for the integrity of the institution that we should not disclose these figures and we should not disclose these names.

What has happened since? What has happened is that, slowly but surely, these names are leaking out. Slowly but surely the institution is being dragged through the mud, clutching and screaming, saying, "No, no, we won't go."

It is going. The train is passing this institution, and we should stand here and say, let's get on the train of decency, let's get on the train of what is right in principle to the American people, and disclose those names. Let us clean up this mess that is here, and that is going to continue to be here, until, Mr. Speaker, you release the information.

ROOM AT THE INN FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

(Mr. ESPY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, last week at the exact time that we were voting on the extension of the unemployment benefits, unfortunately I was being visited by officials from a major food processing plant in my district. They were telling me at that exact time that they were about to close this major plant in my district. That meant that 202 additional families in our Second Congressional District were about to feel the sting of this continuing recession. That meant that there was no question over whether this Congress should reach out to the unemployed, and there is no question but that the President should not veto this bill.

Mr. Speaker, we hear talk about the long-cold recession in the Soviet Union and how we should help out there. What about the long-cold recession still plaguing families all over our Nation?

There is room at the inn for the unemployed. We have about an $8 billion balance in our Unemployment Trust Fund, and we need to put that to work as more and more of our families remain out of work.

FULL DISCLOSURE OF BANK OF CORRUPT CONGRESSIONAL INCUMBENTS NECESSARY

(Mr. RIGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, those of us who will be heading home at the conclusion of today's legislative business to our districts to meet with our constituents are bound to hear, given the amount of publicity over recent days, continuing snickers about BCCI. And, no, I am not referring to the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which has left in its collapse a wake of greed and sleaze which the Banking Committee is now investigating, but rather the so-called House Bank of Bounced Congressional Checks, Incorporated, or, worse yet, the Bank of Corrupt Congressional Incumbents.

I personally as a new Member to this body take great exception to that type of cynicism, because it indicates a lack of faith and trust on the part of voters and the American public in this body, and leads to apathy and low voter turnout and citizen participation in government.

Mr. Speaker, only immediate and full disclosure of the list of names identified in the GAO audit and a complete investigation into the various allegations swirling around this scandal will allow this body to restore its credibility with the American people as a self-policing institution, and put an end to this cynical chorus which eats at the integrity of this institution.

□ 1120

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. DORNAN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have here two letters, one to Secretary of State, our great traveling Secretary, Mr. Baker, and one to the President of the United States about a tragedy that is about to happen in Hong Kong. With all of the collapse, the dissolution, the dissolving of the witch of communism in front of our face, how could the great British people force back Vietnamese to one of the four remaining horrible Communist totalitarian powers, Vietnam.

I just want to read two paragraphs from this letter and ask all of my colleagues to sign it.

As we see it, the problem is not Vietnamese refugees, but a Vietnamese government that is one of the most oppressive in the world. And we reject the argument that most of the boat people are simply economic migrants. As one writer put it, "The term economic migrant, with its odor of money grubbing opportunism, is desperately seeking that same freedom." Indeed, in totalitarian societies such as Vietnam, blanket persecution is the norm, which makes us question how it is that only one in ten boat people in Hong Kong is granted formal refugee status.

Please stop this tragedy, Mr. Baker and our good President. I ask my colleagues to join me in signing these two letters.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a copy of the letter from which I just quoted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 3, 1991.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, the undersigned Members of Congress, are writing to express our outrage at recent reports that Vietnam and Hong Kong have agreed to forcibly repatriate Vietnamese boat people. We urge the administration to oppose this immoral and inhumane policy.

The negotiations between the British and Vietnamese have occurred well outside the framework of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA), the multilateral agreement that, though not perfect, has dealt effectively with the problem of Vietnamese refugees. If Hong Kong is free to pursue its forced repatriation policy, other countries in the region may be tempted to do likewise, putting the entire CPA at risk. And it bothers us that the British, who have been staunch defenders of human rights around the globe, have in this case so cavalierly disregarded the gross human rights violations in Vietnam.

As we see it, the problem is not Vietnamese refugees, but a Vietnamese government that is one of the most oppressive in the world. And we reject the argument that most of the boat people are simply economic migrants. As one writer put it, "the term 'economic migrants,' with its odor of money-grubbing opportunism, is a deliberate slander invented by free people to keep out others desperately seeking that same freedom." Indeed, in totalitarian societies such as Vietnam, blanket persecution is the norm, which makes us question how it is that only one in ten boat people in Hong Kong is granted formal refugee status.

At a time when communism is collapsing the world over, it is a pity that free people would turn their backs on those fleeing oppression. We therefore urge you to convey to the British and Hong Kong governments the administration's strong opposition to the forced repatriation of Vietnamese boat people or any other policy that threatens the viability of the CPA.

We thank you for your consideration.

Best regards,

ROBERT K. DORNAN.

PASS THE GRAMM-GINGRICH ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I listened to several Members from the Democratic side talk about unemployment and give particular individual descriptions of people who are unemployed in

this country and talk generally about that tragedy.

Let me just say to my Democrat friends, jobs are created by capital. That means money invested into plants, into operations in which people are hired and are able to pay for their college educations for their children, for food, for housing, and for all the things that are the quality of life in America.

Unless we pass the Gramm-Gingrich economic growth package that frees up capital and also does things like doing away with the earnings penalty for senior citizens so they can work also and includes investment tax credits, unless we do that, we are not going to be creating jobs.

It is wrong for the Democratic side of the aisle to be bleeding the patient on a daily basis by refusing to pass Gramm-Gingrich and then continue to bemoan the fact that the patient is getting weaker and weaker.

Let us pass Gramm-Gingrich. Let us create jobs.

UNITED STATES AND ALLIES MUST DO MORE IN HAITI

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the opportunity to meet privately with Haiti's exiled President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. His message was one of hope and determination. It called upon the United States and other nations to use all possible economic and political measures to restore Haiti's democracy.

The Bush administration, after a tentative first few hours, now appears ready to take up President Aristide's challenge, and so do our allies in this hemisphere. The OAS is posed to impose tough political and economic sanctions against the renegades who occupy Haiti's presidential palace.

But our work and the work of our allies will not be finished until the coup is repelled. The forces of fear in Haiti must not and will not be allowed to reestablish their grip. The day of the dictator is over in Haiti as in the rest of the world.

The OAS has, in recent months, adopted bold new policies to protect elected governments. If the OAS puts these policies into practice, it can bring Haiti's tyrants to their knees.

It will send a message to other countries in this hemisphere, including Uruguay and El Salvador, that the community of nations will not stand idly by while self-annointed saviours try to wipe out freedom with the barrel of a gun.

HELPING SMALL COMPANIES GROW

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, there are 20 million small businesses in the United States which employ 50 percent of the work force—and contribute 38 percent of the GNP. They are a vital force for job creation in this country—perhaps as high as 80 percent.

I thought of this in the course of my personal investigation of a small company, Kenrich Petrochemicals with the Department of Defense. It became apparent that the DOD and the defense industry, although made up of many mom and pop operations is preoccupied with the big defense companies. DOD constantly is looking out for their welfare and with the stroke of a pen will come to a big company's defense. But what about the small companies with the potential of growth to be the Du Ponts and IBM's of the future? What happens to them? They are ignored or regarded as insignificant.

To me it raises the question: Will the little American companies become big with the help of the Japanese and contribute to Japanese industrial and defense might? Or will they become big because DOD is astute enough to recognize the potential? It makes you wonder where and how the yen is flowing.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1790

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a cosponsor of H.R. 1790.

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

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN "BUG" ROACH

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, about 1 minute ago I learned a very close friend was killed in a Navy airplane. Of the Navy pilots that spend over 20 years in the service, 25 percent are killed.

John "Bug" Roach was one of the most memorable characters you ever want to know. He served in Vietnam. He served his country well.

Yesterday, while flying a training flight for the Adversary Squadron, John's engine in his A-4 Skyhawk came apart. He rode it down to about 3,000 feet, attempted to eject, and the parachute streamed and John was killed in the water.

I would like to say for the RECORD that John served his country well and was a friend of America.

REINSTATEMENT OF POWER OF INDIAN TRIBES TO EXERCISE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER INDIANS

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1773) to extend for a period of 31 days the legislative reinstatement of the power of Indian tribes to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Indians, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] to explain the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, S. 1773 is a temporary measure to fill a jurisdictional void which currently exists on Indian reservations.

In 1990, the Supreme Court held that tribes do not have criminal misdemeanor jurisdiction over nonmember Indians. Chaos resulted because no court had jurisdiction over nonmember Indians. Congress responded last year by affirming tribal misdemeanor jurisdiction over all Indians for a period of 1 year. That 1 year ended on September 30.

It is my belief that permanent legislation affirming tribal misdemeanor jurisdiction over all Indians is essential. In May the House passed H.R. 972 which provides for permanent tribal jurisdiction. The Senate amended this bill which limited the fix to a 2-year period. Last week we began a conference with the Senate on this bill and are currently at an impasse. The conference is now in recess.

Senator INOUYE introduced S. 1773 on Monday and it passed the Senate that day. This bill called for a 31-day extension of jurisdiction over all Indians for criminal misdemeanors. Today, the House amends this measure and changes the extension only until October 18.

Today we fill the jurisdictional gap and temporarily restore tribal jurisdiction.

I am confident that within this timeframe we will solve this jurisdictional problem permanently.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill as amended.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I certainly agree with the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] that the Senate should recede to the House position that this extension should be made permanent.

□ 1130

The amendment the gentleman alluded to gives an extension until October 18, which I would note is only 2

weeks from tomorrow. I certainly would urge our colleagues in the Senate to act expeditiously and promptly so that this void can be permanently filled.

Mr. Speaker, I support this temporary extension.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1773

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.

Section 8077(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511), is amended by deleting "September 30, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1991".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RICHARDSON

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICHARDSON: Page 2, line 5, strike "October 31, 1991" and insert "October 18, 1991".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read: "An act to extend until October 18, 1991, the legislative reinstatement of the power of Indian tribes to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Indians."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2608, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2608) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 2, 1991, the conference report is considered as read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Tuesday, October 1, 1991, at page H 7165.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Smith, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report and the amendments in disagreement to the bill (H.R. 2608) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, and that I be permitted to insert a table and extraneous matter following my remarks on the conference report.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report recommends appropriations of $21,925,436,000 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and 20 agencies for the fiscal year 1992. The total amount provided represents an increase of $2,429,158,000 above the amounts enacted for these departments and agencies for 1991. However, it is below the budget request by $416,628,000, and it is below the Senate bill by $198,052,000. It had to be done this way because the allocations were reduced for this subcommittee. It is also $950,614,000 above the amount considered by the House. The adjustment in the section 602(b) allocation permitted us to provide some increases for some of the agencies, especially in crime and drug control programs, but also for some of the other agencies. The Details are in the report, they are printed, and all Members have access to it. I do not think there is any need to go through and reread the conference report on the floor.

But I recommend the bill wholeheartedly and everything that is included in the conference report. My attached statement provides additional details.

CONFERENCE REPORT SUMMARY

The conference report recommends appropriations of $21,024,524,000 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and 20 agencies for fiscal year 1992. The total amount provided represents an increase of $2,388,673,000 above the amounts enacted for these departments and agencies for fiscal year 1991; $416,628,000 below the budget request; $198,052,000 below the Senate bill; and $950,614,000 above the amounts considered by the House.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The conference agreement continues and expands the Nation's law-enforcement efforts in the war on drugs and savings and loan prosecutions. The agreement provides a 10-percent increase for Justice Department activities and a 15-percent increase for the Federal courts.

TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement includes over $3 billion to continue critical efforts to add jobs and improve the economy through technology enhancements, economic development initiatives, scientific research, fisheries development, weather forecasting services, improvements in international trade and tourism, and small business development.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The conference agreement provides $2,994,756,000 for the Commerce Department including $256,882,000 for the Economic Development Assistance programs, $207,160,000 for the International Trade Administration, $39,450,000 for Export Administration, $1,673,915,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $88,441,000 for the Patent and Trademark Office, and $246,713,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice, the conference agreement provides $9,323,633,000 in new budget authority including $1,926,092,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, $716,653,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration, $941,241,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, $2,061,231,000 for the Federal Prison System, and $695,611,000 for the Office of Justice programs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The conference agreement provides $3,754,148,000 which includes $2,733,324,000 for administration of foreign affairs, $955,113,000 for international organizations and conferences, $40,177,000 for international commissions, $4,500,000 for the United States bilateral science and technology agreements, $16 million for payment to the Asia Foundation, and $4,784,000 for Soviet-East European research and training.

THE JUDICIARY

The conference agreement includes $2,341,540,000 for the Federal Justice System, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and operating expenses of the Federal courts.

RELATED AGENCIES

The conference agreement provides $3,511,359,000 for related agencies and commissions, including $44,527,000 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, $212,491,000 for the Board for International Broadcasting, $210,271,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, $126,309,000 for the Federal Communications Commission, $350 million for the Legal Services Corporation, $157,485,000 for the Securities and

Exchange Commission, $837,325,000 for the Small Business Administration, and $1,087,094,000 for the U.S. Information Agency.

Mr. Speaker, I received a letter today from the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. The letter was not received in time to include the requested language in the statement of the managers. I am including the letter in its entirety.

I am submitting at this point, a table which indicates, for the departments and agencies in this bill, the fiscal year 1991 enacted levels, the budget request, the House and Senate levels, and the amounts included in this conference report:

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, October 1, 1991.

Hon. JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC.

Hon. NEAL SMITH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR MESSRS. CHAIRMEN: We are writing concerning the fiscal year 1992 appropriations for the Securities and Exchange Commission, as contained in H.R. 2608, the Appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies. We are writing in particular with respect to the Senate-adopted legislative language which would raise Commission fees to offset the Commission's appropriations increase request. As you know, on August 12, 1991, this Committee wrote to the Speaker about repeated Senate violations of Rule XXI, cl. 2(b) of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives with respect to legislating in appropriations bills (enclosure).

Under authority granted by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Securities and Exchange Commission historically has collected fees for a variety of services that it has performed. Yet traditionally that money has gone to the general fund of the Treasury, with no link to the operating needs of the Commission. During the 1980's, Commission fee collection exploded with the growth of the financial markets, but the Commission's budgets were kept painfully tight. The Commission collected $232 million in 1990 fee revenue, 139 percent of its funding level.

For the last several years, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, Budget, and Ways and Means, has sought to adopt a long-term full-cost recovery plan for the Commission. Such a plan passed the entire House of Representatives as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, and we are hopeful of bringing forth a new proposal shortly that satisfies the requirements of the Policies of the Chair on Jurisdictional Concepts Related to Clause 5(b) of Rule XXI (Congressional Record, January 15, 1991).

The Senate version of H.R. 2608 includes, for the third consecutive year, legislative language which would raise the fees on registration of initial public offerings, this year from 1/50 of one percent of the offering to 1/32 of one percent. Such a change, if accepted by the House, would permit the adjustment of the Commission's budget from a baseline of $157.485 million to the Commission-requested level of $225.792 million. While this Committee remains strongly opposed to the practice of legislating in appropriations bills, we are well aware of the strains in the Commission budget and the need for greater, not lesser, regulatory efforts in our financial markets. In fact, in the last several years, the Energy and Commerce Committee has broadened the Commission's statutory mandate through the passage of the Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988, the Market Reform Act of 1990, the Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 and other legislation. Based on the immediate and obvious Commission budget needs, without prejudice, we will not raise an objection to House acceptance of this Senate language in this particular instance.

However, we would request the inclusion of report language which recognizes the ongoing efforts of the authorizing Committees to provide complete long-term self-funding for the Commission. Such language could be stated as follows:

"The managers note that the language raising the Securities and Exchange Commission fees for initial public offering registration is solely a temporary measure to avoid drastic consequences for the Commission budget for FY '92. Such a solution would be replaced by any permanent self-funding plan adopted by the appropriate authorizing committees and signed into law."

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. We look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EDWARD J. MARKEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance.

H.R. 2608 - Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice Assistance	660,179,000	579,335,000	664,761,000	668,967,000	668,467,000	+8,288,000
Public safety officers benefits program	26,075,000	27,144,000	27,144,000	27,144,000	27,144,000	+1,069,000
Total, Office of Justice Programs	686,254,000	606,479,000	691,905,000	696,111,000	695,611,000	+9,357,000
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	100,968,000	131,621,000	109,925,000	114,142,000	110,100,000	+9,132,000
Office of Inspector General	25,140,000	36,019,000	27,893,000	30,719,000	28,820,000	+3,680,000
Drug law enforcement training	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500,000	+3,500,000
Total, general administration	126,108,000	167,640,000	137,818,000	144,861,000	142,420,000	+16,312,000
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	10,051,000	9,786,000	9,855,000	9,786,000	9,855,000	-196,000
Legal Activities						
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	345,603,000	407,742,000	379,804,000	388,821,000	384,249,000	+38,646,000
(By transfer)	(3,180,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-3,180,000)
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite)	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....
Civil liberties public education fund (permanent, definite)	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	.....
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	33,730,000	48,894,000	43,045,000	45,494,000	44,994,000	+11,264,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	673,095,000	779,256,000	720,737,000	728,259,000	720,737,000	+47,642,000
(By transfer)	(1,903,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,903,000)
United States Trustee System Fund	64,300,000	82,182,000	67,520,000	69,571,000	57,221,000	-7,079,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	640,000	843,000	843,000	843,000	843,000	+203,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service	288,529,000	346,674,000	313,847,000	313,847,000	313,847,000	+25,318,000
(By transfer)	(1,025,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,025,000)
Support of United States prisoners	193,034,000	228,125,000	218,125,000	224,125,000	219,125,000	+26,091,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	79,831,000	92,797,000	92,797,000	92,797,000	92,797,000	+12,966,000
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	27,172,000	29,097,000	27,343,000	27,343,000	27,343,000	+171,000
Assets forfeiture fund	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	.....
Total, legal activities	2,311,934,000	2,622,110,000	2,470,061,000	2,497,100,000	2,467,156,000	+155,222,000
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Organized crime drug enforcement	328,000,000	401,974,000	363,374,000	380,344,000	363,374,000	+35,374,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	1,692,595,000	2,021,217,000	1,866,832,000	1,924,807,000	1,878,092,000	+185,497,000
Identification division automation	.....	.....	.....	48,000,000	48,000,000	+48,000,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,692,595,000	2,021,217,000	1,866,832,000	1,972,807,000	1,926,092,000	+233,497,000
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	694,340,000	747,957,000	706,286,000	740,667,000	716,653,000	+22,313,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	887,103,000	1,008,026,000	947,041,000	950,817,000	938,241,000	+51,138,000
Immigration fee expansion	100,350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100,350,000
Immigration offsetting receipt	-89,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+89,800,000
Immigration legalization	.....	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	897,653,000	1,008,026,000	950,041,000	953,817,000	941,241,000	+43,588,000
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	1,357,843,000	1,737,835,000	1,637,299,000	1,612,635,000	1,598,920,000	+241,077,000
National Institute of Corrections	10,007,000	10,221,000	10,221,000	10,221,000	10,221,000	+214,000
Buildings and facilities	374,358,000	411,593,000	415,090,000	452,090,000	452,090,000	+77,732,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)
Total, Federal prison system	1,742,208,000	2,159,649,000	2,062,610,000	2,074,946,000	2,061,231,000	+319,023,000
Total, Department of Justice:						
New budget (obligational) authority	8,489,143,000	9,744,838,000	9,258,782,000	9,470,439,000	9,323,633,000	+834,490,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)

H.R. 2608 - Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
RELATED AGENCIES						
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	7,075,000	10,780,000	7,159,000	7,617,000	7,159,000	+84,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	201,930,000	210,271,000	209,875,000	210,271,000	210,271,000	+8,341,000
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	116,794,000	67,929,000	67,929,000	126,309,000	126,309,000	+9,515,000
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	15,894,000	17,974,000	17,317,000	17,974,000	17,600,000	+1,706,000
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	56,095,000	72,296,000	68,892,000	70,000,000	69,200,000	+13,105,000
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses	159,085,000	225,792,000	157,485,000	157,485,000	157,485,000	-1,600,000
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses	13,000,000	15,000,000	13,347,000	13,588,000	13,550,000	+550,000
Total, related agencies	569,873,000	620,042,000	542,004,000	603,244,000	601,574,000	+31,701,000
Total, title I, Department of Justice and related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority	9,059,016,000	10,364,880,000	9,800,786,000	10,073,683,000	9,925,207,000	+866,191,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	166,228,000	201,840,000	173,942,000	188,950,000	183,000,000	+16,772,000
Industrial technology services	49,100,000	46,200,000	63,713,000	63,713,000	63,713,000	+14,613,000
Total, NIS&T	215,328,000	248,040,000	237,655,000	252,663,000	246,713,000	+31,385,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Shipbuilding and conversion, fleet modernization	.....	.....	.....	100,000,000	33,200,000	+33,200,000
Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,917,000	+34,917,000
Operations, research, and facilities	1,356,156,000	1,501,476,000	1,381,550,000	1,550,769,000	1,453,928,000	+97,772,000
Aviation weather services program (Airport and Airways Trust Fund)	34,521,000	35,389,000	34,858,000	35,389,000	35,389,000	+868,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(60,900,000)	(70,800,000)	(69,738,000)	(56,600,000)	(63,100,000)	(+2,200,000)
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	.....	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(+12,000,000)
(By transfer from Coastal Energy Impact Fund)	(7,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-7,000,000)
Promote and develop fishery products	500,000	.....	.....	500,000	500,000	.....
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	1,391,177,000	1,536,865,000	1,416,408,000	1,586,658,000	1,489,817,000	+98,640,000
GOES Contingency Fund	.....	.....	.....	110,000,000	110,000,000	+110,000,000
Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000,000
Fisheries promotional fund (availability of funds)	(2,000,000)	.....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-1,750,000)
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund	1,202,000	1,300,000	1,281,000	1,281,000	1,281,000	+79,000
Fishermen's contingency fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Foreign fishing observer fund	1,997,000	2,026,000	1,996,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-997,000
Fishing vessel obligations guarantee	.....	.....	1,400,000	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	.....	.....	(14,000,000)	.....	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Administrative expenses	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	1,700,000	+1,700,000
Total, Fishing vessel obligations guarantee	.....	.....	3,400,000	.....	2,700,000	+2,700,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,400,376,000	1,541,191,000	1,424,085,000	1,799,939,000	1,673,915,000	+273,539,000
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	29,595,000	33,207,000	30,611,000	31,750,000	31,280,000	+1,685,000
Office of Inspector General	14,400,000	17,275,000	14,913,000	15,333,000	15,140,000	+740,000
Total, general administration	43,995,000	50,482,000	45,524,000	47,083,000	46,420,000	+2,425,000
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	110,250,000	132,484,000	123,009,000	127,960,000	125,290,000	+15,040,000
(By transfer)	(1,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,000,000)
Periodic censuses and programs	272,700,000	175,011,000	172,357,000	145,000,000	165,000,000	-107,700,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	382,950,000	307,495,000	295,366,000	272,960,000	290,290,000	-92,660,000

H.R. 2608 - Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	37,200,000	43,494,000	38,921,000	41,994,000	40,380,000	+3,180,000
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	187,120,000	196,269,000	194,875,000	203,814,000	207,160,000	+20,040,000
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	44,499,000	41,594,000	38,777,000	41,594,000	39,450,000	-5,049,000
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	40,549,000	43,078,000	40,880,000	41,578,000	40,500,000	-49,000
United States Travel and Tourism Administration						
Salaries and expenses	20,696,000	17,686,000	15,249,000	18,546,000	17,480,000	-3,216,000
Patent and Trademark Office						
Salaries and expenses	91,000,000	94,300,000	91,887,000	88,441,000	88,441,000	-2,559,000
Technology Administration						
Salaries and expenses	4,200,000	4,936,000	4,318,000	4,937,000	4,600,000	+400,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	15,252,000	18,719,000	15,861,000	18,122,000	17,600,000	+2,348,000
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,833,000	.....	22,428,000	32,428,000	22,925,000	+1,092,000
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	37,085,000	18,719,000	38,289,000	54,550,000	42,525,000	+5,440,000
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	209,000,000	.....	.....	226,836,000	226,836,000	+17,836,000
Economic development guaranteed loans	.....	.....	.....	565,000	800,000	+800,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-150,000,000)
Administrative expenses	.....	.....	.....	1,614,000	1,614,000	+1,614,000
Total, Economic development guaranteed loans	.....	.....	.....	2,179,000	2,414,000	+2,414,000
Economic Development Revolving Fund (rescission)	-59,000,000	.....	.....	-42,500,000	.....	+59,000,000
Salaries and expenses	27,018,000	20,000,000	28,218,000	27,632,000	27,632,000	+614,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	177,018,000	20,000,000	28,218,000	214,147,000	256,882,000	+79,864,000
Total, title II, Department of Commerce:						
New budget (obligational) authority	2,682,016,000	2,627,284,000	2,494,044,000	3,082,246,000	2,994,756,000	+312,740,000
(By transfer)	(68,900,000)	(82,800,000)	(81,738,000)	(68,600,000)	(75,100,000)	(+6,200,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	.....	(14,000,000)	.....	(10,000,000)	(-140,000,000)
(Availability of funds)	(2,000,000)	.....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-1,750,000)
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,430,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	+110,000
Other salaries and expenses	17,653,000	19,247,000	19,247,000	19,247,000	19,247,000	+1,594,000
Total, salaries and expenses	19,083,000	20,787,000	20,787,000	20,787,000	20,787,000	+1,704,000
Care of the building and grounds	3,453,000	4,306,000	3,801,000	4,306,000	3,801,000	+348,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	22,536,000	25,093,000	24,588,000	25,093,000	24,588,000	+2,052,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,633,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	+22,000
Other salaries and expenses	8,129,000	9,399,000	9,120,000	9,399,000	9,120,000	+991,000
Total, salaries and expenses	9,762,000	11,054,000	10,775,000	11,054,000	10,775,000	+1,013,000
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,144,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	+149,000
Other salaries and expenses	7,613,000	9,202,000	8,139,000	9,202,000	8,139,000	+526,000
(By transfer)	(81,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-81,000)
Total, salaries and expenses	8,757,000	10,495,000	9,432,000	10,495,000	9,432,000	+675,000

H.R. 2608 - Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	131,868,000	153,000,000	153,000,000	153,000,000	153,000,000	+21,132,000
Other salaries and expenses	1,525,986,000	1,904,195,000	1,794,471,000	1,713,762,000	1,722,000,000	+196,014,000
(By transfer)	(4,919,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-4,919,000)
Subtotal	1,657,854,000	2,057,195,000	1,947,471,000	1,866,762,000	1,875,000,000	+217,146,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,588,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	+600,000
Total, salaries and expenses	1,659,354,000	2,059,195,000	1,949,059,000	1,868,862,000	1,877,100,000	+217,746,000
Defender services	132,761,000	193,004,000	185,372,000	177,386,000	190,621,000	+57,860,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	63,597,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	+6,403,000
Court security	71,791,000	85,060,000	82,830,000	83,102,000	81,048,000	+9,257,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	1,927,503,000	2,407,259,000	2,287,261,000	2,199,350,000	2,218,769,000	+291,266,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	39,850,000	51,600,000	44,681,000	44,743,000	44,681,000	+4,831,000
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	15,551,000	27,940,000	18,795,000	21,626,000	17,795,000	+2,244,000
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to judicial officers' retirement and judicial survivors' annuity funds	5,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	+1,500,000
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	8,422,000	9,000,000	8,865,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+578,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	2,037,381,000	2,548,941,000	2,410,897,000	2,327,861,000	2,341,540,000	+304,159,000
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES						
Department of Transportation						
Maritime Administration						
Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority)	(261,200,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(+11,010,000)
Operations and training	69,000,000	73,000,000	70,920,000	75,000,000	73,200,000	+4,200,000
(By transfer)	(1,100,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,100,000)
Ready reserve force	245,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	233,961,000	233,961,000	-11,039,000
Total, Maritime Administration	314,000,000	298,000,000	295,920,000	308,961,000	307,161,000	-6,839,000
Advisory Commission on Conference in Ocean Shipping						
Salaries and expenses	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-500,000
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission						
Salaries and expenses	214,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	+6,000
Commission on Agricultural Workers						
Salaries and expenses	1,457,000	1,448,000	1,426,000	1,448,000	1,426,000	-31,000
Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution						
Salaries and expenses	14,973,000	1,911,000	1,882,000	1,911,000	1,882,000	-13,091,000
Commission on Legal Immigration Reform						
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	.....	500,000	.....	.....
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	991,000	1,075,000	1,059,000	1,075,000	1,075,000	+84,000
Competitiveness Policy Council						
Salaries and expenses	750,000	.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	.....
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,153,000	1,153,000	1,153,000	1,300,000	1,250,000	+97,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission						
Salaries and expenses	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	.....
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	20,000,000	20,400,000	21,077,000	19,400,000	20,400,000	+400,000
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	328,186,000	355,000,000	.....	350,000,000	350,000,000	+21,814,000

H.R. 2608 - Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	274,753,000	179,448,000	221,079,000	209,731,000	235,811,000	-38,942,000
(By transfer)	(1,500,000)					(-1,500,000)
(By transfer, indefinite) (sec. 12)	(107,160,000)					(-107,160,000)
Office of Inspector General	9,000,000	13,464,000	9,757,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	+1,000,000
Business Loans Program Account	162,625,000	55,620,000	270,349,000	270,349,000	270,349,000	+107,724,000
Micro-Loan program				1,800,000	2,600,000	+2,600,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(71,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(69,935,000)	(84,935,000)	(84,935,000)	(+13,935,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)		(4,828,291,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(+4,819,000,000)
Administrative expenses		106,000,000	104,410,000	104,410,000	104,410,000	+104,410,000
Total, Business loans program account	162,625,000	161,620,000	374,759,000	376,559,000	377,359,000	+214,734,000
Disaster Loans Program Account		121,555,000	114,913,000	121,555,000	121,555,000	+121,555,000
(Limitation on direct loans)		(291,760,000)	(344,750,000)	(365,000,000)	(365,000,000)	(+365,000,000)
Administrative expenses		78,000,000	76,830,000	78,000,000	78,000,000	+78,000,000
Total, Disaster loans program account		199,555,000	191,743,000	199,555,000	199,555,000	+199,555,000
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	10,200,000	14,600,000	14,381,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	+4,400,000
Pollution control equipment contract guarantee revolving fund	13,000,000		8,400,000			-13,000,000
Total, Small Business Administration	469,578,000	568,687,000	820,119,000	811,445,000	837,325,000	+367,747,000
Total, title IV, Related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority	1,152,102,000	1,248,194,000	1,143,906,000	1,497,310,000	1,521,789,000	+369,687,000
(By transfer)	(109,760,000)					(-109,760,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(261,200,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(+11,010,000)
TITLE V - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Salaries and expenses	1,899,717,000	2,049,572,000	2,021,835,000	2,007,246,000	2,015,335,000	+115,618,000
Registration fees	500,000	700,000	523,000	700,000	700,000	+200,000
International Center fees	1,013,000					-1,013,000
Blair House fees	15,000					-15,000
Total, salaries and expenses	1,901,245,000	2,050,272,000	2,022,358,000	2,007,946,000	2,016,035,000	+114,790,000
Office of Inspector General	21,840,000	23,928,000	23,037,000	23,037,000	23,037,000	+1,197,000
Representation allowances	4,600,000	4,802,000	4,802,000	4,802,000	4,802,000	+202,000
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,100,000	9,464,000	9,464,000	11,464,000	10,464,000	+1,364,000
Moscow embassy reconstruction				130,000,000		
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad	227,656,000	570,000,000	552,594,000	430,000,000	545,000,000	+317,344,000
(Transfer out)				(-29,000,000)		
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	13,438,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	-6,438,000
Repatriation loans	750,000					-750,000
Repatriation loans program account		74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	+74,000
(Limitation on direct loans)		(223,000)	(223,000)	(223,000)	(223,000)	(+223,000)
Administrative expenses			145,000	145,000	145,000	+145,000
Total, Repatriation loans program account		74,000	219,000	219,000	219,000	+219,000
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	11,752,000	13,784,000	13,334,000	13,784,000	13,784,000	+2,032,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	108,576,000	112,983,000	112,983,000	112,983,000	112,983,000	+4,407,000
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,298,957,000	2,793,307,000	2,745,791,000	2,742,235,000	2,733,324,000	+434,367,000
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations	787,605,000	749,665,000	749,665,000	749,665,000	749,665,000	-37,940,000
Arrearage payments, FY 1992		92,719,000	117,109,000	92,719,000	92,719,000	+92,719,000
Arrearage payments, advance appropriations		278,157,000				
Total	787,605,000	1,120,541,000	866,774,000	842,384,000	842,384,000	+54,779,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities	115,000,000	68,869,000	68,869,000	68,869,000	68,869,000	-46,131,000
Arrearage payments, FY 1992		38,360,000	39,987,000	38,360,000	38,360,000	+38,360,000
Arrearage payments, advance appropriations		94,063,000				
Total	115,000,000	201,292,000	108,856,000	107,229,000	107,229,000	-7,771,000
International conferences and contingencies	7,300,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	-1,800,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	909,905,000	1,327,333,000	981,130,000	955,113,000	955,113,000	+45,208,000
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	10,500,000	10,900,000	11,400,000	10,900,000	11,400,000	+900,000
Construction	10,000,000	10,525,000	10,277,000	10,525,000	10,277,000	+277,000

H.R. 2608 - Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
American sections, international commissions	4,400,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+100,000
International fisheries commissions	12,247,000	12,147,000	12,647,000	14,758,000	14,000,000	+1,753,000
Total, International Commissions	37,147,000	38,072,000	38,824,000	40,683,000	40,177,000	+3,030,000
Other						
United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements	4,500,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	.....
Payment to the Asia Foundation	13,978,000	15,367,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	+2,022,000
Soviet-East European research and training	4,600,000	4,784,000	4,784,000	4,784,000	4,784,000	+184,000
Fishermen's guaranty fund	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-900,000
Fishermen's protective fund	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	-250,000
Total, Other	24,478,000	25,401,000	25,534,000	25,534,000	25,534,000	+1,056,000
General Provisions						
British American Parliamentary Group (sec. 304b)	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Mexican American Parliamentary Group (sec. 304c)	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Total, General provisions	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100,000
Total, Department of State:						
New budget (obligational) authority	3,270,587,000	4,184,113,000	3,791,279,000	3,763,565,000	3,754,148,000	+483,561,000
Fiscal year 1992	(3,270,587,000)	(3,811,893,000)	(3,791,279,000)	(3,763,565,000)	(3,754,148,000)	(+483,561,000)
Fiscal year 1993	.....	(372,220,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
RELATED AGENCIES						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency						
Arms control and disarmament activities	37,040,000	47,446,000	43,527,000	42,423,000	44,527,000	+7,487,000
(By transfer)	.....	.....	.....	(2,000,000)	.....	.....
Board for International Broadcasting						
Grants and expenses	205,750,000	217,960,000	212,491,000	212,491,000	212,491,000	+6,741,000
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	200,000	50,000	200,000	50,000	200,000	.....
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	40,299,000	42,934,000	42,934,000	41,934,000	42,434,000	+2,135,000
Japan - United States Friendship Commission						
Japan - United States Friendship Trust Fund	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	.....
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,544,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(-124,000)
United States Information Agency						
Salaries and expenses	657,157,000	692,275,000	681,051,000	692,275,000	691,725,000	+34,568,000
(By transfer)	(1,400,000)	.....	.....	(4,000,000)	.....	(-1,400,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,023,000	4,206,000	4,206,000	4,206,000	4,206,000	+183,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs	163,151,000	172,500,000	178,000,000	186,163,000	194,232,000	+31,081,000
(By transfer)	.....	.....	.....	(13,000,000)	.....	.....
Payment to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund	.....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000
Radio construction	107,237,000	98,043,000	98,043,000	98,043,000	98,043,000	-9,194,000
(By transfer)	.....	.....	.....	(10,000,000)	.....	.....
Broadcasting to Cuba	31,069,000	38,988,000	33,288,000	38,988,000	36,888,000	+5,819,000
East-West Center	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,920,000	26,000,000	24,500,000	+1,500,000
North / South Center	.....	.....	10,000,000	.....	5,000,000	+5,000,000
National Endowment for Democracy	25,000,000	30,000,000	.....	30,000,000	27,500,000	+2,500,000
Total, United States Information Agency	1,010,637,000	1,059,012,000	1,033,508,000	1,080,675,000	1,087,094,000	+76,457,000
Total, related agencies	1,295,176,000	1,368,652,000	1,333,910,000	1,378,823,000	1,387,996,000	+92,820,000
Total, title V, Department of State and related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority	4,565,763,000	5,552,765,000	5,125,189,000	5,142,388,000	5,142,144,000	+576,381,000
Fiscal year 1992	(4,565,763,000)	(5,180,545,000)	(5,125,189,000)	(5,142,388,000)	(5,142,144,000)	(+576,381,000)
Fiscal year 1993	.....	(372,220,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(1,400,000)	.....	.....	(29,000,000)	.....	(-1,400,000)
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	19,496,278,000	22,342,064,000	20,974,822,000	22,123,488,000	21,925,436,000	+2,429,158,000
Fiscal year 1992	(19,496,278,000)	(21,969,844,000)	(20,974,822,000)	(22,123,488,000)	(21,925,436,000)	(+2,429,158,000)
Fiscal year 1993	.....	(372,220,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(191,168,000)	(82,800,000)	(81,738,000)	(97,600,000)	(75,100,000)	(-116,068,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(71,000,000)	(296,983,000)	(414,908,000)	(450,158,000)	(450,158,000)	(+379,158,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	(4,828,291,000)	(4,833,000,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(4,829,000,000)	(+4,679,000,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(261,200,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(+11,010,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,544,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(-124,000)
(Availability of funds)	(2,000,000)	.....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-1,750,000)

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa, in support of this conference agreement.

H.R. 2608 appropriates a total of $21.9 billion for the fiscal year which began Tuesday, supporting as diverse a set of Government programs and services as you will find in any of the 13 appropriations bills.

While Commerce, Justice, State, and the judiciary comprise most of this bill, it is far from limited to those departments. The Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Trade Representative, the Small Business Administration, the SEC, the U.S. Information Agency, and several smaller agencies, all come under our purview.

In every case, the bill preserves the essential functions these agencies carry out, while providing real increases where we could.

This achievement, normally difficult in any year, was made more difficult this year by: First, three separate and fenced spending categories—domestic, international, and defense; and second, a wide gulf between the spending allocations of our subcommittee, and those of our Senate counterpart, which were significantly higher.

Having struggled to find the middle ground, we bring back to the House a bill which, frankly, is an improvement upon the House members with respect to almost every agency and program.

Our domestic spending priority continues to be the war on drugs and crime. To this end, you will find sizable increases over last year for the major players in the Department of Justice—FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, the INS, the U.S. attorneys, the Marshals Service, and the Federal prison system.

This administration and this Congress have devoted enormous resources to their missions for many years now.

But we can also show impressive results.

Last year, for example, the FBI's efforts to target major drug trafficking networks netted over 2,800 arrests and 3,400 felony convictions. The Marshals Service conducted a 10-week drug fugitive manhunt yielding 3,700 arrests and more than $5 million in asset seizures.

Using the tools and funding we've provided through FIRREA and this bill, 856 defendants have been charged in major savings and loan cases.

And the Justice Department's S&L conviction rate, since this massive effort began, stands at 94 percent.

The conference agreement will allow these efforts to continue and expand during the next year.

To help promote U.S. exports, the bill includes the full increase sought to expand the staff of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, particularly in the key overseas markets—Japan, the Pacific rim, Latin America, and of course Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

These people, posted at Embassies around the world, are the eyes and ears for our small and mid-sized businesses, helping them spot leads, or thread their way through foreign bureaucracies, many of which are not of the free market variety. They offer important tools, and we need them more than ever.

We worked hard, Mr. Speaker, to shore up funding for the continued modernization of the weather service—a major program which, despite its fits and starts, is important for the long-term safety of our communities.

In addition, the conferees wisely agreed to a version of a Senate provision, that provides special contingency funding for the GOES weather satellite program.

These satellites are critical to providing fast-breaking storm coverage, yet we only have one in the sky now, and the process of developing and launching more advanced replacements has been severely delayed.

This contingency fund will allow the Commerce Department to acquire a gap filler satellite should the current one fail.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement places a needed emphasis on reaching out to the ever-evolving new world order. The State Department literally has its hands full with the changes that are revolutionizing our half-century old roles in Eastern Europe, the Baltics, and the Soviet Union. We are reaping the successes of our military strength and public diplomacy, but our responsibilities seem only on the upswing.

The conferees have responded generously in their recommendations for the State Department.

Mr. Speaker, I might point out that there is a very controversial provision in the State Department part of the bill which provides for $100 million to build a new Embassy in Moscow separate from the building on which construction has been halted. It is a controversial provision, and I am sure we are going to hear some debate about that issue during consideration of this bill today.

More importantly, the amounts included for the U.S. Information Agency will ensure that we capitalize on our successes, through exchanges, cultural events, Voice of America broadcasts, and other important programs.

Mr. Speaker, I have merely touched on the good points in this bill—but there are many others.

All the members of our subcommittee deserve thanks for their contributions during the year.

And again I was pleased to work with my chairman, the gentleman from Iowa, who really guided us through some difficult turf, especially when we marked up on this side.

Fortunately, for our members and the agencies, we had a little more latitude in conference. And as a result, H.R. 2608 is a finer product. I urge support for the conference report.

□ 1140

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take some of my time at this point to thank the gentleman from Kentucky and all the minority members as well as all the majority members for the work that they did on this bill and to thank the staff also.

This has been a very, very difficult bill. We had caps imposed on us which, in my judgment, in some instances, were not realistic, but that is the way it is. It was very difficult to work through all the matters in this bill, but we have come out finally with a bill that is fairly well balanced.

I do urge its support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 2608, the Commerce, Justice, State, judiciary appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992. I would like to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr. SMITH], and the ranking Republican member, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, for their hard work on behalf of two important Department of Commerce programs, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Technology Administration, both of which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee on Science, Space and Technology.

As the gentleman may recall, we had a colloquy during the House consideration of this bill, in which I asked the gentleman to try to increase the level of funding for these two programs if he were given flexibility under the Senate's higher allocation. He has done exactly that, and we appreciate his efforts in providing a fair distribution of scarce resources.

The conference report provides critically needed funds for National Weather Service operations, the geostationary weather satellite program [GOES-NEXT], the NEXRAD weather radar program, and the Landsat satellite system.

The conference report provides funds for the NEXRAD Doppler weather radar program, consistent with the new agreement between the Department of Commerce and the NEXRAD prime contractor. Hearings held by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology have demonstrated the urgent need to replace the aging, and obsolete,

radars of the National Weather Service, many of which were constructed in 1957. It is no exaggeration to say that the current weather radar system represents a clear and present danger to public safety.

The conference report supports the rephrased GOES–NEXT geostationary weather satellite program, including funds to fully test and repair the GOES–I and GOES–J satellites prior to launch. Funds are also made available for the construction of ground systems needed to assure interoperability with the European Meteosat weather satellite system. This will help ensure that we will not experience a potentially disastrous loss of weather satellite coverage should the current GOES satellite fail.

The conference report also includes funds for the procurement of long-lead parts for the construction of Landsat 7. This funding is critical if we, as a nation, are to retain our technological leadership in satellite remote-sensing.

The conference report also restores proposed cuts in the core programs of the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] with modest increases in key research areas, such as semiconductors, superconducting technologies, and earthquake research. While I am disappointed that funds were below the administration's request for NIST's internal programs, I will work with the gentleman and the administration to seek higher levels next year. NIST plays an integral role in enhancing the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, and we must make adequate investments in programs like NIST to protect our national economic security in an increasingly global market.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the conference report on H.R. 2608, the Commerce, Justice, State, the judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE], the ranking Republican on the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased to rise in support of this conference report making appropriations for Commerce, Justice, State, and judiciary for fiscal year 1992.

I want to pay a special tribute to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of this subcommittee, and to my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], as well as the other members of the subcommittee. They faced a very difficult situation of not enough resources to meet needs to begin with, and then faced a Senate conference which saw the Senate add 181 separate amendments which they had to deal with, line by line, and item by item. They have done really a remarkable job in getting the degree of consensus that they have achieved in presenting this bill to the House.

I see no reason why it should not be overwhelmingly adopted. It is within the 602 allocations. There were some upward adjustments within the 602's earlier this year, compared with the original allocations, that enabled changes to be made to reflect priorities around the Nation, and they have done a superb job.

Mr. Speaker, this bill encompasses three functions of the budget: domestic, defense, and international. It funds a vast array of programs, from those to help fight the war on crime and drugs here at home, to maintaining our diplomatic presence overseas. The conferees have made adjustments to the House-passed bill to better provide for our priorities: programs which are critical to the ability to prosecute drug-related, white collar, and organized crime; to bolster exports abroad; and to foster development of emerging technologies. Of concern to many members, and the administration, was the level of funding provided the Departments of Justice and Commerce. The Department of Justice has received an increase of $64.85 million over the House-passed bill. While the Department of Commerce is allocated an additional $500.7 million, of which $243.8 million is for the Economic Development Administration.

The total appropriation provided in this bill, $21.9 billion, is within the subcommittee's 602(b) allocation. This bill holds the line. The conferees had some difficult decisions to make and they did so as a team. They have brought back to the House a balanced, fair, and disciplined conference report. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on H.R. 2608, the fiscal year 1992 Commerce, Justice, State, judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill. I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to Chairman NEAL SMITH and ranking member HAL ROGERS for their leadership in putting together this conference agreement. I would also like to thank the subcommittee staff for their assistance and commend them on their efforts on this conference report. I know that many hours of hard work were put into drafting this agreement.

I am particularly pleased that significant levels of funding were included for a number of high-priority environmental programs, especially those which help protect our Nation's coastlines. For example, the conference report provides significant funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's [NOAA] ocean and coastal management programs, programs which impact so many of our States. Also included is $5 million for the National Marine Sanctuary Program, which is expected to double in size this year with the designation of additional marine sanctuaries across the Nation. This important program is charged with protecting and preserving our Nation's sensitive marine resources.

The conference agreement also maintains $40.9 million for grants under the Coastal Zone Management Program, a vital national program charged with protecting the treasures of our Nation's coastlines covering 35 States and territories. In addition, $2 million is included for the Nonpoint Source Pollution Program, a new grant program which Congress approved last year. These funds will further help our States develop and implement management measures to restore and protect coastal waters.

In addition to NOAA's programs, the conference report also includes $5 million under the State Department's Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs [OES] for grants, contracts and other activities to conduct research and promote international cooperation on environmental issues. These funds will enable research in such areas as global and climate change, Antarctic protection, ozone depletion, and marine resources. The environmental damage occurring in the Persian Gulf during the war, and its implication for the region and the rest of the world, attests to the importance of providing funds for this vital program.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few examples of the important programs included in the conference agreement. Again, I would like to commend Chairman SMITH and the subcommittee for the excellent job they have done. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this conference report.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], a very hard-working member of the subcommittee.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference committee report on the Commerce, Justice, State, and judiciary appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992.

I do so with some reservations, but first let me address the reasons why I support this bill.

The chairman of our subcommittee, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, and the ranking member of our subcommittee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, struggled with many difficult issues while managing this bill. Their work deserves the appreciation and commendation of every Member of this body.

The most difficult issue, of course, was our allocation—which was very tight. But that is the way it should be, and I am glad to see that our bill is within our budget parameters and conforms with the philosophy of last year's Budget Enforcement Act.

We have set spending limitations, and we should live by them.

Despite the tight funding, this bill still contains increases over last year for a variety of programs that address this Nation's competitiveness, crime and drug problem, and our diplomatic presence overseas.

The FBI, DEA, the Bureau of Prisons, and the INS will all see funding increases over their appropriation levels for fiscal year 1991. The INS, which has an especially difficult task in southwestern States, will receive an increase for inspection services along our border with Mexico.

In the Department of Commerce accounts, I was pleased that we were able to increase funding for the Advanced Technology Program [ATP] and other items under the National Institute for Standards and Technology [NIST].

NIST and the ATP are vital for our Nation's competitiveness. By promoting generic technologies that benefit an array of American industries, the ATP generates needed technology that is out of the financial reach of many of our high-technology companies.

The International Trade Administration, which provides valuable support for our Nation's trade policy, receives an increase in this bill. The ITA is especially important as we continue the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations, and as we conduct our talks with Mexico and Canada to achieve a North American Free-Trade Agreement.

On that same note, the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, our lead agency on trade negotiations, is funded at the administration's request in this bill. I work with Ambassador Carla Hills and her staff day in and day out. I am amazed that they are able to conduct both the GATT and NAFTA negotiations, monitor our Nation's trade agreements with other nations, and report on all of their activities to Congress with the relatively small size of their staff. This is an extraordinary effort, and Ambassador Hills and her staff are to be commended.

In the international accounts, this bill contains several positive provisions. For example, this bill funds another installment of our payments in arrears to the United Nations. The plan is to have all of our arrearages funded by the end of fiscal year 1995.

In addition, this bill provides more than $21 million for the International Boundary and Water Commission between the United States and Mexico.

There are major environmental problems along the Southwest border, especially with respect to wastewater and water-borne environmental hazards. The Rio Grande River bordering Texas, the New River that leads into California, and the Santa Cruz River in my home State of Arizona are all suffering from a variety of environmental problems.

However, there is good news. The IBWC, along with a wide variety of Federal, State, and local officials on both sides of the border are cooperating as never before. If we successfully negotiate a North American Free-Trade Agreement that also addresses our environmental infrastructure needs, the border area will become both cleaner and more productive.

The Senate added two amendments regarding the State of Israel to our bill that I support. The first prohibits the State Department from expending any funds to implement contracts for any foreign or United States company that complies with the Arab League boycott of Israel.

The second amendment, sponsored by Senator LAUTENBERG, prohibits the State Department from issuing Israel-only passports. This is in response to the practice of those Arab nations that do not allow entry for any persons carrying a passport that has been stamped in Israel.

These two amendments send a distinct message: If the Arab nations are true to their word that they want peace, then they must end these outrageous discriminatory practices that serve no useful purpose in achieving that goal.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill provides $30 million for new diplomatic posts in the Baltic Republics, other Soviet Republics, and Eastern European States.

We have not had a diplomatic presence in most of these areas since before WW II. I am proud to be a member of the subcommittee and the Congress that will restore these historic diplomatic relations.

There are also some provisions of the bill that cause misgivings on my part.

Foremost among those is the question of our Moscow Embassy.

Earlier this year, we voted on the floor of the House to authorize construction funds for the Embassy. We had a thoughtful but intense debate on the floor and the result was to allow the State Department the maximum amount of flexibility possible to develop a proposal for the Moscow Embassy that would then be considered by Congress.

This bill does exactly the opposite.

This bill requires a completely new solution for the Moscow Embassy. It proposes to obligate $100 million for a new secure building in Moscow.

This will be familiar to many Members as the Schlesinger plan, first outlined more than 5 years ago.

This plan may be fine—but I don't know that for sure, and neither does any other Member of this body.

Why?

Because the State Department developed this option with no real consultation with anybody. Because it is a solution, and because we have been stalemated on this issue for more than 5 years, Members of this body are expected to go along.

But I would say that any plan developed 5 years ago for the Soviet Union is either obsolete today, or must be radically modified to conform to the enormous changes that have taken place in the U.S.S.R.—or Russia—since that time.

There have been no hearings, no testimony, no debate and no input on this proposal.

That is why I signed this conference report, but only in disagreement on this provision.

I have several questions about the new building option, but no answers. For example, can the State Department tell us whether or not the construction of the new facility will interfere with the current secure space that is available for our diplomatic personnel?

Can the State Department provide us with a firm cost estimate of the new building? I have heard the figure $230 million, but have not seen it justified on paper.

I assume that this is the case, but can the State Department assure us that the new building will meet its requirements for secure space in Moscow?

What is the State Department proposing to do with the current partially constructed building?

Has the State Department developed any cost estimates on the cost of the options for the partially constructed building?

Do we have an endorsement for this new option from the Soviet Union or the Russian Republic?

These are just a few of the basic questions I have regarding the new building option.

My position on the Moscow Embassy has remained consistent throughout this long debate. I will support the quickest, most efficient, and most effective solution for our new Embassy. The new building option may be the best solution, but we don't know that to be the case. Until I know for sure, and until the questions I asked above are answered by the State Department, I am reluctant to support this plan.

I am also concerned about the GOES-NEXT Program. Essentially, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] requires that we maintain two satellites in geostationary orbit for weather monitoring purposes. These satellites are especially important for tracking hurricanes.

We currently have only one satellite providing hurricane warning coverage, the GOES-7, which is due to expire in mid-1992. In addition, we are receiving weather information from a European satellite and have a commitment to continue doing so until it runs out of fuel in late 1993 or early 1994.

The launch of the GOES-NEXT "I" satellite was recently delayed a year by NOAA until late 1993. But that is

not the whole story. According to the General Accounting Office, GOES-NEXT has already been delayed by 3 years. The costs of the program have increased from $640 million to more than $1.7 billion in 5 years. Given this track record, I am doubtful that GOES-NEXT will launch on its current timetable.

This bill funds the GOES-NEXT program at $118 million, a reduction from the $148 million request by the administration. However, I do not believe we should continue to pour money into a satellite program that may not provide adequate warning of hurricanes. I would advocate cutting this program further until the extensive problems with GOES-NEXT can be addressed.

The bill also contains a $110 million emergency weather satellite contingency fund to secure other satellite coverage should GOES-NEXT be delayed again.

I support the contingency fund. However, given the delays in GOES-NEXT, I am not confident that the contingency fund monies could be used in time to guarantee satellite coverage should GOES-NEXT be delayed beyond 1993. It takes many months and perhaps years to procure a satellite, either off the shelf or through new construction. And it takes time to fold that satellite into a launch schedule. The way this bill is worded, the contingency fund provides no assurances that coverage will be guaranteed beyond 1993.

In addition, the Department of Commerce has stated that it has no plans to purchase an additional satellite, and will instead rely on European coverage. However, at this time, the Europeans have not indicated that they will provide coverage beyond 1993. Without a modification of the Department of Commerce's position, the contingency fund is moot.

A recent issue of Space News stated, "If GOES-NEXT is delayed beyond the end of 1993 or if Meteosat 3 and GOES-7 fail early, the United States still would be left without any comprehensive satellite coverage of storm systems."

This Nation cannot afford to have inadequate protection against hurricanes. As a result, I believe we should use the contingency fund immediately to guarantee that we will have satellite coverage beyond 1993. The previous GOES-7 contractor has a satellite owned by the Japanese that the Department of Commerce could negotiate to purchase. That satellite could be launched in time to provide coverage beginning in 1994 or sooner. At the same time, we can alleviate the time pressures that have been placed on GOES-NEXT and allow the Department of Commerce and NOAA to thoroughly evaluate the entire program before we continue to throw scarce resources at it.

Finally, our subcommittee is required to provide funding for a "permanent and indefinite" appropriation for independent counsels. These independent counsels literally have free reign to spend and waste taxpayer dollars. For instance, the celebrated history of the independent counsel headed by Lawrence Walsh has resulted in close to $30 million in expenditures.

Next year the relevant authorizing committees in the House and the Senate will be revisiting the issue of the independent counsels. I have inserted report language in this bill that urges them to carefully consider the funding mechanism for independent counsels, while recognizing the need to maintain their independence.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased with the final product of the work of our subcommittee and the Senate subcommittee. I do not believe there is any other appropriations subcommittee that examines such a wide array of issues each and every year. It is remarkable that we are able to produce a bill at all. For their efforts, I again commend Mr. SMITH and Mr. ROGERS, and look forward to working with them again next year on the fiscal year 1993 Commerce, Justice, State, and the judiciary appropriations bill.

□ 1150

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate first of all the committee chairman yielding me this time and the minority for their work on this bill.

I appreciate the inclusion in this bill of Small Business Administration funds for economic development projects in Rio Arriba County, NM, one of the poorest counties in the Nation. At this time, I would like to clarify the distribution of these funds, and would like to enter into a colloquy for this purpose, and I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am very agreeable to entering into a colloquy with my colleague from New Mexico.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the bill includes a $375,000 small business grant to Rio Arriba County. I would like to clarify that this grant is extended for the establishment of an Indian and Hispanic Cultural, Educational, and Small Business development center. Is this the understanding of the chairman?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I agree with the gentleman from New Mexico. The purpose of the $375,000 grant to Rio Arriba County is for the establishment of an Indian and Hispanic Cultural, Educational, and Small Business development center.

Mr. RICHARDSON. In addition, the bill includes a $375,000 small business grant for the continued development of the Espanola Plaza in Espanola, NM.

Is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, that is correct.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman. I also want to praise the chairman, along with the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMPBELL] also, for the inclusion of $550,000 for a small business development grant to the Cumbres-Toltec Railroad in New Mexico and southern Colorado for economic development purposes.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this Member rises to engage in a colloquy with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa and chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. SMITH, and the ranking minority member, the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. Speaker, as these gentlemen likely remember, I have contacted both of them on the appropriations for the Drug Enforcement Administration requesting, if possible, full funding as requested for that agency. In those contacts I noted how Administrator Bonner of the DEA had informed me that the DEA would place two agents in the Sioux City, IA, metropolitan region as requested by this Member, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GRANDY] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], if full requested funding was received by the Agency for fiscal year 1992. While I feel that condition is an unreasonable conditional response, the urgent need for DEA agents permanently stationed in the Siouxland area prompted me to ask for your committee to support if at all possible the Administration's request. I ask you now, gentlemen, am I correct in my understanding that the pending conference report includes funding for the DEA of $716,653,000 and that this sum is some $10,367,000 more than the original House-passed levels?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is correct.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for that confirmation, and I would then ask both gentlemen to join me in strongly encouraging the DEA to assign a full-time agent to the Sioux City, IA, metropolitan office. However, since the DEA never assigns just one agent to an office, I also ask for both gentlemen's support for the assignment of a minimum of two agents to the office in Sioux City, IA, to serve the 3-State metropolitan area, encompassing communities in Woodbury County, IA, Dakota County, NE, and Union County, SD.

□ 1200

I would yield, first, to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], chairman of the subcommittee, for his understanding and his support.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman brought this issue to my attention over the past several weeks. I agree with the gentleman that this is an important matter, and I encourage DEA to look very seriously at the situation regarding the two agents.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comment from the chairman. I want to compliment the gentleman from Iowa and the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky for their fine work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman said, the gentleman has been very persistent on this with both Mr. SMITH and myself and the subcommittee. I would agree with the gentleman and join in encouraging DEA to place two DEA agents in the Sioux City metropolitan area. We include an increase of $10 million for the domestic enforcement, including more agents. So this should be something that they can work out.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman for all his help and that of the chairman as well.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. IRELAND], the ranking Republican on the Committee on Small Business.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the conferees for their work on the Small Business Administration section of this bill.

The SBA directs numerous programs designed to aid and encourage small business in this country.

SBA is the only agency looking out for the needs and interests of the businesses that produce a majority of the new jobs in this country—our Nation's small businesses.

The new SBA Administrator, our former colleague Patricia Saiki, is intent on making SBA an example of Government-private sector cooperation.

With that in mind, I am glad to see that the conferees agreed to increase the inspector general's budget at the SBA.

Mrs. Saiki is working hard to make quality the watchword of the SBA. I am glad the conferees recognize her efforts and realize that there is no way to ensure quality performance at the SBA except with an effective, adequately funded inspector general.

Second, as an example of Government-private sector cooperation, I am happy to see that a microloan program has been initiated under the auspices of the SBA.

This is an excellent concept and I wholeheartedly support it. I hope it will form the basis for a similar, though much more comprehensive, microloan program that I introduced recently: The Small Business Economic Enhancement Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have often stood before this body and admonished my colleagues that it's easy to say that you're all for small business, but it's how you vote that really counts.

The appropriations bill we are considering today will serve our small-business community well. It gives the Small Business Administration the resources it needs to serve as a truly effective advocate for our Nation's smaller firms.

I urge my colleagues to cast their votes in favor of this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. VALENTINE].

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlemen from Iowa and the other conferees for their hard work on the conference agreement before us which provides funding for the programs of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State as well as the Federal judiciary.

I realize that this is one of the most difficult of the appropriations bills because of annual emergencies which must be met within very tight funding limitations. This year was especially tough because the increased financial demands of fighting crime had to be met in the context of a subcommittee allocation that barely increased.

Unfortunately, the constant emergencies this subcommittee must deal with cause some other very important programs to languish, especially in the Department of Commerce.

For instance, the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] has a key role to play in furthering the economic competitiveness of U.S. industry. NIST's research and standards development activities make possible American high-technology products manufactured with world-class precision. Companies also increasingly rely on NIST's transfer of its manufacturing expertise. Without NIST, the information often is not available since NIST is the only Federal laboratory whose primary purpose is to increase the competitiveness of American companies.

The American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991 (H.R. 1989), passed overwhelmingly by the House in July, clearly reflects the growing realization in this body that competitiveness must be a Federal priority and that an expansion of NIST activities should be a key component of our competitiveness strategy.

Although I realize that budgetary constraints have to be considered, I am disappointed that the requested funding levels for these critical programs, in total, were less than the President's request for NIST. While I can accept this decision for 1 year, we must come to grips with competitiveness priorities in the near future.

I therefore hope that, when we begin looking at fiscal year 1993 priorities, a few months hence, we will be able to take a little longer view and, through our budgets for the technology programs of the Department of Commerce, signal that we are serious about providing industry the support it needs to become a major factor in those high-technology markets that will determine which nations are the industrial powers of the 21st century.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER].

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I will not take much time. I wish to compliment the chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], and all the members of the subcommittee for the fine job that they have done on this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude to the chairman of the committee for the speed with which he has brought this important bill to the floor.

H.R. 2608 includes important language ensuring that programs as diverse as our diplomatic initiatives and domestic law enforcement will continue to receive the funding they deserve.

One program I believe particularly deserves the support of my colleagues is the funding for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. I am pleased to see that the conference committee has adopted the Senate EDA language, providing $214 million for the Administration.

The Economic Development Administration was established in order to generate new jobs, to help protect existing jobs, and to stimulate commercial and industrial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States. In my district, where communities have been mired in a recession for years, this program is important for the continued vitality of many communities.

I am particularly pleased that the committee has recognized a project in my district—the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad. This railroad, a 64-mile, steam-powered, narrow-gauge railroad jointly owned by New Mexico and Colorado, is an excellent example of the benefits this agency brings to

small communities. This historic railroad operates under an interstate compact established by Congress in 1974 and carries nearly 50,000 passengers a year. The assistance this railroad will receive through this bill will allow the two States to rehabilitate the steam-powered engine and ensure that this living museum is preserved for future generations of Americans.

Again, I thank the chairman of the committee for his dedicated, tireless efforts in crafting this bill. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this important package.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS].

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for H.R. 2608, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and for the judiciary. I appreciate very much the work of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], and the members of the subcommittee throughout this year and in particular during conference with the Senate. The subcommittee had to work within extraordinary spending constraints this year, and it is a credit to Chairman SMITH and his colleagues that they were able to produce such a good bill.

Many important programs are funded by this bill. I want to highlight several within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or NOAA. NOAA's programs include some to help implement the Clean Air Act, others to gather information on the increasingly urgent problem of climate and global change, as well as critical efforts to develop new technology to improve weather forecasting systems. The funding provided in this bill for those programs, while short of the amounts that could be used productively, will allow important operations to proceed at adequate levels.

NOAA's program for regional observing and forecasting services [PROFS], for example, will lead to improvements in the advanced weather interactive processing system by developing weather forecasting software and testing regional models that will be required in restructured weather service operations.

Another important element in this restructuring and modernization is NOAA's wind profiler network, which I am pleased to note received funding from the conference close to NOAA's original request.

And I am happy that funding was also included for NOAA's solar terrestrial services program. With this funding new technology such as the x-ray imager, new techniques such as scintillation measurement, and upgraded computer processing systems can be developed to better forecast solar storms that disrupt telecommunication, electrical power distribution, and space programs.

The House-Senate conference worked hard on this bill. Again, I commend and thank Chairman SMITH and his colleagues for their accomplishments.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 2608, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992.

The bill provides $21.025 billion in discretionary budget authority and $20.707 billion in discretionary outlays. I am pleased to note that the bill is $45 million below the level of discretionary budget authority and $7 million below the discretionary outlays as compared to the 602(b) spending subdivision for this subcommittee.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I plan to inform the House of the status of all spending legislation, and will be issuing a Dear Colleague on how each appropriations measure compares to its 602(b) subdivision.

I look forward to working with the Appropriations Committee on its other bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, October 2, 1991.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Attached is a fact sheet on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2608, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1992. This bill is scheduled to be considered Thursday, October 3, 1991.

This is the fifth regular Fiscal Year 1992 appropriations bill conference report to be considered. The bill is below the 602(b) subdivision.

I hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA,
Chairman.

FACTSHEET, CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY—H.R. 2608, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1992 (H. REPT. 102–233)

The House Appropriations Committee filed the conference report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1992 on Tuesday, October 1, 1991. This conference report could be considered at any time.

COMPARISON TO THE 602(b) SUBDIVISIONS

The conference report provides $21,025 million in total discretionary budget authority, $45 million below the Appropriations subdivision for this subcommittee. The conference report is $7 million under the subdivision total for estimated outlays.

COMPARISON TO DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ALLOCATION

The conference report provides $15,801 million of domestic discretionary budget authority, $44 million less than the Appropriations subdivision for this subcommittee. The bill is the same as the subdivision total for estimated discretionary outlays. A comparison of the bill with the funding subdivisions follows:

[Dollars in millions]

	Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies appropriations bill		Appropriations Committee 602(b) subdivision		Bill over (+)/under (-) committee 602(b) subdivision	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Discretionary	15,801	15,640	15,845	15,640	−44	
Mandatory[1]	902	890	902	890		
Total	16,703	16,530	16,747	16,530	−44	

BA = New budget authority
O = Estimated outlays
[1] Conforms to the budget resolution estimates for existing law.

COMPARISON TO INTERNATIONAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ALLOCATIONS

The conference report provides $4,990 million of international discretionary budget authority for the State Department and related activities, the same as the Appropriations subdivision for this subcommittee. The bill is $7 million under the subdivision total for estimated discretionary outlays.

COMPARISON TO DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ALLOCATIONS

The conference report provides $234 million of discretionary budget authority for the ready reserve force within the Department of Transportation—Maritime Administration, $1 million under the Appropriations subdivision for this subcommittee. The bill is the same as the subdivision total for estimated discretionary outlays.

The House Appropriations Committee reported the Committee's subdivisions of budget authority and outlays in House Report 102–180. These subdivisions are consistent with the allocation of spending responsibility to House committees contained in House Report 102–69, the conference report to accompany H. Con. Res. 121, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1992, as adopted by the Congress on May 22, 1991.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The following are the major program highlights for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for FY 1992, as reported:

[Dollars in millions]

	Budget authority	New outlays
Justice Department:		
Office of Justice Assistance	668	147
General administration	110	99
General legal activities	384	334
Japanese American reparation payments (mandatory)	500	500
Antitrust division	45	37
U.S. Attorneys	721	634
U.S. Trustees	57	49
U.S. Marshals	314	282
Support of U.S. prisoners	219	131
Organized crime drug enforcement task force	363	280
Federal Bureau of Investigations	1,926	1,525
Drug Enforcement Administration	717	537
Immigration and Naturalization, salaries and expenses	938	751
Federal Prison System, salaries and expenses	1,599	1,439
Federal Prison System, buildings and facilities	452	45
Commerce:		
National Institute of Standards and Technology	247	161
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; operation, research and facilities	1,454	872
Bureau of the Census	290	252
International Trade Administration	207	145
Patent and Trademark Office	88	49
Economic Development Administration, programs	227	23
EDA, salaries and expenses	28	24
The Judiciary:		
Court of Appeals, district courts and other judicial services	1,875	1,725
Defender services	191	181
Court security	81	53
Administrative office of the courts	45	40
Federal Judicial Center	18	14
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	210	186
Legal Services Corporation	350	308
Securities and Exchange Commission	157	143
Federal Maritime Administration	307	173
Small Business Administration, salaries and expenses	236	173
SBA business loans program account	377	311
SBA disaster loans program account	200	130
State Department:		
Salaries and expenses	2,016	1,653
Acquisition and maintenance	545	104
Contributions to international organizations	848	845
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities	107	107
U.S. Information Agency	1,087	781

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference report on H.R. 2608, fiscal year 1992 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies.

The Department of Commerce appropriations bill reflects a strong commitment to marine science and to the preservation and protection of the coastal, ocean, and great lakes environments and their associated living marine resources.

I am very pleased to see continued funding for the National Undersea Research Program including the establishment of a much needed new national undersea research center for the New York bight region, oyster disease research, coastal zone management, and the inclusion of the fishery obligation guarantee program.

Further, I strongly support funds directed to site selection and the planning design of a multispecies aquaculture facility in New Jersey. New Jersey is an ideal location to capitalize on recent developments in the rapidly expanding field of aquaculture with a proximity to markets, the demand for fresh, healthful products, available natural resources, adequate financing, and a major university.

The demonstration facility will provide extension services, training of potential aquaculturists/farmers, a forum where long-term research can be coupled with pilot-scale demonstration projects, and will function similar to an experimental farm.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I want to express my strong support of the conference report on H.R. 2608 and I urge my colleagues support of the legislation.

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the conference report on H.R. 2608, the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill. This report calls for $21.9 billion in spending, almost $1 billion more than what was approved by the House of Representatives in June of this year, and it is $2.4 billion more than last year's level. This is a 12-percent increase over last year.

Where has the additional $2.4 billion over last year's level been earmarked? The FBI received an increase of $240 million or a 14-percent increase. The Federal prison system received an increase of $320 million or an 18-percent increase over fiscal year 1991 levels. The Economic Development Administration received an increase of $79.9 million or a 45-percent increase. The Small Business Administration received an additional $367.7 million, a 78-percent increase over last year's level. Finally, the Legal Services Corporation received an additional $21.8 million or a 7-percent increase. Just these five programs account for almost half of the increase for the entire appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware that the budget deficit for this year will reach nearly $400 billion. What we don't all seem to realize is the fact that we cannot afford to spend money which we simply don't have.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary, and particularly its chairman, my colleague from Iowa, for its inclusion of $7.4 million for fiscal year 1992 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission [GLFC].

The GLFC was organized jointly by the United States and Canada, with my strong support, in 1956. One of the Commission's two major responsibilities was to formulate and implement a program to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey, an eel-like creature that has devastated populations of many fish species. In 35 years, the GLFC has achieved notable success in lamprey control through the development of lampricides and other control programs.

These moneys for fiscal year 1992 will help relieve Michiganians and other residents of the Great Lakes States of the unending burden presented by the sea lamprey, an invader from the Atlantic Ocean which continues to threaten fish population as well as the economic health of each Great Lake State and the Canadian Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that both the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations recognize the importance of sea lamprey control. This legislation will help to ensure that the fine work of the GLFC to control sea lamprey continues.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2608, the Commerce, Justice, and State fiscal year 1992 appropriations bill. I want to compliment Chairman SMITH and the other members of the subcommittee for bringing us a bill that will fund critical national investments to combat drug abuse and crime, promote our Nation's economic competitiveness, protect the environmental heritage of this country, and ensure the safety of our Nation's citizens through more accurate and better weather forecasting.

I want to thank Chairman SMITH for his efforts on behalf of the textile industry in this country. The subcommittee has funded two vital research projects to ensure the economic competitiveness of the textile industry. The first is the National Textile Center whose purpose is to develop a sound and fundamental base in textile manufacturing science, engineering and technology.

Four universities—North Carolina State University, Georgia Tech, Auburn, and Clemson—which collectively produce over 90 percent of the U.S. textile related academic research and degrees have formed the National Textile Center. Research teams composed of experts at these universities will focus on the development of high-performance materials, rapid and efficient designs for new fabrics and products, new technologies and automation systems, and the integration of design, manufacturing, and marketing systems.

This center will help us meet the challenges posed by our high technology trading partners like Japan and Germany who have identified textile manufacturing as a national science priority. It is critical now to fund these R&D efforts since technological innovations are revolutionizing this industry.

The second project is the Textile/Clothing Corporation or TC Squared. The funding level of $3.315 million, which will be matched by the industry, will allow the Corporation to continue to develop modern equipment, computer systems, and methodologies for textile manufacturing plants. While the National Textile Center will focus on the long-term competitiveness of the textile industry, TC Squared is currently transferring technology to textile and apparel plants across this country. Both efforts are needed if we are to continue to have a strong and vital textile industry in this country.

I am also extremely grateful that the subcommittee has included $400,000 for tornado and severe thunderstorm research in the southeastern coastal plain. In November of 1988, a devastating tornado struck North Carolina killing four people, injuring 157 people, leaving 982 people homeless, and causing $77 million in damage. At my request, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee held a field hearing to gather evidence about this incident to learn about our Nation's weather forecasting deficiencies. One recommendation was that we needed to learn more about southeastern storms, which differ significantly from storms in the Midwest, where most tornado research has been carried out. The funding in this bill should help us make progress on this recommendation and to minimize or prevent the loss of human life when these disastrous storms arise.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Chairman SMITH and the other subcommittee members should be commended for writing a bill that responds to our Nation's needs.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my strong support for the conference report on the fiscal year 1992 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations. I commend my colleague, Chairman NEAL SMITH, for his hard work and dedication in putting forth a strong appropriations bill that

will go a long way in providing funds to develop economically depressed areas, to fight crime, and to maintain our top position in the foreign affairs arena.

I am particularly pleased that funds have been provided for economic development projects in Rio Arriba County in northern New Mexico, one of the poorest counties in the Nation. Specifically, $375,000 has been included for the city of Espanola to continue development of the Espanola Plaza. In addition, $375,000 has been provided for the county of Rio Arriba for the establishment of an Indian and Hispanic cultural, educational, and small business development center.

The plaza will showcase the three cultures that are the foundation of northern New Mexico and serve as a center for sustained economic development and growth in the Rio Grande Valley. The plaza will include an amphitheater, historic and cultural centers, shops, an open market for Indian crafts, and municipal buildings.

The cultural, educational, and small business development center will be used to demonstrate and showcase Indian and Hispanic contributions to agriculture, arts and crafts, language, and culture. The center will house a living museum and historic exhibits and will encourage development and marketing of minority arts and crafts. More importantly, it will express the uniqueness of the Indians and Hispanics who have melded into our great American southwest.

Additionally, $550,000 has been made available for the continuous operation and historical preservation of the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad. Specifically, these funds will be used to restore and renovate engine No. 463 providing a much needed fifth working engine for the operation of the railroad and for the construction of three new passenger cars enabling the railroad to meet the demands of increased patronage.

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad is a 64-mile, steam-powered, narrow gauge railroad jointly owned by New Mexico and Colorado. This railroad is one of the economic lifelines for the citizens of both Rio Arriba and Conejos County of New Mexico and Colorado, respectively, because the 45,000 tourists a year that are brought to the area support many shops, stores, and jobs. The railroad provides 60 to 70 much needed jobs to both New Mexico and Colorado each year and the tourists it brings to the region are important for the economic development of these States.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is critical for the residents of my district and the State of New Mexico. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support for the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] and want to thank him for his support for additional funding for drug abuse treatment in prisons.

The United States now has the distinction of being the most incarcerated nation in the world. The inmate population has nearly doubled since 1980—largely due to the dramatic increase in convictions for drug offenses. Drug offenders make up 51 percent of all Federal inmates and over 70 percent of all prisoners nationwide.

I have been working on legislation to establish a comprehensive drug treatment program for inmates in Federal, State, and local correctional facilities or under the supervision of the criminal justice system. Treatment works—reducing recidivism by as much as 25 percent. It is also extremely cost-effective. For every $1 we spend on treatment—the taxpayers save up to $12 in future incarceration costs. And I will remind my colleagues that this bill includes $288 million for new prison construction.

The conference agreement includes a $12-million increase for treatment programs over last year's level of $11 million. This will enable the Bureau of Prisons to expand the number of residential facilities from 5 to 30 and treat some 3,600 inmates annually.

While this is a step in the right direction, Mr. Speaker, we need to do a great deal more and with the support of my colleagues I plan to continue my efforts.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1210

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). The Clerk will designate the first amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 2, line 11, strike out "$88,876,000" and insert "$90,004,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amount stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$90,004,000, of which $500,000 of the funds provided under the Missing Children's Program shall be made available as a grant to a national voluntary organization representing Alzheimer patients and families to plan, design, and operate a Missing Alzheimer Patient Alert program".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 20, strike out "$493,000,000" and insert "$498,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amount stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$499,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 1, strike out all after "(b)" down to and including "(c)" in line 4.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offered a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate number 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert the following: "$13,000,000 of the funds made available in fiscal year 1992 under chapter A of subpart 2 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall be available to carry out the provisions of chapter B of subpart 2 of part E of title I of said Act for Correctional Options Grants; (c)".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 3, line 12, strike out all after "4824)" down to and including "investigations" in line 17 and insert *Provided further*, That $5,762,000 of the funds made available in fiscal year 1992 under subpart 2 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall be obligated for a program to assist States in the litigation processing of death penalty Federal habeas corpus petitions".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "*Provided*, That $25,000 of the funds made available to the State of Arkansas in fiscal year 1992 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall be provided to the Arkansas State Police for high priority drug investigations: *Provided further*, That funds made available in fiscal year 1992 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, may be obligated for programs to assist States in the litigation processing of death penalty Federal habeas corpus petitions".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 3, line 17, after "investigations" insert ": *Provided further*, That, $1,000,000 of the funds made available in fiscal year 1992 under subpart 2 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall only be available for a grant to the National Judicial College to provide judicial education and training to State trial judges with limited and general jurisdiction in the area of illegal drug and violent criminal offenses".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: " *Provided further*, That funds made available in fiscal year 1992 under parts D and E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall be available for the following grants in the amounts specified: (1) $1,000,000 to the National Judicial College to provide judicial education and training to State trial judges in the area of illegal drug and violent criminal offenses; and (2) $500,000 to the National College of District Attorneys to establish a permanent facility to improve the education and training of prosecutors involved in the war on drugs".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 3, line 17, after "investigations" insert": *Provided further*, That, $150,000 of the funds made available in fiscal year 1992 under subpart 2 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall only be available for a grant to Project Freedom in Wichita, Kansas for its Drug Affected Babies Prevention Initiative".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

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

": *Provided further*, That $150,000 of the funds made available to the State of Kansas in fiscal year 1992 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, shall only be available for a grant to the City of Wichita, Kansas for Project Freedom's Drug Affected Babies Prevention Initiative".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 4, strike out lines 3 to 11.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert the following:

In addition, not withstanding section 214(b) of title II of Public Law 101-647 (104 Stat. 4794), $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant to the American Prosecutor Research Institute's National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse for technical assistance and training instrumental to the criminal prosecution of child abuse cases, as authorized in section 213 of Public Law 101-647 (104 Stat. 4793).

In addition, and notwithstanding section 224(b) of title II of Public Law 101-647 (104 Stat. 4798), $500,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to develop model technical assistance and training programs to improve the handling of child abuse and neglect cases, as authorized in section 223(a) of Public Law 101-647 (104 Stat. 4797).

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 5, line 19, strike out "$19,925,000" and insert: "$114,142,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$110,100,00."

"DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

"For necessary expenses of drug law enforcement training, $3,500,000, to remain available until expended, for planning, construction, and purchase of equipment incident thereto for an expanded training center at the FBI Training Academy at Quantico, Virginia, to be expended at the direction of the Attorney General".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Amendments Nos. 13, 17, 31, 40, 41, 46, 53, 57, 64, 68, 79, 86, 92, 94, 95, 129, 137, and 160, be considered en bloc and printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want to make sure that I did not miss anything there. Are amendments 30, 78, and 122 not included in those numbers just read?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, they are not included.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The texts of the various Senate amendments referred to in the unanimous consent request are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 6, line 12, strike out all after "of" down to and including "systems" in line 18 and insert "the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available, unobligated balances of appropriations available to the Department of Justice during such fiscal year may be transferred into the capital account of the Working Capital Fund to be available for the Departmentwide acquisition of capital equipment, development and implementation of law enforcement or litigation related automated data processing systems, and for the improvement and implementation of the Department's financial management and payroll/personnel systems: *Provided*, That any proposed use of these transferred funds in fiscal year 1992 and thereafter shall only be made after notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 606 of this Act".

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 8, line 2, after "tion" insert" : *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".

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 15, line 10, after "education" insert "and training".

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 28, after line 17, insert:

SEC. 108. Section 504(f) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, is amended to delete the first word and insert the following: "Except for grants awarded to State and local governments for the purpose of participating in multijurisdictional drug task forces, no".

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 28, after line 17, insert:

SEC. 109. Section 504(a)(2) of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, is further amended by striking "50 per centum;" and inserting in lieu thereof "75 per centum;".

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 30, line 17, strike out all after "studies" down to and including "agencies" in line 19 and insert ": *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to repeal, to retroactively apply changes in, or to continue a reexamination of, the policies of the Federal Communications Commission with respect to comparative licensing, distress sales and tax certificates granted under 26 U.S.C. 1071, to expand minority and women ownership of broadcasting licenses, including those established in the Statement of Policy on Minority Ownership of Broadcasting Facilities, 68 F.C.C. 2d 979 and 69 F.C.C. 2d 1591, as amended 52 R.R. 2d 1313 (1982) and Mid-Florida Television Corp., 69 F.C.C. 2d 607 (Rev. Bd. 1978), which were effective prior to September 12, 1986, other than to close MM Docket No. 86-484 with a reinstatement of prior policy and a lifting of suspension of any sales, licenses, applications, or proceedings, which were suspended pending the conclusion of the inquiry: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the Federal Communications Commission by this Act may be used to diminish the number of VHF channel assignments reserved for noncommercial educational television stations in the Television Table of Assignments (section 73.606 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations): *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to repeal, to retroactively apply changes in, or to begin or continue a reexamination of the rules and the policies established to administer such rules of the Federal Communications Commission as set forth at section 73.3555(c) of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations".

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 33, line 2, after "subsistence" insert ": *Provided*, That immediately upon enactment of this Act, the rate of fees under section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77f(b)) shall increase from one-fiftieth of 1 per centum to one-thirty-second of 1 per centum and such increase shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to this appropriation to recover costs of services of the securities registration process: *Provided further*, That such fees shall remain available until expended".

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 33, line 25, after "and" insert ", notwithstanding any other provision of law,".

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 34, line 16, after "expenses" insert "and cooperative agreements".

Senate amendment No. 68: Page 34, line 25, after "Fisheries" " insert " ; *Provided*, That grants to States pursuant to section 306 and 306(a) of the Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended, shall not exceed $2,000,000 and shall not be less than $500,000: *Provided further*, That in addition to the sums appropriaed elsewhere in this paragraph, not to exceed $500,000 shall be available from the receipts deposited in the fund entitled "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to Americans Fisheries" for grant management and related activities".

Senate amendment No. 79: Page 39, line 8, after "twelve" " insert " ; *Provided further*, That funds shall be available to carry out export promotion programs notwithstanding the provisions of section 201 of Public Law 99-64".

Senate amendment No. 86: Page 41, line 12, after "expended" insert " : *Provided*, That disaster grants to States or other eligible entities made available by Public Law 101-515 and in this appropriation shall not be subject to the local match requirements of 22 U.S.C. 2123: *Provided further*, That $2,000,000 shall be available to continue such grants or initiate new disaster grants to States or other eligible entities whose tourism promotion needs have increased due to disasters".

Senate amendment No. 92: Page 43, line 4, after "year" insert " : *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 391 and 392 of the Communications Act, as amended, not to exceed $400,000 appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Pan-Pacific Educational and Cultural Experiments by Satellite program (PEACESAT): *Provided further*, That $250,000 shall be available for the American Indian Higher Education Consortium for utilization of telecommunications technologies".

Senate amendment No. 94: Page 34, lines 6, 7, and 8, and insert:

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, $27,632,000: *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. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, funds approriated in this paragraph shall be used to fill and maintain forth-nine permanent positions designated as Economic Development Representatives out of the total number of permanent positions funded in the Salaries and Expenses account of the Economic Development Administration for fiscal year 1992, of which no more than two positions shall be designated as National Economic Development Representatives: *Provided further*, That such positions shall be maintained within an organizational structure that provides at least one full-time EDR in each State to which a full-time EDR was assigned as of December 31, 1987.

Senate amendment No. 95: Page 43, after line 8, insert:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For grants under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, as authorized by 19 U.S.C. 2424, and for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, the Public Law 91-304, and such laws that were in effect immediately before September 30, 1982, $226,836,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used directly or indirectly for attorneys' or consutlants' fees in connection with securing grants and contracts made by the Economic Development Administration: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 1992, the Economic Development Administration shall not make any reduction in the individual grant amounts made to university centers in fiscal year 1991 except on the basis of failing to conform to the EDA grant agreements in place for fiscal year 1992 from the grant amounts made to such centers in fiscal year 1991: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, including the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, any proceeds from the sale of property developed by Economic Development Administration Prohject Number 01-51-21118 shall be retained by the grantee for other development purposes and/or projects: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, including the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, funds obligated or otherwise made available for Economic Development Adminsitration Project Number 05-22-00014 shall remain available to complete the project.

Senate amendment No. 129: Page 60, line 15, strike out "$114,913,000" and insert "$121,555,000, to remain available until expended".

Senate amendment No. 137: Page 62, line 23, after "101-246)", insert "*Provided*, That up to $6,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this paragraph may be transferred to the Working Capital Fund for the purpose of providing payment of medical expenses".

Senate amendment No. 160: Page 72, line 4, after "amended" insert "*Provided further*, That up to $1,250,000 shall be available for the operation of International Literary Cen-

tre, Ltd., or a nonprofit successor organization, as appropriate".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 17, 31, 40, 41, 46, 53, 57, 64, 68, 79, 86, 92, 94, 95, 129, 137, and 160 and concur therein.

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

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 9, line 6, strike out "$10,000,000" and insert "$13,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$13,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 9, line 12, strike out all after "pended" down to and including "1993" in line 14.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken, amended as follows:

In lieu of the sum "$10,000,000" proposed in said amendment, insert the following: "$13,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 9, line 17, strike out all after "attorneys" over to and including "expenses" in line 6 on page 10 and insert"; including operating leases for facilities required to house students, administrative and training staff, provide classroom space, library space, and other auxiliary space to accommodate the relocation of the Legal Education program to a site within the State of South Carolina where legal education training shall be provided to Federal, State, and local prosecutive and litigative personnel; $728,259,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 1993, for the purposes of (1) providing training of personnel of the Department of Justice in debt collection, (2) providing services related to locating debtors and their property, such as title searches, debtor skiptracing, asset searches, credit reports and other investigations, and (3) paying the costs of sales of property not covered by the sale proceeds, such as auctioneers' fees and expenses, maintenance and protection of property and businesses, advertising and title search and surveying costs; of which not to exceed $1,200,000 shall remain available until expended for the development of office automation capabilities to the Project EAGLE system; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the costs associated with the relocation of the Legal Education program: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $8,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of amounts available in this account in fiscal year 1992, not to exceed $9,000,000 shall remain available until expended and may be used to fund intergovernmental agreement, including cooperative agreements and contracts, with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in pilot projects pertaining to the investigation and prosecution of violent crime and drug offenses".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the phrase "within the State of South Carolina" proposed in said amendment, insert the following: "on the campus of the University of South Carolina" and, in lieu of the sum "$728,259,000" named in said amendment, insert the following: "$720,737,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 10, line 9, strike out "$67,520,000" and insert "$69,571,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amount proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$57,221,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 11, line 15, after "Program" insert ": *Provided*, That $10,000,000 of the $15,000,000 available under the Cooperative Agreement Program shall be used for a cooperative agreement with the State of Hawaii for the housing of Federal prisoners and detainees in Hawaii".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: ": *Provided*, That, unless a notification as required under section 606 of this Act is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, none of the funds in this Act for the Cooperative Agreement Program shall be available for a cooperative agreement with a State or local government for the housing of Federal prisoners and detainees when the cost per bed space for such cooperative agreement exceeds $50,000, and in addition, any cooperative agreement with a cost per bed space that exceeds $25,000 must remain in effect for no less than 15 years".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 13, line 17, strike out "$363,374,000" and insert "$380,344,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "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, $363,374,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 14, line 25, after "investigations" insert "; and of which $48,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall only be available to defray expenses for the automation of the fingerprint identification services and related costs".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "; and of which $48,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall only be available to defray expenses for the automation of fingerprint identification services and related costs; and of which $1,500,000 shall be available to establish an independent program office dedicated solely to the relocation of the Identification Division and the automation of fingerprint identification services".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the motion, and I ask for the 20 minutes of time which is allocated for those in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] also oppose the motion?

Mr. ROGERS. I support the motion, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 20 minutes, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the conference report details the reasons for the amendment. It was requested, and I think it is needed. It has to do with the new automated fingerprint identification system, and, until that is operating, there is no way we can handle such things as gun control or instant information systems that the local governments need.

Mr. Speaker, it is a badly needed requirement. I have been told personally by the head of the FBI, who I asked this very straight question: "Do you need every dime of this $48,000,000 in the coming year for contract purposes," and he said, "We need to have this money now. Even though it may not be outlayed during the year, we need to have it now so we can make the contracts." I fully support this amendment that is in the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, over the past several months I have been opposing a number of projects by amendment in the appropriations bills, and we have been shot down almost 100 percent of the time.

I sometimes feel like Don Quixote; I am jousting windmills down here, talking about the pork that is in these appropriations bills. But I also feel a little bit like Isaiah because I am prophesying that we are going to have financial disaster in this country if we do not control our appetite for spending.

Now I was just informed that it is going to cost about $185 million more to relocate this FBI fingerprinting facility in West Virginia than it will be to keep it here where it is and expand the operation to take care of the needs of the FBI—$185 million more. Now initially we got $48 million that this amendment covers for this new fingerprint lab, but there are other costs that are going to be involved. In addition to this, in this amount is $1½ million, the amount for the actual relocation of the existing FBI fingerprint lab facilities to the new facility in West Virginia.

This is one of the famous pork barrel projects that our good friend, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, is doing for his district. He said not long ago that he was going to do his best when he became chairman of the Appropriations Committee to steer $1 billion back to the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that that is a popular thing to do. But the fact of the matter is the people in the rest of the country, in Indiana, and California, and in New York, are paying for these pork barrel projects, many of which are not necessary. Good for West Virginia, but not good for the rest of the country.

Now let me go into a little bit of the hyperbole I have used over the past few weeks. The deficit this year is going to be close to $400 billion, almost double what we had anticipated, and we thought the deficit this year would be much less because we raised taxes last year under the budget agreement by $137 billion. We raised those taxes. We were going to have the deficit around $200 to $225 billion, and it is going to be $400 billion, the largest in U.S. history. The national debt 10 years ago was one-fourth of what it is now, about $1 trillion. Now think about that. The first 200 years of our history, we acquire a $1 trillion debt. In the last 10 years it has gone up four times that. We are at $4 trillion now. We are spending ourselves into disaster.

□ 1220

Some people say that the interest on the national debt is 14.3 percent, but most people believe it is around 18 percent right now, and that means that 18 cents out of every tax dollar goes just to pay interest on the money we are borrowing to pay the bills this Government incurs.

Today this amendment I am talking about is going to cost $48 million, and it is pure pork. I realize that I am attacking a project that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the other body are sponsoring, and I am probably never ever going to be able to get anything done for my State, but this is to important to be concerned about that.

We are $400 billion in debt this year. One-tenth of all the debt that this country has is being added this year, and yet we go on, hellbent for leather, spending this money.

In this bill we have a ton of pork barrel projects, and I am going to have other amendments to cut them out. The fact of the matter is that I know as I stand here, I say to my colleagues, that I do not have a chance of a snowball in Hades of getting any of these amendments passed, and that is why I get so frustrated. Members know it is pork, and I know it is pork, but nobody is doing anything about it. The reason that happens is that so many of us in this body, and in the other body, continue to ask for special pork barrel projects. One subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in this body had 385 Members ask for over 3,000 special projects. Where is it going to end?

As I said before, I know that I am now jousting with windmills, and I know I am just a voice in the wilder-

ness here, but I am telling the Members that we had better do something about it. We are mortgaging the future of our kids, and we are headed for financial disaster at some point in the future. I do not know where that is, but it is going to happen. We cannot continue to spend $300 billion, $400 billion, or $500 billion more per year than we take in and incur the kind of debt we have, a $4 trillion national debt, without some kind of disaster occurring in the future. And we are all going to be responsible.

So I would just like to say to my colleagues that this amendment is a worthy amendment. I hope Members will vote for it and cut this $48 million out of this bill. If they do, it will be a step forward and a signal that we mean business around this place.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will not consume much time on this, but let me say this: If we set aside where the building is to be built, the question is, Do we need this project? Does the country need the AFIS project, the automated fingerprint identification system? That is what we are talking about.

The answer is that the country does need it. Law enforcement agencies in every community and State in the Nation depend upon the FBI for the identification of fingerprints. They are using an antiquated system that is causing untold delays in the identification of criminals and the bringing to justice of criminals.

This project is supported very, very enthusiastically by the Director of the FBI, and it is supported by those of us who want a modern system that will give the local police agencies, the local sheriffs, the local State police, and so forth, instant abilities, or almost instant abilities, to identify criminals through the automated fingerprint system that is represented in this project we are talking about.

It is to be built in West Virginia. I think we have to realize the reality of why. We need this project. It does not matter really where it is built, I am told, electronically, because the program can be run from anywhere in the country. But the bottom line is that the country and law enforcement people need the automated fingerprint identification system. That is what is involved here. Where it is built is something we can debate, but the fact that it needs to be built cannot be debated.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN].

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this issue.

I heard the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] yesterday make arguments accusing Members across the body of the House of what he described as something parochial; he even went so far as to call them pork barrel projects. I refrained from speaking on the floor at that time because I thought other Members of the body spoke very eloquently to those points, particularly the honorable gentleman from Michigan who, I thought, did an excellent job in response to the concerns the gentleman from Indiana raised. His point, I think, was that with regard to these projects, Members of this Congress know their constituents, understand the needs of their areas better than anyone else, and know that their constituencies have specific concerns that need to be addressed specifically. They know that each one of these earmarks, whether the appropriations were for public service or for infrastructure or domestic investments in our local communities, address concerns that we understand better than anyone.

I understand that the gentleman today is again raising that subject with regard to $48 million for funding to help facilitate the FBI's need, a desperate and crying need, and that is to get modernized, to get prepared to continue leadership in fighting a war on crime in this very important area, the area of identification.

I would simply say that I did not think the gentleman's arguments yesterday were convincing with regard to what he described as pork or parochial projects, but this project does not even fall within that category. As he makes the argument today, to the extent he is making it and suggesting that it is a pork project, it is not even relevant. This money goes to help develop the identification system; to help modernize that system. There is, by anyone's account, a crying need to do that, to modernize the FBI's identification system. I think the gentleman from Indiana, if he agrees with me and understands that, would have to acknowledge that the FBI needs to be modernized.

If we are going to be effective in dealing with what is an increasingly sophisticated crime element in this country, our agencies need to be as sophisticated. They need to be ahead of that curve technologically. That is what this identification facility does.

This money that he speaks of today is money that will further the technology. It is not bricks and mortar money; it is money to further the system and the technology. I do not know of an expert in the field who does not believe and does not testify to the fact that the FBI needs to modernize with regard to identification.

So I simply hope that speaks to the concerns of the gentleman. First of all, this is not a pork project at all, and, second, this money goes to a crying need. If we are going to fight crime effectively in this country, we need a modern identification system, and that is what the money the gentleman is speaking to is going for.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that I am not questioning the need for the fingerprint facility. I am questioning the need for spending $185 million in addition to this equipment and the technology that is needed to conduct these fingerprint exercises.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. No. Let me finish, and I will yield in just a few seconds.

The fact of the matter is that when we build a facility, a government installation, we should do it in the most cost effective way possible.

We just had the Base Closure Commission say that we had to reevaluate a lot of our military bases around the country, and it pinched a lot of toes because a lot of these bases were closed. In fact, it pinched my toes a great deal in Indiana because they closed one of our most important bases, Fort Harrison. But the fact of the matter is that this Government should do things in a very businesslike, cost effective way, and to build a whole new facility in West Virginia that is going to cost $185 million when we do not have to do that, or at least not spend that much money, to me is waste and is a pork barrel project.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to respectfully point out that I do not agree with the gentleman's premise, that is, that we do not need it. We desperately need it.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Does the gentleman mean the building?

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Every expert would suggest that we definitely need this new capability which requires considerably more space and definitely a new modern identification system if we are going to get ahead of this crime curve.

So, first of all, I disagree with the premise of the gentleman about need.

□ 1230

Second, the gentleman talks about low-cost areas or low-cost ways of achieving that goal. I agree completely. We ought to be looking at the low-cost process to do that.

Now, this whole process tracks what business is doing. It is looking for low-cost service areas out there. Business is doing it, and it is a trend across this country. This tracks that process. It is evidently the low-cost way to achieve these ends.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say when the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUR-

TON] says this, I hear the words. If they were correct, he might have an argument. They simply are not.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me just say that I believe, after getting some information from some of the staff people, there is a more cost effective way to do this. I believe we could save a lot of money if we did not spend $185 million for new infrastructure in West Virginia, in addition to the $48 million we are talking about here today. That is my concern.

We are not prioritizing the spending, doing things in the most productive way, because we are trying to get things for our own districts. It is not just West Virginia, it is all across the country.

As I said before, the very fine gentleman from West Virginia, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has said very clearly he wants to steer 1 billion dollars worth of projects back to West Virginia, and he has the power and ability to do that, and I have no doubt that he will. I think over $510 million has already been earmarked for West Virginia. So things are on track.

What I am saying is we are heading toward financial disaster if we do not get control of our appetite for spending, and this is just one manifestation of the problem.

So I think Members ought to start fessing up to this problem and start voting these projects. Not because we are against West Virginia or California or any other State individually, but because collectively it is killing this country.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN].

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], I understand his concern about Members' projects and the process by which some of these projects go. The thing is, the gentleman is taking on a project that every expert in the field agrees is desperately needed. I would suggest that the gentleman's suggestion that this is not the lowest cost way to proceed is in error. So if the gentleman is attacking it on a pork barrel basis, the need is obviously there, and I think the gentleman is misdirected on this one.

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

Mr. Speaker, again, let me just close what I have to say here with this: wherever you build this type of facility, the facility needs desperately to be built. Why? Because right now the FBI has in its files around 3,000 backlogged fingerprint cases that they do not have the manpower to ID for local sheriffs, local police forces, or local state police.

Part of this money would go to help them clean up that present backlog. Part would go toward research and development of the computers necessary to speed up the process of identifying fingerprint requests they get with the automated fingerprint ID system which is represented here.

Mr. Speaker, I am told that ideally, when a building is built and the program is put in place, local police departments would be able to electronically send to this facility the fingerprints that they wanted identified, and the fingerprint could be identified in a matter of minutes or perhaps hours, which now takes weeks in many cases. We are talking about the ability to efficiently put away crooks.

Mr. Speaker, I can debate as to where to put that facility. It can be put anywhere in the country. Electronically it does not matter, because the input and outgo is electronic.

In the bill it is going to West Virginia. I have no real problem with that, except I want the building. I want the facility. The country desperately needs this kind of facility somewhere.

I understand the concern of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] about the number of projects perhaps going to West Virginia. Some of us have some concern about that. But I am more concerned that we have the ability to quickly ID suspects in major criminal cases all over the country. That is important for the Nation.

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

Mr. ROGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] that this facility is very badly needed and will enhance law enforcement. Surely there were some studies done about where the best location for this facility should be.

Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] enlighten us as to what those studies indicated?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I cannot myself at the moment off the top of the cuff give the gentleman any information about that. I am sure there is information available.

Mr. WALKER. If the gentleman will yield further, surely if we are going to ouild a $185 million facility, there were some investigations done as to whether or not there was infrastructure in place that would not have to be put in place, a lot of things like that, dealing with a high-technology facility like that.

Did all of the studies that we have coming back indicate that the very best place for this facility is in West Virginia?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the FBI has a requirement that the facility be within a certain distance from the headquarters here in Washington. I do not remember the number of miles. They looked within that circle. The people within the FBI came up with the conclusion that the location in West Virginia was the best location. There was no other facility they could find.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I recollect it being slightly different from that. I recollect that what they felt was that it would be best at the headquarters facility. The very best location would be at the headquarters facility. But if you had to move out to a radius and so on, they would want it within a radius of headquarters.

In other words, if headquarters is a central location in all of this, beyond which a line cannot go, then the bottom line is that the very best place for it is at the headquarters directly at the center of the radius.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact, they never considered the possibility to put it in headquarters here, because all they have down there now is a card system. They do not have room in the headquarters location for anything like this. With the communications capabilities we have today, the facility does not need to be in a downtown headquarters at all. The facility has to be close enough for employees to travel to the headquarters, but it does not need to be downtown.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman just described to me a system that indicated there was a radius around the headquarters that was important to them. If what the gentleman is now saying is true, they do not need the radius. There is some reason why headquarters becomes important to them. As I understand it, this is at the very edge of that radius and, therefore, probably without some kind of political influence, would not be the single most preferable site they came up with.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the radius was whatever one could easily travel to within 4 hours. They wanted to be within 4 hours, but they did not have to be within 4 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me clarify this. I have checked back with the FBI. There is a 1-year backlog of fingerprint ID requests. They have on hand now in the neighborhood of 300,000 records we are dealing with here. So this is an urgent need. The Director of the FBI says he wants this project. It has met the criteria of the FBI, obviously, because the Director supports this item.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. GLICKMAN). The question is on the mo-

tion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 252, nays 162, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

YEAS—252

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Barnard
Bateman
Bennett
Bereuter
Bevill
Bilbray
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clement
Clinger
Coleman (TX)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Coyne
Cramer
Darden
de la Garza
DeFazio
Derrick
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Downey
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Feighan
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Gallegly
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hammerschmidt
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutto
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
Lantos
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Levine (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martin
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCollum
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McGrath
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Miller (CA)
Miller (OH)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Olver
Ortiz
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Panetta
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Pelosi
Perkins
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Regula
Richardson
Roe
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schumer
Shaw
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Sundquist
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Waxman
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (FL)

NAYS—162

Allard
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Archer
Armey
Bacchus
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett
Barton
Bellenson
Bentley
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Broomfield
Bunning
Burton
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Carper
Chandler
Clay
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Collins (IL)
Condit
Conyers
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
Davis
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Dickinson
Dingell
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Dreier
Ewing
Fields
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Gallo
Geren
Gilchrest
Gingrich
Glickman
Goodling
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Guarini
Gunderson
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hayes (IL)
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Huckaby
Hunter
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Kasich
Klug
Kyl
LaRocco
Leach
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Luken
Machtley
McCandless
McCrery
McEwen
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Mfume
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moody
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Nichols
Nussle
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (VA)
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pursell
Quillen
Ramstad
Ray
Reed
Rhodes
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roemer
Rohrabacher
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Savage
Saxton
Schaefer
Schroeder
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shays
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Stallings
Stearns
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Swett
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Vander Jagt
Walker
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Weber
Wolf
Wylie
Young (AK)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—19

Berman
Dymally
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frost
Holloway
Hopkins
Kaptur
Lent
Michel
Mrazek
Nagle
Pease
Ridge
Rostenkowski
Sanders
Slaughter (NY)
Slaughter (VA)
Staggers

□ 1258

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Nagel against.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. MOLINARI, Messrs. CONYERS, LEWIS of Georgia, HAYES of Illinois, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois and Mr. QUILLEN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. THOMAS of California, Ms. HORN, and Messrs. MARKEY, HOBSON, MARLENEE, HUTTO, and Mrs. KENNELLY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express that I inadvertently voted aye on the vote to recede and concur with Senate amendment No. 30, whereas I meant to vote no in support of the position of my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, with regard to his opposition to the motion to recede and concur.

□ 1300

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 15, strike out all after line 17, down to and including "search" in line 19 and insert "$740,667,000 of which not to exceed $1,800,000 for research, and of which not to exceed $1,500,000 for an A & E Study for a Washington, D.C. area laboratory."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "$740,667,000" proposed in said amendment, insert the following: "$716,653,000."

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 16, line 20, strike out "$947,041,000" and insert "$950,817,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with the amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amount proposed in said amendment, insert the following: "$938,241,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent

that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 16, line 23, after "expended" insert "; and of which $312,473,000 shall be available to the Border Patrol program unless a notification required by section 606 of this Act is processed and acknowledged by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment, insert the following: "; and of which $312,473,00 shall be available to the Border Patrol program, unless a notification, as required under section 606 of this Act, is submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 17, line 15, strike out "$1,637,299,000" and insert "$1,612,635,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amount proposed in said amendment, insert the following "$1,598,920,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 28, after line 17, insert:

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding 28 U.S.C. no funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in fiscal year 1992 or any prior fiscal year shall be obligated or expended to pay a fact witness fee to a person who is incarcerated testifying as a fact witness in a court of the United States, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of section 1821, 28 United States: *Provided*, That the one exception to the preceding prohibition is the fact witness fee decided in United States Supreme Court case No. 89-5916, Richard Demarest, Petitioner v. James Manspeaker et al, on January 8, 1991.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding 28 U.S.C. 1821, no funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in fiscal year 1992 or any prior fiscal year, or any other funds available from the Treasury of the United States, shall be obligated or expended to pay a fact witness fee to a person who is incarcerated testifying as a fact witness in a court of the United States, as defined in 28 U.S.C. 1821(a)(2).

SEC. 111. Effective 60 days after enactment of this Act—

(a) Section 1930 (a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (3) by striking "$500" and inserting in lieu thereof "$600"; and

(2) in the second sentence of subsection (6), by striking "$150" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250", by striking "$300" and inserting in lieu thereof "$500", by striking "$750" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,250", by striking "$2,250" and inserting in lieu thereof "$3,750", and by striking "$3,000" " and inserting in lieu thereof "$5,000".

(b) Section 589a(b) of title 28, United States Code, as amended, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (2) by striking "three-fifths" and inserting in lieu thereof "50 percentum"; and

(2) in subsection (5) by striking "all" and inserting in lieu thereof "60 percentum".

(c) Section 589a of title 28, United States Code, as amended, is further amended by adding a new subsection as follows—

"(f) For the purpose of recovering the cost of services of the United States Trustee System, there shall be deposited as offsetting collections to the appropriation "United States Trustee System Fund", to remain available until expended, the following—

(1) 16.7 percentum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(3) of this title;

(2) 40 percentum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(6) of this title".

SEC. 112. Section 524 of title 28, United States Code as amended, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by deleting "purposes of the Department of Justice" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"law enforcement purposes";

(2) by deleting subsection (c)(1)(C), and inserting in lieu therof the following:

"(C) at the discretion of the Attorney General, the payment of awards for information or assistance leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture involving any federal agency participating in the Fund;";

(3) in subsection (c)(1)(F), by deleting the word "drug" preceding the words "law enforcement functions";

(4) in subsection (c)(1)(F), by deleting "the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the United States Marshals Service", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"any federal agency participating in the Fund";

(5) by deleting subsection (c)(4) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(4) There shall be deposited in the Fund—

(a) all amounts from the forfeiture of property under any law enforced or administered by the Department of Justice, except all proceeds of forfeitures available for use by the Secretary of Treasury or the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 11(d) of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1540(d)) or section 6(d) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3375(d)), or the Postmaster General of the United States pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2003(b)(7);

(b) all amounts representing the federal equitable share from the forfeiture of property under any State, local or foreign law, for any federal agency participating in the Fund.";

(6) by inserting in subsection (c)(5), immediately following "Amounts in the Fund", the following:

", and in any holding accounts associated with the Fund";

(7) by adding at the end of subsection (c)(9)(C) the following sentence:

"Further, transfers under subsection (B) may be made only to the extent that the sum of the transfers for the current fiscal year and the unobligated balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year for the Special Forfeiture Fund do not exceed $150,000,000."; and

(8) In subsection (c)(9)(E)—

(A) by deleting ", 1992", and inserting in lieu thereof "of each fiscal year thereafter";

(B) by deleting "to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for the law enforcement, prosecution and correctional activities of the Department of Justice.", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"to be transferred to any federal agency to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for law enforcement, prosecution and correctional activities, and related training requirements.".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 31, line 14, strike out "$10,000,000" and insert "$13,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following "$13,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 51: Page 31, line 20, strike out all after "expended" down to and including "1993" in line 22 and insert " : *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated in this paragraph are subject to the limitations and provisions of sections 10(a) and 10(c) (notwithstanding sections 10(e)), 11(b), 18, and 20 of the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-252; 94 Stat. 374)".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: " , but that any fees received in excess of $13,500,000 shall not be available until fiscal year 1993: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated in this paragraph are subject to the limitations and provisions of sections 10(a) and 10(c) (notwithstanding sections 10(e)), 11(b), 18, and 20 of the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-252; 94 Stat. 374)".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Chairman SMITH'S motion to recede and concur with the Senate provisions that maintain the current restrictions on the power of the Federal Trade Commission to conduct broad rulemakings on allegedly unfair advertising.

These restrictions were first enacted through the authorization process in the FTC Improvements Act of 1980. When that authorization expired 2 years later, and an authorization bill was not enacted, these provisions were instead added to the FTC's appropriation legislation to maintain the status quo.

It is important to point out that continuing the restrictions does not limit in any way the FTC's authority to pursue unfair or deceptive advertising practices in individual cases. The restriction only applies to broad trade regulation rulemakings. These were the areas where the regulatory excesses of the 1960's and 1970's occurred.

To summarily eliminate the existing legal protections against sweeping FTC actions is unwise and unfair to the advertising industry that has relied on the current law. I will be glad to work for resolution of this issue as our committee considers reauthorization legislation, but I strongly urge that we not change the legal ground rules governing our advertising industry on such a summary basis. We should therefore accept the Senates provisions maintaining the current restrictions on trade regulation rulemakings.

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support Chairman SMITH's motion to concur with the continuation of the existing legal limitations on the Federal Trade Commission's rulemaking powers relating to alleged unfairness in advertising. This limited but important restraint on the FTC has been renewed regularly for almost 10 years since the last FTC reauthorization expired.

As the ranking member of the subcommittee with FTC jurisdiction in the Energy and Commerce Committee, I can readily understand the reluctance of some members to place this restrictive language on the FTC appropriations bill. And if we were operating here on the proverbial blank slate, I might agree. But in fact, the prohibition on so-called trade regulation rulemakings against allegedly unfair ads has been part of the legal landscape for the FTC since 1980. To delete it now would fundamentally alter the status quo without any prior deliberation.

It is important to point out that continuing the restrictions does not limit in any way the FTC's authority to pursue unfair or deceptive advertising practices in individual cases. The restriction only applies to broad trade regulation rulemakings. These were the areas where the regulatory excesses of the 1960's and 1970's occurred.

There are important issues here of constitutional protection for commercial speech, of the proper degree of Government intervention in the marketplace, and of the congressional oversight role. But these major questions should not be shoehorned into a decision on an essentially hold-in-place provision on the FTC's rulemaking powers. This is doubly true where, as of now, neither a House nor a Senate FTC authorization bill has yet been introduced.

Therefore I urge that we accept the Senate language maintaining the existing and reasonable restraints on FTC advertising rulemaking activities. We should do this without prejudice to a full and fair airing of the underlying constitutional and policy issues when the authorizing committee considers a reauthorizing bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 34, after line 4, insert:

FLEET MODERNIZATION, SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels, including related equipment, for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be available for obligation or expenditure in foreign shipyards.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

FLEET MODERNIZATION, SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, leasing, or conversion of vessels, including related equipment, for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $33,200,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, and modification of facilities and minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and for facility planning and design and land acquisition not otherwise provided for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $34,917,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 61: Page 34, line 13, after "8831;" insert "grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements or memoranda of understanding;".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following "grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements;".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 34, line 16, strike out "$542,000" and insert: "$600,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following "$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant to the South Carolina Coastal Council for the acquisition of the Victoria Bluff Tract in Beaufort County, South Carolina, of which $2,000,000 shall be available for a grant to make permanent improvements to the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, of which $600,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 35, after line 4, insert:

EMERGENCY WEATHER SATELLITE CONTINGENCY FUND

For costs necessary to maintain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration geostationary meteorological satellite coverage for monitoring and prediction of hurricanes and severe storms, including but not limited to the procurement of gap filler satellites, launch vehicles, and payments to foreign governments, $110,000,000, to be deposited in an "Emergency Weather Satellite Contingency Fund," to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds shall not be available for obligation until the President notifies the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate that an emergency requirement for these funds exists and the House and Senate vote to release these funds for emergency requirements.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

GOES SATELLITE CONTINGENCY FUND

For costs necessary to maintain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration geostationary meteorological satellite coverage for monitoring and prediction of hurricanes and severe storms, including but not limited to the procurement of gap filler satellites, launch vehicles, and payments to foreign governments, $110,000,000, to be deposited in a "GOES Satellite Contingency Fund", to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds shall not become available for obligation until the Secretary of Commerce notifies the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate that a requirement for these funds exists through the reprogramming provisions of this Act.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 77: Page 38, line 17, strike out "$194,875,000" and insert "$203,814,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$207,160,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 78: Page 38, line 17, after "expended" insert ", of which $19,406,000 is for the Office of Textiles and Apparel, including $3,000,000 for a grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corporation and $12,500,000 for a grant to the National Textile Center University Research Consortium".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: ", of which $3,000,000 is for support costs of a new materials center in Ames, Iowa, and of which $15,221,000 is for the Office of Textiles and Apparel, including $3,315,000 for a grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corporation, and $8,000,000 for a grant to the National Textile Center University Research Consortium".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the motion, and I ask for 20 minutes of time to debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] opposed to this motion on amendment No. 78?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I support the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman supports the motion.

The time will be divided three ways: The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 20 minutes, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there is in this bill $207 million for the International Trade Administration.

If we are going to be competitive in this country, we have to get into the field of advanced technology in a much bigger way than we have been.

We are now going to cut back on military spending. Everybody agrees with that.

Most of the R&D in this country has been done under military appropriations and under the Energy Department. Now, this appropriation is under the Commerce Department, but as we cut back on R&D in the Defense Department and in the Energy Department, we certainly do not want to cut back on R&D in the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration.

Among the things that they have been trying to do is to upgrade the advanced technology processes in the textile and apparel industry. We are falling behind in that industry, and so there is money in here to address that issue. It is in the bill. It is in the $207 million, and it is earmarked for that purpose.

Also, there is earmarked $3 million for a new materials center. That project was also done last year and the year before, and it has been a highly successful program. It needs another year of funding.

For example, our industries require magnets that are more powerful. They have developed, for example, under this program, a magnet that is more powerful than those developed anywhere else in the world. In the last 2 years they have been able to start selling it to 116 countries. This is the kind of thing we have to do, working on new materials and working on new processes so that smaller businesses can get into more efficient production and advanced technology.

What we are trying to do in this bill is to continue for another year these types of programs, but it is within the umbrella of the $207 million.

This motion earmarks the amount of money required for these three projects, and I am supportive of the motion, and I ask for an aye vote.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every time I hear one of the proponents of these appropriations bills talk about the issues that I am raising, they make it sound like I am un-American, that I do not care about new technology, that I do not care about how competitive we are in the world. So it makes me sound like I am un-American, because I am trying to cut out this pork.

The fact of the matter is what the chairman did not tell you was that this $3 million for a new materials center in Ames, IA, is in his district. It is in his district. I understand that he wants to do something for his district. That is a normal thing to do. We all want to do something for our district, and collectively that is the problem.

I have said this time and again: We had one Subcommittee of Appropriations that had 385 Members ask for 3,000 projects in 1 year, and I just ask my colleagues: where is it ever going to end? This amendment contains $3 million for the materials center in Ames, IA, $3.3 million grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp., whatever that is, and $8 million grant for the National Textile Center, University Research Consortium.

□ 1310

I am sure that these are all laudable projects. But my question is, should the Federal Government be paying for these or should they be paid for by private corporations or should they be paid for by the cities or the States in which they are going to be built?

We have a terrible fiscal problem facing this Nation. The deficit this year is going to be $400 billion and we continue to have pork barrel, after pork barrel, after pork barrel come before this House and every single time it is un-American, it is trying to be uncompetitive for us to attack those projects.

Let me just say to my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, we have got to prioritize spending. The taxpayers of this Nation do not want any more deficits and they do not want their taxes raised. They raised taxes, the second largest tax increase in history last year, and the deficit is almost double, so that was not the answer, and yet some of my colleagues are saying we have got to raise the gas tax this year and we have got to raise other taxes. That is not the answer. The amount of tax revenues we brought into the Treasury in the last 10 years has doubled. We went from $500 billion in revenues to $1.1 trillion in revenues, and yet the deficit is out of control. How can you more than double the amount of money coming in and still increase the deficit? It is because we continue to buy into these pork barrel projects.

I know not many are paying attention to this, but I can tell you, when the financial catastrophe occurs because of our excessive spending, the people of this country are going to hold us accountable. The problem is that many of us will not be here any longer, because it is probably not going to happen tomorrow, but the kids in the future generations of this country are going to curse us because of the legacy we are leaving them, this mountain of debt, $4 trillion now, which is 400 percent of what it was 10 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say to my colleagues, in the quiet of our own offices and in our own homes, I wish every one of us would stop and look at the problem we are having fiscally in this Nation, and then I wish each and every one of us would start saying, is this absolutely essential that I go to the Appropriations Committee and get this pork barrel project for my district?

When you think about the overall problem it is creating when collectively we come up with all these thousands and thousands of special projects, something has to be done.

I have said time and time again that one answer would be the line item veto, but that is not likely to occur, so the only other thing that can occur is for us to get control of our appetite for spending.

I suggest to you that voting against this motion would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HEFNER].

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out a couple of things to my friend, the gentleman from Indiana. The gentleman mentioned the textile business.

We passed three or four textile bills here in this Congress in the past 8 years. They have all been vetoed. The textile industry by this administration is considered expendable. We have lost thousands of jobs in the textile industry. People are modernizing in foreign countries. We are letting more exports come into this country. We forgave $7 billion to the Egyptians. Hey, no big deal, $7 billion. We forgave $2 billion in debts to countries in the periphery of our area before the fiscal year ending where they could borrow more money, where we can forgive it next year.

Mr. Speaker, the textile industry is in total disarray. We are having people competing with us in other countries in textiles, and in one specific place, the Chinese are absolutely killing us in textiles. And what are they doing it with? They are doing it with slave labor.

And what do we do? We say we will grant them most favored nation status where they can continue to do it.

What we need to do is to have these textile people doing the research where we can compete. If we are going to give our industry away, at least we need a level playing field.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and this is a good proposal. I strongly support this committee's position.

I just want the gentleman from Indiana to realize that this is not pork barrel. This is something that is protecting jobs and helping to produce jobs in this great country of ours, and to call it pork barrel is totally ludicrous.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just respond to my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina. I support the textile industry, and if you look at my voting record, in opposition to much of what the administration has suggested, I have voted with the gentleman and the textile industry, because I agree there is a problem there, and I do agree that the Chinese are using slave labor to produce textiles that are being sold in this country, and we have got to do something about that.

But I do not believe we are going to solve the problem of the Chinese slave labor, which is making textiles that we are buying, by passing this motion. You see, this motion is going to spend $14 million on these projects I just talked about.

I am not opposed to the textile industry. I voted with them much of the time, but the fact of the matter is that we are not going to solve the importation of slave labor products by coming up with this kind of motion.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman not agree that we need to do research? We have people going to these colleges. Does the gentleman not agree that we need to do research where we can compete with subsidized industries in other countries? We are absolutely being left naked because people are going offshore and to other countries that have been subsidized with high technology. Does the gentleman not realize that we need to do some R&D and everything that we can do to protect the textile industry? We will not do it in legislation.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if I may reclaim my time, the subsidized problem to which the gentleman alludes is being discussed at the GATT talks all around the world. I think the GATT round in South America is going on currently. They are trying to do something about these subsidies that are putting a lot of our industries in an uncompetitive situation, and I agree with the gentleman; but more pork barrel projects is not going to address the subsidy problem in France or Great Britain or the problem of slave labor making textiles in Communist China. Those are issues that we have to deal with through trade and through negotiations. These pork barrel projects go on forever, thousands of them.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, since we are talking about jobs, and I think it is an important issue to raise, it is interesting to note that this one piece of spending in this bill will take all the income of 450 American families, based upon average incomes from last year, so virtually every dime paid by 450 American families is going to be required in order to pay for this one little piece of the appropriations bill.

I would suggest that those 450 families, who if they are having all their money spent by us are out of a job, probably would select differently than doing this particular project.

I think the gentleman needs to be listened to on this. It is us that kills jobs. It is policies that we make in this body that kills jobs, and this is the kind of thing that ends up killing jobs for American families.

In this case, this piece of spending is going to kill the entire livelihood of 450 American families.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Of course, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have—I do not have that information; I would like to have the source of the information of the jobs it is going to take. Could the gentleman supply me with the source of his information about the specific number of jobs that this is going to take?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the average income of American families last year was about $35,000. That is simply an extrapolation of that $35,000 out to the $14 million involved in this particular bill.

In other words, it takes all the income of all those American families in order to support this one project, not just their tax income, all their income. If they are not earning their incomes, they are therefor out of jobs, I would say to the gentleman, and that is the point that I am making.

Mr. HEFNER. Well, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, that is a little sophisticated for me.

Has the gentleman really looked further to see how this $7 billion we forgave to Egypt, how many jobs would that create in this country?

Mr. WALKER. This gentleman voted against that.

Mr. HEFNER. And the $2 billion we just forgave on the loans in Latin American countries just recently, where we could get under the fiscal year where they could borrow some more money.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. He is a gentleman. He just happens to be wrong, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Well, I appreciate the gentleman's attitude, but I think if you talk to the taxpayers of America all across the country and ask them how they feel about these thousands and thousands of social projects in each congressional district, they would probably define them as I do for the most part: Pork barrel; and they are tired of pork. They are tired of their money being wasted and they are tired of having their taxes increased year in and year out to try to pay for these horrible projects, much of them horrible.

□ 1320

Some of them are laudable. I do not take issue with every one of them. But the fact of the matter is we have a pork-laden Congress. This is the palace of pork, anymore, the palace of pork. I give credit for that phrase to my colleague from Pennsylvania, the palace of pork. Until we get control of our appetite for spending, these deficits are going to go up and we are going to be demanding, on that side of the aisle, more taxes to be extrapolated or extricated from the American people. They do not want any more taxes. They are taxed to death already and are tired of all this wasteful spending.

So I say to my colleagues opposing this motion would be a good first step. I urge you to oppose it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). Are there any further requests for time on this motion?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, the opponents of this amendment need to get straight on the distinction between special interests and the national interest. Let me talk about the national interest. The national interest: Nine out of the top companies in the textile-apparel industry have recently undergone a financial restructuring. The national interest: Four major research laboratories have been closed in recent years. The United States has lost control of technology; most production equipment is now imported.

The Europeans and the Japanese have launched major textile R&D efforts. Environmental pressures demand cleaner production processes.

The national interest is at stake. This has nothing to do with pork-barrel politics or with special interests.

The U.S. textile industry has good opportunity. It has the home-market advantage. It has technological and design capabilities to manufacture for intended use. Before these advantages can help us, though, to leap over today's market frontrunners, we must develop a fundamental science, engineering, and technology base upon which all of the industry's components can be restructured.

Competing nations have already established research syndicates to pursue textile manufacturing science and engineering, and it is clearly time for our country to seize the opportunity and invest in research as it has previously done in support of other industries.

Four universities in this country—North Carolina State, Clemson, Auburn, and Georgia Tech—do 90 percent of our academic textile research. We said to those universities, "We don't want to come in for just one university, just one program. We want you to cooperate, we want you to form a consortium." And that is exactly what they have done. It is precisely the opposite of a pork-barrel or special-interest approach.

These universities have already made a major investment, and none of this money is going for bricks and mortar on their campuses. Industry has also made a major investment. But it is vital that we provide this modest appropriation to bring all of this together, to upgrade our research effort, and to apply it to the needs of industry in a comprehensive and coordinated way.

The question, as my colleague from North Carolina [Mr. HEFNER] earlier put it, really comes down to this: Are we willing to abandon this industry?

Are we willing to give up the fight in textiles? Or are we willing to make this modest investment to regain and retain our competitiveness? This research program is vital to the national interest, and I urge its support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there further requests for time on this motion?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close if I may.

Mr. Speaker, nobody wants to see the textile industry decimated. We certainly support that. My voting record will show that I supported the textile industry in this country.

I am very concerned about slave labor products coming in and subsidized products coming in, to the detriment of American workers. The fact of the matter is that these are three projects I think most people would consider to be pork-barrel projects.

Private industry is investing in research, and they are constantly studying the textile industry to make better textiles. I do not think it is a function of the Federal Government to continue putting money into such things as $3 billion for a new materials center in Ames, IA, the chairman's district, a $3.3 million grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp., or $8 million for the National Textile Center University Consortium.

So I would urge my colleagues to think about this, think about the overall problem of pork and to vote against this motion.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I arrived late on the scene during this debate, and I probably missed some of the more important elements. But it does deal with a program in which I am vitally interested and which I have tried to restructure the focus in my own Committee on Science, Space, and Technology to encourage the kind of development represented by the program being funded here.

This is admittedly an area of policy in which we are still engaged in setting the boundaries for. But I think it is safe to say that this administration as a whole and our committee and, obviously, the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee chaired by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, are all moving together here in support of a program in which we are asking industry to lead us in a cooperative effort with the Government toward becoming more competitive in global markets.

This is the goal that we seek. There are ways, of course, of dealing with the Chinese slave labor problem that would be different from this. We could restrict imports from China, of course. In many cases we may be justified in doing this.

But in the long run this country will only prosper when we devise mechanisms in which we can, in cooperation with private industry, Government, and universities, develop the most efficient and competitive industry in the world. This is my goal. I think this is the goal of the Bush administration. I think we should all be supporting it.

Now, we may wander occasionally from the path of purity. The Committee on Appropriations may step in with a proposal which has not been, we would say, thoroughly explored in the authorizing committee. We will resolve that problem in due course.

Mr. Speaker, I share some of the concerns that have been expressed here about earmarking and that sort of thing. But in the absence of appropriate action by other committees, I think it is inevitable that the appropriations committees will have to move in this direction on occasion. And I am thoroughly in support of the programs that are being funded here which we are discussing, and I hope that all of the Members of the House will support them.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there are no further requests for debate, all time is yielded back.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

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

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 300, nays 111, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

YEAS—300

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Ballenger
Barnard
Bateman
Beilenson
Bentley
Bereuter
Bevill
Bilbray
Boehlert
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Cunningham
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Dorgan (ND)
Downey
Durbin
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Frank (MA)
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Grandy
Green
Guarini
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Henry
Hertel
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Lent
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martin
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Michel
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Murtha
Myers
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Nussle
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Olver
Ortiz
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Panetta
Parker
Pastor
Patterson
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roe
Rogers
Rose
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Serrano
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (OR)
Snowe
Solarz
Spence
Spratt
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—111

Allard
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Archer
Armey
Baker
Barrett
Barton
Bennett
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehner
Bunning
Burton
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Carper
Chandler
Combest
Condit
Cox (CA)

Crane	Ireland	Porter
Dannemeyer	Jacobs	Ramstad
DeLay	James	Rhodes
Dingell	Johnson (TX)	Ridge
Doolittle	Kasich	Roemer
Dornan (CA)	Klug	Rohrabacher
Dreier	Kyl	Ros-Lehtinen
Duncan	Lagomarsino	Roth
Edwards (OK)	Lewis (FL)	Santorum
Ewing	Luken	Saxton
Fawell	Machtley	Schaefer
Fields	Marlenee	Sensenbrenner
Franks (CT)	McCandless	Sharp
Gallegly	McCollum	Shaw
Gallo	Meyers	Shays
Gilchrest	Mfume	Shuster
Gillmor	Miller (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Goodling	Miller (WA)	Smith (TX)
Goss	Moorhead	Solomon
Gradison	Morella	Stearns
Gunderson	Morrison	Stump
Hammerschmidt	Murphy	Thomas (WY)
Hancock	Nichols	Upton
Hansen	Orton	Vander Jagt
Hastert	Oxley	Walker
Hefley	Packard	Walsh
Herger	Pallone	Weldon
Hobson	Paxon	Wylie
Hyde	Penny	Zeliff
Inhofe	Petri	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—22

Berman	Holloway	Rostenkowski
Boxer	Hopkins	Sanders
Dwyer	Kaptur	Slaughter (NY)
Dymally	Levine (CA)	Slaughter (VA)
Edwards (TX)	Mrazek	Staggers
Ford (MI)	Nagle	Tauzin
Ford (TN)	Pease	
Frost	Roberts	

□ 1345

Messrs. MCHUGH, HALL of Texas, OWENS of Utah, and HUTTO changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

WITHDRAWAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2632

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to withdraw my name as a cosponsor of the bill, H.R. 2632.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 81: Page 40, line 16, strike out "$40,880,000" and insert "$41,578,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$40,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 83: Page 40, line 18, strike out "$15,939,000" and insert "$16,257,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$15,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 89: Page 42, line 4, strike out "$4,318,000" and insert "$4,937,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following:

$4,600,000: Provided, That Section 212(a)(1) of Public Law 100-519 (102 Stat. 2594) is amended by adding a new paragraph (E) as follows: "(E) For the period of October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992, only, retain and use all earned and unearned monies heretofore or hereafter received, including receipts, revenues, and advanced payments and deposits, to fund all obligations and expenses, including inventories and capital equipment".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 43, after line 4, insert:

ENDOWMENT FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the National Endowment for Children's Educational Television Act of 1990, title II of Public Law 101-437, including costs for contracts, grants and administrative expenses, $4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$2,000,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 96: Page 43, after line 8, insert:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEED LOANS

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of guaranteed loans authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, $565,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, $1,614,000 which may be transferred to and merged with the Salaries and Expenses account of the Economic Development Administration.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "$565,000"' insert "$800,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 49, line 25, strike out "$185,372,000" and insert "$177,386,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follow:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$190,621,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

□ 1350

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 106: Page 50, line 21, strike out "$82,830,000" and insert "$83,102,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$81,048,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 109: Page 51, line 14, strike out "$18,795,000" and insert "$21,626,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$17,795,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 111: Page 53, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 304. Section 121 of title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) in the first sentence of paragraph (4) by striking our "Barnwell, and Hampton" and inserting in lieu thereof "and Barnwell"; and

(2) in the first sentence of paragraph (11) by inserting ", Hampton," before "and Jasper".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 304. Section 121 of title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) in the first sentence of paragraph (4) by striking out "Barnwell, and Hamption" and inserting in lieu thereof "and Barnwell"; and

(2) in the first sentence of paragraph (11) by inserting ", Hamption," before "and Jasper".

SEC. 305. Pursuant to section 140 of Public Law 97-92, Justices and judges of the United States are authorized during fiscal year 1992, to receive a salary adjustment in accordance with 28 USC 461.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 112: Page 54, line 3, strike out all after "law," down to and including "*Provided*," in line 4 and insert "$75,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $8,872,000 shall be available only for the State maritime academy programs, and of which $2,000,000 shall be available for payments to State maritime academies to acquire maritime training simulators: *Provided*, That not withstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation may use proceeds derived from the sale or disposal of National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels that are currently collected and retained by the Maritime Administration for facility and ship maintenance, modernization and repair, and fuel costs necessary to maintain training at the United States Merchant Marine Academy and State maritime academies: *Provided further*,".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"$73,200,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $8,872,000 shall be available only for the State maritime academy programs, and of which $1,200,000 shall be available for payments to State maritime academies to acquire maritime training simulators: *Provided*, That notwithstandng any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation may use proceeds derived from the sale or disposal of National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels that are currently collected and retained by the Maritime administration for facility and ship maintenance, modernization and repair, acquisition of equipment, and fuel costs necessary to maintain training at the United States Merchant Marine Academy and State maritime academies: *Provided further*,".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 116: Page 56 line 6, strike out "$1,882,000" and insert "$1,911,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment insert:

"$1,882,000: *Provided*, That section 7 of the Public Law 98-101, as amended by Public Law 99-549, is further amended by striking "December 31, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1992": *Provided further*, That funds provided herein are".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I raise a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the amendment is nongermane to Senate amendment numbered 116. The Senate amendment merely changed the dollar amount of the appropriation for the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. The amendment of the gentleman from Iowa proposes a change in existing law by extending the life of the Commission by 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, clearly this amendment is nongermane to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I concede the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is sustained. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] have a substitute motion?

SUBSTITUTE MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I insist on the disagreement.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Iowa moves that the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the substitute motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 121: Page 57, after line 21, insert:

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, $350,000,000 of which $297,860,000 is for basic field programs, $7,877,000 is for Native American programs, $10,879,000 is for migrant programs, $490,000 is for special emergency funds, $1,234,000 is for law school clinics, $1,121,000 is for supplemental field programs, $700,000 is for regional training centers, $8,109,000 is for national support, $9,298,000 is for State support, $970,000 is for the Clearinghouse, $573,000 is for computer assisted legal research regional centers, $9,810,000 is for Corporation management and administration, $981,000 is for board initiatives, and $98,000 is for special contingency funds.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

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, $350,000,000; of which $296,755,000 is for basic field programs; $7,848,000 is for Native American programs; $10,839,000 is for migrant programs; $488,000 is for special emergency funds; $1,229,000 is for law school clinics; $1,117,000 is for supplemental field programs; $697,000 is for regional training centers; $8,079,000 is for national support; $9,263,000 is for State support; $966,000 is for the Clearinghouse; $571,000 is for computer assisted legal research regional centers; $9,774,000 is for Corporation management and administration, $977,000 is for board initiatives; $97,000 is for special contingency funds; and $1,300,000, to remain available until expended, is for a grant for equipment, facilities, and other assets for a National Resource and Training Center suitable to accommodate National Trial Advocacy Institutes for Legal Services Corporation personnel: *Provided*, That the Corporation in awarding such a grant shall give preference to a university at which such Institutes have been held in at least four of the last five years.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 122: Page 58, line 4, strike out all after "expenses," down to and including "amended" in line 7 and insert "$209,731,000, of which $3,100,000 shall be available for the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), of which $4,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to St. Norbert College in De Pere, Wisconsin for a regional center for rural economic development of which $1,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development of which $1,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to the New York City Public Library for a new Science, Industry and Business Library, and of which $500,000 shall be available for a grant to the University of Arkansas at Little Rock for a program to provide basic and high technology technical assistance to small and medium size manufacturers located in rural areas".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"$235,811,000 of which $60,500,000 is for grants for performance in fiscal year 1992 or fiscal year 1993 for Small Business Development Centers as authorized by section 21 of the Small Business Act, as amended; of which $16,000,000 shall be available to implement section 24 of the Small Business Act, as amended, including $1,000,000 to be made available only to County of Monroe, New York; of which $1,500,000 shall be made available to implement section 25 of the Small Business Act, as amended; of which $2,900,000 shall be available for the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE); of which $4,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to St. Norbert College in De Pere, Wisconsin, for a regional center for rural economic development; of which $1,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development; of which $1,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to the New York City Public Library for equipment, supplies and materials for the new Science, Industry, and Business Library; of which $500,000 shall be made available for a grant to the University of Arkansas at Little Rock for a program to provide basic and high technology technical assistance to small and medium sized manufacturers located in rural areas; of which $150,000 shall be made available for a grant to the University of Central Arkansas for the Small Business Institute program's National Data Center; of which $4,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the University of Kentucky in Lexington, Kentucky, to assist in construction of the Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center; of which $1,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to Seton Hill College in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, for a Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity; of which $1,500,000 shall be made available for a grant to the Massachusetts Biotechnology Research Institute to establish and operate a share incubator facility and a science and business center; of which $1,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the New England Regional Biotechnology Transfer Center to be located at a university in the region that has accredited schools of Medicine, Dental Medicine, Human Nutrition and Veterinary Medicine; of which $1,500,000 shall be available for a grant to Indiana State University for the Center for Interdisciplinary Science Research and Education; of which $1,000,000 shall be available for a grant to the Michigan Biotechnology Institute for an advanced program of technology transfer in the field of industrial biotechnology to support evaluation, validation and scale-up of early-stage technology and technical assistance to small business; of which $800,000 shall be available for a grant for the development and implementation of an integrated small business data base for the Appalachian Region to be provided to a non-profit organization based in Towanda, Pennsylvania; of which $340,000 shall be available for a grant to the City of San Francisco, California, for a trade office to provide support, assistance, and research into bilateral trade opportunities between the U.S. and Asia; of which $55,000 is for a grant to the City of San Francisco, California for the publication of a small business export promotion guide; of which $375,000 is for a grant to the City of Espanola, New Mexico and $375,000 is for a grant to County of Rio

Arriba, New Mexico for the development of the Espanola Plaza center for cultural enhancement and economic development; and of which $550,000 is for a grant to County of Rio Arriba, New Mexico for the development of the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad rural economic development project; and of which $500,000 shall be available for a demonstration program to assist small businesses in complying with the Clean Air Act".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this motion, and I ask for the 20 minutes of time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] opposed to the motion?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to apologize to Members for this lengthy debate today on these what I call pork-barrel projects. I know a lot of Members have to catch planes and get back to their districts. I will try to make this as brief as possible.

Mr. Speaker, the premise of my arguments today is that everybody has a special project that is important to their district, but they are all pork-barrel projects in one way or another. Collectively, they are killing this country.

This year the deficit is going to be $400 billion, double what we aniticipated, and the national debt that we have in this country is four times what it was just 10 years ago. It took us 200 years to get to $1 trillion in debt, and we are $4 trillion in debt 10 years later. The legacy we are leaving our children and our grandchildren and our posterity is unbelievably bad. The interest alone on the national debt by many estimates is as much as 18 cents out of every tax dollar, or 18 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment, amendment No. 122, contains truckloads of pork-barrel projects under the title of Economic Development.

Mr. Speaker, let me just name a few of the really bad ones. Four million dollars for the St. Norbert College in DePere, WI, for a regional center for rural economic development; $1 million for the New York City Public Library for equipment, supplies, and materials for the new Science, Industry, and Business Library; $340,000 for the city of San Francisco to open an international trade office; $375,000 to Rio Arriba County in New Mexico for cultural enhancement and economic development. I am sorry to pick on New Mexico, but there is another $550,000 for development of the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Rural Economic Development Project.

Mr. Speaker, these projects I am sure are important to the Members in question and they are important to the people in their districts. But, as I said before, these projects for the most part ought to be paid for by the local communities and the States.

Mr. Speaker, it is not the function of the people of Indiana or California to pay for a bicyle path in Michigan. If they want a bicycle path in Michigan, for instance, the people of Michigan ought to pay for it. I have no problem with the path; I have a problem with the pork that is being put in these appropriation bills that is killing the economic future of this country.

So I would just like to say to Members, as I have said many times today in this House well, that this is a good first step. I hope Members will vote against this motion and vote against this pork, because I think the people of this country want that.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, to start with, there is no bicycle path for Michigan in this amendment. We looked over the requests for special projects and we turned down several. We believe that every one of these projects has direct Federal purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I think that these are good programs, I think they are justified, and I ask for an aye vote.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman has said, we had many more requests than we were able to fulfill for projects. We tried to be careful in picking the projects that had a Federal connection and were related to the Small Business Administration. These projects represent business development, many of them in rural and depressed areas of the country. They are projects which will transfer emerging technologies to small businesses, which we all know is the foundation of the American free-enterprise system.

Mr. Speaker, these projects represent a holding of hands with industry and the Government to commercialize and market new products, new services. These projects have local and State funding support. These are projects where the local and State people have put money into the projects, though they are matching funds.

Mr. Speaker, these projects will economically benefit the local regions and provide national benefits. They will represent the transfer of technology by and large to the new and emerging industries.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS], the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], first for yielding to me, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], our good friends who first put these provisions in this bill, and second for notifying me a moment ago that this motion was going to be made. I appreciate being told that this was going to happen.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot speak for all of the programs and projects that are in this particular section, in the bill provision. I can only speak about one.

□ 1400

Every day we learn of some other industry in the United States that no longer can be competitive with the rest of the world. We find another industry closed and we constantly see more and more foreign products on the shelves of our stores.

We see more and more foreign products coming in to be used by industry in the United States because they cannot buy it United States made. We examine why this is true, and we find that technology and research is continuing in the United States almost at a level to be competitive with the rest of the world.

We also find that too often what has been developed in the United States has been taken by another country and used. We ask why. Why cannot American industry, American business be competitive with the rest of the world?

Years ago we were. There was no competition. We were the world leader. Something has happened. It is not the fault of technology and research, and sometimes it is American industry.

We have lost the hungry spirit that we once had. But we find that technology, while it is being developed in the United States, the research is being done, industry and business never hears about it. Never gets it.

The one program that I can speak about here is 1½ million for a Center of Interdisciplinary Research at Indiana State University. It is being done there now in an old, antiquated building, very crowded, where all the research and science is being done in one building at Indiana State. Some of that work is being done today there. But it is crowded, very crowded. The building is 30 years old, never built for this purpose.

But the great Midwest, often called the Rust Belt of the United States, is rusting even further because industry is not hearing about it.

Indiana State is trying to do something about it, picking up the tech-

nology, the research that is being done in our great universities throughout the United States, the research that is being done and the technology being developed by private industry. First collecting it, then disseminating it, putting it out in the hands of the users so we can regain that competitive spirit and we can rehire people in the United States.

In real life, when I used to work for a living, I was a farmer and a businessman. I still am. I know in farming particularly we do not make money some years, quite often, but that does not mean that I quit using fertilizer, that I do not continue to examine new technology in farming and new equipment, if I can, to be more competitive.

In the banking business that I still have some interest in, we have had to put computers in, sophisticated equipment since I came to Congress. I do not even understand it. But banks are under fire today. But we aim to be competitive because we have modernized.

That is what this is all about, the project at Indiana State University that, I am sorry to say, my colleague from Indiana would like to knock out.

This particular project is 1½ million for the development for first planning and engineering, not construction, the program itself. The building would cost $40 million. Almost all of it would be raised locally through business and private industry.

This is merely to kick if off. It is going to be more than matched by local government and by the Indiana State University.

My friends, we just cannot call every project that has a few dollars in it that it is pork barrel because it is an investment in our future. Have we not slipped far enough behind already? Do we want to continue to slip further and further back because we say, yes, we do have a tight budget?

Certainly, I think I will not back down to anyone when it comes to trying to hold the line on spending. But that does not mean that we have to close the door entirely. We have to be more competitive, and this is one of the ways we can, by making an investment in technology, development and making sure that industry and jobs and what creates jobs, businesses that create jobs, learn about the technology and research that is being developed. That is what this is all about.

For goodness sake, vote for the motion with our committee and vote no on the attempt to strike it down, an investment in our future.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am sure when my colleagues listen to the collective statements that have been made all day today, they will realize that every single Congressman who has come to this well in support of his project believes that that project is one of the most important things that we have to deal with around here. I do not take issue with that.

The problem is collectively all of these pork barrel projects add up to a tremendous drain on the Federal Treasury and help exacerbate the deficit that we have.

My good colleague, the previous speaker, indicated that without a lot of this money going to these projects, the technology that we have would not have advanced and that we have got to have the Government doing it. The fact of the matter is, Government cannot do all of these things. The private sector is going to have to do a lot of it.

I do not know how Edison invented the light bulb without governmental help. I do not know how the Wright Brothers got off the ground without some kind of governmental help and governmental subsidy, but they did.

I submit to my colleagues that the free enterprise system will be able to do very well with new technological advances without an awful lot of help from the Federal Government. We cannot give money to a lot of these projects without first taking it from the American people.

That is one of the things that all of us have to start realizing. Somebody pays for these projects, and the people who pay for them are the American people.

They either pay for it with more taxes or they pay for it with higher interest rates or higher inflation because we run these huge deficits.

That is the fact. Those are the facts of life. I would just like to say to my colleagues that I am not attacking any individual Congressman. I am not attacking any individual project.

I am saying we have an institutional problem that has made this the pork barrel castle of America, and we have got to do something about it.

Listen to these figures one more time, and then I am going to sit down for the day. We have a $4 trillion national debt. That is four times what it was 10 years ago. It has gone up 400 percent in 10 years. It took 200 years to get that $1 trillion debt. Now it is $4 trillion.

The deficit this year, even though we raised taxes by $137 billion last year, is going to be $400 billion this one year. One-tenth of the total national debt is going to be accumulated this year.

I would just like to say to my colleagues, for goodness sakes, when are we going to come to grips with this deficit and when are we going to realize that each and every one of us is responsible for cutting this spending?

When one subcommittee has 3,000 requests from 385 Congressmen for special projects, that ought to tell us that it is out of control. We have to acquiesce to what the Committee on Appropriations wants, if we are to get anything done. I would just like to say this is a good first step.

I hope my colleagues will vote against this motion. We need to start sending a signal that we are not going to go along with all these pork-barrel projects.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], my good friend, made a very interesting observation that from 1980 to 1990 the national debt of the United States went up 400 percent from 1 trillion to 4 trillion. May I inquire, since I was not a Member of Congress in 1980, who occupied the Presidency of the United States from 1980 to 1990?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, that is a very good question. I am glad the gentleman asked it.

It needs a little bit of elaboration. The fact of the matter is, I am 53 years old and in my lifetime, since 1938, the Republican Party has had control of this House 4 years. The other 49 years and every year since 1954, the appropriations process, all appropriations bills, all spending and tax bills that originate in this body have been done by the Democrat leadership. That is a fact.

The President of the United States in 1980 and the early 1980's cut the top tax rate from 70 percent to 28 percent. The Democrats say that is the reason for the deficit.

The fact of the matter is in the early 1980's we were taking in $500 billion in tax revenues and now we are taking in 1.1 trillion, more than double.

The problem is not that we are not bringing in tax revenues, we have more than doubled the tax revenues in the last 10 years.

The problem is we have an insatiable appetite for spending in this body and that insatiable appetite is directly laid at the feet of the majority party.

What I am talking about today are pork barrel projects and not this overall problem.

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, he failed to tell me that his party occupied the Presidency 2 out of 3 years since 1952, and I am sure he probably was not aware of that fact, and that the Presidency of the United States since 1980 has been in his party.

Is he aware of the fact that when Reaganomics passed, it passed this House by 259 votes and 176 Democrats voted against it?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if I may reclaim my time, the fact of the matter is the gentleman well knows that the executive branch of Government, the administration does not appropriate the money. They do not tax the American people.

The administration can only veto what this and the other body does.

□ 1410

If the gentleman would simply look at the facts, he would know that the spending all originates in this body, and the taxes originate in this and the other body, and the administration can only veto what they do. And the pork that is sent up there is usually sent up in a continuing resolution with a lot of other things that the administration has to have, and either the administration takes the garbage along with the good stuff, or they do not get anything. And that has been the problem for the past 40 or 46 years.

I would just like to say, getting back to the pork barrel projects, if we do not get control of spending we are going to leave a terrible legacy to the future generations of this country, because it is going to be economic chaos.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and rise in support of the conference report and the amendments.

I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], the ranking member and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] for their consideration of the interests of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the efforts that have been made. They have been tremendously helpful as we seek freedom in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Republics.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). If there is no further discussion on the motion, all time has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 310, nays 106, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—310

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Barnard
Bateman
Bereuter
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bunning
Bustamante
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Clinger
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Downey
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Grandy
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Henry
Hertel
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Hughes
Hutto
Ireland
James
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey (NY)
Machtley
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martin
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McDade
McDermott
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Michel
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Nussle
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Olver
Ortiz
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Panetta
Parker
Pastor
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schulze
Schumer
Serrano
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (OR)
Snowe
Solarz
Spence
Spratt
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff

NAYS—106

Allard
Andrews (NJ)
Archer
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett
Barton
Bellenson
Bennett
Bentley
Boehner
Broomfield
Burton
Byron
Campbell (CA)
Carper
Chandler
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Condit
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
DeLay
Dingell
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Dreier
Duncan
Ewing
Fawell
Fields
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gilchrest
Glickman
Gradison
Hamilton
Hancock
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Huckaby
Hunter
Hyde
Inhofe
Jacobs
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Kasich
Kyl
Leach
Lent
Lewis (FL)
Lowery (CA)
Luken
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McEwen
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Moorhead
Murphy
Nichols
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pease
Penny
Peterson (MN)
Porter
Ramstad
Rhodes
Ridge
Roberts
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schroeder
Sensenbrenner
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Slattery
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (WY)
Walker
Weldon
Wylie
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—17

Berman
Dymally
Ford (TN)
Frost
Holloway
Hopkins
Kaptur
Levine (CA)
McCurdy
Mrazek
Rose
Rostenkowski
Sanders
Slaughter (NY)
Slaughter (VA)
Staggers
Thomas (CA)

□ 1430

Messrs. ALLARD, RHODES, SUNDQUIST, McEWEN, and COLEMAN of Missouri changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. JAMES and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 128: Page 60, line 3, after "$4,819,000,000" insert ": *Provided further*, That, in addition, $1,800,000 are available until expended for the subsidy cost of $15,000,000 in direct loans for the Small Business Administration Micro-Loan program".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

": *Provided further*, That, in addition, $2,600,000 are available until expended for the subsidy cost of $15,000,000 in direct loans for the Small Business Administration Micro-Loan program".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent

that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 135: Page 62, line 3, strike out all after "2674," down to and including "1991" in line 9 and insert "$2,007,246,000, of which $20,853,000 shall be available only for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs including $10,000,000 for grants, contracts and other activities to conduct research and promote international cooperation".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"$2,015,335,000, of which $5,000,000 shall be available only for grants, contracts, and other activities to conduct research and promote international cooperation and of which $15,000,000 shall be available until expended only for enhancement of the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS): *Provided*, That such DTS funds shall not be available for obligation until the Secretary of State notifies the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate under the reprogramming procedures of this Act that a Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) to manage a fully integrated DTS is established, in operation, and has developed a consolidation plan with common architecture, and that a requirement for these funds exists to expand the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be available for the Department of State Telecommunications Network (DOSTN) project".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 140: Page 63, strike out all after line 20, down to and including "U.S.S.R." in line 22 and insert "$430,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"$545,000,000 of which $100,000,000 is available for construction of an entirely new and secure chancery for the United States Embassy in Moscow, U.S.S.R.".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Kentucky oppose the motion?

Mr. ROGERS. I am opposed to the motion, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I support what is in the conference report.

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

Mr. Speaker, when this bill passed the House on its way to conference with the Senate, the language and the money that was in the bill for the State Department for the Moscow Embassy contained money for the State Department and the administration to decide, to come back and tell us later which option they were going to pursue. Between that time and now when the conference report comes back to the House, the language now says that $100 million shall be used to construct a separate and secure chancery.

So, Mr. Speaker, all of a sudden we learn, most of us secondhand, that there will be a new and separate chancery building, separate from the building that was stopped because it was being bugged, separate from the building that was under construction; does not say anything about the office building that was being constructed and stopped, only that there will be a separate chancery building.

How big? How tall? How much secure space? Where is it going to be? What is going to be under it? What will happen to the building that is now under construction and was stopped? Are we to have Top Hat? No one knows.

There have been no hearings. There have been no briefings. The authorizing committee has not had a chance to review the proposal, whatever it may be, nor have I the ranking member on the Appropriations Subcommittee that funds the State Department and all the Embassy construction.

Perhaps we will find it is a great idea. When we learn more about it, perhaps we will learn it is a wonderful idea, but at this point in time the Congress is being kept in the dark about what we want in the Embassy in a very critical part of the world, something the U.S. Congress has been investigating now for 5 or 6 years and particular Members of this body. I mentioned the gentlewoman from Maine who will speak momentarily, who has been one of the chief spokespersons for trying to find the right answer in Moscow; does not know what the plans are. Perhaps some Members of the body do, but for the vast majority of the Members of this Congress, no one knows what this proposal entails.

I ask the Members watching on the floor or back in their offices on closed circuit television, do you know? Do you know what is proposed for the Embassy in Moscow? I say you do not. I do not know who does.

So for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this money until we know for sure what is being proposed to be built in the Moscow chancery and what will be done with the building that is now bugged, sitting unfinished, and what will happen to the present chancery, the old building that we are now occupying.

I ask, what are the plans?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] have any requests for time?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. No, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], who has been a chief spokesperson on this subject.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me, and also for his remarks and his long-term interest in this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion that has been made by the gentleman from Iowa and to the legislative provision that has been included in this appropriations bill concerning the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Even as the collapse of the Soviet empire is fresh in our minds and a new empire is rising in that land, it is an empire built by and for our own State Department.

When the United States originally embarked on the construction of a new Embassy building in Moscow, it was to replace the dilapidated structure that served as our embassy since the 1950's. With the backroom deal contained in this conference report, however, the State Department will not have one, not two, but three Embassy buildings in Moscow.

□ 1440

Mr. Speaker, pork-barrel projects are bad enough, but pork-barrel projects overseas is just too much, and that is what this is all about. The conference report to accompany this bill envisions retaining the old Embassy building, that is one; retaining the bugged building that is not completed, that is two; and then constructing a whole new building for normal diplomatic uses, that is three.

So where did this proposal come from? Well, it did not come from the authorization legislation. This bill was neutral on the Moscow Embassy problem. There was a deep concern, however, that the lack of authorizing language would give free rein to the Committee on Appropriations to mandate whatever solution they preferred.

Yet the chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations gave the following assurances on the floor when we debated this matter last spring, and I quote, "So it could be said in response to this amendment," where we had said the State Department would make the decision on tophat versus teardown and come back to Congress, and I quote the chairman, what he said in response to this amendment: "Hah, very cute, you just give discretion to the administration, and when the appropriators come up here, we know that the appropriators will put conditions on their appropriations bill." He went on to say, "I have spoken to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and he has assured me that he would hereby pledge to resist any effort to legislate what option the administration must pursue, either in the appropriations bill or in the conference committee." Despite these explicit assurances, the appropriators rushed headlong to fill that legislative vacuum with their own masterpiece.

I might add, as the gentleman from Kentucky said, there are only four individuals who basically made that decision: The chairman of the subcommittee here, his counterpart in the Senate, and the Deputy Secretary of the State Department, and Ambassador Strauss.

The proposal in this conference report was not in the authorization bill. It was not in the House-passed bill, not in the Senate appropriations bill. No Member of Congress ever voted for this proposal.

We have not had a chance to scrutinize this proposal, as the gentleman from Kentucky said. I have worked on this issue since 1985, 6 years, and yet did anybody bother to discuss the issue with me or the chairman of our subcommittee or the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations or other Members who have had a long-term interest, the members of the Committee on Intelligence, for example? No one has been involved in this proposal.

So what have they proposed? They proposed the same thing that was proposed by Dr. Schlesinger back in 1987, which was rejected by both the State Department professionals as well as the intelligence community. And the reason why the intelligence community rejected the proposal, not much of which I can discuss in open session, but suffice it to say they have very strong concerns about the inability under this proposal, this annex proposal, to protect the movement of personnel to and from that annex.

The Schlesinger proposal was awkward because it was based on the assumption that the Soviets would not allow us to tear down the unfinished, bugged building. Well, that is no longer the case today.

The Soviets will allow us to tear down that building. So this proposal is also put forward in the name of saving money. In fact, it will be a gross waste of taxpayers' money. It is estimated that this new annex will cost $200 million, and that assertion is made without any serious review of this proposal because no one has seen it. Formal cost estimates or engineering studies have not been conducted as they have in the teardown and rebuild process, for example.

It is a minimum figure, constructed of hope and desire, but it is certainly not based on fact. It does not even begin to include the other extraneous costs of the State Department's spread, in Moscow, the costs involved in completing the bugged building, because I am sure they have no intention of tearing it down, the unfinished structure. That has been completely compromised.

In addition to that, we are going to be spending $25 million to renovate the present Embassy, which is in addition to the $40 million that we have already spent on the present Embassy to upgrade it because we could not move into the unfinished building because it had been so completely bugged.

So what a bargain, one fully usable building for the price of three.

My colleagues, Congress has a well-earned reputation as a world-class waster of money, but this is a stunning performance even for Congress.

This proposal tries to insure that the American taxpayers will foot the entire bill by, in addition, eliminating the fact that the Senate language which would require the Soviets to pay, because it is striking out that language in the appropriations bill.

So it is particularly galling that the State Department is engaging in urban sprawl in Moscow when there will soon be a need for United States facilities in the Baltic republics and elsewhere for which, I might add, we are also including $30 million in this legislation. And that is just the beginning of what we are going to have to provide.

Some would say, well, now we have to have this annex because now the Soviet coup is a reason for supporting this proposal. I would strongly suggest the new situation calls for less space, not more space.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hope that my colleagues will listen and will oppose this motion because many of us have worked on it for a very long time and I frankly find it objectionable that four people made a decision about something that many of us have worked on for a very long time. And, in the final analysis, it is ill conceived, it is going to be expensive, it is expansionistic at a time that we cannot afford it. But the bottom line is it is not right.

So I hope my colleagues would join me in saving at least $200 million by opposing this motion so that we do not build this annex, because this is the beginning of a major endeavor that is going to probably cost nearer a half-billion dollars when all is said and done.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, to start with, let me defuse two things here, if I can. The first is hearings? There were hearings for years. The Schlesinger report, the Armstrong report, they both had hearings all over the Capitol; three committees on both sides of the Capitol were involved. There is nothing new about the administration's current proposal. It is just that it took a long time getting here.

Now, of course, there are some things that happened to cause some people to change their minds. Some people went over to Moscow right after the bugging of the NOB was disclosed and, shooting from the hip, said, "We have to tear that building down," before anybody analyzed the situation.

Some people have a hard time changing their views. But there have been a lot of changes since that time, there has been a lot of movement in Eastern Europe. In addition they had a fire in the old building. A number of things happened to change the administration's mind.

There is nothing new about this current proposal. It has been around for a long time. It is just that finally there has been a coalition to support it. The administration strongly supports this option. At the time the House appropriations bill was passed, earlier this year the administration had not made up its mind, so we provided flexibility in the bill. They have now made up their minds. They told me last week this is what they want to do. The Secretary of State has been over there, the new Ambassador has been over there. There is a new relationship with the U.S.S.R. They are trying to solve the problems that they had with the Moscow City Council, with the officials in the Russian Republic as well as the Soviet Union.

They want to get this matter behind them. I do not know why it is that everybody, it seems, except some on the Republican side, support the administration. Why is it only some Republicans do not support the administration? Why does everybody else trust the President and the Secretary of State except the Members of his own party in the House? Why should the Democrats be put in the position of supporting the Secretary of State and the President and saying, "We trust you"?

We only have taken away the flexibility that they asked us to take away. We know this is the option they want.

In addition to that, the Senate would not agree to a conference report that did not have something in it more definitive than what we had on the House side. Since this proposal is what the administration wants, they said they would agree to that. But they would not take the original House bill, they said. They did not want to leave that much flexibility. So this proposal is really the reasonable option.

Next, let's talk about money: Of course, we had to spend money to renovate the old building. There cannot be anything done about that. In addition, there was a bad fire recently.

□ 1450

This proposal would provide a completely secure smaller building for $220 million. We preserve all the options as to the use of the present building, and there are a lot of them. The Department cannot do anything with the partially finished building until they report back to the Congress with what the alternatives are.

What are the alternative uses for that building? We know they need some of that space for consular affairs. The bottom five floors they did find problems with and they cannot be used for secure purposes. The Department does not know how much space they need, but they must do something to move the activities that are presently in the old building. That is what they need to do.

In addition to that, some private companies, there may be seven or eight which are interested, have said they might be willing to rent some of the space and use it for commercial purposes. These are people doing business in the Soviet Union. There are also other uses. The Department needs additional housing for U.S. Government employees in Moscow. They will also need space to house construction workers who are building the new building.

Mr. Speaker, we are leaving all of those options and alternatives available. We say right in the joint statement of the managers in the conference report that the Department cannot proceed until they report to the Congress with alternative uses and then at that time a decision will be made.

So, I say to my colleagues that teardown is not even an option anymore. It is not even an option. We have been told that for 3 months, since the fire, it is not tearing down a building right on top of the basement area where people are working on secure matters. It is difficult enough to build a building, but it is a lot different tearing down a building.

Why can't we have a bipartisan foreign policy for a change. I ask, "How can you have a bipartisan foreign policy if the members of the President's political party don't support him?" Mr. Speaker, the Democrats are doing everything they can to try to cooperate with the President at this important time in the world. I ask, "Why is it that it's only Republicans that don't trust the President? And the Secretary of State who is spending 24 hours a day running all over the world? Why do the Democrats have to defend the President and the Secretary of State?"

I say, "Let's do the responsible thing. We've got a settlement of this longstanding issue now. Everybody agrees on the Senate side, I think. All three committees, as I understand it. The administration agrees on this solution. There's no disagreement on the House side except on the Republican side of the aisle in the Foreign Affairs Committees."

I say, "Let's do what we've got in this bill and proceed."

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] yielding to me.

As the gentleman knows, and the chairman has done a terrific job on this, working for many years to put this together in cooperation with the Committee on Foreign Affairs—as the chairman knows, I spent 8 years on the Committee on Foreign Affairs on this subcommittee. The ranking member on that subcommittee was the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], and she did a terrific job going with the then chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], when the first problems began to be discovered by the House with reference to that then new building. At that time, frankly, a lot of us were very discouraged because the administration then, the State Department and the foreign buildings office was responsible for this, had done a terrific job to assail us for having wasted this money. It was shooting the wrong target. If anybody is to blame for this, it is the lousy job by the State Department in putting this together. They did a lousy job in writing the contract, a lousy job in supervising the construction, and then when it was discovered that the building was bad and unusable for most purposes, a bad job in providing alternatives to us, and the gentleman in the well, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], was very patient and kind in providing to the State Department additional resources each year until they came to some conclusion.

Now that there is a conclusion, now that there has been finally some decision made by the administration, I think it is only our obligation to try and put this matter to rest by not perpetuating any further kind of indecision or doing anything legislatively which would prevent them from being able to do what they now decided they want to do, and I would urge all the Members to support the committee position on this. Let us get this behind us, notwithstanding that the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] has really over the years been a driving force in attempting to get something done.

The point is now they have decided that they want something done, they know what it is, and, frankly, we cannot abandon it at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, let me put a couple of figures before our colleagues so we do not get misled here.

The new proposal is estimated at $230 million. There is a hundred million in this conference report for that. In the House bill we had $130 million, but we took that $30 million out because the Department needs it for consulates and embassies in eastern Europe and the Baltics. That $30 million is needed there, and so we cut back the amount for Moscow $100 million.

The new building is estimated at $220 million and 60,000 square feet of secure space. We preserve the alternatives in the old building at 108,000 square feet of space. It will cost more money to tear down the partially completed building and rebuild it than this new option will cost. We get 60,000 feet of secure new space, plus having 108,000 in the other building for whatever alternative we decide on later at less cost than it costs to tear down the one building and rebuild it.

It does not make any sense just to satisfy yourself that you showed those people that you tore their building down.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have been involved in this issue since before the subcommittee ever went out there, and I have listened to this debate for a long time, as we all have, but I think what the chairman of the subcommittee has just said, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], today is where we are now, is what we ought to do.

It was apparent to me. I made a report then only as an individual because

we did not have a committee with us at the time. But it seemed to me one of the sensible options is exactly what is proposed now that the State Department has finally agreed to do and the majority of the Congress seems to be willing to do. We ought to go on and do it.

We know that everything is bugged. I do not care whether it is an apartment house, or the Marine barracks, or the swimming pool, or whatever it is. The fact that that building is bugged should not be any surprise to anyone. One can be surprised if people did not think it was bugged, and the sensible thing for us to do not is, under the new relationship that we have, the opportunity we have now, is to build real secure space because we can build it ourselves and use the building there that exists for nonsensitive matters, and goodness knows there are plenty of those.

But aside from that, aside from that, it is enough. We have been at this thing almost 10 years now. We need to get this embassy built and allow our Government representatives to be there to do the job that they can do.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to support the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], and in addition to that let me point this out: The new building will be secure from the foundation up. If we tore the partially completed building down to the foundation, it will still have the basement which may be bugged. What sense does that make; to tear down to the basement level? This new building will be totally secure from the bottom of the foundation to the top of the building, and that is what they need. This new building is 60,000 square feet of secure space instead of the 48,000 they had originally thought they needed.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Would the new building that is proposed be less in size than the bugged building——

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GILMAN. That stands?

How much less space?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Sixty thousand of secure space compared to forty eight thousand of secure space.

Mr. GILMAN. That is about half the size of the bugged building.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes, but the bugged building is still going to be there, and we are going to use it for other purposes.

Mr. GILMAN. And yet we are going to be paying almost as much, about two-thirds the cost of the bugged building?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. No, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] is wrong. We get the 60,000 new completely secure space in addition to the 108,000 that is already there, whatever use we put to it, which is eventually 168,000 square feet for less money than it costs to tear down 108,000 and build it back up.

Mr. GILMAN. But would we not have to renovate the bugged building to make use of that space?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. We do not know what to do yet. If the private companies do it, it could be their cost.

□ 1500

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it just does not seem to make sense to me to put up another building and then try to renovate the bugged building.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, that question is left completely separate. We know there are many uses for that other building, including the Consular Service. If you worked in that old building, you would want to get into another building.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I might mention to the distinguished chairman, I have been there on a number of occasions and I have been an advocate of tearing down that darned thing and starting from scratch and building a new building. But I do not understand where this new concept of putting another building alongside the bugged building and costing almost as much as tearing down and starting from scratch and ending up with less space comes from.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, you do not end up with less space; you end up with 60,000 more feet of space.

Mr. GILMAN. Providing you renovate the bugged building.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. We do not know yet what we are going to do with it. We know they need space for the Consular Service and other unclassified activities. We probably need at least three floors of that building.

Mr. GILMAN. The bugged building is far from completed. They stopped about three-quarters of the way through.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the first five floors will probably be usable with a minimum amount of work.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], where did this concept come from?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. This concept came from the Schlesinger report, from the Armstrong report, and from other agencies that looked it over. Some of the other agencies have changed their mind and have decided that this option is what they want.

Mr. GILMAN. There has been no hearing on this by any committee in either the Senate or the House?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. There have been hearings for 5 years.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully disagree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], and would urge Members to oppose this measure. I think it just does not make sense to put money into another building, to renovate the existing building, and end up essentially with less space than we started with. I do not think that this makes sense.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, let me point out we never have in authorizations or in appropriations decided the shape of a building or the exact number of square feet. All we say in this conference report is that it is going to be a completely new, secure building. The details are left up to the administration. In no case, in no building in the world that we have built overseas, have we decided those details.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that we are taking the rabbit out of the House on this.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the State Department over the years, first they said, "Let's tear down the building and start afresh." Then they tried to ram that through the Congress. We resisted. Then they said, "No, let's build an annex." That failed up here. Then we have had proposal after proposal by the State Department about what to do about the mess that they made in Moscow.

Now they are back with another proposal. It may be a good idea. The point I want to make is the authorizing committee has not considered this proposal, nor has any other committee of the Congress. No one knows what the proposal is.

We are told it is 60,000 square feet. Of what? A flat building? A building that is as tall as the present building? That is important, among other things.

We do not know what the reaction is of the people in this body who represent the taxpayers back home, and the taxpayers back home have a right to know what is in the proposal. Let us have a chance to chew on it and examine it and decide for our people's sake whether or not it is a wise expenditure of their tax dollars.

Mr. Speaker, under this proposal you are going to have assumedly a new annex. You are going to keep apparently the bugged building. That is going to cost a fortune to finish out and use for any usable purpose. Then you have got the old embassy building, where we are now occupied. You have got three buildings under this proposal, and no one knows what the cost of the total package is going to be.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest the cost is hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars, and we do not know what is in this package.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think if my memory is right about my childhood rhymes it was Lewis Carroll in "Alice in Wonderland" who said, "It gets curiouser and curiouser." Certainly if one looks at the history of this issue, it gets curiouser and curiouser.

When we last considered this issue and last visited this issue on the floor of the House during the authorizing debate, I was on the side of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of the subcommittee, and I opposed rather vigorously the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE]. Now today I am on the side that the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] is taking, and I am opposed to what my chairman has been saying here today.

If anybody is trying to figure out who is on what team, and I think I am only reflective of many Members of this House, who is on that team, would certainly have some trouble figuring this all out.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is quite correct in saying we have got to get this done. We have got to get something built. We have got to get off the dime. The situation over there is intolerable after all these years.

Mr. Speaker, I would not go into my curriculum vitae as to how many years I have been involved with this. I think some Members have been involved with this before I was born. This issue has been around longer than that, it seems.

The chairman of the subcommittee asked rather plaintively here on the floor, why is it the Democrats have to support the State Department on this? Why is it that the division is over here on this side, and I do think there is some division on both sides on this.

I think the answer lies right in the kind of comment that was made during the consideration of our bill earlier this year, when there was a suggestion made by the chairman that we ought to cut some funds out of the Congressional Liaison Office of the Department of State.

That is why we have this problem. This thing is brought to us on a Monday, on the day before the conference committee votes, without any consideration of any of the other Members, without telling us what the heck this is about or how they arrived at it.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out the reason I supported the compromise language of the authorizing committee legislation was because it was neutral. It said, come back and tell us which will work best.

Certainly I contemplated, when we considered that, that they would come analyze all the different prospects, the different proposals, and say, "This one will cost this much, this one will take this long, and this one will cause this kind of disruption to the people that are over there now."

Instead, apparently Ambassador Strauss flew back this weekend. Secretary Eagleburger and Ambassador Strauss figured this thing out on the back of an envelope over the weekend and told the chairman of the two subcommittees, the House and the Senate subcommittees, and that was it.

Mr. Speaker, we do not know what the heck we are getting here. We have had hearings and hearings and studies, but there have been changed circumstances. There has been a fire that has made unusable much of the space that we have over there.

What we are talking about here says this: We are going to appropriate $545 million for acquisition and maintenance of buildings, of which $100 million is available for construction of an entirely, and I underscore the word entirely, new and secure chancery for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Entirely new? I guess that means a new building. I think it does. Is it going to be next door? What are they going to do with the people working down in the garage? How much money? The gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] was right on target. How much additional money are we going to be talking about for renovation of the half-built or two-thirds built building that we have got?

Mr. Speaker, I would say yes, Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of options as to what we can do with that. But we at least need to compare apples to apples. Let us not say that it is going to be cheaper to do this than it is to either do a top-hat or a teardown, when we have not compared the same kind of costs, because you just cannot leave that building there when it is finished in the hulk that it is, chopped out, with jackhammers having gone through it, taking pieces out of the building. We have got to do something with the building.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that we have a lot of unanswered questions. It seems to me the State Department does have an obligation to come back and say, "We have looked at these alternatives. Here are the options. Here are the pros and cons of each. Here are the costs of each. Here is the timetable of each. This is what we recommend."

I said when we considered the authorizing legislation that if they did that, I would support what they came back with. But we have got nothing that they have come back to us with.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to congratulate the gentleman on his statement. He summarizes a number of questions which we all have about this proposal that really have not been scrutinized.

I might add the so-called Schlesinger Annex was proposed back in 1987 and almost immediately rejected.

I might also add that if the State Department, and again I say if, because we do not really know what they are considering, if they are considering this Schlesinger Annex as it was proposed in 1987, it includes a cat walk across to the new bugged facility that is unfinished. So they are going to have to take extraordinary measures to neutralize that building if they are going to attach the annex to this totally compromised building. That is going to cost millions of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I think the bottom line here is that they are proposing a far more expansive and expensive proposition than if you were to tear it down and rebuild.

□ 1510

What they are doing is also offering a proposal that came out of the dark of night.

I should tell my colleagues that the State Department has had three final conclusions on what they should do with Moscow this year.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I am hesitant at this late hour when many Members are interested in getting home this evening and making airplane reservation connections. I come because so many Members seem to me confused about what we are doing here.

I think it deserves some clarification. It seems to me that many Members here are more concerned about turf, that their feathers have been ruffled, that they were not given the consideration or brought into the picture when the decision was made.

I have been over there a couple of times to visit that building, and it is in bad shape. A lot of mistakes have been made. Let us look at where we are today. We know that the present Embassy in Moscow is in an old building, a mortar frame, had numerous fires, has two elevators. One is a firetrap. We know most recently of a very tragic fire, fortunately without loss of life, but loss of a lot of property.

We do know that we have to get out of that one as soon as possible. What we have is a building built with a lot of mistakes, as I recall, seven stories high.

When I say roughed in, brick and mortar is there. The openings for windows, the openings for doors are there. We know that it is bugged. There is no question that it is bugged. It could not be used for classified activities as an Embassy, but all of us have visited embassies over the world. Have we seen one that is large enough? The day they are built they are never large enough for the activities of a growing Nation of people who are doing commerce around the world. The business that

must be done in an embassy just cannot be done in a small facility. So we have got that building, as I recall, roughly $25 million invested in it.

It could not be built today for 4 times that.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] asked what we are going to get. We have that building. We could tear it down. It will cost more, I am told, to tear that building down than we have in building it today. It is roughed in.

Renovation? I do not call it renovation. I call it completion. The building cannot be used for classified, but we have got basically a sound building there that could be used for something. So much work in an embassy does not need to be classified. The commerce section, the agriculture department, the routines of servicing requests for visas, and so forth, does not have to be classified.

They are going to need that space. So we would not be renovating. We are merely putting plaster on the walls windows and doors in openings finishing the elevators. It would cost about as much as we have invested to finish the building.

It would cost that much to tear it down. If that is sound thinking, then I do not know a thing about business. I should never have been—in the years I spent in banking and in business—or the argument I had a while ago here about pork barrel, about investments in the future.

What the option is, they are going to build another building someplace. We do not have to know why, do we? Well, if we do, OK. I am sure the State Department is going to tell us. It is going to be smaller.

This is where the classified business will be done. Not large enough to do all the work of an embassy. They are going to use both of them. We are going to get for a little bit of investment here 108,000 square feet. We are going to get 60 here to do the classified material that has to be done even with the relationship we have with Moscow today.

It is going to be a lot cheaper to build this additional building and finish this one than tearing this down and building this one on that location or someplace else.

It makes absolutely no sense. Let us forget about having our feathers ruffled today. Let us go ahead and say what is best for the United States and what we have to do.

I think we will be told by the State Department, but it is not a matter of whether we are Democrats or Republicans today. Foreign policy did not use to be partisan. This is part of foreign policy. So I am one Republican on the Committee on Appropriations that says yes. I support my administration when they are right. I will support this committee when they are right.

This committee is right, and the administration is right. Do not tear down this building. I do not think there is any intention of doing it. Plenty of use for it. A lot cheaper than doing the alternative. Tearing down a basically sound building because it is bugged when we know all the business does not have to be classified and be in a secure building absolutely makes no sense to tear this one down.

We have said this from the beginning. Every trip I have gone over there to look at it, I said, my gosh, tear down a basically sound building and start all over new. We are not doing the right thing.

I am proud to join today and vote for the motion.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY].

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I have been involved in this issue of the two embassies, the Soviet Embassy here and the American Embassy in Moscow, for I guess as long as I have been in Congress. The issue is an issue that goes beyond the embassies itself. The fact is the U.S. State Department screwed this deal up from the beginning.

They were patsies for the Soviets both in the construction of the Soviet Embassy here in Mount Alto and in the construction of the American Embassy there.

Congress has the responsibility to give oversight to the conduct of foreign policy, especially when we are funding the operation of the State Department. We have tried to pin the State Department down, and they have evaded answering. They have evaded proper oversight. They have tried to circumvent this.

The fact of the matter is, the fundamental reason the State Department went to the Committee on Appropriations and evaded the authorizing committee is that the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] is on the authorizing committee. She is informed about this. She cares about this. She asks tough questions. She gets the State Department's feet in the fire, and they do not want their feet in the fire.

My colleagues, it is fundamental in international negotiations as it is in domestic negotiations. In any kind of an adversarial relationship, those that love peace more than freedom lose. Our State Department loves peace more than freedom. They just want this issue settled.

They do not want the Soviets to be held accountable for transgressing against the American people. They do not want their own people to be held accountable for their malfeasance of duty, and the last thing they want is the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] breathing down their neck with tough perceptive questions. They get that if we let them go through appropriations and bypass the authorizing committee.

On the next vote, vote no and vote for freedom instead of peace.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. I think that Members are now familiar with what we have before us.

Let me make a few points in response to what has been already said here today. I really think the major question is, what the State Department knows or does not know, what they want with respect to a facility in Moscow.

They have proposed three different proposals this year. The first was included in the President's budget, to tear down the unfinished, bugged building.

A month later they came back with another proposal that was called top hat, which had not been reviewed by anyone, certainly not in Congress, and not within the State Department.

Even though they had already proposed in the President's budget to tear it down, they came up with another alternative a month later.

Now what do we have? A week ago, apparently, they came up with this other proposal to build a brand new annex that no one has evaluated. The last time it was evaluated at all, and it was quickly dismissed, was back in 1987. According to my mathematics, that was 4 years ago. So no one has looked at this proposal.

If we are going to have bipartisanship here, I think it does mean including Republican Members on this side of the aisle, and no one was included in evaluating it, seeing what they had to offer.

It was not necessarily seeking our approval, but at least give us some information.

We passed authorizing legislation on this floor and the Senate. We had a conference committee. The conference report is coming back. And what does that conference report state in the authorizing legislation for the State Department on the Moscow Embassy?

□ 1520

It says, "Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary of State, in accordance with the heads of other appropriate Government agencies, shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a comprehensive plan which sets forth current and future space requirements for the U.S. mission in Moscow and how such requirements will be met," including details on how much classified space, how much unclassified space they need, you know, how much they need.

We do not even know what they need.

They now have built such a big proposed empire over there that we will

end up having over 200,000 square feet in Moscow at a time when the Soviet Union is downsizing, and the State Department is expanding. Does it make any sense to any of you that we should be spending probably one-half billion dollars on facilities in Moscow?

If that is the logic that prevails, then perhaps I have been, and the gentleman from Kentucky and everybody else who has been working on this, have been completely wrong. Let them just do what they want.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will be brief.

What the State Department is asking the U.S. Congress to do here today is to give them a blank check, and with what this body has learned about blank checks lately, I do not think that is something you want to do. They want you to give them a blank check, no questions asked. "Do not ask me," they say, "where the building is going to be, what kind of a subterranean area is under it, how tall it is going to be, how large it is going to be, do not let us look at the specs for the building or even a drawing of the building," or they will not tell you what they are going to do with the bugged building or the old Embassy. They may have told two or three Members, I guess. They have not told you; they have not told me; they have not told the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE]. They have not told the vast majority of this Congress.

The appropriate authorizing committee of the U.S. Congress has not had a chance to even look at this proposal much less have hearings about it. Neither has the appropriating committee.

Mr. Speaker, now, I try to be reasonable about things, and I try to support the administration when they are right, and would like to be able to hear, but I also have an obligation, more important, as do the Members of this body, to our home folks, to the taxpayers, to the people who sent us here. Our obligation to them is, "We expect you to spend our tax dollars wisely, knowing what you are doing, making the right choice for us back home."

How can you make the right choice when you do not even know what you are voting on? For that reason, I ask a no vote.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, let me respond to the argument that we need to reduce activities in Moscow. Nothing could be further from the truth. The State Department activities or military attachés perhaps, but not the Commerce Department or agriculture or some other agencies such as USIA.

We are moving from a period where we were fighting a cold war into one where we are expanding trade and increasing contacts.

From Iowa alone, there are about five or six trade missions in the U.S.S.R. looking for new opportunities to sell, and we have got a number of agencies over there with joint-venture contracts.

Every State in the Union is doing this as they should be. We are going to be increasing the number of U.S. Government people over there even though we are reducing the number of State Department employees. At the same time we are going to have to use that location as the center for dealing with all of the Baltics and all of Eastern Europe, too, for a while.

In addition to that, I say some of you may be upset because of turf issues. What is that? Are you upset because of a little vanity? What is vanity compared to doing what is right at this time, in this time of international movement in the world?

We are going through a period probably of only 2 or 3 years that is going to affect the world for many years to come. I compliment the administration on what they have been able to do.

Let us be bipartisan a little bit. Let's get the Republicans together with the Democrats and support the administration. I say let us support the administration on this vote and get this issue behind us. If we do not, then the gentlewoman from Maine or somebody on that side of the aisle will have an hour to debate some other alternative, and I do not know what that is either.

But let us get this behind us once and for all.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the Gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

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

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 175, nays 231, not voting 27, as follows

[Roll No. 293]

YEAS—175

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Annunzio
Anthony
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Barnard
Beilenson
Bereuter
Bevill
Bilbray
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown
Bryant
Bustamante
Callahan
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Coleman (TX)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coyne
Darden
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dixon
Donnelly
Dwyer
Early
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
Espy
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Guarini
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hatcher
Hefner
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Hoyer
Hughes
Hutto
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnston
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Lancaster
Laughlin
Lewis (GA)
Long
Lowey (NY)
Manton
Markey
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McDermott
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Michel
Miller (OH)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens (UT)
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Pease
Pelosi
Perkins
Pickett
Pickle
Price
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Regula
Richardson
Rinaldo
Roe
Roybal
Sabo
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Skaggs
Skelton
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
Stokes
Studds
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Traxler
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yatron

NAYS—231

Allard
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Archer
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Bennett
Bentley
Billirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Broomfield
Bruce
Bunning
Burton
Byron
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Carper
Chandler
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Cramer
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
DeLauro
DeLay
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Eckart
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
English
Erdreich
Evans
Ewing
Fawell
Fields
Fish
Flake
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Goodling
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hastert
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hobson
Horton
Houghton
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hunter
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones (GA)
Jontz
Kasich
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Lantos
LaRocco
Leach
Lehman (CA)
Lent
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Lowery (CA)
Luken
Machtley
Marlenee
Martin
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McEwen
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moorhead
Moran
Morella

Morrison	Rogers	Stark
Murphy	Rohrabacher	Stearns
Nichols	Ros-Lehtinen	Stenholm
Nussle	Roth	Stump
Olin	Roukema	Sundquist
Orton	Rowland	Swett
Owens (NY)	Russo	Tanner
Oxley	Sangmeister	Tauzin
Packard	Santorum	Taylor (MS)
Pallone	Savage	Taylor (NC)
Panetta	Saxton	Thomas (CA)
Patterson	Schaefer	Thomas (WY)
Paxon	Schiff	Towns
Payne (VA)	Schroeder	Traficant
Penny	Schulze	Upton
Peterson (FL)	Sensenbrenner	Vander Jagt
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Vucanovich
Petri	Shays	Walker
Porter	Shuster	Walsh
Poshard	Sikorski	Waters
Pursell	Sisisky	Weber
Ramstad	Skeen	Weldon
Ravenel	Slattery	Wilson
Reed	Smith (NJ)	Wolf
Rhodes	Smith (OR)	Wylie
Ridge	Smith (TX)	Yates
Riggs	Snowe	Young (AK)
Ritter	Solomon	Young (FL)
Roberts	Spence	Zeliff
Roemer	Stallings	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—27

Berman	Kaptur	Quillen
Dellums	Kolter	Rose
Dingell	LaFalce	Rostenkowski
Dymally	Lehman (FL)	Sanders
Ford (TN)	Levine (CA)	Sarpalius
Frost	Martinez	Slaughter (NY)
Gaydos	McGrath	Slaughter (VA)
Holloway	Moody	Staggers
Hopkins	Mrazek	Washington

□ 1545

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Berman for, with Mr. Quillen against.

Messrs. HAYES of Louisiana, JOHNSON of South Dakota, HAYES of Illinois, MILLER of California, RUSSO, SISISKY, GREEN of New York, and ENGLISH, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, and Messrs. ERDREICH, CRAMER, HARRIS, GLICKMAN, and PETERSON of Florida changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. VENTO, RANGEL, and KENNEDY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. McCathran, one of his secretaries.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2608, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROGERS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$545,000,000, of which $130,000,000 is available for construction of chancery facilities in Moscow, U.S.S.R.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). Does the gentleman desire recognition?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, Mr. Speaker, if I may.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I will be extremely brief. We want to get out of here. What this motion does is restore the language that passed the House on its way to the conference except it does not restore it to the full $552 million. It restores it to $545 million, and that is only because the $552 million will break the international cap.

This is essentially what we passed in the House when the bill went to conference. It provides $130 million for construction of chancery facilities in Moscow without specifying what it is. That is what passed the House at the outset.

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

□ 1550

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] has offered a new motion on the amendment that is similar to what was in the bill when it passed the House. It provides for $130 million for the Moscow chancery, leaving it up to the administration to decide what to do, and we know what they are going to do. However, there is one problem here.

Mr. Speaker, a while ago Members voted on this issue and they did not know what they were voting on. If this is defeated, I will offer one that makes it $100 million instead of $130 million, and the reason is this:

My colleagues just voted down one motion that had $100 million instead of $130 million, and the reason for the difference was that we needed that $30 million for facilities in the Baltics and Eastern European countries.

Now, if my colleagues vote for this, then they are voting for not putting any representation in the Baltics, for not doing anything in Georgia, and Armenia and the rest of those Republics. Vote this down, and then I will offer one that is for $100 million with the House language in it, and then the State Department will be able to have some funding for facilities in Eastern Europe.

There has been a change in the situation since this left the House. Some people do not seem to understand what is going on in the world. There has been a big change. They need at least $30 million for facilities in the Baltics, the Republics in the U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries. Mr. ROGERS' motion takes it away from them.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I think the House made a terrible mistake on the last vote. I hope that they will support the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] and vote "no" on this. This is a waste of money. The people in the Moscow Embassy could tell us. I was there a couple of weeks ago, and they were saying, "Let us have a little building, and that's all we need. We can move into that monstrosity that's been built there."

Mr. Speaker, they want to get in there and conduct business, and we need to do what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] is trying to do. We need to establish an American presence in the countries which were outlined. The situation has changed.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, let us vote "no", and then I will offer my motion.

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no problem with what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] is wanting to do. I would be happy to modify my amendment or my motion.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the procedure is to just vote "no", and I will offer it in 3 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS. If the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] would like, I will be happy to modify my motion or ask unanimous consent to modify my motion to change the $130 million to $100 million for Moscow and to allocate the $30 million to the Baltics, as the original conference agreement stated, to save time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] asks unanimous consent to modify the motion. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Iowa moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

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

"$545,000,000, of which $100,000,000 is available for construction of chancery facilities in Moscow, U.S.S.R.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I will only take 1 minute. I have already explained what this motion does. It reduces the amount for the Moscow chancery to $100 million. It leaves it up to the administration to determine the best alternative, as the authorizing bill did, and the Department has already told us what they want to do.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] seek to discuss this motion?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the motion.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 152: Page 68, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 502. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Department of State for contracts with any foreign or United States firm that complies with the Arab League Boycott of the State of Israel or with any foreign or United States firm that discriminates in the award of subcontracts on the basis of religion.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

SEC. 502. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Department of State for contracts with any foreign or United States firm that complies with the Arab League Boycott of the State of Israel or with any foreign or United States firm that discriminates in the award of subcontracts on the basis of religion: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may waive this provision on a country-by-country basis upon certification to the Congress by the Secretary that such waiver is in the national interest and is necessary to carry on the diplomatic functions of the United States.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 153: Page 68, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 503. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be used by the Department of State to issue any passport that is designated for travel only to Israel, and 90 days after the enactment of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used by the Department of State to issue more than one official or diplomatic passport to any United States Government employee traveling to the Middle East.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Delete all after "employee" and insert the following: "for the purpose of enabling that employee to acquiesce in or comply with the policy of the majority of Arab League nations of rejecting passports of, or denying entrance visas to, persons whose passports or other documents reflect that that person has visited Israel.".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 155: Page 69, line 8, strike out "$43,527,000" and insert "$44,423,000, of which $2,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from Department of State, Administration of Foreign Affairs, "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad"."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$44,527,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 162: Page 72, line 17, strike out "$178,000,000" and insert "$186,163,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$194,232,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 165: Page 73, line 11, after "101–454)" insert ": *Provided*, That interest and earnings in the Fund shall be made available to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 5203(a)".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Smith moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: ": *Provided*, That interest and earnings in the Fund shall be made available to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 5203(a): *Provided further*, 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 for GS–18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A–110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A–122 (Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 171: Page 75, after line 4, insert:

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, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "$27,500,000".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 173: Page 77, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 607. Funds appropriated to the Legal Services Corporation and distributed to each grantee funded in fiscal year 1992 pursuant to the number of poor people determined by the Bureau of the Census to be within its geographical area shall be distributed in the following order:

(1) grants from the Legal Services Corporation and contracts entered into with the Legal Services Corporation under section 1006(a)(1) shall be maintained in fiscal year 1992 at not less than $9.79 per poor person within the geographical area of each grantee or contractor under the 1980 census or 9 cents per poor person more than the annual per-poor-person level at which funding was appropriated for each grantee and contractor in Public Law 101-515, whichever is greater; and

(2) each such grantee shall be increased by an equal percentage of the amount by which such grantee's funding, including the increase under (1) above, falls below $18.39 per poor person within its geographical area under the 1980 census:

Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by or contrary to any of the provisions of Public Law 101-515, and that, except for the funding formula, all funds appropriated for the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in Public Law 101-515: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of the previous proviso, all references to "1991" in Public Law 101-515 shall be deemed to be "1992".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum "$9.79" in subparagraph (1) of said amendment, insert "$9.76" and in lieu of the term "9 cents" in subparagraph 1 of said amendment, insert "8 cents".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 175: Page 77, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 609. (a) No funds provided by this Act may be used to reinstate or approve any export license applications for the launch of United States-built satellites on Chinese-built launch vehicles unless the President waives such prohibition under subsection (b) of this section. The term export license applications also includes requests for approval of technical assistance agreements or services that would serve to facilitate launch of such satellites.

(b) The restriction on the approval of export licenses for United States-built satellites to the People's Republic of China for launch on Chinese-built launch vehicles contained in subsection (a) may be waived by the President on a case-by-case basis upon certification by the United States Trade Representative that the People's Republic of China is, with regard to the respective satellite, components, or technology related thereto for which the export license request is pending, in full compliance with the Memorandum of Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China Regarding International Trade in Commercial Launch Services.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the section number named in said amendment, insert "608" and after the word "prohibition" in new Sec. 608(a), insert the following: "in the national interest or".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 176: Page 77, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 610. (a) Section 5(g)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(g)(1) is amended by striking "except separate trust certificates shall be issued for loans approved under section 7(a)(13)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or under section 502 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 660)."

(b) Section 7(a)(18) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18) is amended by striking "or a loan under paragraph (13)" from the first sentence.

(c) Section 215(a)(2) of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-574) is amended by striking "July 1, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1992."

(d) Section 21A of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648a) is amended by striking subparagraph (c) and inserting the following in lieu thereof.

"Any statewide education based institution or consortium funded by the Administration as a Small Business Development Center may apply for a grant to be used to—

"(1) increase access by small businesses in its service area to on-line databases for the purpose of facilitating technology transfer, such as that created by subparagraph (a) of this Act or other privately or publicly funded databases;

"(2) develop systems and processes to assist the federal laboratories, public and private universities, and other public and private institutions in the transfer and commercialization of technologies developed by these organizations;

"(3) assist firms in analysis of opportunities represented by technologies developed by the federal laboratories, public and private universities, and other public and private institutions or contained in the databases;

"(4) assist in the continuing development required to bring identified technologies to commercialization;

"(5) assist with the required business planning, market research, and financial packaging required for commercialization;

"(6) link the firms assisted with potential sources of financing for product development and commercialization; and

"(7) assist in licensing and other issues associated with commercialization.".

(e) Public Law 101-574 is amended by striking section 232 thereof.

(f) Section 7(b) of the Small Business Computer Security and Education Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 633 Note) is amended by striking the first sentence thereof.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

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

SEC. 609.(a) Section 5(g)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(g)(1)) is amended by striking "except separate trust certificates shall be issued for loans approved

under section 7(a)(13)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or under section 502 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 660)."

(b) Section 7(a)(18) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18)) is amended by striking "or a loan under paragraph (13)" from the first sentence.

(c) Section 215(a)(2) of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-574) is amended by striking "July 1, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1992."

(d) The Small Business Act is amended by adding the following new section:

"SEC. 28. PILOT TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administration, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Technical Information Service, shall establish a Pilot Technology Access Program, for making awards under this section to Small Business Development Centers (hereinafter in this section referred to as "Centers").

"(b) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CENTERS.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall establish competitive, merit-based criteria for the selection of Centers to receive awards on the basis of—

"(1) the ability of the applicant to carry out the purposes described in subsection (d) in a manner relevant to the needs of industries in the area served by the Center;

"(2) the ability of the applicant to integrate the implementation of this program with existing Federal and State technical and business assistance resources; and

"(3) the ability of the applicant to continue providing technology access after the termination of this pilot program.

"(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible to receive an award under this section, an applicant shall provide a matching contribution at least equal to that received under such award, not more than fifty percent of which may be waived overhead or in-kind contributions.

"(d) PURPOSE OF AWARDS.—Awards made under this section shall be for the purpose of increasing access by small businesses to on-line data base services that provide technical and business information, and access to technical experts, in a wide range of technologies, through such activities as—

"(1) defraying the cost of access by small businesses to the data base services;

"(2) training small businesses in the use of the data base services; and

"(3) establishing a public point of access to the data base services.

"Activities described in pararaphs (1) through (3) may be carried out through contract with a private entity.

"(e) RENEWAL OF AWARDS.—Awards previously made under section 21(A) of this Act may be renewed under this section.

"(f) INTERIM REPORT.—Two years after the date on which the first award was issued under section 21(A) of this Act, the General Accounting Office shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, an interim report on the implementation of the program under such section and this section, including the judgments of the participating Centers as to its effect on small business productivity and innovation.

"(g) FINAL REPORT.—Three years after such date, the General Accounting Office shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, a final report evaluating the effectiveness of the Program under section 21(A) and this section in improving small business productivity and innovation.

"(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Small Business Administration $5 million for each of fiscal years 1992 through 1995 to carry out this section, and such amounts may remain available until expended.

"(i) Centers are encouraged to seek funding from Federal and non-Federal sources other than those provided for in this section to assist small businesses in the identification of appropriate technologies to fill their needs, the transfer of technologies from Federal laboratories, public and private universities, and other public and private institutions, the analysis of commercial opportunities represented by such technologies, and such other functions as the development, business planning, market research, and financial packaging required for commercialization. Insofar as such Centers pursue these activities, Federal agencies are encouraged to employ these centers to interface with small businesses for such purposes as facilitating small business participation in Federal procurement and fostering commercialization of Federally-funded research and development.".

(e) Notwithstanding any other law, no funds shall be appropriated to carry out section 21(A) of the Small Business Act after September 30, 1991, and such section is repealed October 1, 1992.

(f) Section 232 of the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990 is repealed.

(g) Section 7(b) of the Small Business Computer Security and Education Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 633 Note) is amended by striking "March 31, 1991" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1, 1992".

(h) Section 7 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(m) MICROLOAN DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

"(1)(A) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Microloan Demonstration Program are—

"(A) to assist women, low-income, and minority entrepreneurs, business owners, and other individuals possessing the capability to operate successful business concerns;

"(B) to assist small business concerns in those areas suffering from a lack of credit due to economic downturns; and

"(C) to establish a microloan demonstration program to be administered by the Small Business Administration—

"(i) to make loans to eligible intermediaries to enable such intermediaries to provide small-scale loans to startup, newly established, or growing small business concerns for working capital or the acquisition of materials, supplies or equipment;

"(ii) to make grants to eligible intermediaries that, together with non-Federal matching funds, will enable such intermediaries to provide intensive marketing, management, and technical assistance to microloan borrowers;

"(iii) to make grants to eligible nonprofit entities that, together with non-Federal matching funds, will enable such entities to provide intensive marketing, management, and technical assistance to assist low-income entrepreneurs and other low-income individuals obtain private sector financing for their businesses, with or without loan guarantees; and

"(iv) to report to the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the effectiveness of the microloan program and the advisability and feasibility of implementing such a program nationwide.

"(B) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a microloan demonstration program, under which the Administration may—

"(i) make direct loans to eligible intermediaries, as provided under paragraph (3), for the purpose of making short-term, fixed interest rate microloans to startup, newly established, and growing small business concerns under paragraph (6);

"(ii) in conjunction with such loans and subject to the requirements of paragraph (4), make grants to such intermediaries for the purpose of providing intensive marketing, management, and technical assistance to small business concerns that are borrowers under this subsection; and

"(iii) subject to the requirements of paragraph (5), make grants to nonprofit entities for the purpose of providing marketing, management, and technical assistance to low-income individuals seeking to start or enlarge their own businesses, if such assistance includes working with the grant recipient to secure loans in amounts not to exceed $15,000 from private sector lending institutions, with or without a loan guarantee from the nonprofit entity.

"(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION.—An intermediary shall be eligible to receive loans and grants under subparagraphs (B)(i) and (B)(ii) of paragraph (1)(B) if it—

"(A) meets the definition in paragraph (10); and

"(B) has at least 1 year of experience making microloans to startup, newly established, or growing small business concerns and providing, as an integral part of its microloan program, intensive marketing, management, and technical assistance to its borrowers.

"(3) LOANS TO INTERMEDIARIES.—

"(A) INTERMEDIARY APPLICATIONS.—As part of its application for a loan, each intermediary shall submit a description to the Administration of—

"(i) the type of businesses to be assisted;

"(ii) the size and range of loans to be made;

"(iii) the geographic area to be served and its economic and unemployment characteristics;

"(iv) the status of small business concerns in the area to be served and an analysis of their credit and technical assistance needs;

"(v) any marketing, management, and technical assistance to be provided in connection with a loan made under this subsection;

"(vi) the local economic credit markets, including the costs associated with obtaining credit locally;

"(vii) the qualifications of the applicant to carry out the purpose of this subsection; and

"(viii) any plan to involve private sector lenders in assisting selected small business concerns.

"(B) INTERMEDIARY CONTRIBUTION.—As a condition of any loan made to an intermediary under subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (1), the Administration shall require the intermediary to contribute not less than 15 percent of the loan amount in cash from non-Federal sources.

"(C) LOAN LIMITS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(3), no loan shall be made under this subsection if the total amount outstand-

ing and committed to one intermediary (excluding outstanding grants) from the business loan and investment fund established by this Act would, as a result of such loan, exceed $750,000 in the first year of such intermediary's participation in the program, and $1,250,000 in the remaining years of the intermediary's participation in the demonstration program.

"(D) LOAN LOSS RESERVE FUND.—The Administration shall, by regulation, require each intermediary to establish a loan loss reserve fund, and to maintain such reserve fund until all obligations owed to the Administration under this subsection are repaid. The Administration shall require the loan loss reserve fund to be maintained—

"(i) in the first year of the intermediary's participation in the demonstration program, at a level equal to not more than 15 percent of the outstanding balance of the notes receivable owned to the intermediary; and

"(ii) in each year of participation thereafter, at a level reflecting the intermediary's total losses as a result of participation in the demonstration program, as determined by the Administration on a case-by-case basis, but in no case shall the required level exceed 15 percent of the outstanding balance of the notes receivable owned to the intermediary under the program.

"(E) UNAVAILABILITY OF COMPARABLE CREDIT.—An intermediary may make a loan under this subsection of more than $15,000 to a small business concern only if such small business concern demonstrates that it is unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable interest rates and that it has good prospects for success. In no case shall an intermediary make a loan under this subsection of more than $25,000, or have outstanding or committed to any 1 borrower more than $25,000.

"(F) LOAN DURATION.—Loans made by the Administration under this subsection shall be for a term of 10 years and at an interest rate equal to the rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury for obligations of the United States with a period of maturity of 5 years, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 percent.

"(G) DELAYED PAYMENTS.—The Administration shall not require repayment of interest or principal of a loan made to an intermediary under this subsection during the first year of the loan.

"(H) FEES; COLLATERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (D), the Administration shall not charge any fees or require collateral other than an assignment of the notes receivable of the microloans with respect to any loan made to an intermediary under this subsection.

"(4) MARKETING, MANAGEMENT, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS TO INTERMEDIARIES.—Grants made in accordance with subparagraph (B)(ii) of paragraph (1) shall be subject to the following requirements:

"(A) GRANT AMOUNTS.—Subject to the requirements of subparagraph (B), each intermediary that receives a loan under subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (1) shall be eligible to receive a grant to provide marketing, management, and technical assistance to small business concerns that are borrowers under this subsection. In the first and second years of an intermediary's program participation, each intermediary meeting the requirement so subparagraph (B) may receive a grant of not more than 20 percent of the total outstanding balance of loans made to it under this subsection. In the third and subsequent years of an intermediary's program participation, each intermediary meeting the requirements of subparagraph (B) may receive a grant of not more than 10 percent of the total outstanding balance of loans made to it under this subsection.

"(B) CONTRIBUTION.—As a condition of any grant made under subparagraph (A), the Administration shall require the intermediary to contribute an amount equal to one-half of the amount of the grant, obtained solely from non-Federal sources. In addition to cash or other direct funding, the contribution may include indirect costs or in-kind contributions paid for under non-Federal programs.

"(5) PRIVATE SECTOR BORROWING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—Grants made in accordance with subparagraph (B)(iii) of paragraph (1) shall be subject to the following requirements:

"(A) GRANT AMOUNTS.—Subject to the requirements of subparagraph (B), in each of the 5 years of the demonstration program established under this subsection, the Administration may make not more than 2 grants, each in amounts not to exceed $125,000 for the purposes specified in subparagraph (B)(iii) of paragraph (1).

"(B) CONTRIBUTION.—As a condition of any grant made under subparagraph (A), the Administration shall require the grant recipient to contribute an amount equal to 20 percent of the amount of the grant, obtained solely from non-Federal sources. In addition to cash or other direct funding, the contribution may include indirect costs or in-kind contributions paid for under non-Federal programs.

"(6) LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS FROM ELIGIBLE INTERMEDIARIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible intermediary shall make short-term, fixed rate loans to startup, newly established, and growing small business concerns from the funds made available to it under subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (1) for working capital and the acquisition of materials, supplies, furniture, fixtures, and equipment.

"(B) PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENT.—To the extent practicable, each intermediary that operates a microloan program under this subsection shall maintain a microloan portfolio with an average loan size of not more than $10,000.

"(C) INTEREST LIMIT.—Notwithstanding any provision of the laws of any State or the constitution of any State pertaining to the rate or amount of interest that may be charged, taken, received or reserved on a loan, the maximum rate of interest to be charged on a microloan funded under this subsection shall be not more than 4 percentage points above the prime lending rate, as identified by the Administration and published in the Federal Register on a quarterly basis.

"(D) REVIEW RESTRICTION.—The Administration shall not review individual microloans made by intermediaries prior to approval.

"(7) PROGRAM FUNDING.—

"(A) FIRST YEAR PROGRAMS.—In the first year of the demonstration program, the Administration is authorized to fund, on a competitive basis, not more than 35 microloan programs, including not less than 1 program to be located in each of the following states: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

"(B) EXPANDED PROGRAMS.—In the second year of the demonstration program, the Administration is authorized to fund up to 25 additional microloan programs.

"(C) STATE LIMITATIONS.—In no case shall a State—

"(i) be awarded more than 2 microloan programs in any year of the demonstration program;

"(ii) receive more than $1,000,000 to fund such programs in such State's first year of participation; or

"(iii) receive more than $1,500,000 to fund such programs in any succeeding year of such State's participation.

"(8) RURAL ASSISTANCE.—In funding microloan programs, the Administration shall ensure that at least one-half of the programs funded under this subsection will provide microloans to small business concerns located in rural areas.

"(9) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On November 1, 1995, the Administration shall submit to the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report, including the Administration's evaluation of the effectiveness of the first 3½ years of the microloan demonstration program and the following:

"(A) the numbers and locations of the intermediaries funded to conduct microloan programs;

"(B) the amounts of each loan and each grant to intermediaries;

"(C) a description of the matching contributions of each intermediary;

"(D) the numbers and amounts of microloans made by the intermediaries to small business concern borrowers;

"(E) the repayment history of each intermediary;

"(F) a description of the loan portfolio of each intermediary including the extent to which it provides microloans to small business concerns in rural areas; and

"(G) any recommendations for legislative changes that would improve program operations.

"(10) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'intermediary' means a private, nonprofit entity or a nonprofit community development corporation that seeks to borrow or has borrowed funds from the Small Business Administration to make microloans to small business concerns under this subsection;

"(B) the term 'microloan' means a short-term, fixed rate loan of not more than $25,000, made by an intermediary to a startup, newly established, or growing small business concern;

"(C) the term 'rural area' means any political subdivision or unincorporated area—

"(i) in a nonmetropolitan county (as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture) or its equivalent thereof; or

"(ii) in a metropolitan county or its equivalent that has a resident population of less than 20,000 if the Small Business Administration has determined such political subdivision or area to be rural."

(b) REGULATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Small Business Administration shall promulgate interim final regulations to implement the microloan demonstration program.

(c) PROGRAM TERMINATION.

The demonstration program established by subsection (a) shall terminate 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) PROGRAM FUNDING AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

Section 4(c) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "and 7(c)(2)" and inserting "7(c)(2), and 7(m)";

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "and 8(a)" and inserting "7(m), and 8(a)".

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

To carry out the demonstration program established under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (as added by subsection (a)), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Small Business Administration—

(1) for fiscal year 1992—

(A) $15,000,000 to be used for the provision of loans; and

(B) $3,000,000 to be used for the provision of grants; and

(2) for fiscal year 1993—

(A) $25,000,000 to be used for the provision of loans; and

(B) $5,000,000 to be used for the provision of grants.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 178: Page 77, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 612. REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) The Attorney General shall prescribe regulations under title 5, United States Code, to carry out section 404(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, including a delineation of (1) scenarios that constitute an immigration emergency, (2) the process by which the President declares an immigration emergency, (3) the role of the Governor and local officials in requesting a declaration of emergency, (4) a definition of "assistance as required by the Attorney General", and (5) the process by which States and localities are to be reimbursed.

(b) The Attorney General shall prescribe regulations under title 5, United States Code, to carry out section 404(b)(2) of such Act, including providing a definition of the terms in section 404(b)(2)(ii) and a delineation of "in any other circumstances" in section 404(b)(2)(iii) of such Act.

(c) The regulations under this section shall be published for comment not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and issued in final form not later than 15 days after the end of the comment period.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment, insert the following: "610".

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 179: Page 77, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 613. TRACKING SYSTEM FOR "I-94" FORMS.

(a) TRACKING SYSTEM.—The Attorney General shall develop a tracking system for the Department of Justice form designated "I-94" or any other successor form that specifies the date to which an alien is admitted to the United States.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Congress a report on the progress made in carrying out this section and a statistical report on visitors overstaying their visas.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 179, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 611. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(a) For fiscal year 1992 and thereafter, the Department of Justice may procure the services of expert witnesses for use in preparing or prosecuting a civil or criminal action, without regard to competitive procurement procedures, including the Commerce Business Daily publication requirements: *Provided*, That no witness shall be paid more than one attendance fee for any calendar day.

(b) The Attorney General is authorized to enter into a lease with the University of South Carolina to carry out the provision required under the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys" in this Act.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the last amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 180: Page 77, after line 14, insert:

SEC. 614. TIMELY PAROLE OF CERTAIN ALIENS DETAINED AT THE KROME PROCESSING CENTER, FLORIDA.

Not later than 90 days after an alien begins detention at the Krome Processing Center, Florida, the Attorney General shall exercise his authority under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (relating to parole) to release such alien from detention if such alien (1) is determined to have family ties in the community; (2) is not considered to be a danger to the community; (3) is likely to participate in the resolution of his immigration claims; and (4) has posted a reasonable bond.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMITH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 612. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds in this Act shall be available for General Services Administration Rent System payments, unless such payments are processed through the Treasury Department's Billed Office Address Code System.

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions and on the conference report was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, with the concurrence of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GREEN] I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2519) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, with the remaining Senate amendment numbered 21 thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment numbered 21.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 21, as follows:

Senate amendment to House amendment to Senate amendment No. 21:

SEC. 101. (a) REGULATIONS FOR STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS LABORATORIES.—(1) Within the 120-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of Health and Human Services promulgates final regulations to

implement the standards required by section 353 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 263a), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in accordance with the Secretary's authority under title 38, United States Code, shall prescribe regulations to assure consistent performance by medical facility laboratories under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of valid and reliable laboratory examinations and other procedures. Such regulations shall be prescribed in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and shall establish standards equal to that applicable to other medical facility laboratories in accordance with the requirements of section 353(f) of the Public Health Service Act.

(2) Such regulations—

(A) may include appropriate provisions respecting waivers described in section 353(d) of such Act and accreditations described in section 353(e) of such Act; and

(B) shall include appropriate provisions respecting compliance with such requirements.

(b) REPORT.—Within the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs prescribes regulations required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate Committees of the Congress a report on those regulations.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "medical facility laboratories" means facilities for the biological, micro-biological, serological, chemical, immunohematological, hematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological, or other physical examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, or the assessment of the health of, human beings.

Mr. TRAXLER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 21 be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. Speaker, I just have some clarification about this procedure.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the Senate amendment adopts the provisions of section 304 of H.R. 2280, with a minor change, which passed the House on June 25, 1991. The Senate amendment to the House provision incorporates and reemphasizes the requirement that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall prescribe regulations in accordance with the requirements of the clinical laboratories improvement amendments, specifically, section 353(f) of the Public Health Service Act. The Senate modifications do not, however, alter the responsibilities which H.R. 2280 would impose on the Veterans' Administration.

The House-passed provision, as modified, would make it clear that in developing those regulations, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs would set standards of performance for VA's laboratories such that the level of quality assurance and control in those laboratories would equal those of private sector labs.

Is that the gentleman's understanding?

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I would respond to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] in the affirmative. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, that is my understanding also, that in essence the standards at the Veterans' Administration will be no less than those prescribed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, but the enforcement authority lies entirely with the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank both gentleman. I only have one other inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, further, it is my understanding that the measure preserves the exclusive authority of the Secretary of VA to both issue his own regulations and to assure compliance. Under the amendment, the Secretary's regulations may differ from those issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. This understanding follows the intent of the House-passed provision. Significantly, however, the provision would result in both VA and private sector laboratories assuring their respective patients of high standards of validity, reliability, and safety of their testing.

Does the gentleman agree?

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, my answer is yes, I agree. The regulations may differ, but the standards must be effectively equal.

Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, as I stated a moment ago, it is my understanding that the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs may promulgate different standards, but they must at least meet the standards set by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, based on conversations we have had with VA officials earlier today, the Department agrees with our interpretation of the compromise agreement. I thank the gentleman for clarifying this matter and appreciate his working with me in resolving this issue with the other body.

Mr. Speaker I note that the Senate amendment inadvertently changed the definition of the term "medical facility laboratories." If we had more time, or we had seen this language before the Senate acted, we could have corrected this mistake. As it is, we must assume that it was a mistake, and we will correct it in a Veterans' measure which we will consider later this year.

Mr. Speaker, let me say one or two words about how we got into this situation. This problem arose because the other body chose to bypass the authorizing committee and to include legislative language in an appropriation matter. While I admire the gentlewoman from Maryland and want to commend her dedication to our Nation's veterans, I want to respond to her remarks concerning what motivated my actions on this conference report yesterday.

The chief medical director, Dr. Holsinger, has never suggested to me or to other committee members to my knowledge that VA should be exempted from CLIA. I'm the one who strongly believes that the Secretary of VA should run VA medical facilities, not the Secretary of HHS. Veterans throughout the country support this position.

I would hope that we could avoid such situations in the future by ensuring that legislative matters are left to the authorizing committees.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2698, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight, Thursday, October 3, 1991, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2698) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2426, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight, Thursday, October 3, 1991, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2426) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2942, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight Monday, October 7, 1991, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2942) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1415, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1992 AND 1993

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1415) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we are having trouble hearing. I am not certain what the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] was filing.

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

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent to have until midnight to file a conference report on the authorization bill for the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. This is not the Foreign Aid Act.

Mr. WALKER Mr. Speaker, this has been cleared by the minority?

Mr. FASCELL. If the gentleman will yield further, yes.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2622, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2622) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. STUDDS). Pursuant to the order of the House on Wednesday, October 2, 1991, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 2, 1991, at page H-7298.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL]

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

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

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the conferees have reached agreement on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992. It was not an easy conference, as the fiscal restraints, with which all Members are familiar, forced the conferees to agree to some funding levels that I personally wish could have been higher.

On the whole, however, the conference report before the House will fund the agencies in this bill at a level which will enable them to perform their assigned functions in a reasonable manner.

H.R. 2622 provides a total of $19.9 billion in new budget authority for the agencies under this bill for fiscal year 1992. The conference agreement is below the 602(b) allocations for both budget authority and outlays and is $1 billion below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1991. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a table providing details of this conference report:

H.R. 2622 - Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices:						
Salaries and expenses	63,883,000	68,975,000	67,500,000	68,975,000	68,238,000	+4,355,000
International affairs	29,717,000	33,855,000	32,794,000	33,855,000	33,325,000	+3,608,000
Office of the Inspector General	21,296,000	27,710,000	22,710,000	24,835,000	24,835,000	+3,539,000
Financial crimes enforcement network	16,488,000	18,055,000	18,055,000	18,055,000	18,055,000	+1,567,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:						
Salaries and expenses	40,265,000	39,245,000	39,245,000	41,245,000	39,645,000	-620,000
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	20,775,000	5,359,000	5,359,000	16,534,000	8,309,000	-12,466,000
Financial Management Service: Salaries and expenses	218,742,000	233,895,000	189,195,000	228,968,000	231,500,000	+12,758,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	303,882,000	316,796,000	316,796,000	341,040,000	336,040,000	+32,158,000
(By transfer)	(3,856,000)					(-3,856,000)
United States Customs Service:						
Salaries and expenses	1,137,786,000	1,261,814,000	1,226,514,000	1,270,005,000	1,266,305,000	+128,519,000
(By transfer)	(18,884,000)					(-18,884,000)
Operation and maintenance, air interdiction program	110,347,000	121,432,000	109,432,000	176,932,000	1/ 175,932,000	+65,585,000
Customs forfeiture fund (limitation on availability of deposits)	14,855,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+145,000
Customs services at small airports (to be derived from fees collected)	2,152,000	2,981,000	2,981,000	2,981,000	2,981,000	+829,000
Customs air facilities construction				26,600,000	12,100,000	+12,100,000
Total, United States Customs Service	1,265,140,000	1,401,227,000	1,353,927,000	1,491,518,000	1,472,318,000	+207,178,000
United States Mint:						
Salaries and expenses	51,429,000	53,806,000	53,806,000	53,806,000	52,450,000	+1,021,000
Expansion and improvements	550,000					-550,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	175,139,000	192,270,000	192,270,000	185,659,000	189,000,000	+13,861,000
Payment of Government losses in shipment	500,000					-500,000
Internal Revenue Service:						
Administration and management	142,279,000	144,503,000	144,503,000	141,653,000	141,372,000	-907,000
(By transfer)	(3,059,000)					(-3,059,000)
Processing tax returns and assistance	1,521,595,000	1,661,298,000	1,661,298,000	1,661,298,000	1,657,944,000	+136,349,000
Tax law enforcement	3,501,119,000	3,632,384,000	3,606,124,000	3,582,485,000	3,579,879,000	+78,760,000
Information systems	942,932,000	1,294,713,000	1,294,713,000	1,294,713,000	2/1,294,713,000	+351,781,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service	6,107,925,000	6,732,898,000	6,706,638,000	6,680,149,000	6,673,908,000	+565,983,000
United States Secret Service	411,606,000	475,423,000	475,423,000	475,423,000	475,423,000	+63,817,000
(By transfer)	(91,000)					(-91,000)
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury:						
New budget (obligational) authority	8,727,337,000	9,599,514,000	9,473,718,000	9,660,062,000	9,623,046,000	+895,709,000
(By transfer)	(25,890,000)					(-25,890,000)
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE						
Payment to the Postal Service Fund 3/	472,592,000	182,778,000	649,301,000	383,000,000	470,000,000	-2,592,000
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for nonfunded liabilities	38,142,000	40,575,000	40,575,000	40,575,000	40,575,000	+2,433,000
Total, title II, Postal Service	510,734,000	223,353,000	689,876,000	423,575,000	510,575,000	-159,000
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	
Office of Administration	25,410,000	24,510,000	23,010,000	24,510,000	24,510,000	-900,000
The White House Office	32,799,000	34,885,000	34,885,000	34,885,000	34,885,000	+2,086,000
Executive Residence at the White House	8,495,000	8,362,000	8,362,000	8,362,000	8,362,000	-133,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	626,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	-302,000
Special Assistance to the President	2,587,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	+345,000
Council of Economic Advisers	3,064,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	+281,000
Office of Policy Development	3,395,000	3,701,000	3,701,000	3,701,000	3,701,000	+306,000
National Critical Materials Council	400,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	-165,000
National Security Council	5,893,000	6,145,000	6,145,000	6,145,000	6,145,000	+252,000
Office of Management and Budget	48,343,000	53,434,000	50,470,000	53,434,000	51,934,000	+3,591,000
Office of Federal Procurement Policy	2,914,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	+144,000
Unanticipated needs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	

1/ Of which $14,500,000 shall not be obligated prior to Sept. 30, 1992.

2/ Of which $97,000,000 shall not be obligated prior to Sept. 30, 1992.

3/ OMB FY 92 request for Postal Service is $182,778,000.

H.R. 2622 - Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Office of National Drug Control Policy:						
Salaries and expenses	99,000,000	69,222,000	69,122,000	113,018,750	105,122,000	+6,122,000
Special forfeiture fund	46,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000	67,000,000	52,500,000	+6,500,000
IRS tax law enforcement (by transfer)				(28,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
ADAMHA (by transfer)	(-16,110,000)	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(+35,110,000)
Bureau of Prisons (by transfer)	(-23,900,000)	(46,000,000)	(10,000,000)			(+23,900,000)
United States Secret Service (by transfer)				(5,000,000)		
INS (by transfer)				(10,000,000)	(7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)
U.S. Customs Service (by transfer)			(21,000,000)			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (by transfer)			(15,000,000)			
Counter Drug Tech Assessment Center (by transfer)					(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President	280,176,000	288,403,000	283,839,000	322,199,750	298,303,000	+18,127,000
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Administrative Conference of the United States	2,079,000	2,227,000	2,227,000	2,227,000	2,227,000	+148,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	1,300,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	+30,000
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay	100,000					-100,000
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped	1,160,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	1,446,000	1,446,000	+286,000
Federal Election Commission	17,150,000	18,808,000	18,808,000	18,808,000	18,808,000	+1,658,000
General Services Administration:						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
Appropriation	1,645,733,000	47,144,000		301,000,000	271,000,000	-1,374,733,000
Unobligated balances		185,679,000	117,218,000			
Limitation on availability of revenue:						
Construction and acquisition of facilities	(1,460,678,000)	(477,021,000)	(371,416,000)	(385,104,276)	(548,482,000)	(-912,196,000)
Construction deferral						
Repairs and alterations	(790,252,000)	(569,251,000)	(569,251,000)	(569,251,000)	(569,251,000)	(-221,001,000)
Design and construction services	(247,665,000)	(143,072,000)	(143,072,000)	(114,874,000)	(112,273,000)	(-135,392,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(136,579,000)	(144,587,000)	(144,587,000)	(144,587,000)	(144,587,000)	(+8,008,000)
Rental of space	(1,545,100,000)	(1,665,900,000)	(1,655,900,000)	(1,568,900,000)	(1,568,900,000)	(+23,800,000)
Real property operations	(1,037,200,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(1,071,372,000)	(+34,172,000)
Program direction	(122,474,000)	(139,748,000)	(139,748,000)	(137,748,000)	(137,748,000)	(+15,274,000)
Total, Federal Buildings Fund:						
New budget (obligational) authority	1,645,733,000	232,823,000	117,218,000	301,000,000	271,000,000	-1,374,733,000
(Limitations)	(5,339,948,000)	(4,246,951,000)	(4,131,346,000)	(4,027,836,276)	(4,152,613,000)	(-1,187,335,000)
Federal Supply Service: Operating expenses	53,957,000	54,605,000	54,605,000	54,605,000	54,605,000	+648,000
Federal Property Resources Activities:						
Operating expenses, federal property resources service	13,386,000	14,227,000	14,227,000	14,227,000	14,227,000	+841,000
Real property relocation	8,000,000	8,000,000	16,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000	+4,000,000
General management and administration	35,100,000	31,421,000	31,421,000	30,431,000	31,155,000	-3,945,000
International Cultural and Trade Center Commission (by transfer)		(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)		(724,000)	(+724,000)
Information resources management service	39,961,000	46,014,000	46,014,000	46,014,000	46,014,000	+6,053,000
Office of Inspector General	30,997,000	35,994,000	34,994,000	35,994,000	35,994,000	+4,997,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	1,964,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	+165,000
Total, General Services Administration:						
New budget (obligational) authority	1,829,098,000	425,213,000	316,608,000	492,400,000	467,124,000	-1,361,974,000
(By transfer)		(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)		(724,000)	(+724,000)
National Archives and Records Administration	138,219,000	152,143,000	152,143,000	154,143,000	152,143,000	+13,924,000
Office of Government Ethics	3,725,000	6,303,000	6,303,000	6,303,000	6,303,000	+2,578,000
Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and expenses:						
Appropriation	114,461,000	117,893,000		116,593,000	116,593,000	+2,132,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(74,379,000)	(65,046,000)		(64,746,000)	(64,746,000)	(-9,633,000)
Employees Health Benefit Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)		(13,850,000)		(13,850,000)	(13,850,000)	(+13,850,000)
Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)		(208,000)		(208,000)	(208,000)	(+208,000)
Employees Life Insurance Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)		(953,000)		(953,000)	(953,000)	(+953,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,607,000	4,118,000	3,118,000	4,018,000	4,018,000	-589,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,043,000)	(6,375,000)	(6,375,000)	(5,825,000)	(5,825,000)	(+2,782,000)
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits	3,509,563,000	2,503,535,000	2,503,535,000	2,503,535,000	2,503,535,000	-1,006,028,000
Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance benefits	8,700,000	14,249,000	14,249,000	14,249,000	14,249,000	+5,549,000
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund	5,687,105,000	6,078,686,000	6,078,686,000	6,078,686,000	6,078,686,000	+391,581,000
Total, Office of Personnel Management	9,324,436,000	8,718,481,000	8,599,568,000	8,717,081,000	8,717,081,000	-607,355,000

H.R. 2622 - Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, 1992

	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Merit Systems Protection Board:						
Salaries and expenses:						
Appropriation	22,564,000	23,361,000	23,361,000	23,361,000	23,361,000	+797,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(1,500,000)	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)	(+350,000)
Office of special counsel	6,608,000	7,789,000	7,789,000	7,789,000	7,789,000	+1,181,000
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	29,172,000	31,150,000	31,150,000	31,150,000	31,150,000	+1,978,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority	18,693,000	20,769,000	20,769,000	20,769,000	20,769,000	+2,076,000
Total, federal personnel activities	9,372,301,000	8,770,400,000	8,651,507,000	8,769,000,000	8,769,000,000	-603,301,000
United States Tax Court	31,598,000	33,050,000	33,050,000	32,050,000	32,050,000	+452,000
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority	11,396,730,000	9,410,767,000	9,183,269,000	9,477,707,000	9,450,431,000	-1,946,299,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,418,870,000)	(4,335,233,000)	(4,139,571,000)	(4,115,268,276)	(4,240,045,000)	(-1,178,825,000)
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	20,914,977,000	19,522,037,000	19,630,702,000	19,883,543,750	19,882,355,000	-1,032,622,000
(By transfer)	(-14,120,000)	(78,240,000)	(78,240,000)	(53,000,000)	(53,224,000)	(+67,344,000)
(Limitations)	(5,418,870,000)	(4,335,233,000)	(4,139,571,000)	(4,115,268,276)	(4,240,045,000)	(-1,178,825,000)

H.R. 2622 funds Federal agencies deeply involved in the war on drugs. The conference report before you provides funding for a number of law enforcement agencies such as the Secret Service, the Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Internal Revenue Service, and others. The conference report contains funds and support for the Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy in his efforts to provide policy and other guidance for the war on drugs.

The most difficult reduction that we had to make in this bill was the revenue forgone appropriation to the Postal Service. We were, however, able to mitigate the rate increase proposed by the Senate. We have provided sufficient funding so that only the "flat" mail rates will increase. Flat mail is the odd or oversize mail that will not fit through the Postal Service's mail sorting machines. The increase for this type of mail will only increase an average of 2.2 cents, which is half of the average rate increase proposed in the Senate bill. I do not like this increase and wish we could have afforded to fully fund revenue forgone. However, I think that we got the best deal we could under the circumstances and am pleased that we were able to cut the rate increase proposed in the Senate by one-half.

This bill also contains compromise language regarding the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on the immunodefficiency virus and the hepatitis B virus. The conference agreement requires that each State public health official shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, certify to the Secretary of Health and Human Services that guidelines issued by the Center for Disease Control, or guidelines which are equivalent to those promulgated by the Center for Disease Control concerning recommendations for preventing the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus and the hepatitis B virus during exposure prone invasive procedures, except for emergency situations when the patient's life or limb is in danger, have been instituted in the State. State guidelines shall apply to health professionals practicing within the State and shall be consistent with federal law. Compliance with such guidelines shall be the responsibility of the State public health official. Said responsibilities shall include a process for determining what appropriate disciplinary or other actions shall be taken to ensure compliance. If that certification is not provided under this section within the 1-year period, the State shall be ineligible to receive assistance under the Public Health Service Act until such certification is provided, except that the Secretary may extend the time period for a State, upon application of such State, that additional time is required for instituting said guidelines. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of the Center for Disease Control to determine whether guidelines other than those issued by the centers for disease control are "equivalent" to those issued by the CDC.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report also contains additional funds for the Internal Revenue Service to increase the emphasis on tax law compliance in order to increase tax revenues.

In general, the conferees endeavored to fund all agencies at a level that would enable them to continue their operations at about the current level.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is a good conference report, and it represents a reasonable compromise with the Senate of the United States. I would like to recommend this report to Members of the House. I believe that it is fair. It is well done, and I wish to urge Members at this time to support the conference report.

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

□ 1610

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, we bring before the House today the conference report on H.R. 2622, which makes appropriations to the Department of Treasury, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and several general Government agencies. Because of this subcommittee's spending allocation, this conference report is the product of tough choices in several accounts. There were a total of 155 Senate amendments that conferees had to resolve. But conferees reached agreement on funding levels for the agencies in the bill that will allow them to continue to carry out their vital missions.

Because this conference report strikes a chord for spending restraint, while directing limited resources to critical needs, I believe that it deserves the support of the House. The measure, H.R. 2622, appropriates new budget authority of $19.9 billion, a reduction of approximately $1.03 billion below the amount appropriated last year in the fiscal year 1991 act.

Funds provided in this measure will ensure the soundness of Federal agen-

cies that are important to the American public. There is something in the bill that every Member of this body can support. Within the Treasury Department, several of the agencies—such as the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms—produce revenue to fund the operation of the Federal Government. This measure would allow these agencies to continue to carry out important law enforcement and revenue collection activities. It will also allow the Customs Service to maintain its role in facilitating trade, which is critical to the competitiveness of the United States. The measure also provides funds for the dual mission of the Secret Service—protecting our national leaders and preventing counterfeiting.

One account for the Treasury Department that I want to mention is funding for IRS tax systems modernization. The conference report delays the obligation of $97 million for tax systems modernization until the last day of the fiscal year. I am concerned about this delay, which was one of the tough agreements reached in conference. I sincerely hope it does not affect the good work that is being done at the IRS by Commissioner Goldberg in improving assistance to taxpayers and increasing revenue collection.

Contained in the conference report is a pilot program at IRS that could have significant benefits to Federal workers and to the American public. The program provides incentives for employees to develop ways to save the Federal Government money. It would allow employees to share in savings achieved by employee-generated ideas, such that 50 percent of savings would be used for employee bonuses and for further efficiency savings in the agency. The other 50 percent of savings would go to the General Treasury for deficit reduction.

Basically, if an employee can come up with a good idea and save money, right now they come to the end of the fiscal year, there is no incentive to do that. So it is then spent. This way they save, 50 percent goes to the deficit and 50 percent for efficiency and bonuses.

If this pilot program works—and I believe that it will if implemented properly—it would be expanded governmentwide.

Another important item in this measure is an OPM study on the utilization of profamily employee programs governmentwide. These programs—such as child day care, senior care, flexiplace, flexitime, and other alternative work schedules, job-sharing, leave-sharing, and annual and sick leave policy—are essential if the Federal Government expects to maintain a well-qualified and motivated work force.

We in Congress want to do everything we can to keep the American family together.

The OPM study will allow Congress to gauge how well these programs are working, and what can be done to make them more effective.

Many Members have been contacted by charitable organizations regarding the Senate cut in the Postal Service revenue foregone account. This was one of the most contentious items in conference. In the end, a compromise was reached at $470 million for that account. The agreement included a proviso that the increase in rates on those preferred rate mailers who mail flats would not exceed 2.2 cents per piece.

The conference report also strengthens the sentencing guidelines for Federal child pornography offenses, including an amendment that was supported by the unanimous votes of both Houses. And conferees reached agreement on amendments that dealt with health care workers who may be infected with the HIV virus. The conference report contains a provision which will require all States to enact legislation codifying the Centers for Disease Control's guidelines on HIV and health care workers. States are required to certify that these guidelines are in place within 1 year or they will lose Federal funding under the Public Health Service Act.

The conferees took the lead of the House bill and did not include any funds in GSA's budget for private grants, which have been included in the past. There are no special private grants in this bill. This year there were requests for appropriations for private grants in excess of $170 million from worthy causes. But given the budget situation, the conferees did the right thing by not funding private grants.

I want to commend Chairman ROYBAL, whose hard work and reasonableness guided the House side in conference. I want to thank him for his leadership and for the spirit of bipartisanship that he promotes on the subcommittee. I also want to thank the other members of the committee, who have each added to the crafting of this conference report. I also want to thank the staff—Bill Smith did an excellent job, taking over from Tex Gunnels, who guided the bill early on. I also want to thank Jim Ogsbury of the minority staff, who has been a valuable resource.

I urge the Members of the House to support the conference report on H.R. 2622.

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

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS].

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the conference agreement on H.R. 2622, the fiscal year 1992 Treasury, Postal Service, and general Government appropriations bill. In particular, I'd like to congratulate my chairman, Congressman EDWARD ROYBAL, for his excellent work on this bill.

Our subcommittee was faced with the very difficult task of cutting hundreds of millions of dollars from the President's budget request in order to meet our 602(b) allocation. Chairman ROYBAL, Congressman WOLF, the other members of the subcommittee, and our professional staff all did yeoman's work in putting together a first-rate bill.

I say this, in spite of the fact that I took exception to two amendments agreed to in conference committee. Before explaining my reasoning on those two amendments, let me take a moment to point out a couple of things in the bill that are of particular interest to the people in Colorado.

First, the committee report includes language I authored directing the General Services Administration [GSA] and Department of Commerce to work closely with the city of Boulder in the design and construction of a new National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] facility. It also includes explicit direction to Commerce and GSA to reach an agreement with Boulder about the extent of any future development of the site.

Since the House first adopted this language there has been progress back home in terms of cooperation and communication. It's my hope and strong expectation that GSA and NOAA will continue to move in the right direction to address the concerns of the city of Boulder—including its desire for assurances about reserving much of the Federal site for open space.

In addition, the conference committee approved my amendment to allow the GSA to reprogram up to $16.2 million from other previously appropriated funds to meet NOAA's specialized laboratory needs for the building and to achieve the maximum energy efficiency possible in the design, construction, and operation of the building. Most importantly, this additional funding will enable the GSA to fund design changes that respond to the city of Boulder's concerns. It's my sincere hope that we'll end up with a first-rate facility that will serve NOAA's scientific needs, further establish Boulder as a center for environmental research, and be a source of pride for the community.

Second, the committee agreed to language directing the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] to study the feasibility of installing a toll-free number for Federal employees. My district office has received numerous complaints from Federal employees and retirees who are forced to make costly long-distance calls—often being put on hold for as long as a half hour—to get basic information about their benefits and personnel data. It seems to me that Federal employees residing outside of the Washington-metro region should not be unfairly burdened with these long-distance charges. Should the toll-free line

prove feasible, I would hope that the OPM would proceed with installation as soon as possible.

Third, the bill includes report language directing a reexamination of the FTS-2000 phone system. I worked to gain acceptance of this proposal because of allegations that the FTS-2000 system may be costing the Federal Government more than we've bargained for, and because the bargain we struck can properly be reopened. At a time when severe budget constraints force us to cut vital programs, it's more critical than ever that we ensure that the Government is not throwing money away.

Finally, the committee accepted my proposal to encourage OPM to extend the assignment of OPM investigators who have been loaned to the Department of Energy [DOE] to help clear out the backlog of security clearance applications at the Rocky Flats Plant. It's a tremendous waste of both human and financial resources to have literally hundreds of plant employees unable to perform their duties because they lack the required clearance. These folks want to work, and they should be working. This problem is not unique to Colorado. There are security backlogs nationwide. For that reason, the committee has also included language directing the Office of Management and Budget to review the incidence of security clearance delays on a national basis.

Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like to take a moment now to explain why I took the unusual step of taking exception to two amendments in the conference agreement.

The first amendment I am troubled by deals with revenue forgone. For those unfamiliar with this issue, Federal law (39 U.S.C. 2401(c)) authorizes appropriations each year to reimburse the Postal Service for the revenue forgone on free and reduced mail. Churches, veterans groups, the blind, universities and other nonprofit organizations are the primary beneficiaries of these reduced rates. The amount of revenue forgone requested is the difference between what the Postal Service would have received at unsubsidized rates and what it actually receives at the statutory reduced—rate levels. The bottom line is that at some point and in some manner—the Postal Service must recoup its loss.

The House entered the conference with a strong position in support of fully funding revenue forgone. I supported that position. Unfortunately, budgetary constraints forced the committee to cutback on this account. My problem, however, is not that we had to cut funding, but how and where we chose to do it.

Our subcommittee was placed in a very difficult situation this year through no fault of our own. Policy issues that should have been resolved by the authorizing committees were not. Unfortunately, in an attempt to do the job of the authorizing committees, the House conferees had to accept a Senate provision that's highly questionable. As the conference discussed possible savings from the Senate provision on oversized flats, it became clear that we were guessing about its potential fiscal impact. The problem is that while we protected nonprofit mailers from the possible effects of these miscalculations in fiscal year 1992 (by prohibiting increased postal rates that year), any shortfall will have to be made up in coming years. Depending on how far off the estimates are, this approach could spell severe postal increases for nonprofit mailers in the future.

I'm also very uncomfortable with delaying obligations, and so outlays, for IRS tax system modernization and some Customs Service purchases as a way to fund the Senate shortfall in revenue forgone. As unpopular and difficult as it would be, I believe the wiser course would have been to make real cuts in programs. Ultimately, we are going to have to pay for all of this. The approach we have taken will have the effect of pushing tens of millions of outlays into fiscal year 1993 and making our task next year—a year expected to be even more constrained than this one—that much more difficult. And that's what troubles me.

Recognizing that we will have to make substantive changes to revenue forgone law in order to control future spending growth in this area, the conferees agreed to language I suggested urging the authorizing committees to review the categories of postal users entitled to subsidized rates and consider establishing some order of priority to limit these entitlements in the event that we are faced again with inadequate funds to fully fund this account. I earnestly ask the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to move quickly on this, so we don't have to intrude on its jurisdiction in constructing next year's appropriations bill.

The second amendment I object to is the provision requiring all States to adopt the Centers for Disease Control guidelines designed to prevent the transmission of the HIV virus from health care professionals to their patients. While the conference committee wisely rejected the Senate-passed provision requiring a mandatory jail sentence for any HIV-infected health care worker who does not inform patients of their infected status, we were forced by Senate negotiators to accept this alternative language. Make no mistake about it, the language before us today is a vast improvement over what the Senate passed. For that, we owe credit to Chairman ROYBAL for his leadership in brokering an agreement that produced this much improved language.

However, in spite of the improvement, I still cannot associate myself with the provision. To begin with, this bill provides appropriations for the Department of Treasury, the Postal Service, the IRS, the General Services Administration—to name a few agencies—but no funding for any AIDS-related program. We have no jurisdiction over doctors or other health care providers. This provision violates fundamental procedural and jurisdictional rules. There is absolutely no justification for including any provision on this subject matter in this bill.

Second, my own State of Colorado has already adopted a policy based on the CDC guidelines. I am sure many other States have done the same. Why are we presuming that States need "big brother" Federal Government to tell them how to protect their citizens. More to the point, even if Congress should be taking any action on this subject, we certainly should have the benefit of hearings and public input first.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce is in the process of holding hearings on this issue and on the CDC guidelines. If there is an appropriate Federal role it should come out of that kind of thoughtful, comprehensive examination. Anything less violates good policy, good faith, and good sense. It serves only to further politicize the tragedy of AIDS, and to compound public misunderstanding that we should be trying to correct.

There are no words to express my deep sorrow for the patients who were infected by their dentist in Florida. But this kind of political expediency only belittles that tragedy. Moreover, it panders to misunderstandings about AIDS. Only five people appear to have been HIV-infected by any health care provider, and all those by a single dentist. This is probably the least likely way anybody could be infected by the HIV virus. Our prevention efforts would be focused far more profitably on the much more common means of transmittal.

We need to develop a comprehensive, rational AIDS policy that addresses all of the issues surrounding AIDS. We need adequate funding for AIDS research, we need adequate funding for educational materials that promote safe-sex and AIDS prevention, and we need adequate funding for health care. These are the real steps we need to take to protect people. Let's act on these policies of hope, not appeal to the politics of fear.

□ 1620

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. MACHTLEY].

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I will ask to engage in a brief colloquy with the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL], the chairman of the subcommittee. I would also like to thank the chairman and the ranking minority

member, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF], for their assistance and leadership in this area.

On page 18 of the House Report 102-109, it included language directing the Internal Revenue Service to use $3.8 million in funding for processing tax returns and taxpayer assistance for a fourth toll-free call answering site in Rhode Island. Am I correct in stating that the committee of conference concurs in the language included in House Report 102-109 for a toll-free call answering site in Rhode Island?

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

Mr. MACHTLEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond by saying yes, that is correct.

Mr. MACHTLEY. I thank the chairman very much.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER].

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the fact that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] had a tough job and did their best, but I would like to just bring about a different point.

We all recognize that the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, Senator BYRD, who is also chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is doing his best to move the Federal Government to West Virginia. The latest Federal entity to get its transfer orders is the Bureau of Public Debt.

Like the House bill, the conference agreement on Treasury-Postal Service appropriations includes provisions designed to ensure that no present employee of the Bureau will be without a Federal job in the Washington, DC, area if he or she does not wish to move to Parkersburg, WV, the new location for the Bureau.

Some may argue that moving the Bureau will save money in the long run. That savings, however, will not be realized in this bill. The conference agreement prohibits the Treasury Department from separating, reducing the pay or grade, or taking any other adverse personnel action against an individual who declines to move to Parkersburg.

With the $160 billion tax increase last fall, we asked the American people to sacrifice their standard of living to try to balance the Federal budget. Many Americans lost their jobs as a result of the increased taxes—just ask the workers in the boating industry which was subject to a luxury tax. And yet who in Washington suffered? How many Federal workers were laid off? Where did we reduce government? The answer is nowhere.

Under this conference report it is business as usual. We are guaranteeing the jobs of Washington bureaucrats. Will we ever learn? I doubt it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to respond to the gentleman from North Carolina. The problem is that they are moving the Bureau of Public Debt to West Virginia as an economic development growth package, and a lot of people are being hurt. A lot of single parents are being hurt, a lot of people who have children in special ed classes, and just cannot abruptly be pulled up. So a lot of people are being hurt.

They are moving the FBI to West Virginia, the fingerprinting lab, and the debate came up the other time, and I would urge the Members of the Congress who are listening to this debate to get the House Appropriations hearing record and look to see how this issue has been handled. Did West Virginia change its tax laws? There are so many things.

What the members in the committee tried to do was to protect those people who were being manipulated, and having they and their families lives disrupted.

The American family is under more pressure today than at any other time in the history of the country. Child abuse is up. Spouse abuse is up. Teenage suicides are up. Teenage pregnancies are up. These families of these Federal employees have been manipulated and pushed and pulled and tugged through no fault of their own.

The FBI is not cutting back their fingerprinting lab. They are going to have it. But just for an economic development package for West Virginia. People from the District of Columbia and Maryland and Virginia are going to be hurt just so these Federal agencies can move to West Virginia for additional jobs.

People who live in the inner city, single parents, are going to be hurt, and the same thing is taking place, and that is why I commend the committee for boldly taking care of this.

I would tell the Congress that there is another issue coming up, and that is that they now want to move the Central Intelligence Agency to West Virginia. The name of it is the Central Intelligence Agency; it is not the Decentralized Intelligence Agency.

Many of these employees, many who live in my congressional district, many in Maryland, many in the District of Columbia will have to travel up to 2 hours each way, 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours home should the CIA move to Jefferson County, WV.

We understand when people want to do something to economically help a region or State, but the answer is you are not to tear down one region to help another. What do you tell these single parents or a husband and wife both working, they both have jobs and have just remodeled their homes? What do you tell them? "Too bad, we know you are coaching a Little League, but you are not going to be able to come home in time. We know you are in a choir at church, but that is too bad, because at the end of the day you will be so exhausted from the commute. We know that you want to spend time with your kids doing homework, but sorry, this move will take place."

In answer to the gentleman from North Carolina, the reason the committee, in sensitivity to those parents, those families who are being manipulated and pulled and tugged and have become, quite frankly, political pawns, the committee did the right thing by protecting their interests, and as the ranking Republican on the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. I stand and commend the committee for doing everything it could to maintain and keep the family together.

With regard to the boat tax, I might say that I have joined the gentleman for repeal of the boat tax. But this provision is a good provision. It is a pro-family provision. It is a caring provision, and it is a compassionate provision.

Hopefully the Congress will not have to face this issue on the CIA, because hopefully the Congress will do the right thing, and when this issue comes before this body, this body will have the courage to stand up and say, "No, enough is enough. We will not allow these employees to be manipulated and forced to move to West Virgina and destroy their lives."

□ 1630

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding this time to me.

As a member of the subcommittee, I rise in support of this conference report for H.R. 2622.

I commend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the chairman of the full committee, and thank the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL] of the subcommittee and the ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] for their extraordinary efforts to bring this conference report to the floor. The subcommittee staff also deserves special recognition for its tireless efforts on behalf of this bill, because, Mr. Speaker, there were many areas of controversy in the bill.

Under the leadership of Chairman ROYBAL, however, this committee has worked hard to provide adequate funding for critical agencies under its jurisdiction—despite a 602(b) allocation that was significantly below the President's request. Critical programs, including drug interdiction efforts of the Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the ac-

tivities of the Office of Drug Control Policy are funded in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this bill is essential for the collection of government revenues necessary to reduce the budget deficit. Although it is an appropriations conference report, H.R. 2622 funds the revenue-producing agencies of the U.S. Government, agencies such as Customs and the Internal Revenue Service.

In addition, I would like to commend the ranking Member, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] on two particular scores. One is the area of asset forfeiture, where he fought a great fight with our chairman for some of the monies that were gathered in drug raids, et cetera. Some of this money is to be set aside for treatment, and it is my hope that there will be enough money to deal with the waiting list for ADAMHA. This would be a drastic change as far as use of asset forfeiture monies, and it is a tribute to the leadership of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF].

I also want to commend the gentleman from Virginia for his leadership on the report language concerning the continued use of forced labor in China. I was pleased to work with the gentleman on that. Forced labor produces goods for export to the United States. This practice was courageously documented by Stanford University's Harry Wu on "60 Minutes" last month. Many Members saw this. It is an affront to American workers, who should not be forced to compete against unlimited free and forced labor. I am concerned that customs has not yet seized any prison-made exports from China at United States ports of entry. We know the goods are coming in, and I hope that the agency will step up its efforts to do so.

I would also like to commend the chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL] for his hard work and fight for nonprofit organizations and charitable organizations in our country, including veterans organizations and other organizations in terms of education in dealing with the elderly and children in America, and in the area of revenue foregone in terms of postal rates for charitable organizations to reach out as one of the thousand points of light. We do not want to snuff them out by prohibiting them from mailing by placing obstacles in terms of price.

Finally, I would like to thank Chairman ROYBAL and the members of the subcommittee for their willingness to craft a compromise on guidelines for preventing the spread of the HIV virus in health care settings. I believe the language in the conference report reflects reason rather than hysteria, and that it gives States the flexibility that is necessary to respond to specific concerns of local health officials who are on the front lines of the fight against AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] about the good work the committee did in rejecting certain harsher language that the Senate sent over to us. I would have preferred no language, but the compromise is one that I commend the committee for crafting.

In closing, I would again like to express my sincere gratitude to Chairman ROYBAL, Chairman WHITTEN, Congressman WOLF, and all the members of the Treasury-Postal subcommittee for their dedication to crafting this important legislation. I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. Speaker, today the House will address three Senate amendments responding to the concern of the American public regarding HIV-infected health care workers. I am pleased that the House has dropped two punitive proposals offered by Senator HELMS and modified the Dole-Mitchell amendment to give greater flexibility to State public health officials to respond to local needs.

As you know, the centers for disease control [CDC] has investigated a cluster of 5 cases of HIV infection which apparently occurred during dental care in the practice of a Florida dentist. After extensive study, CDC concluded that the precise mechanism of transmission could not be determined. In fact, we will likely never know exactly what happened in the Florida case—although most scientists believe that in cluster cases like this, contaminated equipment is the most likely cause.

It is important to note that the CDC is now in the process of conducting extensive lookback studies of patients treated by HIV-infected surgeons and dentists. After 11 years of this epidemic, not one single case of doctor to patient HIV transmission has been documented.

Mr. Speaker, HIV-infected health care workers are on the front lines of taking care of our AIDS patients. They provide quality care and compassion to people in San Francisco and other cities hard hit by AIDS. These health care workers deserve our respect and our appreciation. Their courage and commitment make a critical difference.

The Nation's response to the cluster cases in Florida has been a triumph of hysteria over science. We cannot let this happen in Congress. We must be cautious to—do no harm. Dropping the Helms amendments and modifying the Dole-Mitchell amendment have restored reason to this public policy debate.

I commend Chairman ROYBAL for his leadership and his staff for their wisdom in insisting on reasonable public policy. I urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LOWERY].

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I would like to engage the distinguished chairman in a colloquy, if I may.

I want to commend the chairman and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] and the entire committee for the leadership role they have taken to improve our Nation's ability to interdict the flow of illegal drugs across our borders. Over the past several years, the Treasury Subcommittee has been instrumental in enabling the United States Customs Service to combat drug smuggling, particularly at the United States-Mexico border, where most of the illegal drugs flow into our country. I believe we can continue to improve our drug interdiction efforts by utilizing creative technologies.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like first of all to express my appreciation to the gentleman for his comments and tell the gentleman that I definitely share his desire to improve our drug detection and interdiction capabilities, not only at the border, but any place in the United States.

Mr. LOWERY of California. Well, Mr. Speaker, as the chairman knows, in fiscal year 1991 Congress appropriated $25 million for the Department of Defense and the Customs Service to develop a comprehensive plan for establishing technologies to detect drugs hidden in large cargo containers and trucks. One of these methods is a backscatter x-ray technology that has proven to be effective. DARPA, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, has been working with the Customs Service to employ this technology at the Otay Mesa, California port of entry.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I am aware that DARPA and customs have been working to demonstrate this technology to detect drugs in trucks and cargo containers at the southwest border. Unfortunately, it is my understanding that DARPA now intends to relocate this project to another location and apply the technology in a different manner.

Mr. LOWERY of California. I share the chairman's concern over this proposal. If this demonstration is to be moved to a location other than the southwest border, to which I personally object to its being moved, I would encourage the commissioner of customs to reprogram funds to complete the test at Otay Mesa or at the very least take steps to fund the project in fiscal year 1993. I would hope the chairman would support this effort.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, let me assure my colleague that I definitely support this project and urge the Customs Service to complete the demonstration on the southwest border so that we may continue our battle against illegal drugs as effectively as possible.

Mr. LOWERY of California. I thank the chairman for his active support of this program, and for his leadership and thank the entire committee.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT].

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my voice in support of H.R. 2622, the fiscal year 1992 Treasury, Postal Service, and general government appropriations bill. As a member who is new to the subcommittee this year, I have found it a privilege to work with the majority and minority members to put together a good bill under difficult conditions, at best. I can see how this conference agreement can easily be referred to as a labor of love.

Although I would have preferred to provide full funding for revenues foregone, I realize the budgetary constraints under which the subcommittee worked placed us in a difficult position. I am gratified the conference report provides, at a minimum, a higher level of funding than was provided in the Senate-passed bill.

I also am very appreciative of the efforts of Chairman ROYBAL and ranking member, Mr. WOLF, on behalf of my amendment to instill more cost-effective procedures in GSA leasing practices in the Omaha, NE—Council Bluffs, IA, metropolitan area. I believe this provision will provide taxpayer saving and a more equitable Federal leasing policy.

In addition, I am pleased the subcommittee was able to resolve differences which arose on several controversial issues, including the FEC funding provision and the Senate-passed HIV regulations. I believe the compromise we reached was the best the conference could achieve in light of tremendous House and Senate differences.

Finally, let me thank the chairman and ranking member for their laudable efforts in achieving this agreement. It has been a great pleasure to work with them.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, just time enough, Mr. Speaker, to thank the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] for the cooperation that he has given the committee as whole and for the work that he has done in making possible, first of all, the completion of the conference and making it possible for us to bring that conference report to the House this afternoon. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] has done an excellent job.

□ 1640

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the other members of the committee who, likewise, have been most cooperative. Without their help and assistance, we of course would not be as far as we are at this moment.

Again, I wish to thank each and every one of them.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2622, the Treasury, Postal Service and general government appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992. This is the sixth of the 13 annual appropriations conference reports to be considered by the House.

The bill provides $10.824 billion in discretionary budget authority and $11.119 billion in discretionary outlays, which is $76 million in domestic discretionary budget authority and $81 million in domestic discretionary outlays below the 602(b) spending subdivision for this subcommittee.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I will continue to inform the House of the status of all spending legislation, and will be issuing a "dear colleague" on how each appropriations measure compares to the 602(b) subdivisions.

I look forward to working with the Appropriations Committee on its remaining bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, October 3, 1991.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Attached is a fact sheet on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2622, Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1992. This bill could be considered on the floor at any time.

This is the sixth regular Fiscal Year 1992 appropriations bill conference report to be considered. The bill is below the 602(b) subdivision.

I hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA,
Chairman.

[Fact Sheet]

CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 2622, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1992 (H. REPT. 102–234)

The House Appropriations Committee filed the conference report for the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1992 on Wednesday, October 2, 1991. This conference report could be considered on the floor at any time.

COMPARISON TO THE 602(B) SUBDIVISION

The conference report provides $10,824 million of discretionary budget authority, $76 million less than the Appropriations 602(b) subdivision for this subcommittee. The conference report is $81 million under the subdivision total for estimated discretionary outlays. A comparison of the bill with the funding subdivisions follows:

COMPARISON TO DOMESTIC SPENDING ALLOCATION

[In million of dollars]

	Treasury, Postal Service and Gen. Government Appropriations bill		Approp. Committee 602(b) subdivision		Bill over (+)/under (−) committee 602(b) subdivision	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Discretionary	10,824	11,119	10,900	11,200	−76	−81
Mandatory[1]	8,937	9,840	8,937	9,840	.....	.....
Total	19,761	20,959	19,837	21,040	−76	−81

[1] Conforms to the Budget Resolution estimates for existing law.

ABA—New budget authority; O—Estimated outlays.

The House Appropriations Committee reported to the Committee's subdivision of budget authority and outlays in the House Report 102–180. These subdivision are consistent with the allocation of spending responsibility to accompany H. Con. Res. 121, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1992, as adopted by the Congress on May 22, 1991.

Following are major program highlights for the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations conference report for Fiscal Year 1992, as reported:

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

[In million of dollars]

	Budget authority	New outlays
Treasury Department:		
Internal Revenue Service	6,674	5,704
Customs Service	1,472	1,217
U.S. Secret Service	475	399
Financial Management Service	232	201
Bureau of Public Debt	189	161
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	336	296
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	470	470
Other Agencies:		
Executive Office of the President	266	189
Federal Building Fund limitation	.....	(4,099)
GSA Management and Administration	30	5
National Archives and Records Administration	152	122
Office of Personnel Management S&E	117	109
Government Payment for Health Benefits (mandatory)	2,504	2,504
Payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund (mandatory)	6,079	6,079

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference committee report on H.R. 2622, the fiscal year 1992 Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. In particular, I want to express my sincere gratitude to the subcommittee chairman, Mr. ROYBAL, and the ranking minority member, Mr. WOLF, for including provisions with the final bill that will clarify how the Federal Government implements its "Buy America" rules.

The technical clarification incorporated within the bill was drafted by the entire Maine congressional delegation, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget's Federal Procurement Policy Office, which enforces Buy America requirements, with the subsequent support of the House and Senate conferees on H.R. 2622.

In short, this language will direct the Office of Federal Procurement Policy's Administrator to allow emergency, life-safety systems, like fire alarms, to fulfill existing Buy America requirements, provided that they are discrete systems, are produced, procured, and used as complete systems, and the cost of their components manufactured within the United States exceed 50 percent of the system's total cost.

This clarification was needed because a small manufacturer with a plant in my district that employs more than 400 people, Edwards Manufacturing, was in jeopardy of losing its ability to compete for Federal contracts due to inconsistent enforcement of Buy America requirements. Even though 65 percent of its fire alarms are American-made, Edwards does use a control board component for its systems that is not built in the United States.

As such, Edwards was in danger of being unable to bid on Federal contracts, simply because one component of its alarm systems was considered to violate existing Buy America requirements, notwithstanding the fact that almost two-thirds of its systems are built in America. The technical clarification now included in H.R. 2622 will enable Edwards Manufacturing to continue competing for Federal contracts.

I am pleased that the subcommittee was able to accept this amendment. Doing so will enable Edwards Manufacturing to continue manufacturing its fire alarm systems in plants like the one in Pittsfield, and in doing so provide jobs to more than 400 people in Maine.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to again express my thanks to the subcommittee's chair-

man and ranking minoity member for allowing this technical clarification to be included in the bill.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the conference committee has adopted a modified version of the Dole/Mitchell agreement on the CDC guidelines regarding prevention of HIV transmission during exposure-prone invasive procedures. In the version of this amendment that is included in the conference report, the State health officer will certify that the State has instituted measures to prevent such transmission. The conferees anticipate that the enforcement of these preventive measures will be the responsibility of State health officers and not a Federal function.

The language also provides for the ability of the States to issue guidelines equivalent to the CDC guidelines. I know, for instance, that the State of Michigan has convened a special advisory committee on this issue that has recommended a policy for that State. I know that other States are now considering State policies akin to those enunciated in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines on blood-borne pathogens. It is our full expectation that, in making a determination whether guidelines other than those issued by the CDC are equivalent, the director of the CDC shall consult with the State public health official and take into account State approaches to HIV and hepatitis B infection control and prevention that may be more appropriate to that State.

The CDC guidelines specifically say that mandatory testing of health care workers is not warranted. There is nothing in this provision that can be construed as requiring mandatory testing. The conferees expect that the States will follow the general guidelines of the CDC on this issue.

The language included in the conference report would also allow the CDC flexibility to revise their recommendations as additional scientific evidence becomes available. This provision in no way restricts the CDC from updating their recommendations as additional evidence becomes available. It is my understanding that the CDC is currently involved in followup studies to better determine the risk of HIV transmission during exposure-prone invasive procedures. These followup studies and decisions regarding revised notification recommendations should be made in consultation with State and local health officials.

Let me also assure all Members that this provision in no way limits coverage under the Americans With Disabilities Act for HIV-infected health care workers. For an HIV-infected health care worker whose professional activities are modified to comply with these guidelines, reasonable accommodations must be made which would promote the continued use of the health care worker's knowledge and skills. Clearly discrimination based on misinformation or lack of information should not be tolerated.

The language also provides an exception in the case of emergency situations. The modified amendment provides an exception to the guidelines so that timely application of emergency medical services, as provided in emergency departments, to save a patient's life, limb, or sense organ are not jeopardized in any manner.

Finally, while there has been a great deal of publicity about the investigation of possible HIV infection in a dental practice in Florida, the information about that case is incomplete and will probably never be complete, although many investigators now believe that the case is one of failure in basic infection control and sterilization. As Dr. Koop said recently, we may never know the real circumstances in this case. I do want to make clear for other Members that there have been a number of studies of other HIV-infected surgeons and dentists and that none of these look-back studies has documented even a single case of transmission from a doctor to a patient.

As I understand it, the CDC will continue with such look-back studies and with clear emphasis on sterilization and infection control. These CDC guidelines that have been issued are an effort to err on the side of caution.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and the distinguished ranking member for their efforts to deal with the issues of HIV-infected health care workers in the context of the amendments made to this bill by the Senate. The amendment contained in this conference report is a significant improvement, and I thank the conferees for that.

This language makes clear that States have the primary responsibility for this issue and that the promulgation of guidelines should be considered with flexibility. The language also makes clear that other equivalent standards, such as that developed recently by the State of Michigan or those being considered by other States on the basis of OSHA guidelines, could meet this requirement. The amendment makes clear that the enforcement of this policy is left to the States and that no independent Federal role is contemplated or needed. The language also makes clear—as do the CDC guidelines—that no mandatory testing is expected or warranted.

I know that there has been a great deal of pressure to come up with quick fixes and easy answers. I want to thank the chairman, the subcommittee, and the staff for their efforts to come up with the best answers instead.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 2622, the Treasury—Postal Service—general Government appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my dear friend and the chairman of the Treasury—Postal Subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL]. The distinguished chairman has demonstrated the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job in coming to agreement with the other body on a most difficult piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate the ranking Republican member of the Treasury—Postal Subcommittee, my wise and distinguished colleague, the honorable gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF], for his tireless work on behalf of this legislation. The gentleman serves the committee and the House with distinction, and I am deeply grateful for his dedicated efforts.

The hardest thing about this bill is distributing a scarce allocation of resources to a number of important and deserving programs. The conference committee, however, labored steadily until conflicting priorities were reconciled and an agreement was reached. I might suggest that no one is completely satisfied with the outcome, and that, Mr. Speaker, is often the sign of a fair bill.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement is within its 602(b) allocation for budget authority and outlays, and I anticipate that the President will sign the bill. Accordingly, I urge all of my colleagues to endorse the agreement of the conferees and adopt this conference report.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, in conjunction with today's vote on the Treasury, Postal Service and general Government appropriations bill, I want to again reiterate my very strong support for a port of entry designation for the Port of Hueneme within the Los Angeles Customs District.

The Port of Hueneme, the only deep water harbor between Los Angeles and San Francisco, is in the middle of a 5-year, $25 million capital improvement program that port officials believe will help boost shipping significantly. Commercial operations now generate approximately $2 million a year in direct and indirect economic benefits in Ventura County, and port officials predict that volume will double within 5 years.

When the Oxnard Harbor District last applied for a port of entry designation in April 1990, the district projected that by fiscal year 1994 the Port of Hueneme would meet and exceed the current criteria of 350 vessel calls. Since April 1990, the Oxnard Harbor District has continued to attract new business to the Port of Hueneme.

Some of the Port's major contracts are with Mazda Motor of America, BMW of North America, Del Monte Tropical Fruit, Turbana Corp., Wallenius Lines, and Cool Carriers. Additionally, the Harbor District has provided an extensive accounting of verifiable projected vessel call activities at the Port.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Treasury Department to move ahead quickly with a port of entry designation for the Port of Hueneme. This would provide a much needed and significant economic benefit to the county, the State and to the Nation in terms of jobs, personal income, and business revenue. Estimated U.S. Customs duties collected as a result of cargo moving through the port exceeded $88 million in fiscal year 1989 alone. With more and more emphasis being placed on trade with the Pacific rim countries it is essential that we provide the infrastructure necessary to insure an efficient, secure and competitive environment for importing and exporting cargo throughout the United States.

I urge the Treasury Department to consider the facts carefully and move on this designation expeditiously.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STUDDS). The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 2, 1991, the amendments in disagreement are considered as having been read. The Clerk will designate the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 1, 13, 20, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 46, 48, 50, 51, 60, 68, 83, 88, 89, 106, 112, 113, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, and 150 be considered en bloc and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The texts of the amendments enumerated in the foregoing unanimous consent request are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 2, line 5, after "certificate;" insert "not less than $2,522,000 and 40 full-time equivalent positions for the Office of Foreign Assets Control;".

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 6, line 18, after "924(d)(2)" insert "; of which $650,000 shall be available solely for improvement of information retrieval systems at the National Firearms Tracing Center; and of which $1,000,000 shall be available for the equipping of any vessel, vehicle, equipment, or aircraft available for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency if the conveyance will be used in drug-related joint law enforcement operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and for the payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State and local law enforcement officers that are incurred in joint operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms".

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 9, line 4, after "gram" insert ": *Provided further*, That the United States Customs Service shall hire and maintain an average of not less than 17,411 full-time equivalent positions in fiscal year 1992, of which a minimum level of 960 full-time equivalent positions shall be allocated to air interdiction activities of the United States Customs Service, and of which a minimum level of 10,480 full-time equivalent positions shall be allocated to commercial operations activities".

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 9, line 15, after "of" insert "marine vessels,".

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 9, line 16, strike out "Program" and insert "and Marine Programs".

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 13, line 19, after "appropriation" insert "upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations".

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 13, line 25, after "aircraft;" insert "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 post of duty; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; and for travel of Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act: Provided, That approval is obtained in advance from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; for repairs, alterations, and minor construction at the James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center; for research and development; for making grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations;".

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 14, line 2, after "expenses;" insert "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;".

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 14, line 2, after "$475,423,000" insert ", of which $2,500,000 shall remain available until expended for renovations at the temporary official residence of the Vice President and $1,600,000 shall remain available until expended for renovations of the New York Field Office; and of which not to exceed $300,000 shall be made available for the protection at the one non-governmental property designated by the President of the United States and $70,000 at the airport facility used for travel en route to or from such property under provisions of section 12 of the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note)".

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 14, line 2, after "$475,423,000" insert ": *Provided further*, That fiscal year 1992 funds shall be available for any Presidential protection assistance reimbursements claimed in fiscal year 1991".

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 16, line 10, after "$250,000" insert ": *Provided*, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be expended for any other purpose and any unused amount shall revert to the Treasury pursuant to section 1552 of title 31 of the United States Code: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be considered as taxable to the President".

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 17, line 11, after "$8,362,000" insert ", of which $1,100,000 for the repair of the face of the Executive Residence shall remain available until expended, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109–110, 112–114".

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 17, line 19, after "President," insert "to be accounted for solely on his certificate;".

Senate amendment No. 51: Page 17, line 19, after "$324,000" insert ": *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".

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 21, line 18, after "$1,330,000" insert " , and additional amounts, not to exceed $200,000, collected from the sale of publications shall be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation".

Senate amendment No. 68: Page 25, line 7, after "$5,000,000" insert ": *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 by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further*, That all funds for direct construction projects shall expire on September 30, 1993, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: *Provided further*, That claims against the Government of less than $100,000 arising from direct construction projects, acquisitions of buildings and purchase contract projects pursuant to Public Law 92–313, be liquidated with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate to the extent savings are effected in other such projects".

Senate amendment No. 83: Page 29, line 5, after "collections" insert "and any other sums".

Senate amendment No. 88: Page 32, line 19, after "3109;" insert " and for the Information Security Oversight Office established pursuant to Executive Order 12356;".

Senate amendment No. 89: Page 32, line 23, strike out "$34,994,000" and insert "$35,994,000, of which not to exceed $2,400,000 shall remain available until expended for procurement and installment of an automation program in support of audits and investigations: *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".

Senate amendment No. 106: Page 34, after line 21, insert:

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor-vehicles, not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, and advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of the Office of Personnel Management and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Director is hereby authorized to accept gifts for goods and services, which shall be available only for hosting National Civil Service Appreciation Conferences, to be held in several locations throughout the United States in 1992. Goods and services provided in connection with the conference may include, but are not limited to, food and refreshments; rental of seminar rooms, banquet rooms, and facilities; and use of communications, printing and other equipment. Awards of minimal intrinsic value will be allowed. Gifts provided by an individual donor shall not exceed 50 percent of the total value of the gifts provided at each location; $116,593,000, of which not less than $600,000 shall be made available for the establishment of Federal health promotion and disease prevention programs for Federal employees; and in addition $79,757,000 for admin-

istrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management in the amounts determined by the Office of Personnel Management without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of health benefits printing, for the retirement and insurance programs: *Provided further*, That amounts authorized to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds for implementation of the Federal Employees' Retirement System automated recordkeeping system in this or prior Acts, may be transferred at any time the Office of Personnel Management deems appropriate: *Provided further*, 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, U.S.C.: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of the Office of Personnel Management established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, accept donations of money, property, and personal services in connection with the development of a publicity brochure to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may transfer from this appropriation an amount to be determined, but not to exceed $253,000, to the National Advisory Council on the Public Service as established by the Public Law 101-363, and of the funds appropriated to the Office of Personnel Management under this heading in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991, the Director may transfer an amount to be determined, but not to exceed $84,000, to such Council, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to be available for expenditure no later than September 30, 1991.

Senate amendment No. 112: Page 36, after line 16, insert:

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL PROVISION

SECTION 1. The allowances provided to employees at rates set under section 5941 of title 5, United States Code, and Executive Order Numbered 10000 as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act may not be reduced during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act through December 31, 1995: *Provided*, That no later than March 1, 1995, the Office of Personnel Management shall conduct a study and submit a report to the Congress proposing adjustments to the methodology for calculating allowances which take into account all costs of living in the geographic areas of the affected employees.

Senate amendment No. 113: Page 38, line 12, strike out "$33,050,000" and insert "$32,050,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge".

Senate amendment No. 126: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 605. 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 and ambulances), is hereby fixed at $7,100 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $8,100: *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 five 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.

Senate amendment No. 127: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 606. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-24.

Senate amendment No. 129: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 608. 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 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

Senate amendment No. 130: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

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.

Senate amendment No. 131: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

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.

Senate amendment No. 132: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 611. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchanged allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury.

Senate amendment No. 133: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 612. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of 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.

Senate amendment No. 134: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 613. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the "Postal Service Fund" (39 U.S.C. 2003) shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the Postal Service and under the charge and control of the Postal Service, and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), and, as to property owned or occupied by the Postal Service, the Postmaster General may take the same actions as the Administrator of General Services may take under the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the Act of June 1, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318a, 318b), attaching thereto penal consequences under the authority and within the limits provided in section 4 of the Act of June 1, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318c).

Senate amendment No. 135: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 614. 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.

Senate amendment No. 136: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 615. No part of any appropriation contained in, or funds made available by, this or any other Act, shall be available for any agency to pay to the Administrator of the General Services Administration a higher rate per square foot for rental of space and services (established pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended) than the rate per square foot established for the space and services by the General Services Administration for the fiscal year for which appropriations were granted.

Senate amendment No. 137: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 616. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1992, or September 30, 1993, 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, or any employee covered by section 5348 of that title—

(1) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by section 612 of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991, until the first day of the first applicable pay period that begins not less than ninety days after that date, in an amount that exceeds

the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section 612; and

(2) during the period consisting of the remainder, if any, of fiscal year 1992, and that portion of fiscal year 1993, that precedes the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to be effective in fiscal year 1993, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under paragraph (1) of this subsection by more than the overall average percentage adjustment in the General Schedule during fiscal year 1992, under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code.

(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, may be paid during the periods for which subsection (a) of this section 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 purpose of this section, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this section and who is paid from a schedule that was not in existence on September 30, 1991, 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, 1991, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this section.

(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to pay for services performed by any affected employee on or after October 1, 1991.

(f) For the purpose of administering any provision of law, including section 8431 of title 5, United States Code, or 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 may be construed 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.

Senate amendment No. 138: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 617. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to plan, implement, or administer (1) any reduction in the number of regions, districts or entry processing locations of the United States Customs Service; or (2) any consolidation or centralization of duty assessment or appraisement functions of any offices in the United States Customs Service.

Senate amendment No. 139: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 618. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of $5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is expressly approved by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Senate amendment No. 140: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 619. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 112 and 113 of title 3, United States Code, each Executive agency detailing any personnel shall submit a report on an annual basis in each fiscal year to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations on all employees or members of the armed services detailed to Executive agencies, listing the grade, position, and offices of each person detailed and the agency to which each such person is detailed.

(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 the Treasury, and the Department of Energy performing intelligence functions; and

(7) the Director of Central Intelligence.

(c) The exemptions in part (b) of this section are not intended to apply to information on the use of personnel detailed to or from the intelligence agencies which is currently being supplied to the Senate and House Intelligence and Appropriations Committees by the executive branch through budget justification materials and other reports.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the term "Executive agency" has the same meaning as defined under section 105 of title 5, United States Code (except that the provisions of section 104(2) of title 5, United States Code shall not apply) and includes the White House Office, the Executive Residence, and any office, council, or organizational unit of the Executive Office of the President.

Senate amendment No. 141: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 620. No funds appropriated in this or any other Act for fiscal year 1992 may be used to implement or enforce the agreements in Standard Forms 312 and 4355 of the Government or any other nondisclosure policy, form or agreement if such policy, form or agreement does not contain the following provisions:

"These restrictions are consistent with and do not supersede conflict with or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights or liabilities created by Executive Order 12356; section 7211 of title 5, United States Code (governing disclosures to Congress); section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by the Military Whistleblower Protection Act (governing disclosure to Congress by members of the military); section 2302(b)(8) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Whistleblower Protection Act (governing disclosures of illegality, waste, fraud, abuse or public health or safety threats); the Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982 (50 U.S.C. 421 et seq.) (governing disclosures that could expose confidential Government agents), and the statutes which protect against disclosure that may compromise the national security, including sections 641, 793, 794, 798, and 952 of title 18, United States Code, and section 4(b) of the Subversive Activities Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. section 783(b)). The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions and liabilities created by said Executive Order and listed statutes are incorporated into this Agreement and are controlling.".

Senate amendment No. 142: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 621. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, and/or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Senate amendment No. 143: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 622. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be expended by any Federal agency to procure any product or service that is subject to the provisions of Public Law 89-306 and that will be available under the procurement by the Administrator of General Services known as "FTS2000" unless—

(1) such product or service is procured by the Administrator of General Services as part of the procurement known as "FTS2000"; or

(2) that agency establishes to the satisfaction of the Administrator of General Services that—

(A) the agency's requirements for such procurement are unique and cannot be satisfied by property and service procured by the Administrator of General Services as part of the procurement known as "FTS2000"; and

(B) the agency procurement, pursuant to such delegation, would be cost-effective and would not adversely affect the cost-effectiveness of the FTS2000 procurement.

Senate amendment No. 144: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 623. (a) No amount of any grant made by a Federal agency shall be used to finance the acquisition of goods or services (including construction services) unless the recipient of the grant agrees, as a condition for the receipt of such grant to—

(1) specify in any announcement of the awarding of the contract for the procurement of the goods and services involved (including construction services) the amount of Federal funds that will be used to finance the acquisition; and

(2) express the amount announced pursuant to paragraph (1) as a percentage of the total costs of the planned acquisition.

(b) The requirements of subsection (a) shall not apply to a procurement for goods or services (including construction services) that has an aggregate value of less than $500,000.

Senate amendment No. 145: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 624. Notwithstanding section 1346 of title 31, United States Code, or section 607 of this Act, funds made available for fiscal year 1992 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 Number 12472 (April 3, 1984).

Senate amendment No. 146: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 625. Notwithstanding any provisions of this or any other Act, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, any department, division, bureau, or office participating in the Federal Flexiplace Project may use funds appropriated by this or any other Act to install telephone lines, necessary equipment, and to pay monthly charges, in any private residence or private apartments: *Provided*, That the head of the department, division, bureau, or office certifies that adequate safeguards against private misuse exist, and that the service is necessary for direct support of the agency's mission.

Senate amendment No. 147: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 626. (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 the Treasury, and the Department of Energy performing intelligence functions; and

(7) the Director of Central Intelligence.

Senate amendment No. 149: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 628. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education shall convey, without consideration, to the School District of Charleston County, South Carolina, a deed releasing the reversionary interest held by the United States to the property identified in paragraph (b).

(b) All that lot, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being on the west side of Chisolm Street, in ward 2, in the city of Charleston, County of Charleston, and State of South Carolina.

Measuring and containing in front on Chisolm Street 100 feet, and the same on the west or back line, and in depth on the northernmost line from east to west 150 feet and ½ inch, and the same on the southenmost line—be all the said dimensions a little more or less.

Butting and bounding to the north on lands now of Anderson Lumber Company, formerly of Mrs. E.C. Rennecker; east on Chisolm Street aforesaid; south on part of the original tract of land owned by the said A.B. Murray and West Point Mills Company, now reserved by the said grantors, and west on another part of the said original tract, formerly belonging to the said A.B. Murray and West Point Mills Company, and conveyed by them to the United States of America.

The said lot of land hereby conveyed being the northernmost portion of that portion of the Chisolm's Mills Property, reserved by the A.B. Murray and West Point Mills Company after conveyance of the greater part of the said Chisolm's Mills property to the United States of America, by Deeds which are recorded and may be seen in book U-24, page 582 and page 585 in the R.M.C. Office for Charleston County, and all of which is more fully shown and delineated on a plat of the said Chisolm's Mills Property, dated April 23, 1914, and made and certified to by H.D. King, Inspector, United States Light House Department, which said plat is on record in plat book C, page 97, in the R.M.C. Office for Charleston County.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to the United States of America by deed of Andrew B. Murray dated October 23, 1916, and recorded in the Office of the R.M.C. for Charleston County in book U-24, page 587, and by deed of West Point Mill Company, dated November 20, 1916, and recorded in said office in book U-24, page 589.

Senate amendment No. 150: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 629. NEW COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

(a) RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education shall convey, without consideration, to the New College of California, Inc., a deed releasing the reversionary interest held by the United States to the property described in subsection (b).

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.—For the purpose of subsection (a), the property, sometimes known as 50 Fell Street, is described as: A parcel of land situated in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, said parcel being described in the Judgment on Declaration of Taking entered 11 March 1946 in Civil Action No. 25791 in the District Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which was filed March 22, 1946, in the Office of the Recorder, City and County of San Francisco, California. Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fell Street distant therefrom 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Van Ness Avenue and running thence easterly along said line of Fell Street 109 feet; thence at a right angle northerly 120 feet; thence at a right angle westerly 109 feet; thence at a right angle southerly 120 feet to the Point of Beginning, being a portion of Western Addition, Block No. 69, and known on the assessor's map as Lot 10, Block 814, City and County of San Francisco, California, containing 0.30 acres more or less. Improvements: One L-shaped Spanish-type building containing 27,020 square feet more or less.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 13, 20, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 46, 48, 50, 51, 60, 68, 83, 88, 89, 106, 112, 113, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, and 150, and concur therein.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 5, line, 15, strike out "$189,195,000" and insert "$228,968,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$231,500,000".

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 6, line 8, after "Director;" insert "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;".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"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: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provision of title 31, United States Code section 1342, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer gifts of services and personal property for hosting the General Assembly of the International Office of Vine and Wine [OIV] in the United States in 1993. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is authorized to use otherwise available funds from the appropriations to the Bureau for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, as necessary, to pay the expenses of hosting, including reception, representation, and transportation expenses. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' authority shall continue until all expenses for the General Assembly meeting have been paid or otherwise satisfied: *Provided further*, That".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California, [Mr. ROYBAL].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STUDDS). The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 9, line 17, strike out "$109,432,000" and insert "$176,932,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"$175,932,000, of which $14,500,000 shall not be obligated prior to September 30, 1992".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 9, after line 21, insert:

CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

For acquisition of necessary additional real property, facilities construction, improvements, and related expenses of the United States Customs Service Air Interdiction Program, $26,600,000, to remain available until expended.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "$12,100,000".

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 11, line 14, strike out "$144,503,000" and insert "$141,653,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$141,372,000".

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 12, line 14, strike out "$3,606,124,000" and insert "$3,582,485,000, of which not less than $292,248,000 and 4,293 full-time equivalent positions shall be available for Tax Fraud Investigations during fiscal year 1992: *Provided*, That such sums and positions for Tax Fraud Investigations shall be in addition to such sums and positions funded by transfer from the Special Forfeiture Fund of the Office of National Drug Control Policy".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$3,579,879,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 13, line 13, after "projects" insert ": *Provided*, That of the $427,323,000 provided for tax systems modernization, up to $15,000,000 may be available until expended for the establishment of a federally funded research and development center and may be utilized to conduct and evaluate market surveys, develop and evaluate requests for proposals, and assist with systems engineering, technical evaluations, and independent technical reviews in conjunction with tax systems modernization".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

": *Provided*, That of the $427,323,000 provided for tax systems modernization up to $15,000,000 may be available until expended for the establishment of a federally-funded research and development center and may be utilized to conduct and evaluate market surveys, develop and evaluate requests for proposals, and assist with systems engineering, technical evaluations, and independent technical reviews in conjunction with tax systems modernization: *Provided further*, That of the amounts authorized to remain available until expended, $97,000,000, shall not be obligated prior to September 30, 1992".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 14, after line 22, insert:

SEC. 101. Appropriations to the Treasury Department in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries without regard to the general purchase price limitation for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

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

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 39, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 115, 119, 121, 122, 123, and 154 be considered en bloc and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The texts of the amendments enumerated in the foregoing unanimous consent request are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 14, after line 22, insert:

SEC. 102. 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 1954 unless the conduct of officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service in connection with such collection 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).

Senate amendment No. 92: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

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

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

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

Senate amendment No. 94: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 3. Not to exceed 2 per centum of funds made available in appropriations for operating expenses and salaries and expenses, during the current fiscal year, may be transferred between such appropriations for mandatory program requirements. Any transfers proposed shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for approval.

Senate amendment No. 95: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 4. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1992 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements. Any transfers proposed shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for approval.

Senate amendment No. 96: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, agencies are hereafter authorized to make rent payments to the General Services Administration for lease space relating to expansion needs of the agency and General Services Administration is authorized to use such funds, in addition to the amount received as New Obligational Authority in the Rental of Space activity of the Federal Buildings Fund. Such payments are to be at the commercial equivalent rates specified by section 201(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(j)) and are to be deposited into the Fund established pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)).

(b) There are hereby appropriated, out of the Federal Buildings Fund, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of subsection (a).

Senate amendment No. 97: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 6. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended in any way for the purpose of the sale, excessing, surplusing, or disposal of lands in the vicinity of Norfolk Lake, Arkansas, administered by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, without the specific approval of the Congress.

Senate amendment No. 98: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 7. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended in any way for the purpose of the sale, excessing, surplusing, or disposal of lands in the vicinity of Bull Shoals Lake, Arkansas, administered by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, without the specific approval of the Congress.

Senate amendment No. 99: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 31 U.S.C. 1345), any agency, department or instrumentality of the United States which provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees may reimburse any Federal employee or any person employed to provide such services for travel, transportation and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences or other meetings in connection with the provision of such services: *Provided*, That any per diem allowance made pursuant to this section shall not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed pursuant to section 5707 of title 5, United States Code.

Senate amendment No. 101: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 10. The Administrator of General Services shall submit to the Congress no later than September 30, 1992, an inventory of all the real property in Hawaii that is owned or controlled by any agency of the Federal Government, including the United States Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services shall submit an interim report no later than June 1, 1992 and shall compile all information including that received from the United States Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the State of Hawaii shall cooperate to the fullest extent in the preparation of the inventory: *Provided further*, That the inventory shall identify and include: (1) ceded lands—title vested in the then territory of Hawaii, and nonceded territorial lands, title vested in the then territory of Hawaii; (2) ceded lands, title vested in the United States, but controlled and used by the then territory of Hawaii; (3) ceded lands formally setaside by Presidential executive orders for use by the United States Government; (4) then territorial lands formally set aside by gubernatorial executives orders for use by the United States Government; (5) ceded lands under the control of the then territory of Hawaii, but used by the United States Government under permits and licenses; (6) nonceded lands and private lands acquired and used by the United States Government: *Provided further*, That for each property identified, the inventory shall provide: (1) an explanation of how the land was acquired, including the date of acquisition, the history and the current status of the title, an identification of all current encumbrances and leases, the expiration date of all leases, contracts and other agreements, and a record of the ceded lease fee or any other sums paid for the use of or title to the land: (2) the identity of past and present Federal users of the land, and a description of past and current use specifying which United States Government agency or department of the military has control of the property; (3) the obligations of the controlling United States Government agency or department of the military for the management and maintenance of the land.

Senate amendment No. 115: Page 48, after line 8, insert:

SEC. 523. (a)(1) In the cases of all appropriations accounts within this Act, with the exception of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, salaries and expenses, from which expenses for travel, transportation, and subsistence (including per diem allowances) are paid under chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, there are hereby prohibited to be obligated under such accounts in fiscal year 1992 a uniform percentage of such amounts, as determined by the President in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2), as, but for this subsection, would—

(A) be available for obligation in such accounts as of October 1, 1991,

(B) be planned to be obligated for such expenses after such date during fiscal year 1992, and

(C) result in total outlays of $15,733,000 in fiscal year 1992.

(2) Before making determinations under paragraph (1), the President shall obtain from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Comptroller General of the United States recommendations for determinations with respect to (A) the identification of the accounts affected, (B) the amount in each such account available as of such date for obligation, (C) the amounts planned to be obligated for such expenses after such date in fiscal year 1992, and (D) the uniform percentage by which such amounts need to be reduced in order to comply with paragraph (1).

(b) Within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report specifying the determinations of the President under subsection (a).

Senate amendment No. 119: Page 50, after line 11, insert:

SEC. 527. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary for any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still

qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Senate amendment No. 121: Page 50, after line 11 Insert:

SEC. 529. None of the funds made available to the United States Customs Service may be used to collect or impose any land border processing fee at ports of entry along the United States-Mexico border.

Senate amendment No. 122: Page 50, after line 11, insert:

SEC. 530. Section 12 of the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by inserting "or at an airport facility used for travel en route to or from such property" after "Public Law 94-524,";

(2) in the fourth sentence by inserting after "$300,000", "at the one nongovernmental property, and $70,000 at the airport facility,"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following after "Governments": ": Provided further, That the airport facility is wholly or partially located in a municipality or political subdivision of any State where the permanent resident population is 7,000 or less, the airport is located within 25 nautical miles of the designated nongovernmental property, and where the absence of such Federal assistance would place an undue economic burden on the affected State and local governments".

Senate amendment No. 123: Page 50, after line 11, insert:

SEC. 531. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefore in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System; to travel performed directly in connection with care and treatment of medical beneficiaries of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to travel of the Office of Personnel Management in carrying out its observation responsibilities of the Voting Rights Act; or to payments to interagency motor pools where separately set forth in the budget schedules.

Senate amendment No. 154: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 633. (1) Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the Sentencing Commission shall promulgate guidelines, or amend existing or propose guidelines as follows:

(A) Guideline 2G2.2 to provide a base offense level of not less than 15 and to provide at least a 5 level increase for offenders who have engaged in a pattern of activity involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor.

(B) Guideline 2G2.4 to provide that such guideline shall apply only to offense conduct that involves the simple possession of materials proscribed by chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code and guideline 2G2.2 to provide that such guideline shall apply to offense conduct that involves receipt or trafficking (including, but not limited to transportation, distribution, or shipping).

(C) Guideline 2G2.4 to provide a base offense level of not less than 13, and to provide at least a 2 level increase for possessing 10 or more books, magazines, periodicals, films, video tapes or other items containing a visual depiction involving the sexual exploitation of a minor.

(D) Section 2G3.1 to provide a base offense level of not less than 10.

(2)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Sentencing Commission shall promulgate the amendments mandated in subsection (1) by November 1, 1991, or within 30 days after enactment, whichever is later. The amendments to the guidelines promulgated under subsection (1) shall take effect November 1, 1991, or 30 days after enactment, and shall supercede any amendment to the contrary contained in the amendments to the sentencing guidelines submitted to the Congress by the Sentencing Commission on or about May 1, 1991.

(B) The provisions of section 944(x) of title 28, United States Code, shall not apply to the promulgation or amendment of guidelines under this section.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments numbered 39, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 115, 119, 121, 122, 123, and 154 and concur therein with amendments.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 14, after line 22, insert:

SEC. 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to direct bill a Treasury bureau for penalty mail costs incurred by another Treasury bureau.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to direct bill a Treasury bureau for penalty mail costs incurred by another Treasury bureau.

SEC. 105. Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriations in this Act for the Department of the Treasury may be transferred between such appropriations. No such transfer may increase or decrease any appropriation in this Act by more than 2 per centum and any such proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated to the United States Mint for salaries and expenses is $52,450,000.

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service for Processing Tax Returns and Assistance is $1,657,944,000.

Mr. WOLF. (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 15, line 7, strike out [$649,301,000] and insert:

$383,000,000: *Provided*, That the last sentence of section 2401(c) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "In requesting an appropriation under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Postal Service shall (i) include an amount to reconcile sums authorized to be appropriated for prior fiscal years on the basis of estimated mail volume with sums which would have been authorized to be appropriated if based on the final audited mail volume; and (ii) calculate the sums requested in respect of mail under former sections 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title as though all such mail consisted of letter shaped pieces, as such pieces are defined in the then effective classification and rate schedules.": *Provided further*, That section 362(a)(2) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Rates of postage for a class of mail or kind of mailer referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be established in accordance with the requirement that the direct and indirect postal costs attributable to such class of mail or kind of mailer (excluding any other costs of the Postal Service) shall be borne by such class of mail or kind of mailer, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That with respect to mail under former sections 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title the preceding limitation shall apply only to rates of postage for letter shaped pieces, as such pieces are defined in the associated classification and rate schedules." : *Provided further*, That section 3626(i)(2) is amended by adding at the beginning of the first sentence thereof the phrase, "Subject to the requirements of section 2401(c) of this title and paragraph (a)(2) of this section with respect to mail under former sections 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title,"; *Provided further*, That second-class in-county preferred mail shall continue at the rates in effect on the date of enactment of this Act during fiscal year 1992: *Provided further*, That third-class non-profit mail rates in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, with the exception of pieces other than letter shape not increase during fiscal year 1992 as a result of this appropriation and the United States Postal Service Board of Governors are instructed to reconcile any fiscal year 1992 funding shortfall as a result of this appropriation against future year appropriations requests: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3624(c) and 3641(a) of title 39, United States Code, the Postal Service, in any proceeding it initiates under section 3622(a) of title 39, United States Code, for the sole purpose of increasing rates for third-class nonprofit mail other than letter shape, may place temporary rate changes into effect, as provided in the last sentence of section 3641(a) of title 39, upon such date as it may

determine but in no case, less than 20 days following the filing of its request with the Postal Rate Commission

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

$470,000,000: *Provided*, That the last sentence of section 2401(c) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "In requesting an appropriation under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Postal Service shall (i) include an amount to reconcile sums authorized to be appropriated for prior fiscal years on the basis of estimated mail volume with sums which would have been authorized to be appropriated if based on the final audited mail volume; and (ii) calculate the sums requested in respect of mail under former sections 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title as though all such mail consisted of letter shaped pieces, as such pieces are defined in the then effective classification and rate schedules.": *Provided further*, That section 3626(a)(2) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Rates of postage for a class of mail or kind of mailer referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be established in accordance with the requirement that the direct and indirect postal costs attributable to such class of mail or kind of mailer (excluding any other costs of the Postal Service) shall be borne by such class of mail or kind of mailer (excluding any other costs of the Postal Service) shall be borne by such class of mail or kind of mailer, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That with respect to mail under former section 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title the preceding limitation shall apply only to rates of postage for letter shaped pieces, as such pieces are defined in the associated classification and rate schedules."

: *Provided further*, That section 3626(i)(2) is amended by adding at the beginning of the first sentence thereof the phrase, "Subject to the requirements of section 2401(c) of this title and paragraph (a)(2) of this section with respect to mail under former sections 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title,": *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3627 of title 39, United States Code, (1) the rates for free and reduced rate mail under section 3626 of title 39, United States Code, with the exception of the rates for third-class pieces other than letter shape, shall continue at the rates in effect on the date of enactment of this Act during fiscal year 1992; (2) the rates for reduced rate third-class pieces other than letter shape shall be increased pursuant to section 3627 of title 39, United States Code, so as to recover as nearly as possible one-half the difference between the sum requested for fiscal year 1992 in respect of mail under former sections 4452(b) and 4452(c) of this title as calculated under section 2401(c)(ii) of title 39, and the sum that would be requested for fiscal year 1992 in respect of such mail if paragraph (ii) of section 2401(c) had not been enacted not to exceed 2.2 cents per piece; and (3) the Postal Service is instructed to reconcile any fiscal year 1992 funding shortfall as a result of this appropriation or the requirements of this provision against future year appropriations request: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 3627 of title 39, United States Code, the rates for reduced rate third-class pieces other than letter shape shall be adjusted to increase the revenues received from the users of such mail, but in no case in less than 20 days following the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 18, line 18, after "$235,000" insert ": *Provided*, That such funds shall only be used in support of work undertaken in collaboration and in close cooperation with the National Security Council, as authorized by Public Law 98-373: *Provided further*, That in the performance of this requirement, the Council shall carry out only those responsibilities and authorities which are consistent with the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, Public Law 96-479: *Provided further*, That staff and resources of Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities or jurisdiction related to minerals or materials policy shall be made available to the Council on a nonreimburseable basis".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

Provided, That the Council shall carry out only those responsibilities and authorities which are consistent with the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, Public Law 96-479: *Provided further*, That staff and resources of Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities or jurisdiction related to minerals or materials policy shall be made available to the Council on a nonreimbursable basis

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 19, line 5, strike out "$50,470,000" and insert "$53,434,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000, shall be available to carry out the provisions of 44 U.S.C. chapter 35: *Provided*, That, as provided in 31 U.S.C. 1301(a), appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That this proviso shall not apply to printed hearings released by the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this or any other Act shall be used to reduce the scope or publication frequency of statistical data relative to the operations and production of the alcohol beverage and tobacco industries below fiscal year 1985 levels: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to the Office of Management and Budget for revising, curtailing or otherwise amending the administrative and/or regulatory methodology employed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to assure compliance with section 105, title 27 of the United States Code (Federal Alcohol Administration Act) or with regulations, rulings, or forms promulgated thereunder".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert the following: "$51,934,000".

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 55: Page 19, lines 21 and 22, strike out "of which $1,000,000 shall support the Counternarcotics Technology Assessment Center" and insert "of which $500,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center; of which $10,000,000 shall be available to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center for counternarcotics research and development activities".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "of which $500,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center; of which $1,000,000 shall be available to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center for counternarcotics research and development activities".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 19, line 25, strike out "$50,000,000" and insert $85,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$86,000,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 20, line 3, strike out all after "Areas" down to and including "1992" in line 6 and insert ": *Provided*, That of the $85,000,000 made available, up to $50,000,000 shall be transferred to Federal agencies and departments within 90 days of enactment of this Act for implementing the approved strategy for each high intensity drug trafficking area and shall be obligated by the end of fiscal year 1992: *Provided further*, That not less than $35,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury within 90 days of enactment of this Act for disbursement to State and local drug control entities for drug control activities which are consistent with the approved strategy for each High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area: *Provided further*, That in the case of the Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, such funds shall be available for drug control activities which are consistent with the approved strategy and only for those activities approved by the Joint Command Group of Operation Alliance and the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement of the Department of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of the Treasury is authorized to transfer funds to other Federal, State, and local drug control agencies: *Provided further*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: ": *Provided*, That of the $86,000,000 made available, up to $50,000,000 shall be transferred to Federal agencies and departments within 90 days of enactment of this Act for implementing the approved strategy for each High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and shall be obligated by the end of fiscal year 1992: *Provided further*, That not less than $36,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury within 90 days of enactment of this Act for disbursement to State and local drug control entities for drug control activities which are consistent with the approved strategy for each High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area: *Provided further*, That in the case of the Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, such funds shall be available for drug control activities which are consistent with the approved strategy and only for those activities approved by the Joint Command Group of Operation Alliance and the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement of the Department of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, The Department of the Treasury is authorized to transfer funds to other Federal, State, and local drug control agencies: *Provided further*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 20, line 10, strike out "$77,000,000" and insert "$67,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$52,500,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 20, line 11, strike out all after "Fund;" down to and including "expenses" in line 20, and insert "of which $10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration's Office of Substance Abuse Prevention for implementation of not to exceed ten demonstration projects to permit substance-abusing women to reside with their children in comprehensive community prevention and treatment facilities; of which $10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the hiring, equipping, and training of not less than an additional 100 full-time equivalent Border Patrol agents to be designated to sectors on the United States-Mexico border: *Provided*, That such positions shall be in addition to the full-time equivalent Border Patrol positions funded in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992; of which $5,000,000 shall be transferred to the United States Secret Service for the hiring, equipping and training of an additional 32 full-time equivalent special agents and 22 full-time equivalent support and administrative positions for West African counter-drug task forces; of which $28,000,000 shall be transferred to Internal Revenue Service, tax law enforcement, of the hiring, equipping, and training of an additional 200 full-time equivalent special agents and 100 full-time equivalent support and administrative positions for drug-related investigations in designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas; and of which $14,000,000 shall be transferred to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for counternarcotics research and development activities, to remain available until expended".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

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

which $19,000,000 shall be transferred to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration: *Provided*, That $10,000,000 shall be available to the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention for the implementation of not to exceed ten demonstration projects to permit substance-abusing women to reside with their children in comprehensive community prevention and treatment facilities: *Provided further*, That $9,000,000 shall be made available to the Office of Treatment Improvement for drug treatment capacity expansion; of which $7,500,000 shall be transferred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the hiring, equipping, and training of not less than an additional 75 full-time equivalent Border Patrol agents to be designated to sectors on the United States-Mexico border: *Provided*, That such positions shall be in addition to the full-time equivalent Border Patrol positions funded in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992; of which $6,000,000 shall be transferred to Internal Revenue Service, tax law enforcement, for the hiring, equipping, and training of additional special agents and administrative and support positions for drug-related investigations in designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas; and of which $20,000,000 shall be transferred to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for counternarcotics research and development activities and for substance abuse addiction and rehabilitation research to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances remaining in the Fund at the end of the third quarter of fiscal year 1992 in excess of $131,125,000, shall be transferred to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration and made available for the purposes of reducing waiting lists; expanding drug treatment capacity, drug abuse treatment, and treatment-related activities; and shall also be transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development and made available for the Drug Elimination Grant Program, and such funds shall remain available until expended".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 22, line 10, before "The" insert "For additional expenses necessary to carry out the purposes 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)), $301,000,000 to be deposited into said Fund.".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "$271,000,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 23, line 9, strike out "$4,131,346,000" and insert "$4,037,836,276".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$4,152,613,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 66: Page 23, line 10, strike out "$371,416,000" and insert "$385,104,276".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$548,482,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 23, strike out all after line 14 over to and including line 7 on page 25, and insert:

California:

Menlo Park, United States Geological Survey, Office Laboratory Buildings, escalation, $11,047,000

Florida:

Fort Myers, Federal Building and United States Courthouse, $977,000

Tallahassee, U.S. Courthouse Annex, $3,764,000

Georgia:

Albany, U.S. Courthouse, design, $921,000

Augusta, U.S. Courthouse, $3,500,000

Kansas:

Wichita, U.S. Courthouse, $9,968,400

Maine:

Portland, Edward T. Gignoux U.S. Courthouse, $10,575,000

Maryland:

Food and Drug Administration, consolidation, site acquisition, planning and design, $200,000,000

Massachusetts:

Boston, Thomas P. O'Neill Federal Building, claim, $3,100,000

Missouri:

St. Louis, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, $30,000,000

Nevada:

Reno, C. Clifton Young Federal Building U.S. Courthouse Annex, design and site acquisition, $6,321,000

New York:

Brooklyn, U.S. Courthouse, $10,000,000

North Carolina:

Asheville, Grove Arcade Federal Building, $29,790,876

Tennessee:

Knoxville, U.S. Courthouse—Post Office, $36,616,000

United States Virgin Islands:

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Courthouse Annex, $8,524,000

West Virginia:

Beckley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, $25,000,000

Nonprospectus Construction Projects, $5,000,000

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

California:

Menlo Park, United States Geological Survey, Office Laboratory Buildings, escalation $11,047,000

Orange County, Courthouse, $250,000

District of Columbia:

U.S. Secret Service (consolidation), $4,400,000

Florida:

Fort Myers, Federal Building and United States Courthouse, $977,000

Tallahassee, U.S. Courthouse Annex, $3,764,000
Georgia:
Albany, U.S. Courthouse, design, $921,000
Atlanta, Centers for Disease Control, $5,000,000
Augusta, U.S. Courthouse, $3,500,000
Indiana:
Hammond, Courthouse and Federal Building, $5,000,000
Kansas:
Wichita, U.S. Courthouse, $9,968,400
Maine:
Portland, Edward T. Gignoux U.S. Courthouse, $10,575,000
Maryland:
Bureau of the Census, Computer Center, planning and design, $2,700,000
Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Food and Drug Administration, consolidation, site acquisition, planning and design, construction, $200,000,000
Prince Georges County, U.S. Courthouse, $10,747,000
Massachusetts:
Boston, Thomas P. O'Neill Federal Building, claim, $3,100,000
Minnesota:
Minneapolis, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, $19,000,000
Missouri:
St. Louis, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, $30,000,000
Nevada:
Reno, C. Clifton Young Federal Building, United States Courthouse Annex, design and site acquisition, $6,321,000
New York:
Brooklyn, U.S. Courthouse, $10,000,000
North Carolina:
Asheville, U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, $29,791,000
Tennessee:
Knoxville, U.S. Courthouse-Post Office $36,616,000
United States Virgin Islands:
Charlotte Amalie, Saint Thomas, U.S. Courthouse Annex, $8,524,000
West Virginia:
Beckley, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, $25,000,000
Nonprospectus Construction Projects, $5,000,000

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 25, strike out lines 8 to 15, and insert ": *Provided further*, That the amount available under this heading for Department of Transportation, Headquarters, site in Public Law 101-509, dated November 5, 1990 is hereby deferred and shall be available for obligation on October 1, 1992 and all contingencies and constraints on the use of such funds in the original language are continued herewith; (2) not to exceed $569,251,000 which shall remain available until expended, for repairs and alterations: *Provided further*, That funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount by project as follows, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 per centum unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate of a greater amount:".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That the General Services Administration shall reprogram up to $16,200,000 to supplement funds previously authorized and appropriated for the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration laboratory, Boulder, Colorado, subject to the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations according to existing reprogramming procedures: *Provided further*, That such funds will be obligated only upon the advance approval of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works: *Provided further*, That the amount available under this heading for Department of Transportation, Headquarters, site in Public Law 101-509, dated November 5, 1990 is hereby deferred and shall be available for obligation on October 1, 1992 and all contingencies and constraints on the use of such funds in the original language are continued herewith; (2) not to exceed $569,251,000 which shall remain available until expended, for repairs and alterations: *Provided further*, That funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount by project as follows, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 per centum unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate of a greater amount.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 28, line 20, strike out "$266,331,000:" and insert '$270,000,000: *Provided*, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: Provided further, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30, 1993, 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".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$266,331,000: *Provided*, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30, 1993, 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;".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 29, line 3, strike out "$143,072,000" and insert "$114,874,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$112,273,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 81: Page 29, line 5, after "expended" insert ": *Provided further*,

That for the purposes of this authorization, buildings constructed pursuant to the purchase contract authority of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a), buildings occupied pursuant to installment purchase contracts, and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations of such buildings are required in connection with the moving of such other department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter to be, under the control of the General Services Administration shall be considered to be federally owned buildings: *Provided further*, That none of the funds available to the General Services Administration, except for the Albany, Georgia, U.S. Courthouse; the Augusta, Georgia, U.S. Courthouse; the Wichita, Kansas, U.S. Courthouse; the Portland, Maine, Edward T. Gignoux U.S. Courthouse; the Maryland, Food and Drug Administration consolidation; the St. Louis, Missouri, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse; the Reno, Nevada, C. Clifton Young Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse Annex; the Asheville, North Carolina, Grove Arcade Federal Building; the Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S. Courthouse—Post Office; the Beckley, West Virginia, U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, shall be available for expenses in connection with 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 in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, as amended, shall be available from such revenues and collections".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this authorization, buildings constructed pursuant to the purchase contract authority of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a), buildings occupied pursuant to installment purchase contracts, and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations of such buildings are required in connection with the moving of such other department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter to be, under the control of the General Services Administration, shall be considered to be federally owned buildings: *Provided further*, That none of the funds available to the General Services Administration, except for the Albany, Georgia, U.S. Courthouse; the August, Georgia, U.S. Courthouse; the Wichita, Kansas, U.S. Courthouse; the Portland, Maine, Edward T. Gignoux U.S. Courthouse; the Maryland, Food and Drug Administration consolidation; the St. Louis, Missouri, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse; the Reno, Nevada, C. Clifton Young Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse Annex; the Asheville, North Carolina, U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building; the Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S. Courthouse-Post Office; the Beckley, West Virginia, U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building; the Atlanta, Georgia, Centers for Disease Control Building; the Orange County, California, U.S. Courthouse; the Worcester, Massachusetts, Harold D. Donahue Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse; the Hammond, Indiana, Courthouse and Federal Building; the Brooklyn, New York, U.S. Courthouse; and the Maryland, U.S. Census Bureau Computer Center; the District of Columbia, U.S. Secret Service consolidation shall be available for expenses in connection with 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 in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)), and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, as amended, shall be available from such revenues and collections".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 84: Page 29, line 9, strike out "$4,131,346,000" and insert "$4,037,836,276".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$4,152,613,000".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 87: Page 32, line 11, strike out "$31,421,000" and insert "$30,431,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for general administrative and staff support services, subject to reimbursement by the applicable organization or agencies pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 1535 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That not less than $825,000 shall be available for personnel and associated costs in support of Congressional District and Senate State offices without reimbursement from these offices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "$31,155,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for general administrative and staff support services, subject to reimbursement by the applicable organization or agencies pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 1535 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That not less than $825,000 shall be available for personnel and associated costs in support of Congressional District and Senate State offices without reimbursement from these offices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 91: Page 33, strike out lines 18 to 25.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA) is authorized to accept property from the State of Maryland at no cost for the purpose of constructing a computer facility for the Bureau of the Census and to begin preliminary design work on such a facility. GSA and the Office of Management and Budget are directed to submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees of the Congress an evaluation of need and a prospectus for this project no later than January 31, 1992.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 100: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, 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)), is authorized to receive any revenues, collections, or other income received during fiscal year 1992 in the form of rebates, cash incentives or otherwise, related to energy savings, all of which shall remain in the Fund until expended, and remain available for Federal energy management improvement programs as may be authorized by law or as may be deemed appropriate by the Administrator of General Services. The General Services Administration is authorized to use such funds, in addition to amounts received as New Obligational Authority, in such activity or activities of the Fund as may be necessary.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, 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)), is authorized to receive any revenues, collection, or other income received during fiscal year 1992 in the form of rebates, cash incentives or otherwise, related to energy savings or materials recycling efforts, all of which shall remain in the Fund until expended, and remain available for Federal energy management improvement programs, recycling programs, or employee programs as may be authorized by law or as may be deemed appropriate by the Administrator of General Services. The General Services Administration is authorized to use such funds, in addition to amounts received as New Obligational Authority, in such activity or activities of the Fund as may be necessary.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 102: Page 33, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Services Administration shall enter into an agreement with the City of Des Moines, Iowa, to pay expenses for one half of the operation, maintenance and repair of each skywalk bridge spanning city streets or alleys and connecting to the Federal building at 210 Walnut Street in Des Moines, Iowa after the construction of each such skywalk and each year thereafter.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Services Administration shall enter into an agreement with the City of Des Moines, Iowa, to pay expenses for one half of the operation, maintenance and repair of each skywalk bridge spanning city streets or alleys and connecting to the Federal Building at 210 Walnut Street in Des Moines, Iowa after the construction of each such skywalk and each year thereafter.

SEC. 14. The Center and Federal Building located at 255 East Temple Street in Los Angeles, California, is hereby designated as the "Edward R. Roybal Center and Federal Building". Any reference to such building in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the "Edward R. Roybal Center and Federal Building".

SEC. 15. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where funds have been made available to the General Services Administration in the real property operations activity of the Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal year 1992, not to exceed $7,00,000, for expenses related to relocation of a specific agency as authorized by this Act, such agency is hereby authorized and required to reimburse the General Services Administration for such expenditures in equal amounts over a period of two years, beginning in fiscal year 1993.

SEC. 16. After certification by the City of Des Moines, Iowa (the City), that the YMCA of Greater Des Moines (YMCA) will serve significant educational purposes, including educational requirements of the City, the Secretary of Education (the Secretary) is authorized to consider the YMCA as an educational institution or organization for the purposes of section 203(k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. section 484(k)), with respect to use by the YMCA of a portion, to be designated by the City, of the Land conveyed to the City by the United States pursuant to section 203(k) on or about November 6, 1972. Upon joint application by the YMCA and the City, the Secretary, acting in accordance with section 203(k) and regulations related thereto, shall promptly consider, and is authorized to approve, a lease by the City to the YMCA of the above property designated by the City, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall deem necessary to protect or advance the interests of the United States.

SEC. 17. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously provided under this heading in P.L. 101-136, for a grant to the County of Los Angeles, California, shall be provided directly to the City of Long Beach, California, for construction of a parking facility and the City will assume the role of grantee and all the responsibilities attendant therewith: Provided, That the City of Long Beach, California, shall provide to the GSA, without cost, 250 parking spaces for a period of 99 years, in a parking facility to be constructed: Provided further, That Section 16, GSA General Provisions, P.L. 101-136, is hereby repealed:

SEC. 18. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act the limitation on the real property operations activity of the Federal Buildings Fund of the General Services Administration is $1,071,372,000.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 110: Page 35, line 12, after "Management" insert ", as determined by the Inspector General".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: ", as determined by the Inspector General: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 118: Page 50, strike out lines 3 to 11.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 528. The provisions of section 515 shall not apply after October 1, 1991.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 120: Page 50, after line 11, insert:

SEC. 528. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act for activities of the Department of the Treasury enacted before December 31, 1995, with respect to an individual employed by the Bureau of the Public Debt in the Washington Metropolitan Region on April 10, 1991, may be used to separate, reduce the grade or pay of, or carry out any other adverse personnel action against such individual for declining to accept a directed reassignment to an employment position outside such region, or to accompany an employment position outside such region, pursuant to a transfer of the operations or functions of the Bureau to Parkersburg, West Virginia.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if, after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of the Treasury has established a program under which an individual referred to in subsection (a) has been provided—

(1) outplacement services, including employment counseling assistance, employment referral assistance, and assistance in the preparation of employment applications or resumes;

(2) notification of existing vacancies in employment positions in other departments and agencies of the Federal Government within the Washington Metropolitan region, which positions have a status and pay similar to that of the position held by the individual at the Bureau of the Public Debt;

(3) in the case of an individual who seeks employment in a position referred to in clause (2), such training as the Secretary of the Treasury determines is necessary to qualify such individual for employment in the position; and

(4) any other assistance and training that the Secretary determines to be necessary or advisable.

(c)(1) Any individual referred to in subsection (b) who, within five years after the date of enactment of this Act, submits an application for employment in a position of employment in a department or agency of the Federal Government for which the individual is qualified shall be given preference over similarly qualified applicants for the position.

(2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such actions as are necessary to notify the individuals referred to in subsection (b) and the relevant officers of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government of the entitlement referred to in paragraph (1).

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if any vacancy arises in a position of employment at the Bureau of the Public Debt in the Washington Metropolitan Region during the period referred to in subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such position available to any individual referred to in subsection (b) who is qualified to perform the duties of the position.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 530. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall implement the plan announced by the Bureau of the Public Debt on March 19, 1991 to consolidate such Bureau's operations in Parkersburg, West Virginia.

(b) The consolidation referred to in Subsection (a) shall commence on or before September 30, 1992, and shall be complete by December 31, 1995, in accordance with the plan of the Bureau of the Public Debt.

SEC. 531. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may, with respect to an individual employed by the Bureau of the Public Debt in the Washington metropolitan Region on April 10, 1991, be used to separate, reduce the grade or pay of, or carry out any other adverse personnel action against such individual for declining to accept a directed reassignment to a position outside such region, pursuant to a transfer of any such Bureau's operations or functions to Parkersburg, West Virginia.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to an individual who, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, declines an offer of another position in the Department of the Treasury which is of at least equal pay and which is within the Washington Metropolitan Region.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 128: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 607. 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, or the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or (5) South Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Loatian refugees paroled in the United States after January 1, 1975: *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 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 one 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, the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 607. 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 serv-

ice 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, or the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or (5) South Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Loatian refugees paroled in the United States after January 1, 1975, or (6) nationals of the People's Republic of China protected by Executive Order Number 12711 of April 11, 1990: *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 one 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, the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 148: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 627. Section 4521 of chapter 45, title 5, United States Code, is amended by deleting "5949(a)." at the end of the sentence and inserting in lieu thereof, "section 402 and section 405(b) of this Act."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 627. Section 4521 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Section 4521. Definition

"For the purpose of this subchapter, the term 'law enforcement officer' means—

"(1) A law enforcement officer within the meaning of section 8331(20) or section 8401(17) and to whom the provisions of chapter 51 apply;

"(2) A member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division;

"(3) A member of the United States Park Police;

"(4) A special agent in the Diplomatic Security Service;

"(5) A probation officer (referred to in section 3672 of title 18); and

"(6) A pretrial services officer (referred to in section 3153 of title 18).".

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 151: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 630. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used to relocate the Department of Justice Immigration Judges from offices located in Phoenix, Arizona, to new quarters in Florence, Arizona.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 151, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 630. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used to relocate the Department of Justice Immigration Judges from offices located in Phoenix, Arizona, to new quarters in Florence, Arizona without the prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 152: Page 51, after line 23, insert:

SEC. 631. The General Accounting Office shall conduct a study of the manner in which the Internal Revenue Service's small defined benefit plans actuarial audit program is being conducted: *Provided*, That the General Accounting Office shall report to the Congress within 45 days on the results thereof.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 631. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sick leave provided by section 6307 of Title 5, United States Code, may be approved for purposes related to the adoption of a child in order to test the feasibility of this concept during fiscal year 1992.

SEC. 632. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, for the purpose of clarifying the Federal Acquisition Regulation with respect to the definition of "construction materials" and the identification of "domestic construction materials," shall evaluate emergency life safety systems—such as emergency lighting, fire alarms, audio evacuation systems and the like—which are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and which are produced as a complete system, as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of such systems were delivered to the construction site.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL].

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

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would appreciate the gentleman's allowing the point of order to be stated.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] will be heard on his point of order.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I raise a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the amendment is nongermane to Senate amendment numbered 152. The Senate amendment required the General Accounting Office to conduct a study of a certain IRS program. The amendment of the gentleman from California authorizes the use of sick leave by Federal employees for purposes related to the adoption of a child and clarifies a Federal acquisition regulation with respect to the Buy America Act. The gentleman's amendment clearly is unrelated to Senate amendment numbered 152.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may be heard on the point of order.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to enable moms,

and dads, and parents who work for the Federal Government to be able to use their sick leave. If one works for the Federal Government, and they are going to have a child, they can use their sick leave, and I just wanted the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] to know. Maybe he can share something with me. We did write and tell him that was in the bill, and I understand his right to object, but will there be a chance that we may move this legislation before the end of this Congress, and, if so, would there be an opportunity for a retroactivity clause because I know there are some in the process that are trying to adopt?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman did indeed write to tell us that this would be a provision, I must advise the gentleman that certainly we are in receipt of no such document. As the gentleman knows, we are fully aware and cognizant of the intent and have on this floor not too many months ago raised the point of order to this provision as it was legislating on an appropriations bill on June 17, if recollection serves me well. The gentleman then extracted a concession from me on the floor. I gave my word that I was supportive of it, told him that I would put it together with an amendment that I also objected to that was offered by a Member from this side, that I would expeditiously put together a bill, which I have, and the gentleman is aware of it because he is a cosponsor, and that we would be holding hearings on that bill, and that we will get it to the floor as quickly as possible. The gentleman agreed at that time to handle it in that fashion.

What has happened in the interim, Mr. Speaker, kind of puzzles me and boggles my mind in that suddenly a piece of legislation, certainly not germane to the House legislation because it was not part of our bill, not germane in the Senate because it was not a part of their original bill, suddenly is on the conference upon which the gentleman is the ranking minority member, suddenly appears in the document much to my surprise. We have been waiting to hold a hearing, and perhaps the gentleman could be influential with the administration in that they have not provided and I have asked until November to supply information on this.

So, could the gentleman be helpful on that?

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would do that, and, if I may, I will tell the gentleman two other things.

Mr. Speaker, my staff called his staff, talked to his staff. Second, we sent a letter, and I will make sure he gets a copy. It was signed the other day, and I put a note on it. It did not go to the gentleman's office, but we will find it for him. I understand this was such a popular program that all the countries want it, and the concern was it was expiring at the end of the fiscal year.

But I take the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] at his word. If we could make it retroactive for those who are in the process of adopting, that will be helpful.

□ 1700

I will call the administration and get the report for you.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we would like to see the cooperation of the administration. We would very much like to see the letter. Our staff has no recollection, and was very surprised. I called them on the floor when I was notified that would be brought up.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] is well taken, and I concede the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STUDDS). The point of order is conceded and sustained.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the senate numbered 152, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 632. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the office of Federal Procurement Policy, for the purpose of clarifying the Federal Acquisition Regulation with respect to the definition of "construction materials," and the identification of "domestic construction materials," shall evaluate emergency life safety systems—such as emergency lighting, fire alarms, audio evacuation systems and the like—which are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and which are produced as a complete system, as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of such systems were delivered to the construction site.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would just like to elicit from the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYBAL] what he is attempting to do here.

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

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

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a separate amendment that has nothing to do with the subject matter that is before us. If that is correct, then I think we have to proceed with the conference as originally intended.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the explanation of the chairman is certainly more than satisfactory.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 155: Page 53, after line 7, insert:

SEC. 634. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, certify to the Secretary that such State has in effect regulations, or has enacted legislation, to adopt the guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control concerning recommendations for preventing the transmission, by health care professionals, of the human immunodeficiency virus and the hepatitis B virus to patients during exposure prone invasive procedures. Such regulations or legislation shall apply to health professionals practicing within the State and shall be consistent with Centers for Disease Control guidelines and Federal law. Failure to comply with such guidelines, except in emergency situations when the patient's life is in danger, by a health care professional shall be considered as the basis for disciplinary action by the appropriate State licensing agent.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if a State does not provide the certification required under subsection (a) within the 1-year period described in such subsection, such State shall be ineligible to receive assistance under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) until such certification is provided.

(c) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall extend the time period described in subsection (a) for a State if—

(1) the State has determined not to promulgate regulations to adopt the guidelines referred to in subsection (a), and

(2) the State legislature of such State meets on a biennial basis and has not met within the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ROYBAL

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROYBAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 634. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each State Public Health Official shall, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, certify to the Secretary of Health and Human Services that guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control, or guidelines which are equivalent to those promulgated by the Centers for Disease Control concerning recommendations for preventing the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus and the hepatitis B virus during exposure prone invasive procedures, except for emergency situations when the patient's life or limb is in danger, have been instituted in the State. State

guidelines shall apply to health professionals practicing within the State and shall be consistent with federal law. Compliance with such guidelines shall be the responsibility of the State Public Health Official. Said responsibilities shall include a process for determining what appropriate disciplinary or other actions shall be taken to ensure compliance. If such certification is not provided under this section within the one-year period, the State shall be ineligible to receive assistance under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) until such certification is provided, except that the Secretary may extend the time period for a State, upon application of such State, that additional time is required for instituting said guidelines.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material on the conference report on H.R. 2622 just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—OPERATION OF HOUSE BANK

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I send to the desk a privileged resolution (H. Res. 236) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 236

Whereas, Audits by the General Accounting office have raised questions concerning the operation of the Bank in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, therefore be it

Resolved, That as soon as practicable but no later than December 31, 1991, the Office of Sergeant-at-Arms shall cease all bank and check cashing operations, be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives directs the General Accounting Office to provide to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct copies of the two most recent audits of the Sergeant-at-Arms Bank and the supporting work papers, be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, or a subcommittee of the Committee designated by the Committee and appointed by the Chairman and ranking Minority Member are hereby instructed to review those audits, and the operation of the Sergeant-at-Arms Bank for the period of time covered by those audits through the present and to determine whether the operation of the Bank or the use of the Bank facilities by Members, Officers, employees, or other individuals presents questions of potential violation of the Rules of the House or any other applicable standards of conduct. In making this determination, the committee should consider:

(1) Whether Members, Officers, employees, or others abused the banking privileges by routinely and repeatedly writing checks for which their accounts did not have, by a significant amount, sufficient funds on deposit to cover;

(2) The Bank's practices with respect to nonaccount holders or checks not written on House Bank accounts transacted at the Bank's facilities; and

(3) The general operation and management of the bank by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his employees.

If in reviewing the audits and practices of the bank the Committee determines that any individual Member's, Officer's or employee's conduct constituted a possible violation of the rules of the House or any other applicable standard of conduct should consider the initiation of an inquiry respecting that Member, Officer or employee, if appropriate.

Mr. GEPHARDT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the privileged resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The resolution states a question of privilege. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, with the cooperation and assistance of the distinguished minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, I am offering a resolution today that speaks to the issue that has unfortunately but understandably hung over this institution for about 2 weeks. It is an issue that has humbled us, and I hope made us wiser. It is an issue that calls for action, and today we respond.

Simply and directly, our resolution calls for the closing of the House Bank. It ensures that Members of Congress do their banking as their constituents do. And it begins an inquiry by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that could lead to disciplinary action against Members or other individuals. The resolution says we are going to take responsibility: Close the bank, reform the system, and demand accountability.

I appreciate, as all Members do, the public reaction to this regrettable episode. But I think the public needs also to appreciate our reaction. Both Democrats and Republicans want this practice stopped. And, if the body approves the resolution, we will be doing exactly that. The public should also be aware that no taxpayer funds were used to cover insufficiencies. The funds of other Members of Congress were employed to that end. Those are the facts, but the facts are enough for us to take further action.

Let me review the content of the resolution section by section. The first resolved clause ends the operation of the bank. As Members can appreciate, since there are individuals financial transactions presently being processed by the bank, the bank is committed to engage in closedown operations until the end of this calendar year, or as soon as the bank can be practicably closed.

In the interim, the bank will be in communication with all Members to work out arrangements to transfer the Member's banking to federally regulated financial institutions of their choice. This will ensure that Members are treated in precisely the same fashion as all other Americans.

The second resolved clause simply directs the GAO to provide the relevant documents to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

The last resolved clause instructs the committee to conduct a thorough review of those audits and the operation of the Sergeant-at-Arms bank. Specifically, the committee is being instructed to determine whether Members, officers, employees, or others abused the banking privileges extended by the House in an intentional and knowing manner by consistently writing checks on accounts in which there were insufficient funds.

Only in those instances will the Standards Committee be asked to look at the conduct of individual Members.

Let me explain what I mean. We do not presume that any Members' conduct is such that an ethics inquiry is warranted.

What we know is that it is appropriate to change the way the House extends banking services to its membership and to review the results of the audits done by the General Accounting Office. It may be that when it concludes its review of the audits the Standards Committee may determine in its discretion to review the conduct of one or more individuals.

What we are talking about is not the inadvertent or occasional instance in which a Member, like anyone else, may have caused a check to be presented on an account with insufficient funds. In those instances, the question that has been raised was whether Members were being treated in a manner that other citizens were not.

Specifically, the question was raised as to why no nominal fee was being assessed against the Member's account. That practice has been ended, today and for all time, by the interim steps ordered by the Speaker of the House last month, and by our termination of

the banking services of the Sergeant-at-Arms effected by this resolution.

Rather, what the resolution calls upon the Standards Committee to look at is whether any Member, officer, or employee, was so abusive in using the bank that their conduct should be considered a violation of the Rules of the House or any other applicable standard of conduct.

This concern would arise if there were any instances in which an individual, knowing that there were insufficient funds in his account, routinely and repeatedly wrote checks that exceeded by a significant amount their funds on deposit. And these are the practices, if they occurred, that we are asking the committee to look at and determine whether any violation of the rules or other applicable standards of conduct occurred.

Before I yield to Mr. MICHEL, let me say, I know that Members of Congress want to do what is right. By closing the bank, and referring these matters to the Standards Committee, I believe Members are responding appropriately to the damage this incident has caused the institution.

As I said earlier, this resolution says we are going to take responsibility: Close the bank, reform the system, and demand accountability. The resolution does that.

□ 1710

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. For the purpose of debate only, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish that it was not necessary for the majority leader and I to be offering this kind of a resolution here today. It is one of those matters that has plagued the House and a most distasteful manner with which to deal when it comes to this institution and how it is run or how its Members equip themselves in this institution from time to time.

I strongly support the resolution. It is unmistakably clear that the American people see these check-bouncing incidents as an intolerable exercise in arrogance or worse, and although I personally never bounced a check in or out of the House bank, I do not look upon this situation with smugness or disinterest.

To the contrary, as I think I have indicated in my opening sentence, I am saddened that this great institution should be subjected to this most recent incident, in a series of incidents, involving bad judgment and worse on the part of some of our Members.

The resolution certainly follows the general principles of a draft of a similar resolution that we presented to the Speaker earlier and have refined the language to the degree that the majority leader and the Speaker and I can be in agreement on it. It is absolutely clear that in this case nothing less than an investigation by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is warranted. The investigation will be directed not only towards the Members or non-Members who abuse the system, it also asks the committee to look into the operations of the Sergeant-at-Arms Office in regard to the bank.

May I say here, I have been a Member of this House now for 35 years. The House bank was one of those things that, even as a staff member 8 years prior to my even being elected on my own, was used occasionally by staff for the cashing of checks.

I think it is probably a misnomer to have ever referred to it as a bank because it really did not operate that way. It was more of a cooperative.

As I indicated, I have never been short on my account. I have undoubtedly, as reminded by several of my close associates in the office, left too much in the account and have over a period of years. It just served as a kind of one of those things, as a balancing mechanism for other Members who might have been caught short at one time or another. But I am just saying that it was a service to Members, and I felt it more of a cooperative than as an outright bank.

Then, too, on the administration of that part of this House. I have had Members come up to me who said, yes, it was quite obvious that they knew a check was probably going to be in short by the time it cleared but in the meantime had, from an account at home or wherever, reimbursed the Sergeant-at-Arms account sufficiently to cover it. But it had not been reported as of that date and several days of slippage.

That does disrespect and dishonor to the Member who certainly should not be called to account in that situation but rather a clerical error in the shop itself. I do not know how many times that has occurred, but it has not been the best of administration. And I do not think the majority leader nor I want to be holding our fellow colleagues accountable to something for which they really are not responsible in the final analysis.

The resolution, of course, mandates the end of the House Bank itself. I guess looking upon this old institution, like some of the things around here, I guess its day has lived its life. I am sorry to see it go, but I think faced with the kind of conditions we have today, we have taken the appropriate steps to say by the end of the year or sooner it will not be one of those institutions of this House. And we can make up for that by utilizing, I am sure, the Federal Credit Union or whatever, to satisfy some of the immediate needs of Members.

We are not limiting the area of investigation, I do not think, in the Committee of Official Conduct to that GAO report that has been talked about and covered in some respects. The committee is asked to go over the last two such reports, which frankly takes us back now to June of 1988.

Let me say a few words to make certain of our intent. In the last paragraph of the resolution, the words "a possible violation of the rules of the House or any other applicable standard of conduct." I have told our Members, at least in our orientation from time to time, "You have got the law. You have got House rules. You have got an ethical standard and several other things, even campaign election laws. We are obliged to honor them all."

So I want to make sure that we are covered in this particular situation, and I think it is to be expected that the records of the Sergeant-at-Arms Office will be available to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

The gentleman's side has appointed distinguished Members to that committee. We have called upon distinguished Members of our side to do this nasty duty of serving on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Again, we are going to ask them to engage in what is not the most pleasurable duty around here, but there is no other recourse but to refer the matter to them for their deliberations. I am sure those Members will treat the subject very seriously, obviously.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. For the purpose of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE].

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There are any number of questions that come into my mind about this proposal that is before the House this evening. I am not saying an ethics investigation is not strongly urged. My understanding is that one of our Members wrote a single check for $23,000 that bounced, and that was when he was already owing the Sergeant at Arms office $30,000.

If that is the case, clearly that warrants investigation.

On the other hand, I am not sure, and I would like to ask both gentlemen, what is the necessity of closing the institution instead of simply giving it guidelines for conduct to make sure it conforms to normal banking procedures?

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. For the purpose of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. As I indicated, I would like to see that we would continue the old institution, but obviously if, under the present rules, Members have not been able to abide by those rules, that is the thing.

Since the gentleman named one particular instance, may I make it clear

from this Member's point of view, there may be some egregious cases out there. I am sure there are many that are nickel and dime kind of cases.

The distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] made some comment the other day, and I am sure that there are probably others exactly like that. It is certainly not our intention that all be publicly exposed when, frankly, there is so little interest in that kind of thing. It is the egregious cases, I think, the committee ought to look into.

□ 1720

Mr. CRANE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GEPHARDT. For purposes of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRANE. To be sure, I am sure, I am confident, and I have not seen the GAO report, but what appeared in the newspapers indicates that 134 Members have bounced checks within a 12-month timeframe. that the average amount was in excess of $1,000 every month.

Now to me, that is a little incomprehensible. The closest I ever came to bouncing a check was when I first got married, and I had $40 in the bank. I thought I had more. I wrote a check to my dad for $100, and had to call him and urge him to sit on it until I had the money to cover it.

We are not talking about the nickel and dime errors. But I do think that no one would be writing bounced checks in excess of $1,000 and averaging 19 of those every year, and that is what the papers have reported thus far, if he were being penalized for that. And all I suggest is that the institution, with the appropriate guidelines, it seems to me, could still function. All you do is mandate that they confirm to normal banking procedures.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I understand what the gentleman is saying. It is simply our thought that we need to end what has been happening, to go to a new entity. It could be that the credit union, which is on the premises, could move into that facility and begin offering its services as it does in other buildings in the area. It could be that Members will want their checks sent to a private institution here or in their home district or somewhere else. There are plenty of alternatives available, and there will be some kind of commercial banking activity in that space that members can use on a reasonable basis.

Mr. CRANE. To be sure, but if the gentleman will yield further, the majority of my deposited money is in the credit union. It is an interest-bearing account, and it conforms to all the guidelines. I keep a token amount in the Sergeant at Arms bank in case there were any kind of an emergency, and then I could write the check and get it cashed immediately.

But how about the employees that work there on Government payroll in the Sergeant at Arms bank right now who have the responsibility for handling our paychecks? And my understanding is that is a very important function of their routine activity. Are those people going to be retained to perform that function and yet be divorced from participation in whatever successor there is to the current operation of the Sergeant at Arms bank?

Mr. GEPHARDT. As the gentleman knows, there are people there who will have to be retained in order to dispense checks on a monthly basis, or if it is worked out, to wire funds to one's commercial bank. That must still go on. There has to be a payroll function.

In addition, there are questions that members often have about retirement matters, about other matters in their official duties, and there will be some people there to handle those inquiries and to deal with those problems. But there will not be, in the sense that there was, a banking facility run under the Sergeant at Arms, run in the manner that it was run. It will be, if there is one, a credit union or other activity there that is a normal commercial banking activity.

Mr. CRANE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GEPHARDT. For purposes of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRANE. Inasmuch as the direction emanates from this body to the Sergeant at Arms office, and the Sergeant at Arms has been responsible for the operation of the bank down there, could not this body simply provide the Sergeant at Arms with the guidelines to conduct the operation like any normal bank?

My point is it seems like we are throwing out the baby with the bathwater. This would not have occurred if those kind of guidelines had been provided to the Sergeant at Arms office. Tell them we insist that this be observed and have routine audits to guarantee that it is observed, and then if Members were to bounce checks they are going to be fined like anybody else would be fined if it were a private bank.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Obviously, any number of things could have been done. It was the combined judgment of the distinguished minority leader and the Speaker and myself that this was the time that we needed to take the action of closing that bank and putting in its place a credit union or some other commercial activity so that banking could be carried on here as it would be in any hamlet, any village, any city in the United States for any of our constituents. We did not want any difference, and that is why we came up with this solution.

Mr. CRANE. If the gentleman will yield further, my question remains unanswered.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. For purposes of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, on this point the gentleman from Illinois has a confusion which I think is shared not only by other Members of this body but by the press and the public. What is down there is not a bank. The Sergeant at Arms "bank" is a misnomer. What you have down there is an officer who is a disbursal officer. They carry our pension programs, health benefit programs. Most of those employees are engaged in support disbursal structures for the employees and Members of the House.

The very convenience the gentleman indicated of keeping a little bit of money there for purposes of cashing a check late at night is why we are in the problem we are in. We created, if you will, as the distinguished minority leader said, a cooperative where our pooled money was used as the resources for a bank.

Underscore the point: At no time were taxpayers' money at risk. It was the cooperative people's money that was being used. At no time was there an aggregate deficit. At no time. It was much less than 10 percent of the total amount of money available. And what the majority leader is saying is that this convenience which we operated down there, which is now the basis of this uproar, is no longer worth it, frankly. And in fact, some Members abused it, and it is appropriate to send it to the Standards of Official Conduct to find out who misused it.

But banking was not what it is or in fact what it should be. Banking, under the laws of the banking regulations in the United States, and particular States, is carried out by other institutions. One example of that, our personal banking records in that so-called bank are subject to exposure by virtue of resolution on this floor. No bank operates that way. This disbursal office as an office of the House operates that way.

We think the convenience which was allowed for a number of years, over a century, is no longer worth it, and that is why it is being ended.

Mr. CRANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. For purposes of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, one further question on this point. I am not in any way objecting to a total revelation of any Member and the magnitude of that Member's drawdown on nonexistent funds, and to be sure, I wish I could have gotten a $53,000 interest-free loan to buy my home. That sort of thing to me is an excess and an abuse, even though it would not be an abuse in a normal banking procedure. But it is not an abuse given what the gentleman just explained.

But my point is if we are going to continue to provide that service down there, I do not see why that service could not be administered according to very strict guidelines as any banking service is administered. I do not understand that.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. For purposes of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, no one is saying that the willful abuse of the cooperative structure should not be punished.

Mr. CRANE. I agree.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Which is the purpose of this resolution.

I think most people believe a public office is a public trust in deed and in appearance, and frankly I am most upset because Members who carried out these kinds of practices did so in a manner which was abusive of their colleagues and of this institution. And so the purpose of this convenient location for the acquisition of dollars is no longer appropriate because of the abuse of our colleagues.

The services the gentleman is asking for can be run through with a "Most" machine, if I am allowed to mention a particular brand, with a card, or some other apparatus that normal Americans use to access money after hours. We are going to join the rest of the world.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. For purposes of debate only, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the point the gentleman is not answering to me, it is intended to have in effect credit union banking out of the same facility downstairs? Is that not correct?

□ 1730

Mr. GEPHARDT. I cannot say today with certainty that will happen. We have discussed that. That is a probable outcome, but I cannot guarantee that to the gentleman today.

It is our purpose and intent to try to have a facility there, a commercial banking facility, that Members can use.

Mr. CRANE. That then goes back to my original question, and I will not belabor the point, because it is still unanswered. If you are going to provide the service, I still do not understand why the service cannot be mandated by this body through the Sergeant at Arms' office, and you simply conform to all traditional banking procedures. If you want to eliminate that service and, you know, they close their doors when we adjourn, do they not? And if you want to eliminate that service, so be it. I do not have a problem with that. I only raised the question that if you are going to continue to provide the same kind of service through a normal banking institution, why could there not be that?

Mr. GEPHARDT. Let me just say that one of the reasons, the main reasons, that we wanted to do this is that we want to have available here for Members what would be available for our constituents, which is a federally-regulated institution that carries with it all of the other Federal regulations. We felt, given the circumstances, given the facts, that it is not appropriate for the body to continue with this bank. It is not a bank, as the gentleman well says. It is a cooperative.

We came to the collective judgment that it was the best for the institution of the House that that cooperative bank no longer go forward, and we put in its place something that would be in any village in the United States.

Mr. THOMAS of California. If the gentleman will yield further, to lay the standing of this so-called bank to rest, they did not carry out ordinary banking practices.

Mr. CRANE. I never said they did.

Mr. THOMAS of California. No; I understand that. But if you went for a loan, they referred you to a bank. If you went for some other kind, they referred you to the credit union. The referral can still function to let you know where you can deal with those kinds of questions.

Mr. CRANE. To be sure. But I am not arguing those points whatsoever. That is totally divorced from the question I still have not gotten answered, and that is why our Banking Committee cannot impose the guidelines that they would impose on any private bank in this country and insist that they adhere to those, and we are ultimately responsible.

I thank the gentleman for indulging me. I am still puzzled, and I am still waiting for the answer.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. For the purposes of debate only, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. PARKER. One of my biggest concerns, and I guess I should do like everyone else, and offer a disclaimer. I did not have any bounced checks, and I do not owe the restaurant any money. But the biggest concern that I have about this entire scenario, and I would like to hear both sides respond to this, both the minority leader and the majority leader, is that it bothers me a great deal on how this resolution is worded, because I think that we have got to make sure that we do not take the issue that we have and see it politicized more than it already has been politicized.

What I mean by that is that we have individuals in this body who have not had any bounced checks at all. We have individuals where there were inadvertent bounced checks, small amounts, it was not on a consistent basis.

But, at the same time, I do not want to see an overzealous staff, and we have all seen overzealous staffs in Congress and outside of Congress in Government, that turn around and decide that they are going to utilize the powers that we give them with this resolution and play political games. I do not want an overzealous Democratic staff going after Republicans, and I do not want an overzealous Republican staff going after Democrats.

What I mean is this: that is that when we are talking about someone that has no bounced checks, but all of a sudden we give them this power. I want to know exactly how both sides view this, the entire problem that we have as far as what authority will the Ethnics Committee have going against a specific Member, and say, well, he is a Member of the body, he has an account in the bank, therefore, we are going to go and look at his personal records, because even myself, if the IRS audits my business back home, they get exactly what they ask for, not one piece of paper more.

I resent the fact that here I am, I have not bounced my checks, and I want to make sure that my privacy is protected and that I do not have some overzealous staff member come against me or any other Member of this body, and I would like to hear both sides respond.

Mr. GEPHARDT. For the purposes of debate only, again, the clear intent of this resolution is to have the Committee on Standards look only at the transactions and the accounts and the records that had to do with this cooperative bank. It is not our intent for fishing expeditions, for looking at all kinds of other materials. Our intent is to address this matter, and this matter only.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GEPHARDT. For the purposes of debate only, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like the minority leader to also respond.

Mr. MICHEL. Let me underscore what the distinguished majority leader said. We are concerned only with what took place in our House. It stops there, and absolutely there is the firewall, whatever there is, to anyone's personal life or other financial institutions. That does not concern us, and I do not care in whatever fashion it is.

It is the only one in-house for which we are responsible.

Mr. PARKER. I appreciate what the gentleman said.

My personal feeling is that we have gone too far. We have got to solve the problem, because the political situation we are in now is totally unlivable. We just cannot live within the guidelines we have right now.

I thank the gentleman very much.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER] for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader for recognizing that we do have a serious problem in this institution and thank them for taking some action to begin to resolve this problem.

I want to say, as one who was involved over the last week of pushing for more action than what was laid out last week, that what we have been trying to do is not a witch hunt, that what we have been trying to do is to try to make sure that we bring integrity to this institution, that we try to restore trust and confidence in the American people in this body.

But we did not believe that the actions that were taken last week by sweeping our problems under the carpet were, in fact, going to bring the confidence and restore the integrity in this institution.

My concern today is that the issue has moved beyond a few Members. We are beginning to look at this issue as one that involves the whole operation of this House. But, thank God, for the first time we are looking hard at ourselves. I mean, we are looking at ourselves in the mirror, and we are beginning the process of self-examination, and I applaud the Members of this body for doing that.

But, as I said, I have concerns, concerns about the ability and the authority of the Ethics Committee to fully resolve this matter and the problems within the institution.

You know, I believe that we need full disclosure of all of those who systematically abuse the process in the House Bank, that we need to put forth all of those who refused to pay their House banking bills, and I fail to see what harm is done by revealing that information and opening ourselves up to the general public.

Why was nothing done to close the bank when the problems were first noticed? Does the Ethics Committee have the ability and the authority to do that? Why, despite the instructions of the Speaker, did the practice continue for all of this time? Does the committee have the authority and the ability to look at that? By what legal right did the House Bank use Member funds on deposit to cover the overdrafts of other Members? Does the Ethics Committee have the authority and the ability to look at that?

If, as some press reports indicate, Members used these overdrafts to cover campaign expenses, does this constitute a violation of the FEC rules, other regulations? And does the committee have the authority and the ability to go look at that.

With more than $300,000 in taxpayer money that has not been paid to the House dining operation, does the committee have the authority and the ability to go look at that?

Those are the concerns that I stand here with today. I would like to, again, thank you for the actions that you are taking. I think it is a perfect first step, but I ask: Is it enough, will the actions that we take today restore the trust and confidence in this institution among the American people?

That is the question that I cannot answer as we stand here today.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I would answer most of the gentleman's questions by citing the language that is in the resolution which I think would involve at least some, if not most, of the questions the gentleman asked.

□ 1740

First, obviously in making the determination, the committee should consider:

(1) Whether Members, officers or others abused the privileges of the bank by routinely and repeatedly writing checks for which their accounts did not have by significant amounts sufficient funds on deposit to cover.

(2) The bank's practices with respect to non-account holders or checks not written on House bank accounts transacted at the Bank's facilities.

(3) The general operations and management of the Bank by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his employees.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just one point?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio for purposes of debate only.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, does the Ethics Committee have the authority to investigate and to take action with respect to employees or staff members who may have been operating the bank?

Mr. GEPHARDT. Yes.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the House for rising to talk about this. I will be very, very brief, but allegations have been made that I wrote a check for $23,000 for which there were insufficient funds.

I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] made reference to that. That allegation is totally untrue.

Just to go on for 10 more seconds, the check was cashed by my father. It was for the sale, I bought my parents' home in 1984. The check was for $23,000, cashed on March 5 at the bank in 1984. I deposited more than enough to cover it, $29,458.50, on February 29.

I have asked the Sergeant at Arms to write a letter to me. I do not want my colleagues to think that I wrote a check for $23,000. I did not.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I did not mention anyone's name. I got that reference out of the newspaper.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I understand. I appreciate that.

Mr. CRANE. I did not mean any personal accusation.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I did not mean to infer that the gentleman did, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from California for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the majority leader yielding to me.

I want to rise just for a moment to express my own appreciation to our Republican leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], for his willingness to get a handle on this problem very, very early. He was willing to draw a line and say that some of the allegations are unsubstantiated, nevertheless they are serious enough that they could have serious implications for the House.

The resolution is here before us today because the Republican leader took the bull by the horns and insisted upon immediate action.

Beyond that, I think it is very important to recognize those new Members of the House, people like the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLUG], the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. NUSSLE], the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS], the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], and others who contributed to this process. As new Members they were very concerned about the fact that they came here to serve the public good and to make a positive impact on public policy.

The Republican freshman class has displayed tremendous poise in addressing this problem. Their leadership and determination to make needed reforms, and restore credibility to a badly shaken Congress, is a credit to their constituents and to the House. I join the leader and the freshman class in recognizing the need to restore the public's confidence in the people's House.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to put this episode behind us. This will only be achieved through an immediate and expedient House Ethics Committee investigation of all current abuses at the House Bank.

I think it is very important that we pass this resolution, move forward and get it behind us.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding to me.

This is in many ways a very sad day for the institution, but in many ways a very proud day in regards to the reform measures that are now being taken.

I credit the Speaker and I credit our leader for taking the appropriate action, along with my distinguished colleague.

I introduced a resolution 2 weeks ago calling for action. The very next day the Speaker acted and so did the leader.

It is without question that I feel, and I might add that I had 40 or 50 cosponsors on the resolution. We would have had 240 if action would not have been taken.

I am in agreement with the resolution and I think we should proceed, and I stand strongly supportive of it.

But there is a little concern that I have. I am a former staff member here, and I feel very strongly about staff. I had the privilege of serving on the House Administration Committee with the chairman, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR], and my subcommittee chairman on Police and Personnel, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR]. We try our best to do what we can on behalf of our House personnel.

I said at the time I introduced the resolution 2 weeks ago, let me stress in introducing these changes that I am not pointing the finger of blame at the Sergeant at Arms or the House banking employees. In my view they provide an appreciated check-cashing service for Members and staff. In my view it would be too easy to make these folks a scapegoat.

I have never been in the House check-cashing service or convenience center or bank that any employee of that office did not treat me very promptly and with courtesy. If any mistakes were made, I think it was due in part to policy that has been in place for a great number of years.

I have asked some of the older Members, where did this policy start that Members were not notified of a problem if, in fact, they had an overdraft? To the best of my ability, it has been determined by me that this started clear back under Speaker Rayburn, who did not want the House embarrassed by any Member having an overdraft or a bounced check; but woe to that individual Member if the Speaker ever found out about it.

My point is this. I hope as we go through this resolution and point No. 3 in the general operation and management of the bank, the Sergeant at Arms and his employees, we do so without really focusing on those folks as a too easy scapegoat. I do not think that is the right alternative. I have every confidence that will not be done, but that is a point I wanted to make, and I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding to me.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, we have spent a good amount of time discussing and debating this issue. I do not know at this point, however, what more can be said. I think the resolution offered by the majority leader and the distinguished minority leader is correct and proper, that it ought to be adopted, that we ought to move behind this and get to the real business of why we came here.

One block from this Capitol, people are sleeping on grates. Thirty-seven million Americans, many of whom could care less about this debate even, have no health insurance and will face doctors tomorrow who will ask not where is the pain, but where is the payment. American farmers are facing what is clearly the toughest time in their history, and in every major city the murder rate has tripled and quadrupled.

I am not arguing that this debate should not be carried out, but it cannot go on ad infinitum.

Small business failures are at an all-time high, and tonight in this country after this debate 100,000 children will go to bed hungry.

So few will remember what we say here today. All will remember what we do.

Let us quickly dispose of this resolution by adopting it and move on to the real business that awaits this country and this Congress.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I will simply take but 30 seconds to conclude the debate and say that all of us came here to do public service. All of us love this House and what it represents, and all of us want its connection with the American people to be strong in their faith in us and in our ability to resolve their problems.

I believe this resolution will do some good, perhaps a lot of good, in restoring that faith.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 8, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 294]

YEAS—390

Abercrombie	Dorgan (ND)	Kanjorski
Ackerman	Dornan (CA)	Kasich
Alexander	Downey	Kennedy
Allard	Dreier	Kennelly
Anderson	Duncan	Kildee
Andrews (ME)	Durbin	Kleczka
Andrews (NJ)	Dwyer	Klug
Andrews (TX)	Eckart	Kolbe
Annunzio	Edwards (CA)	Kopetski
Anthony	Edwards (OK)	Kostmayer
Archer	Edwards (TX)	Kyl
Armey	Emerson	Lagomarsino
Aspin	Engel	Lancaster
Atkins	English	Lantos
AuCoin	Erdreich	LaRocco
Bacchus	Espy	Laughlin
Baker	Evans	Leach
Ballenger	Ewing	Lehman (CA)
Barrett	Fascell	Lent
Barton	Fawell	Levin (MI)
Bateman	Fazio	Lewis (CA)
Beilenson	Feighan	Lewis (FL)
Bennett	Fields	Lewis (GA)
Bentley	Fish	Lightfoot
Bereuter	Flake	Lipinski
Bevill	Foglietta	Livingston
Bilbray	Foley	Lloyd
Bilirakis	Ford (MI)	Long
Bliley	Frank (MA)	Lowery (CA)
Boehlert	Franks (CT)	Lowey (NY)
Bonior	Gallegly	Luken
Borski	Gallo	Machtley
Boucher	Gejdenson	Manton
Boxer	Gekas	Markey
Brewster	Gephardt	Marlenee
Brooks	Geren	Martin
Broomfield	Gibbons	Matsui
Browder	Gilchrest	Mavroules
Brown	Gillmor	Mazzoli
Bruce	Gilman	McCandless
Bryant	Gingrich	McCloskey
Bunning	Glickman	McCollum
Burton	Goodling	McCrery
Bustamante	Gordon	McCurdy
Byron	Goss	McDade
Callahan	Gradison	McDermott
Camp	Grandy	McEwen
Campbell (CA)	Green	McGrath
Campbell (CO)	Guarini	McHugh
Cardin	Gunderson	McMillan (NC)
Carper	Hall (OH)	McMillen (MD)
Carr	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Chandler	Hamilton	Mfume
Chapman	Hammerschmidt	Michel
Clay	Hancock	Miller (CA)
Clement	Hansen	Miller (OH)
Clinger	Harris	Miller (WA)
Coble	Hastert	Mineta
Coleman (MO)	Hayes (IL)	Mink
Coleman (TX)	Hayes (LA)	Moakley
Collins (IL)	Hefley	Molinari
Collins (MI)	Hefner	Mollohan
Combest	Henry	Montgomery
Condit	Herger	Moran
Conyers	Hertel	Morella
Cooper	Hoagland	Morrison
Costello	Hobson	Murphy
Coughlin	Hochbrueckner	Murtha
Cox (CA)	Horn	Myers
Cox (IL)	Horton	Nagle
Coyne	Houghton	Natcher
Cramer	Hoyer	Neal (MA)
Crane	Hubbard	Neal (NC)
Cunningham	Huckaby	Nichols
Dannemeyer	Hughes	Nowak
Darden	Hunter	Nussle
Davis	Hutto	Oakar
de la Garza	Hyde	Oberstar
DeFazio	Jacobs	Obey
DeLauro	James	Olin
Dellums	Jefferson	Olver
Derrick	Jenkins	Ortiz
Dickinson	Johnson (CT)	Orton
Dicks	Johnson (SD)	Owens (UT)
Dingell	Johnson (TX)	Oxley
Donnelly	Johnston	Packard
Dooley	Jones (NC)	Pallone
Doolittle	Jontz	Panetta

Parker
Pastor
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Ridge
Riggs
Ritter
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Russo
Sabo
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Scheuer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solarz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stallings
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—8

Boehner
DeLay
Gonzalez
Jones (GA)
Roybal
Savage
Towns
Washington

NOT VOTING—36

Applegate
Barnard
Berman
Dixon
Dymally
Early
Ford (TN)
Frost
Gaydos
Hatcher
Holloway
Hopkins
Inhofe
Ireland
Kaptur
Kolter
LaFalce
Lehman (FL)
Levine (CA)
Martinez
Meyers
Moody
Moorhead
Mrazek
Owens (NY)
Pease
Quillen
Rinaldo
Rose
Rostenkowski
Sanders
Sarpalius
Slaughter (NY)
Slaughter (VA)
Staggers
Torricelli

□ 1817

Mr. TOWNS and Mr. DELAY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

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

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to be present for the vote on passage of House Resolution 236, which would eliminate the House Bank and require an Ethics Committee investigation of the operation of the House Bank. Had I been present, I would have voted for passage of House Resolution 236.

WITHDRAWAL OF NAME AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 194

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my name from House Resolution 194.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the acting majority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR].

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

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the majority whip for the purpose of enlightening the membership as to the schedule for next week and the remainder of this week.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the House has completed its legislative business on this vote. There will be no more recorded votes this evening.

The program for next week is as follows:

On Monday, October 7, the House will meet at noon. There will be no legislative business.

On Tuesday, October 8, the House meets at noon. Conference reports may be expected on H.R. 2698, the Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations for fiscal year 1992, and on H.R. 2426, the Military Construction Appropriations for fiscal year 1992. There are also three suspensions for October 8, on which the recorded votes will be postponed until after consideration of all suspensions. They are in order,

H.R. 1724, lifting restrictions on the importation of goods from Czechoslovakia and Hungary;

H.R. 2629, Women's Business Development Act of 1991; and

H.R. 3033, Job Training Reform Amendments.

On Wednesday, October 9, and Thursday, October 10, the House will meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday and at 10 o'clock on Thursday. Conference reports may be expected on the following bills:

H.R. 2942, Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations for fiscal year 1992,

H.R. 2508, Foreign Assistance Authorization for fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993 Conference Report,

H.R. 1470, Price Fixing Prevention, and

H.R. 2369, Flint Hills Prairie National Monument.

On Friday, October 11, the House meets at 10 a.m. There will be no legislative business.

□ 1820

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue, is there likely to be the highway bill up at all next week?

Mr. BONIOR. The Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations bill conference report may be up. The highway bill, the last was that I had heard on that particular piece of legislation was that it would be scheduled for the following week.

Mr. SOLOMON. And the foreign aid bill, which was pulled last week, we do really expect to take it up on Wednesday coming?

Mr. BONIOR. We may take it up on Wednesday.

Mr. SOLOMON. There was no mention in the schedule at all of the parental leave bill. Is that likely to come before the House this coming week?

Mr. BONIOR. There is no anticipation at this point of doing parental leave next week.

Mr. SOLOMON. So that there are no votes then tomorrow. There are no votes on Monday.

Mr. BONIOR. No legislative business, although we will meet at noon on Monday.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the minority whip.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I just want to ask two questions:

The first one is, I am not sure exactly when the unemployment bill will go downtown. Does the gentleman know when it will be sent down?

Mr. BONIOR. If the gentleman will continue to yield, my guess, and I am not positive, would be tomorrow.

Mr. GINGRICH. If the unemployment bill is sent down tomorrow and it is vetoed and the veto is sustained in the other body, does the gentleman think the leadership might be willing to entertain bringing up the Michel bill within 24 or 48 hours of that being sustained so that we could in fact then have a signable bill that would send 10 additional weeks of unemployment?

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, if the President refuses to provide unemployment for Americans who are out of work at an alarming rate, then we will have to regroup as a party and as a Congress and as Members and decide on what next step to take.

Mr. GINGRICH. If the gentleman will continue to yield, let me just say, as we look at the schedule for next week, if the President does veto the bill and if it is sustained, it would be my hope, it would be certainly the Republican leadership who would come to the floor and would ask the Democratic leadership to make in order a vote to extend unemployment within 24 or 48 hours.

Second, I might ask, does the gentleman know offhand if there is any intention in the near future to schedule

an Economic Growth Act, whether it is ours or a Democratic version in the next week or two?

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would say on the first point, it is our fervent hope that the President does not veto, does not veto the unemployment bill. He has an opportunity to provide assistance for people who need it in this recession.

If he does veto it, it will go to the U.S. Senate, and they will have the opportunity to provide for working people across this country.

The second point the gentleman raises is the question of economic growth, and I want to assure my colleagues that we are interested on this side of the aisle in providing for the stimulus to get this economy out of the recession that it is presently in. We hope to have appropriate legislation in the coming weeks and months to deal with that serious issue, including, I suspect, the opportunity, although I do not want to make a hard, fast commitment to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], but I suspect the minority will have their usual opportunity to craft their own bill with respect to growth.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that it is my hope that the economic growth package can come in weeks rather than months, and I thank the gentleman for sharing that information with us.

Mr. SOLOMON. I might just in closing, Mr. Speaker, remind the membership that the crime bill is coming before our Committee on Rules next Thursday. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], the chairman of the committee, did serve notice on the Membership that amendments would have to be filed by 5 p.m. this coming Monday, October 7, and that they should be filed in room H-312 here in the Capitol, 55 copies along with an explanation.

I would just remind the membership of that fact.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 236, the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 22 United States Code 276a-1, the Chair appoints to the delegation to attend the Conference of the a Interparliamentary Union to be held in Santiago, Chile, on October 5 through October 12, 1991, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. FEIGHAN of Ohio, chairman; and Mr. BLAZ of Guam.

HOUR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, October 8, 1991, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, October 9, 1991.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

REPORT CONCERNING CONTINUED BLOCKING OF PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT ASSETS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

1. I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report on April 23, 1991, concerning the continued blocking of Panamanian government assets. This report is submitted pursuant to section 207(d) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1706(d).

2. On April 5, 1990, I issued Executive Order No. 12710, terminating the national emergency declared on April 8, 1988, with respect to Panama. While this order terminated the sanctions imposed pursuant to that declaration, the blocking of Panamanian government assets in the United States was continued in order to permit completion of the orderly unblocking and transfer of funds that I directed on December 20, 1989, and to foster the resolution of claims of U.S. creditors involving Panama, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(a). The termination of the national emergency did not affect the continuation of compliance audits and enforcement actions with respect to activities taking place during the sanctions period, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(a).

3. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury ("FAC") has released to the control of the Government of Panama approximately $450,000 of the approximately $132.76 million that remained blocked at the time of my last report. The amount released represents blocked financial accounts that the Government of Panama requested be unblocked.

Of the approximately $137.3 million remaining blocked at this time (which includes approximately $5 million in interest credited to the accounts since my last report), some $136.5 million is held in escrow by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the request of the Government of Panama to fund a portion of Panama's arrearages to international financial institutions. Additionally, approximately $600,000 is held in commercial bank accounts for which the Government of Panama has not requested unblocking. A small residual in blocked reserve accounts established under section 565.509 of the Panamanian Transactions Regulations, 35 CFR 565.509, remains on the books of U.S. firms pending the final reconciliation of accounting records involving claims and counterclaims between the firms and the Government of Panama.

4. I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on the exercise of authorities to prohibit transactions involving property in which the Government of Panama has an interest, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(d).

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 3, 1991.*

KERREY WILL MAKE THE BEST PRESIDENT FOR AMERICA IN THE MID-1990'S

(Mr. HOAGLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my support for Senator BOB KERREY's bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination and offer for the RECORD a copy of his announcement speech Monday. Senator KERREY is the candidate of generational change. "I want to lead America's fearless, restless voyage of generational progress," KERREY said. "We have been led off course by a Fed-

eral Government whose engine has become inert, whose direction is adrift, and whose compass is cynicism."

Senator KERREY called for a change in Republican policies that produced "malignant neglect that can be seen in the frustrated faces of the millions who cannot find work, or pay for health care, or make ends meet." It is time, he said, "for leadership that focuses its attention on posterity, rather than popularity, on the next generation, rather than the next election."

Senator KERREY's speech represents a reflection of his high aspirations for the future of the Democratic Party. "President Bush is not the enemy," he said. "A more difficult enemy for us to defeat is our own pessimism—particularly in the Democratic Party."

But more importantly, Senator KERREY offers a vision for the future of America. BOB has a unique background of practical experience as a businessman, ability to balance the budget as Nebraska's governor, and experience in the U.S. Senate. He will make the best President for America in the mid-1990's.

SPEECH BY SENATOR ROBERT J. KERREY

I want to lead America's fearless, restless voyage of generational progress. We have been led off course by a Federal government whose engine has become inertia; whose direction is adrift; and whose compass is cynicism. I am running for President because America urgently needs better, bolder leadership that will build for greatness again.

I want to lead because I believe almost everyone but our present leadership knows what we must do. I believe Americans know deep in their bones that something is terribly wrong and that business as usual—the prescription for the 80s—cannot work for our future. What we need is a renewal . . . a renewal that leads to a willingness to act upon the idea of building for greatness.

My generation is uniquely positioned to understand what must now be done. I am repeatedly drawn to the difference between the world I inherited as a young man and the world I am preparing to pass on to my children.

When I graduated from high school in 1961, I and my classmates faced a future of great promise, the direct result of our parents' determination to make our lives better than their own. Our parents' generation had taken our nation into the forefront of world leadership. They had defeated fascism, and were in the process of implementing a network of arms and alliances that would eventually contain communism.

And my parents' generation was doing great things for us at home. In 1961 they were in the midst of building a brand new interstate highway system to be paid for with cash. The schools they provided us were respected throughout the world. They gave us a thriving economy that enabled us to double our standard of living within a single generation; to buy a house; to purchase health care; to afford higher education for our own children.

Next year, my own son will graduate from high school. What kind of legacy will he inherit? My generation understands that the power of those earlier gifts is dwindling because our leadership simply has not renewed them.

I can feel thankful that the threat of communism has receded, and that my son does not face the likelihood of war. But the benefits of this historic victory have not been brought home to the people who deserve to claim them.

The staggering cost of that malignant neglect can be seen in the frustrated faces of the millions who cannot find work, or pay for health care, or make ends meet. And that neglect will carve even deeper scars on our next generation: the Americans of the next century.

At the end of this century, my daughter will be graduating from college. Unless we do things differently now, she will assume title to a far different inheritance than we received in 1961.

Unless we do things differently now, she and her classmates could each inherit an $84,000 I.O.U. in the year 2000—their share of a massively enlarged federal debt that will crimp their standard of living and that of their children.

Unless we do things differently now, these turn of the century graduates can expect family lives where stagnant incomes will force them into more hours at work and less time with their children, where home ownership and college tuition and even adequate health care will be beyond the reach of all but the wealthiest.

Unless we do things differently now, today's children will inherit a land where their daily lives are diminished by highways and communications systems that are inadequate by the standards of our international competitors; by natural resources depleted by wasteful use; and by divisions of race and income that tear at our cities filled with human lives wasted by drugs, violence and neglect.

I am running for President because the future I fear for my children is already a reality for far too many Americans. I am ready to serve because none of it has to be. It is time for leadership committed to posterity rather than popularity and focused on the next century instead of the next election.

The year 1992 offers us a chance to break from a decade in which our leaders invited a season of cynicism. They invoked morality but winked at greed. They criticized the public sector but then robbed it blind. They spoke of balanced budgets but never submitted one. They railed against taxes but raised them on the middle class. They called for civil rights but practiced racial politics. They wrapped their cause in motherhood but tried to strip motherhood of choice or meaningful opportunities.

In our hearts, we all know that the unchecked selfishness and greed that dominated the policies of the eighties has taken its toll on our nation. Our enthusiasm for the dream and our willingness to believe has been cooled by leaders who have betrayed our trust.

This campaign is grounded in the belief that we can and should trust again. As such its not so much a fight against George Bush as a fight for what America can be.

The year 1992 offers a chance to end the feeling that our economic future is impaired. President Bush simply has not done all he could or should be doing.

In truth he reminds me of some managers I've known in business; great person to be around; all his employees love him. But the business is losing money, and all he's offering is excuses as to why nothing can be done. It is time for America to change managers.

Still, President Bush is not the enemy. A more difficult enemy for us to defeat is our own pessimism—particularly in the Democratic Party—that any effort matters, that anything we do will change the dangerous direction which America is heading today.

I want the Democratic Party to become a can-do party again. We should become the party that put America back to work as we did during the Depression. We should become the party that reached out to those bent low and raised our sights up to the moon as we did in my generation. It is time again for us to do great things. If we do, we can stand at the dawn of the next century proud of what we gave the Class of 2000.

Proud that we got our economy moving again by investing in our nation, spurring its growth, and corralling the deficit.

Proud that we changed our system of financing health care so that medical care is established as a right, and no American—young or old—is ever priced out of the care they need.

Proud that we created an America where no child is hungry for food, but every child is hungry for learning.

Proud that we built schools that work because they had the resources and freedom to get the job done right.

Proud that we transformed our communication system into a bridge between the work of our schools and the work of our homes and a window onto new worlds of learning.

This campaign is not just about America taking care of the business at home. It is about a new role for America in the world.

The confrontational nature of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union will soon be a distant memory. Still present will be the perennial dangers of totalitarianism, national piracy and unchecked aggression.

It is crucial that America give new attention as well to an old conflict: the conflict between developed and undeveloped nations.

In this bipolar conflict between the haves and have-nots the United States will have a special dual role. We must compete hard with those nations that are our equals. But at the same time we must not relinquish our role as the champion of individual freedoms. We must work hard to give citizens of less developed nations the opportunity to participate in a growing international economy . . . not as an act of charity but as act of enlightened self interest.

As we compete with our equals, America's President must fight the battle at home AND our President must use the authority given by Congress to fight a trade war which is endangering our economy and those of the non-developed world. In particular, and most difficult, will be our friends and allies, the Japanese whose adversarial policies undermine much more than the economic prosperity of Americans. Restrictive, purely nationalistic trade policies by developed nations will make life more miserable for the growing number of people on this planet who are unable to support themselves.

In addition to helping to settle economic conflicts America must lead the effort on population control, global warming, soil loss, deforestation and the status of the world's children. On this short list of issues we must lead not impede progress on this earth.

It is crucial for America's President to understand the power of our words. When President Reagan called the Soviet Union an evil empire he did much to bring down these totalitarian regimes. And as the wall of secrecy drops on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Republics we are seeing that the evil was worse than most imagined. Our words

can cut the lies from the mouths of those who speak them and embolden people to act. And we still must be prepared to speak and act—in China, where repressive acts have been rewarded not with condemnation, but with most-favored-nation trade status. And in Vietnam, where the cruelties of the communist takeover sixteen years ago are only now beginning to become apparent.

As we wonder whether to raise our voices to oppose the world's remaining dictators and to defend the right of all men and women to be free, we should remember this: Vaclav Havel, Lech Walesa, and Nelson Mandela came to America to thank us for saving them, not for saving ourselves. The cause of the Cold War was not just to defend America; it was to liberate four hundred million people.

In the 1990s and beyond we will need new strategies and new partnerships to lead America through the intense economic competition, ethnic strife, shifting coalitions and proliferation of weapons. What should not change is the rudder that has guided America for the past forty-five years. The essence of our success was America's willingness to pay a price to secure the freedom of others.

I am proud and grateful for the effort made by the architects and implementors of the policies of containment. Friday night America heard President Bush—a proud man has been fighting cold war battles for most of his thirty-five years in public life—take the first concrete step beyond containment.

It was an exciting and serious moment. Exciting because we are heading in the direction of increased freedom, stability and prosperity. Serious because we need to change our military force structure with an alert mind that focuses on our safety and security. It is also a serious moment because we are aware that the next battle will be an economic fight, and we are not yet fully prepared for the effort. Perhaps the most important change we need is that our political leaders are going to have to risk a little if we hope to gain a lot.

Nothing better symbolizes the sense of new purpose we need to demand of our leaders than the building that stands behind me—Nebraska's State Capitol. It was built by Nebraskans at the start of the Great Depression. If ever a people had the right to give up it was the people who built this building.

But just look at what they did. They built this building with cash. They built it to last and to be enjoyed beyond their lifetimes. They were not motivated by a depreciation schedule or the desire to brag about their accomplishment on their campaign brochures. They built this building for generations yet unborn. And they did something else we should notice and emulate—they built it to inspire.

This building turns our eyes and spirits upward. It should occur to us that if God gave the Nebraskans of our past the strength and courage to overcome pessimism and build for greatness, then we ought not doubt our capacity to do the same.

It requires us to believe. It requires us to risk. Most of all it requires us to look towards and work for the future.

The words of a martyr to the cause of freedom should guide our work today:

"It may be that the day of judgment will dawn tomorrow; in that case, we shall gladly stop working for a better future. But not before."

Let us go now . . . and begin the good work of building greatness in America again.

□ 1830

RESURRECTING ANZUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEACH. Madam Speaker, perspective is always difficult to apply in a world turned topsy, but the President's historically significant arms restraint initiative last Friday would appear to have signal ramifications for relations with one of our oldest and closest allies: New Zealand.

As Members well recall, early in the last decade the Labor Government under Prime Minister David Lange moved to jeopardize the integrity of the ANZUS alliance by enacting strict antinuclear legislation which had the effect of prohibiting ship visits by the U.S. Navy. The background of Lange's unfortunate intransigence on the issue sprang in part from New Zealand, indeed the world, doubts about the sincerity and capacity of President Reagan in his first years in office to advance arms control.

Under the steady and adroit statecraft of President Bush, however, American leadership not only appears firmer but manifestly more progressive on arms control subjects of concern to New Zealand.

In addition, President Bush has made clear that despite our differences with the Government of New Zealand over the long-standing policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on our ships and aircraft, known as NCND, it is important for our two great countries, which share such an overwhelming coincidence of interests, to maintain the most civil of relations. Hence Secretary Derwinski recently visited New Zealand and President Bush met personally with Prime Minister Bolger last week in New York.

From a congressional perspective, it would appear that today there is every opportunity to break the unfortunate deadlock on NCND. Based not only upon civil discourse but prodigious shifts in the landscape of international politics, most especially the peaceful conclusion of a bitter cold war whose end was facilitated in no small measure by an effective alliance structure, as well as the President's decision to eliminate an entire category of nuclear arms including the removal of tactical nuclear weapons from naval vessels, it would appear that resurrection of normal United States-New Zealand ties is eminently reasonable and that reinauguaration of the ANZUS alliance is imminently at hand.

The historically unprecedented arms restraint initiatives announced last week have given hope to those of us who've worked to see the United States-New Zealand relationship recemented that Wellington could respond by indicating that U.S. Navy ship visits are no longer so intolerable to the Government or public. After all, with the removal of our currently deployed tactical nuclear systems at sea—those on submarines and on surface ships—there should be no basis for objecting to United States maintenance of our historic policy of NCND particularly when it is so unlikely the United States would ever want to embarrass New Zealand's sensibilities and sensitivities.

If the past can be considered prolog, what truly matters in our relationship is not nearly so much this honest family spat, but the ties that bind us together: Our common heritage rooted in our Anglo-Saxon institutions and frontier immigrant traditions and our allied status in every principal engagement of the century. The blood spilled so many times together in the name of freedom is simply a more important bond than any disagreement emanating from politics of the moment. As we celebrate the prospective end of the cold war, now is the time in New Zealand-United States relations to emphasize our shared heritage, our mutual responsibilities, and our common view of the future. Now is the time to normalize relations, to underscore our mutual confidence and respect by reinvigorating the ANZUS alliance.

In a new world order, the United States, with the counsel of our allies has made policy shifts of historical dimension. The challenge in New Zealand-United States relations is to see that this unique opportunity for reconciliation is not lost.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my 5-minute special order be yielded at this time to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

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

There was no objection.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAND WITHDRAWAL FOR WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT IN NEW MEXICO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, this is a sad day for the U.S. Congress, the State of New Mexico, and the people of New Mexico.

A few moments ago I received a letter from Adm. James Watkins of the Department of Energy announcing an administrative land withdrawal for the waste isolation pilot plant in New Mexico. This is an action that violates the Congress, that bypasses the people of

New Mexico, and bypasses the State of New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, this is also possibly an illegal act.

The Congress has to give jurisdiction to the Department of Energy for the transfer of land from the Bureau of Land Management to the Department of Energy to proceed with the WITT facility. What has happened, because of political pressure, because the Department of Energy has failed to reach agreement with the two Senators from New Mexico over how much waste could be placed in the testing phase of WITT, the Department of Energy has chosen administrative withdrawal, which takes this action unilaterally, without proper oversight and jurisdiction by the Members of this Congress and the people of New Mexico.

It is a sad day, Mr. Speaker, because now we are faced with a situation where the State of New Mexico will not get safety, will not get proper compensation for this WITT facility. This is low-level transuranic waste that is moving from across the country, from Rocky Flats, from many other nuclear facilities to be buried in southern New Mexico, in Carlsbad.

The Department of Energy, in its haste, in its bowing to the political pressure of other States, has decided to forget about safety, has decided to forget about its obligations to the State of New Mexico, has decided to forget its obligations to this Congress that it is the Congress that has the jurisdiction over a legislative land withdrawal bill that permits this facility to open.

Madam Speaker, WITT is not ready to open. There are still a number of safety provisions that have not been met. There are still a number of tests that have not been met. The State of New Mexico is going to be suing for not having proper jurisdiction over this matter. I will be joining as a citizen with the State of New Mexico in this suit against the Department of Energy.

What options does the Congress have? The Congress can proceed with legislative land withdrawal. I am not so sure that should happen. The Congress can block the action of the Department of Energy.

Madam Speaker, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, under a special procedure, already took that step and nullified a previous administrative withdrawal on the part of the Department of Energy.

□ 1840

The Department of Energy did not listen, did not take heed, and has proceeded with land withdrawal in violation of this action by the House Interior Committee. The Committee on Armed Services was about to act on legislative land withdrawal. The House Committee on Energy and Commerce was about to act on legislative land withdrawal.

The Department of Energy, however, has ignored these two committees, has initiated negotiations with the Senate which now have failed, and over .5 percent of waste, a dispute over .5 percent of waste to be tested, has decided that the rule of law, the bypassing of Congress, that bypassing the people of New Mexico does not matter, and they are going to open this facility without regard to the people of New Mexico.

This is very serious, because what is threatened here is the separation of powers.

So I ask my colleagues today to think of this not just as a problem in New Mexico but as a threat to the balance of power between the executive branch and the Congress.

Our action, our jurisdiction, our role as a representative of the people of this country has been violated, and I would ask every Member of this body to focus on what our next action might be. So I raise this issue today to signal that in the days ahead, not just the New Mexico congressional delegation or a majority of it, will be raising the proper action with the leaders of the House and Senate, about how the State of New Mexico can be protected, about how the people of New Mexico can be protected and the proper oversight role of this Congress can be protected.

Madam Speaker, I am including for the RECORD a letter dated October 3, 1991, from Admiral Watkins, and another letter dated October 3, 1991, from Admiral Watkins, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY,
Washington, DC, October 3, 1991.

Hon. BILL RICHARDSON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON: I am writing to express my sincere disappointment that negotiations have apparently failed to reach agreement on legislation to permanently withdraw Federal lands from the public domain, thus allowing the Department of Energy (DOE) to commence its 7-year experimental program at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) located near Carlsbad, New Mexico.

We have reached an impasse with Senator Bingaman over his insistence that the total volume of waste which could be emplaced in the WIPP during the Test Phase must be limited to 0.5 percent of total capacity. If this 0.5 percent limitation is imposed on the DOE, I consider it unrealistic to subscribe to a process that would require the DOE to seek special authority from the Congress on a periodic basis to add more waste to the WIPP simply to generate the data required to predict long-term performance. There might even be a situation where the State of New Mexico desired further experiments conducted and the DOE would have to seek legislation in order to accommodate their wishes.

While the department has no current plans to use more waste than this, I have been urged by members of the Blue Ribbon Panel on WIPP and by a National Academy of Sciences panel to remain flexible on the test plan for WIPP. The EPA has also recommended this and set an upper limit of 1 percent of total capacity for the Test Phase. Accordingly, I have asked that the legislative land withdrawal provide for the EPA Administrator to determine whether experiments requiring more than 0.5 percent are necessary before they could be conducted. I believe that reliance on the EPA in this matter is the more technically sound way to proceed.

Let me assure you that the DOE is not trying to maximize the amount of waste it emplaces in WIPP. My argument is based solely on the need for sufficient flexibility to generate the scientific data that will allow the DOE to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the EPA that the waste will not migrate from WIPP for over 10,000 years.

I reluctantly must pursue actions to withdraw these Federal lands from the Department of the Interior under an administrative procedure. Permanent land withdrawal through legislation continues to be one of the department's highest legislative priorities. However, since all Test Phase prerequisites are completed to my satisfaction and land withdrawal legislation is unavailable as the WIPP is ready to begin the Test Phase, I have no other recourse. This is a completed $1 billion facility that has been independently and extensively reviewed by the state of New Mexico, the New Mexico Environmental Evaluation Group (EEG), the EPA, the National Academy of Sciences, the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and by members of a "blue ribbon" panel of technical experts. WIPP is costing the American taxpayer over $13 million a month, yet all the work we have done to meet environmental, safety, technical, logistical, and transportation prerequisites will mean nothing if we are unable to proceed with the 7-year scientific program to demonstrate whether the WIPP can meet the standards prescribed by the EPA.

I continue to hope that Congress will take prompt action to enact land withdrawal legislation that is acceptable to the Administration. This would permanently address the situation. It would provide economic impact assistance to the State of New Mexico, which cannot be done under an administrative withdrawal. I need the scientific flexibility to emplace sufficient quantities of transuranic waste that the experts tell me are required to show that the stringent EPA standards can be met.

Again, I regret being forced to take this action, but believe that it is the only course open to me at this time.

Sincerely,

JAMES D. WATKINS,
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired).

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY,
Washington, DC, October 3, 1991.

Hon. BILL RICHARDSON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON: I am very pleased to announce that the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) is ready to begin the Test Phase with transuranic waste, pending completion of land withdrawal. The Department has completed all prerequisites that are required to conduct the Test Phase activities at WIPP, beginning with the bin-scale tests, in a manner that safely protects our workers, the public, and the environment. I have approved the start of the Test Phase, pending completion of land withdrawal.

Enclosed for your information is the Final Decision Plan (Revision 10) for WIPP. Since issuance of Revision 9 of the Draft Decision Plan about 1 month ago, the Department has completed the remaining prerequisite activi-

ties, except land withdrawal. These include: (1) issuance of the Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL); (2) completion of all bin-loading activities at INEL and readiness to ship wastes to WIPP; (3) issuance of the Final Safety Analysis Report Addendum for Dry Bin-Scale Test; (4) completion of the Department's Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste management operational readiness review and verification of resulting pre-start corrective actions; (5) closeout of all commitments for waste receipt with the Advisory Committee for Nuclear Facilities Safety; (6) designation of an alternate New Mexico transportation route; and (7) completion of a public meeting with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board on WIPP readiness. Also, enclosed for your information are a summary of the changes from Revision 9 of the Draft Decision Plan and Decision Plan status briefing package.

As I have stated in the past, permanent land withdrawal for WIPP through legislation remains one of the Department's legislative priorities. We have spent a tremendous amount of time over the past several years working with the Congress to develop mutually agreeable legislation, and I have withheld my request to the Department of the Interior for administrative land withdrawal for several months in anticipation of congressional action. However, due to the failure of the Congress to enact legislation to withdraw the public lands at WIPP and because the technical prerequisites are now complete, I have asked the Secretary of the Interior to complete administrative land withdrawal for the WIPP site, so that we can proceed with transuranic waste testing.

Let me again assure you that I will continue to personally review the progress of this important project so that the public health and safety are adequately protected during the Test Phase.

Sincerely,

JAMES D. WATKINS,
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired).

AMENDMENTS TO THE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1985

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in strong support of legislation that I have cosponsored with my colleague from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] to make two sensible changes to the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act.

The siting of a low-level hazardous waste facility in Connecticut has run askew. Thousands of citizens in numerous communities have been burdened with a rigid selection process that has cast a pall on their future. It is time to act and to redress the shortcomings of the law, a law that has allowed the selection process to become deficient to the needs of individuals and communities.

Our bill proposes two changes. The first change will remove the most dangerous type of waste, class C waste, from the Low-Level Waste Program. This properly classifies hazardous waste material into a more suitable designation for future storage in a high-level waste facility, which would then be the responsibility of the Federal Government rather than the States.

The second change directly addresses to the issue of where these facilities should be located. One of the towns in Connecticut that has been chosen as a preliminary site is one of the fastest growing towns in our State, experiencing a 28-percent growth rate during the last 10 years. Data projections call for this community to grow an additional 35 percent between now and the year 2000.

Why should this site even be under consideration as a low-level waste facility when the population growth and population density indicates high occupancy? As I walked the sites, I realized I did not need binoculars to determine the distance to the people's homes. They are so close, I could easily see them with the naked eye. Certainly, this indicates that regulations are remiss.

This bill, Madam Speaker, would move the proximity range from 2 kilometers to 5 kilometers and make sure the sites are not to be near schools and residences.

Madam Speaker, as the current law is implemented across the Nation, it is obvious that elements of it fail to address the commonsense and safety needs of thousands of individuals in numerous communities. It's time to correct the act now before it jeopardizes the health and safety of future generations.

THE RETIREMENT OF VINCENT "FRENCHIE" BERNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Madam Speaker, today the House is losing one of its finest employees. VINCENT BERNAL, better known to us as "FRENCHIE," is retiring at the end of today.

We are very privileged here to work in buildings that are consistently being looked after and attended to. Our offices are always cleaned, the halls are always painted, and the grounds around our office buildings are always well kept. Our Capitol is truly a showplace for the Nation.

This would not be possible without the efforts of many, many people. Frenchie Bernal is one of those individuals who has worked tirelessly to make sure that the buildings of the U.S. House of Representatives reflect the sense of pride that Americans have in our Capitol.

Immigrating from his native country of France in 1948, Frenchie came to work in the House in 1969. For almost 23 years he has shared his energetic demeanor and wonderful sense of humor with those of us in Congress. We could always count on him to get the job done.

For instance, anyone that has ever been in my office knows it is covered from the floor to the ceiling with pictures. It's a wonderful way to share the history of my years in Congress with those who come to visit. My constituents always seem to enjoy looking at those pictures, often with a smile across their face as they find a friend or family member on the wall. Several years ago I moved my office from the second floor of the Rayburn Building to the first. Frenchie and one of his colleagues spent 3 days hanging and arranging those pictures in my office. I deeply appreciate your hard work on that project, Frenchie. You brought a lot of smiles to my office because of it.

Now as you look forward to a well-deserved retirement, I would like to extend my best wishes to you for continued success, health, and happiness. Thank you for a job well done.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MOVING TO WEST VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WISE. Madam Speaker, I just want to thank you also for permitting me to be here, as you are there, as this was my time to be in the chair, and because of your kindness, I will be able to join my 2-year-old for a birthday party, I thank you very much.

Madam Speaker, some references were made earlier today in previous debate about the moving, or the proposed moving, of the CIA center to Jefferson County, WV, and there has been a lot of discussion over this.

I think, for the record, it is important to point out some of the very positive aspects of this move.

At issue are 5,000 to 6,000 employees probably scattered around 21 CIA locations in the Washington Beltway area.

The proposal would be to move 2,500 to 3,000 of these employees to a new facility in Jefferson County, WV, some 90 miles from here, and the balance of those, about an equal number, to Prince William County, VA. I think it should be stressed that the headquarters of the CIA is not moving to West Virginia or to Prince William County, VA, but is staying at Langley where it presently is, in McLean, VA.

The West Virginia office would be the center for data processing and support staff. The Prince William County, VA, office would have science and research analysts.

There are many reasons that dictate this move, first of all to consolidate 21 sites into 2. The second is because there is close proximity to both the McLean headquarters as well as to the other operations of the CIA.

As I mentioned, the proposed center in West Virginia will be only 90 miles from this Capitol and, indeed, the irony is going to be that for some of those employees, if they choose to stay in the beltway area, it will probably be a

shorter commute to Jefferson County, WV, going the opposite way of rush-hour traffic than they presently have to commute today.

There are other strong reasons why the CIA considers this a good move. There is attractiveness of the panhandle region. It is the fastest-growing part of our State as well as, indeed, this entire beltway area. Berkley County, for instance, in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia, grew from 47,000 to 59,000 in a 10-year period. Jefferson County, the site of the CIA facility, has grown from 30,000 to 35,000 in 10 years.

Both government and businesses have chosen to locate major facilities in this region because, once again, the economics dictate it. This region of the eastern panhandle, Jefferson and Berkley and Morgan Counties, have excellent telecommunications infrastructure so crucial to this data processing center and, of course, excellent highway communications and links, too, with I-81 running right through the region.

What other advantages are there? Businesses report that they save $10,000 per employee by moving to the eastern Panhandle of West Virginia. A data-entry person that would require a wage of $8 per hour in Washington is paid $5 to $6 an hour in West Virginia. There is an excellent work force which many businesses testify to.

This is all part of a national movement, and I might add that I visited a Defense Logistics Agency center in Columbus, OH, last year, in which seven to eight downtown urban area centers were consolidated at Columbus, OH, at great savings to the Government with a satisfied work force all because of modern telecommunications, lower cost, lower wages in terms of cost to the taxpayers, but still the Federal Government scale, a good work force in West Virginia, and I might add also it has the lowest crime rate in the country.

So there are strong reasons that dictate this move.

I understand the concerns that many have about this move. I understand the concerns of employees. There has been a lot of scare rhetoric, I think, put out about it, but I hope that we can work through these problems, because, indeed, I think what we will find is that many of those CIA employees who will be reassigned to the West Virginia unit will find that they either choose to live there—and, incidentally, the cost, the average cost, of a home in the panhandle is now $75,000, certainly quite competitive with what the cost of a home is in the Washington suburban, Virginia suburban, Maryland area.

□ 1850

Those costs reflect equally with the business community, but I understand the concerns that people have. I also understand those employees who choose to come will find that this is where they want to be, whether to raise their families there or simply to stay where they are presently living and to commute.

So far all these reasons, I know there will be more debate over this issue, but I do want to put on the record the very favorable aspects of moving 2,500 to 3,000 jobs that would be involved in data processing and support services for the CIA to Jefferson County, WV, just as other CIA facilities are due to be consolidated in Prince William County, VA.

So those of us from West Virginia think it is very important that these facts be known and that we begin the process of working through a lot of concerns that people have.

THE CRISIS IN CROATIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Madam Speaker, for several weeks we all have been very concerned about a threatened, actually a raging civil war, including atrocities, which is taking place in Yugoslavia. Unfortunate cruelties and deaths are mounting up, both among the Serbians and the Croatians who live in the section known as Krajina and Slavonia in Croatia.

However, this afternoon Metropolitan Christopher of the Serbian Orthodox Diocese in Chicago was notified of the capture in Pakrac—a small community in Slavonia—of Bishop Lukijan and several Orthodox priests by the Croatian Army.

This news is most distressing to all persons familiar with the Holocaust that took place in this section of Yugoslavia in 1941 through 1945. At that time, many Serbian Orthodox clergy were tortured to death, along with their parishioners. We pray there will be no repetition of such cruelty.

Pakrac, which incidentally is the town where my mother was born and grew up, lost more than 50 percent of its population during World War II to slaughtering.

According to the information available this afternoon, Bishop Lukijan and his priests were driven out of their residence and fled into the woods where they later were captured.

In addition, valuable manuscripts were pulled out of the library there, since this church is the seat of the diocese in that area, and the manuscripts were strewn all over the woods. The church has been severely defaced.

Madam Speaker, there is grave concern over the safety of Bishop Lukijan and his priests. When advised about this sad state of affairs, Ambassador Warren Zimmerman of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade said he would request the Government of Croatia to release the bishop and his men.

Madam Speaker, there are enough broken hearts, families and homes, over the desperate situation in the Krajina section of Croatia. Perhaps the freeing of the bishop can be a strong first step toward developing peace in this unsettled nation. We pray that can be accomplished with those of us on the outside who care helping to defuse the violence that threatens everything there.

DEMOCRACY MUST BE RESTORED IN HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, a violent coup has overthrown democracy in the nation of Haiti. This gross violation of the right of the Haitian people to govern themselves should be condemned by all who value democratic principles.

Just 8 months after democracy gained a foothold in Haiti, it has been brutally toppled by an illegal coup. Last February, many Haitians believed that Haiti had finally reached a turning point. After a series of dictatorships and military occupation democracy had at long last come to Haiti with the historic popular election of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Now, this military coup threatens to destroy this young and fragile democracy. The international community cannot allow the coup to stand. Just as the coup plotters in Moscow realized that the will of the people cannot be crushed by military might, the coup plotters in Port-au-Prince must be made to understand that they will not succeed. Just as international pressure helped the Soviet people bring down the KGB coup, the community of nations should work together to help the Haitian people restore their democracy.

Last night, President Aristide calmly but forcefully called on the Organization of American States to come to the aid of the democratic aspirations of the Haitian people. They responded by authorizing an OAS delegation to travel to Port-au-Prince to seek to resolve this situation. I commend the OAS for their actions and call on our Government and those of other nations to take concrete steps to prod the leaders of the coup to step aside and restore President Aristide's government.

The people of Haiti have suffered under repressive regimes for far too long. We must protect their freedom to choose their own leaders.

THE FRESH CUT FLOWER REGULATION ACT OF 1991

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation designed to highlight and address the devastating competitive factors affecting the domestic cut flower industry in this

country. This is an industry that has seen a significant and steady decline over the past 6 years. This decline has been well documented and was the subject of a 1989 report that I requested to have the International Trade Commission [ITC] conduct an investigation into the factors affecting, specifically, the domestic rose-growing industry. This report effectively illustrated that since 1988, domestic production of roses had stagnated while imports increased by 33.1 percent making their share of the U.S. market to 41.2 percent by1990.

The cut flower industry as a whole has been captured by a greater degree by imports. Since 1987, there has been a decline of 18 percent in the number of growers, of 22.4 percent in the number of plants in production, of 14.4 percent in the area in production, of 18.1 percent in the volume of shipments, and of 14.9 percent in the sales value of domestic shipments. Colombia and other GSP-eligible countries accounted for all but the increase in volume and value of total imports. The industry has experienced a dismal trade balance in all fresh cut flowers, including roses, with a deficit of $365.6 million in 1988, worsening to a deficit of $405.6 million in 1990.

Great efforts have been made by the domestic industry to achieve a level playing field for competition against imports but the existing remedies have proved to be ineffective. Although there have been a select few determinations made by the Department of Commerce and of the International Trade Commission that have resulted in the promulgation of countervailing duty or antidumping duty orders on certain cut flowers, the massive volume has not abated. Based on a representative sampling of domestic growers, the profitability of fresh cut flower growers declined sharply to 0.4 percent return on sales in 1989 and a loss of 9.5 percent of sales in 1990.

The purpose of the legislation is to regulate fresh cut flowers in an equitable manner to prevent the destruction of the domestic flower growing industry while providing for participation of both domestic and foreign markets. In order to achieve this, the bill would require the Secretary of Commerce to monitor the selling prices of imported flowers and to self-initiate antidumping duty actions against unfairly traded flowers. In this way, the process of investigating antidumping will be more expedient to the producer by making the process more automatic. It would also amend the marking statute to assure that retailers and ultimate consumers of imported fresh cut flowers are advised of the country of origin of these flowers.

The ITC report mentioned above did indeed outline the competitive advantages that foreign markets have which has resulted in the stagnation and decline of small, family-owned businesses in the United States. The comparative strengths of the Colombian industry, our principal foreign competitor, include the availability of abundant labor, a growing season that is ideal for production throughout the year, a pricing system that is advantageous to United States importers, and an efficient distribution system. Without regulation of cut flowers to neutralize the unfair competitive advantage of foreign producers, the negative return on investment from growing flowers will force family farms out of business.

In my district alone, I have two major centers of rose greenhouse production in California. Rose production here is by far the greatest of the 33 States with commercial rose greenhouses. I am concerned about the administrative apparatus to deal with harmful effects of unfair foreign trade competition on our domestic industry that have failed to adequately protect our domestic flower industry. We must assess the options for remedying the situation and enable domestic rose growers to compete in domestic and foreign markets.

I am in favor of trade agreements but they must be fair trade agreements. As the President begins these careful reviews and negotiations with our current and future trading partners, great consideration must be given to problems affecting American workers, the environment, and many key industries, including agriculture and horticulture. Any agreement demands close congressional oversight to ensure adequate protection for industries, our workers and consumers. American industries cannot be expected to bear the burden of our efforts to improve economies abroad.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The text of the legislation is as follows:

H.R. 3484

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Fresh Cut Flower Import Regulation Act of 1991".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.
Sec. 3. Authorization of allocation of import duty collections on fresh cut flowers to fund departmental cost of administration.

TITLE I—QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION OF IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS

Sec. 101. Definitions.
Sec. 102. Determination by the Secretary of Agriculture.
Sec. 103. Publication and effective date of the Secretary's determination.
Sec. 104. Revisions of the Secretary's determination.
Sec. 105. Publication and effective date of revisions of the Secretary's determination.
Sec. 106. Enforcement of the Secretary's determination and revisions thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury as quantitative limitations on imports.
Sec. 107. Action by the President to proclaim the quantitative limitations established by the Secretary of Agriculture effective by embodying them in appropriate provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States.

TITLE II—REALLOCATION ON UNUSED COUNTRY QUOTAS

Sec. 201. Reallocation of unused country quotas among other supplying countries by the Secretary of Agriculture: the Secretary's reallocation determination.
Sec. 202. Publication and effective date of the Secretary's reallocation determination.

TITLE III—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS

Sec. 301. Amendment of section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for marking to inform flower retailers and ultimate consumers of fresh cut flowers of the country of origin of imported flowers.
Sec. 302. Amendment of section 5A of the Federal Trade Commission Act to specify that failure to disclose the country of origin to flower retailers and ultimate consumers of imported fresh cut flowers is an unfair act or practice in commerce.

TITLE IV—MONITORING OF THE PRICES OF IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWER BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE; SELF-INITIATION BY HIM OF ANTIDUMPING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS OF IMPORTS BEING OFFERED OR SOLD BELOW THEIR FAIR VALUE

Sec. 401. Monitoring by the Secretary of Commerce of the prices at which imported fresh cut flowers are sold in the United States.
Sec. 402. Monitoring by the Secretary of Commerce of the fair value prices of imported fresh cut flowers sold in the United States.
Sec. 403. Requirement that the Secretary of Commerce self-initiate antidumping duty investigations of imports of fresh cut flowers determined by him to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.
Sec. 404. Publication by the Secretary of Commerce of his determinations.
Sec. 405. Disclosure to interested parties by the Secretary of Commerce under administrative protective order of the prices determined pursuant to sections 401 and 402.
Sec. 406. Notice to interested parties and opportunity for them to present information and views to the Secretary pertinent to his obligations under sections 401, 402, and 403.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

(A) FINDINGS.—the Congress finds that:

(1) Pursuant to a request of the Congress in section 4509 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418; 102 Stat. 1107), the International Trade Com-

mission conducted an investigation under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)) of the competitive factors affecting the domestic rose-growing industry, including competition from imports, and the extent to which unfair trade practices and foreign barriers to trade are impeding the marketing abroad of domestically produced roses. By its publication 2178 of April 1989, the Commission reported to Congress that the United States fresh cut rose industry has steadily lost market share to imported roses over the last decade, and that by 1988, imports had increased their share of the United States market by over 40 percent since 1985, accounting for 37.9 percent of apparent consumption. The Commission reported that the financial performance of the United States rose-growing industry had declined to a low of 3.5 percent in 1988, with almost 38 percent of the growers reporting losses in that year. The Commission found that domestic growers must compete with foreign growers primarily on the basis of price, and that imported roses enter the United States market without an established price, because sold on consignment, and that the United States importer accordingly assumes very little risk in the transaction, resulting in lower prices than if the importer assumed ownership of the imported product. At the same time, the Commission reported that United States producers interested in exporting roses may face competition from foreign producers that benefit from government-sponsored programs which could impede the trade of United States-produced roses in foreign markets. Since 1988, domestic production of roses has essentially stagnated, while imports of roses have burgeoned, increasing by 33.1 percent by volume, boosting their share of the United States market to 41.2 percent by 1990.

(2) The domestic market for other fresh cut flowers has also been captured to an even more massive degree by imports. Since 1987, through the year 1990, there has been a decline of 18 percent of the number of growers, of 22.4 percent in the number of plants in production, of 14.4 percent in the area in production, of 18.1 percent in the volume of shipments, and of 14.9 percent in the sales value of domestic shipments. Between 1988 and 1990, the domestic market has been overwhelmed by imports; the imports to domestic shipments ratio increased to 218.1 percent by volume and 161.3 percent by value, with Colombia and GSP-eligible countries accounting for all but the ratio of 1 percent by volume and 2.4 percent by value of total imports. The share of the market captured by the principal categories of fresh cut flowers other than roses by 1990 is 52.6 percent for miniature and 75.1 percent for standard carnations; 62.5 percent for pompons and 62.6 percent for standard chrysanthemums, 11.1 percent for anthuriums; 73.5 percent for dendrobium and other orchids; and for a basket of other fresh cut flowers including gypsophila, gerberas, alstromeria, and statice (all varieties), 47.0 percent.

(3) The United States balance of trade in all fresh cut flowers, including roses, was a deficit of $365,600,000 in 1988, worsening to a deficit of $405,600,000 in 1990.

(4) Efforts by the domestic fresh cut flower industry to achieve a level playing field in the United States market for competition against imports have been persistent but unavailing as existing remedies have provided to be ineffective as applied to unfairly traded fresh cut flower imports. Notwithstanding the determinations of the Department of Commerce and of the International Trade Commission resulting in the promulgation of countervailing duty and/or antidumping duty orders on certain fresh cut flowers from Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, the Netherlands, and Canada, and on roses from Israel, and a countervailing duty suspension agreement on roses from Colombia, the massive volume and sharply rising tide of imports has not abated. During the first 4 months of 1991, imports of carnations increased by nearly 20,000,000 stems over the same period in 1990, while by mid-July, rose imports had increased by 49,000,000 stems over the like period of 1990.

(5) Based upon a representative sampling of domestic growers, the profitability of fresh cut flower growers, including rose growers, declined sharply to a bare 0.4 percent return on sales in 1989 and a loss of 9.5 percent of sales in 1990.

(6) Notwithstanding the direction of the Congress in section 4509(c) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 that the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Agriculture should use all available remedies within their respective jurisdictions to assist the domestic rose-growing industry to enhance its ability to compete in the domestic and world markets against foreign-grown roses, no relief has been forthcoming for the domestic rose industry. The domestic commercial greenhouses growing roses and the other fresh cut flowers are threatened with destruction by the uncontrolled and mounting flood of imports which are unfairly sold via the consignment method of prices which undercut the domestic flowers in all markets and in all seasons. Time is now of the essence for the granting of relief to prevent this traditional and creative small business, essentially second or third generation family-owned business segment of the agribusiness industry from destruction.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) regulate foreign commerce in roses and other fresh cut flowers in an equitable manner to prevent the destruction of the investment and jobs in the domestic commercial flower growing segment of the agribusiness industry, while allowing stable participation for both domestic and imported flowers in the future growth of domestic consumption;

(2) to require the Secretary of Commerce to monitor the selling prices of imported flowers and to self-initiate antidumping duty actions against unfairly traded flowers;

(3) to amend the marking statute so as to assure that retailers and ultimate consumers of imported fresh cut flowers are advised by clear and distinct marking of the country of origin of such flowers; and

(4) to declare it an unfair and deceptive act and practice in commerce within the meaning of section 5A of the Federal Trade Commission Act for importers, wholesalers, and retailers to sell imported flowers without disclosing the fact of their being imports and of the country of origin to ultimate purchasers of the flowers.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF ALLOCATION OF IMPORT DUTY COLLECTIONS ON FRESH CUT FLOWERS TO FUND DEPARTMENTAL COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION.

(a) FRESH CUT FLOWER IMPORT REGULATION TRUST FUND.—There is hereby established within the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the Fresh Cut Flower Import Regulation Trust Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Trust Fund"), consisting of such amounts as may be transferred or credited to the Trust Fund as provided in this section.

(b) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO TRUST FUND.—(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Trust Fund out of the general fund of the Treasury of the United States amounts determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be equivalent to the amounts received into such general fund that are attributable to the duty imposed by Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (1991), Heading 0603.10.

(2) The amounts which are required to be transferred under paragraph (1) shall be transferred at least quarterly from the general fund of the Treasury of the United States to the Trust Fund on the basis of estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts referred to in paragraph (1) that are received into the Treasury. Proper adjustments shall be made in the amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess of or less than, the amounts required to be transferred.

(3) The Secretaries of Commerce and of Agriculture are authorized to requisition funds from the Trust Fund to defray the costs of their administration of their duties under this Act.

(4) The Secretary of the Treasury shall be the trustee of the Trust Fund, and shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on the financial condition and the results of the operations of the Trust Fund during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which such report is submitted, and on the expected condition and operations of the Trust Fund during the fiscal year in which such report is submitted.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Trust Fund as is not, in his judgment, required to meet current withdrawals in response to requisitions by the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture. Such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States. Any obligation acquired by the Trust Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price. The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Trust Fund shall be credited to and form a party of the Trust Fund.

(6) Amounts in the Trust Fund shall be available as provided in appropriation Acts for expenditures by the Secretaries of Commerce and of Agriculture that are required to carry out the provisions of titles I, II, and IV of this Act. The Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture shall consult with the Secretary of the Treasury concerning their projected requirements to carry out such provisions of this Act.

(7) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Trust Fund, as repayable advances, such sums as may from time to time be necessary to make the expenditures described in paragraph (6) of this subsection.

TITLE I—QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION OF IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "fresh cut flowers" means those flowers provided for under the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (1991) Heading 0603.10.

(2) The term "flower retailers" means those commercial establishments which sell fresh cut flowers directly to ultimate consumers.

(3) The term "ultimate consumers" means those persons, firms, organizations, or other associations or entities which purchase fresh

cut flowers for their own use and not for resale.

(4) The term "domestic consumption of fresh cut flowers" means that quantity of fresh cut flowers determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to constitute the new supply of fresh cut flowers to the United States domestic market. The Secretary's determination shall include imports and commercial shipments of domestically grown fresh cut flowers, exclusive of exports.

SEC. 102. DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Annually, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine for each of the following categories of fresh cut flowers the domestic consumption in quantity of stems for the most recent 12-month period for which domestic shipment and import data are available and the respective shares of consumption accounted for by domestic shipments and by total imports.

(b) ESTIMATION OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.—Based on the econometric data available to the Secretary pertinent to anticipated demand for floricultural products, including consideration of established trends in domestic shipments and imports of fresh cut flowers, the Secretary shall estimate the expected domestic consumption of the designated categories of fresh cut flowers for the 12-month period next following the lapse of 30 calendar days following his publication in the Federal Register of the expected domestic consumption in such 12-month period and the respective shares expected to be supplied by domestic shipments and by imports: sweetheart roses; other roses; miniature carnations; standard carnations; standard chrysanthemums pompon chrysanthemums; anthuriums; dendrobium and other orchids, daisies, gerberas, alstroemeria, static (all varieties), gypsophila, and other fresh cut flowers.

(c) SHARES OF EXPECTED CONSUMPTION.—If the expected share to be supplied by imports as determined by the Secretary exceeds the following shares of expected consumption, the share of consumption allocated by the Secretary to total imports shall not exceed those specified shares of consumption: roses, 37.9 percent; miniature carnations, 52.6 percent; standard carnations, 75.1 percent; pompon chrysanthemums, 62.5 percent; standard chrysanthemums, 62.6 percent, anthuriums, 11.1 percent; dendrobium and other orchids, 73.5 percent; gypsophila, daisies, gerberas, alstroemeria, statice (all varieties), and other fresh cut flowers, 47.0 percent.

(d) SUBALLOCATION AMONG SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.—The Secretary shall suballocate 95 percent of the share of expected domestic consumption among supplying countries in proportion to their supply of imports for consumption during the 12-month period whose data was considered by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. The remaining 5 percent shall be reserved for new supplying countries.

SEC. 103. PUBLICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE SECRETARY'S DETERMINATION.

(a) PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL DETERMINATION.—The Secretary's annual determinations specified in section 102 shall be published in the Federal Register not later than December 1 of each year. The supplying country shares of expected domestic consumption allocated to its imports for each of the categories of fresh cut flowers specified in section 102 shall be effective as quantitative limitations of such imports entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption for the ensuing year. A quantitative quota equal to 5 percent of total imports of each category of flower shall be allocated to new supplying countries on a first come, first served basis until the quota is exhausted.

(b) QUARTERLY DETERMINATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall determine an allocation of the annual country/product quotas among the calendar quarters of the year based on the historical fluctuation in consumption from quarter to quarter. He shall publish the quarterly allocations as part of the determinations specified in subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 104. REVISIONS OF THE SECRETARY'S DETERMINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that there is expected to be in an ensuing calendar quarter or quarters either a significant shortfall in domestic shipments such that a substantial undersupply of the domestic market will occur, or a significant decline in apparent domestic consumption over his projection upon which the then current quota is based such that the entry or withdrawal for consumption of the permissible quota quantity of imports would create a significant oversupply in the market, of one or more of the specified categories of fresh cut flowers to the domestic market, he shall determine for such ensuing calendar quarter or quarters a special limited increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the global import quota equal to the expected shortfall of domestic shipments or import surplus in domestic supply of the affected category or categories of fresh cut flowers. In making such determination, the Secretary shall take into consideration the information and views of domestic growers, wholesalers, trade associations and the information supplied by the field marketing services of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) ALLOCATION OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN QUOTA.—The Secretary shall allocate the special limited increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the global import quota for the specified category or categories of fresh cut flowers among supplying countries in proportion to their respective shares of domestic consumption as determined under section 102 and 103 of this Act.

SEC. 105. PUBLICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISIONS OF THE SECRETARY'S DETERMINATION.

The Secretary's determination of a special limited change in the global import quota for the specified category or categories of fresh cut flowers among supplying countries shall be effective as specified in his notice within thirty days of its publication.

SEC. 106. ENFORCEMENT OF THE SECRETARY'S DETERMINATION AND REVISIONS THEREOF BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AS QUANTITATIVE LIMITATIONS ON IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall enforce the quantitative limitations on imports of fresh cut flowers in accordance with the determinations of the Secretary of Agriculture as published pursuant to sections 103, 105, and 202 of this Act.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized to promulgate such regulations as are necessary or appropriate to carry out the quantitative limitations on imports of fresh cut flowers established by section 103, 105, of this section, and section 202 of this Act.

SEC. 107. ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM THE QUANTITATIVE LIMITATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE EFFECTIVE BY EMBODYING THEM IN APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President shall embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States the substance of the relevant provisions of titles I and II of this Act, and the determinations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder, including the determination of, allocation, revision, and reallocation of import quotas by the Secretary.

TITLE II—REALLOCATION OF UNUSED COUNTRY QUOTAS

Sec. 201. REALLOCATION OF UNUSED COUNTRY QUOTAS AMONG OTHER SUPPLYING COUNTRIES BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE: THE SECRETARY'S REALLOCATION DETERMINATION.

Prior to the lapse of the third calendar quarter of each year, the Secretary of Agriculture will review the volume of imports of each category of fresh cut flowers received from each supplying country. If he finds that any country has not filled its quota of a particular category of fresh cut flowers by an amount equal to 50 percent or more of its quota, the Secretary shall reallocate the unused portion of the prior calendar quarter quotas to other supplying countries in proportion to their respective shares of domestic consumption.

SEC. 202. PUBLICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE SECRETARY'S REALLOCATION DETERMINATION.

The Secretary's determination of a reallocation of unused portions of a country's quota for a particular fresh cut flower shall be effective as specified in his notice within thirty days of its publication in the Federal Register.

TITLE III—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IDENTIFICATION OF IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS

SEC. 301. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 304 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930 TO PROVIDE FOR MARKING TO INFORM FLOWER RETAILERS AND ULTIMATE CONSUMERS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF IMPORTED FLOWERS.

Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304), is further amended to redesignate existing subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively, and to insert a new subsection (f), to read as follows:

"(f) MARKING OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS.—No exception may be made under subsection (a)(3) of this section with respect to fresh cut flowers, as provided for under Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States, Heading 0603.10, each of which shall be individually marked on the stem, or on the packaging in which the flowers are sold to flower retailers and to ultimate consumers of fresh cut flowers, so as to indicate conspicuously, legibly, and continuously until the flower reaches the ultimate consumer in the United States the English name of the country of origin of the flower.".

SEC. 302. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5A OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT TO SPECIFY THAT FAILURE TO DISCLOSE THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN TO FLOWER RETAILERS AND ULTIMATE CONSUMERS OF IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS IS AN UNFAIR ACT OR PRACTICE IN COMMERCE.

Section 5A of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 45) is further amended to add the following paragraph to subsection (a) thereof, to read as follows:

"(4) It shall be an unfair act or practice in commerce for anyone in the chain of distribution to sell in the United States imported fresh cut flowers, as provided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States, Heading 0603.10, without indicating to the ultimate consumers of such flowers conspicuously, legibly, and continuously the English name of the country of origin thereof by means of individual marking on the stem, or on the packaging in which the flowers are sold.".

TITLE IV—MONITORING OF THE PRICES OF IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE; SELF-INITIATION BY HIM OF ANTI-DUMPING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS OF IMPORTS BEING OFFERED OR SOLD BELOW THEIR FAIR VALUE

SEC. 401. MONITORING BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF THE PRICES AT WHICH IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS ARE SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of Commerce shall continuously monitor the prices at which imported fresh cut flowers are sold in the United States. In doing so, he may enlist the assistance of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States International Trade Commission as he may determine useful and appropriate. Not less often than quarterly he shall make a determination of the range and average selling prices of each category of fresh cut flowers from supplying countries accounting for 5 percent or more of total imports of such categories. The Secretary shall consider the United States prices of imported flowers on the basis of the net back price remitted to the foreign growers by the importers who receive the flowers on consignment, and sell at prices which the International Trade Commission found in its section 332 investigation of roses, are "below that which would be charged if the importer assumed ownership of the product," which the Congress considers to be *prima facie* unfair because below the fair value of such flowers.

SEC. 402. MONITORING BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF THE FAIR VALUE PRICES OF IMPORTED FRESH CUT FLOWERS SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall continuously monitor the prices at which imported fresh cut flowers are sold in the principal export markets other than the United States in order to determine the probable fair value of the imported flowers. Not less often than quarterly he shall make a determination of the range and average export to principal third country selling prices of each category of fresh cut flowers from supplying countries accounting for 5 percent or more of total United States imports of such categories. The Secretary shall consider that export sales to third countries of flowers that are consigned to the importers in such countries for sale by them on a commission basis at prices to be determined by them, result in inherently unfair net back prices which are *prima facie* below fair value. The Secretary should not utilize the resale, commission-applicable prices, nor the net back prices to the foreign growers supplying the flowers, of such third country transactions as the basis of fair value. Instead, the Secretary should base his fair value determination as specified in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) ESTIMATES OF COSTS OF PRODUCTION IN CASE OF ABNORMALLY LOW PRICES.—Where the Secretary has reason to believe that the third country export prices are so low as to indicate the probability that the flowers are being sold below their cost of production, he will enlist the assistance of commercial counselor representatives in the United States Embassies in the originating countries to secure best available estimates of the cost of production of the flowers. Not less often than quarterly he shall make a determination of the range and average cost of production of each category of fresh cut flowers from supplying countries accounting for 5 percent or more of total United States imports of such categories where he has reason to believe that third country export prices are so low as to indicate the probability that the flowers are being sold below their cost of production.

(c) DETERMINATION OF PROBABLE FAIR VALUE.—The Secretary shall base his determination of the probable fair value of the imported flowers on third country export prices or on constructed value as he may deem appropriate. Not less than quarterly he shall make a determination of the range and average cost of production of each category of fresh cut flowers from supplying countries accounting for 5 percent or more of total United States imports of such categories where he has reason to believe that third country export prices are so low as to indicate the probability that the flowers are being sold below their cost of production.

SEC. 403. REQUIREMENT THAT THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SELF-INITIATE ANTI-DUMPING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS OF IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS DETERMINED BY HIM TO BE SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES AT LESS THAN FAIR VALUE.

The Secretary of Commerce shall commence an antidumping duty investigation pursuant to section 732(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1673a(a)(1)), whenever he determines from the selling price in the United States and his estimate of fair value as ascertained by him pursuant to sections 401 and 402 of this Act that a specific category or specific categories of fresh cut flowers from one or more supplying countries appear to be sold at less than their fair value by greater than de minimis margins.

SEC. 404. PUBLICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF HIS DETERMINATIONS.

The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register not less frequently than quarterly his determinations pursuant to sections 401 and 402 of the United States selling prices and of the fair value of sweetheart roses; other roses; miniature carnations; standard carnations; standard chrysanthemums; pompon chrysanthemums; anthuriums; dendrobium and other orchids; daisies; gerberas; alstroemeria; statice (all varieties); gypsophila and other fresh cut flowers from supplying countries individually accounting for 5 percent or more by volume of total imports of such flowers.

SEC. 405. DISCLOSURE TO INTERESTED PARTIES BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE PROTECTIVE ORDER OF THE PRICES DETERMINED PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 401 AND 402.

Pursuant to section 777(c)(1)(A) and (B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1677f(c)(1)(A) and (B)), the Secretary shall make available to interested parties under administrative protective order such proprietary information pertaining to prices and cost of production as he acquires in the course of the performance of the duties specified in sections 401 and 402 of this Act. Under regulations promulgated by the Secretary, interested parties to whom information is so disclosed may retain the information for use in accordance with the terms of the administrative protective order in connection with their submission of views pursuant to section 406 of this Act.

SEC. 406. NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THEM TO PRESENT INFORMATION AND VIEWS TO THE SECRETARY PERTINENT TO HIS OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTIONS 401, 402, AND 403.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the Secretary's undertaking to collect price and fair value information for use in making his quarterly determinations under sections 401 and 402 of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of his intention to receive and consider information pertinent to such determinations, with an indication of the opportunity for interested parties to submit information pertinent to his consideration. The notice shall afford interested parties not less than 30 days from the publication of the notice in the Federal Register within which to submit written information. The notice shall specify the address to which communications from interested parties shall be submitted and the name and telephone number of the staff person responsible for receipt and evaluation of the submitted information.

(b) NOTICE.—Not less than 30 days prior to his publication of a Notice to Initiate An Antidumping Duty Proceeding on a specified category or categories of fresh cut flowers from one or more supplying countries, pursuant to section 404 of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of his intention to so initiate such an antidumping duty proceeding, and therein inform interested parties of their opportunity to sumbit written views within a period of 15 days from the publication date of the notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary shall take such views into consideration in determining whether to proceed with his intended initiation of an antidumping duty proceeding.

THE NEW PEACE RACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HUTTO] was recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HUTTO. Madam Speaker, I can still remember the civil defense evacuation plans, the air raid drills in schools, and the construction of bomb shelters all over the United States. Not so long ago, the cold war with the Soviet Union was at its peak with the costly struggle of the nuclear arms race. This struggle not only affected America's pocketbook, but fed our fear of a possible nuclear mishap. Today, the chill of this war is over, and we are in the midst of a new race. The Peace race.

Last Friday night, President Bush addressed the country and urged the Soviet Union to join us unilaterally in reducing the chances of nuclear war. While many may see this as an opportunity to begin reaping the fruits of a peace dividend, I believe that this invitation directly recognized the fine work of our military men and women in maintaining the peace. In 1957, for example, we had B-52 bombers and

their crews on 24-hour alert. This alert finally ended on Saturday, with the recall of B-1 and B-52 bombers off alert status. Let us also remember the important role of the men and women who worked in the Minuteman missile silos. As you know, the President's plan calls for the accelerated termination of the Minuteman II defense system. In addition, the President's directive affects many other weapons systems of all our Armed Forces in the United States and overseas. Undoubtedly, the planners in Moscow considered all these weapons in their war planning. More importantly, though, these weapons were worth their costs because they deterred war.

But without the men and women of our armed forces who operated these weapons, the peace would not have been preserved. These people made the sacrifices of sleepless nights, separation from family and friends, received injuries in the line of duty, and even risked their lives. As the bombs are put in storage and our people stand down from this high alert after so many years, I am grateful for their contributions. Thank God we never had to test the full value of their dedication to duty.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LILY SOTO, FORMER OFFICE MANAGER OF CONGRESSMAN HUNTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] was recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, I take the well to talk about an event that I never thought would happen. It was always furthest from my mind and I think that of many of our friends and family and members of our congressional office, and that is that my dear friend, our dear friend and office manager ever since I was a barrio attorney in San Diego and later a freshman Congressman, my office manager, Lily Soto, passed away yesterday about 4 o'clock.

I want to talk about Lily Soto because I think that her story represents and reflects everything that makes this country good and makes our country great.

Lily Soto became my office manager when I was practicing law in the barrio and we had half of a barbershop as our law office. I took a hammer and nails and went down the middle of it with a gentleman on the other side who had an immigration office. I had a little law office on my side. Lily Soto was my officer manager. She did everything. She was my secretary. She made policy decisions around the office. She had a wonderful manner with people.

In 1980, when my mother and father, who really were my first campaign managers in my race for Congress, came into my office one day and said, "Son, we think you can run for Congress."

And I said, "Who, me?"

And I have always considered my father to be the smartest guy in American politics. Nothing has happened in the last 10 years nor have I seen anyone in Washington, DC to change that feeling, and the same about my wonderful mother who now is in very difficult shape. When they came in and said, "You can win this thing and you've got a chance," Lily Soto was right there with us.

Now, she had nine children, and of all the things that she represented and of all the jobs that she did as a public servant and as an office manager for me and as a friend of the community, her greatest role and I think the greatest role in America was as a mother, because she was the mother of many, Jeanie Duran, who is now 31 years old, Mitzi, who is 27, Julian, 23, Sachi, 20, and I remember when Sachi was just a baby, and of course her children by her husband's former marriage. Her husband, John Soto, is a fine gentleman. There was Willy, Jonnie, Gutavo, Diane, and Mary.

Lily had all those considerations, but she had a manner about her, an organizational ability that allowed her to raise this family and be a mother to them and be a great friend to me and my family and my sons, Duncan, Sam, my wife, and my mother and father.

□ 1900

And to run this little one-horse campaign for the U.S. Congress out of a little storefront office in the barrio in San Diego, Lily Soto loved people and she served people and was happy about serving people.

Later on when I became a congressman and we managed to win without having a big consulting firm because we had Lily there working tirelessly, later on she endeavored in my office, as our office manager, always endeavored to do things that involved children. When we had a little Christmas every year for the children of San Ysidro, where any child who wanted to come to the community center there could get a gift, something to eat and something to drink to celebrate Christmas, and we had literally people backed up almost as far as you could see, mothers bringing in their kids, some of them without any money whatsoever. That operation was a success because Lily Soto and Sachi and the rest of her family, and the rest of our wonderful staff, Cindy Rainville, Helen Tracey, Bob and Tita Medina and Cato and Pilina Cadillo and the others would work with Lily and they would put together these little packages, little gifts for children and wrap them up with ribbons and spend a great deal of time bringing a little happiness for people who did not have a lot of money and had not had a chance to really enjoy the Christmas in the way children should be able to enjoy Christmas.

So we would have these big Christmas parties for the children of San Ysidro and later on for the children of Imperial Valley, and Lily was right there in the center of it. It was like a big whirlwind, a cyclone, and right in the center would be Lily running things, making people happy, always caring about other people.

Madam Speaker, Lily was interned at one of the Japanese internment camps as a United States/Japanese citizen in World War II, as a child. Interestingly, and typically for Lily, she said, "I am against this payoff or payment of money to people who were in the camps. A lot of people suffered in World War II, and nobody should be treated any differently than anybody else." That was typical of Lily because she always thought of others.

She was a wonderful, wonderful mother. The interesting thing is that her love for her children and for all the children in the community was returned 10-fold.

Children loved her. My little boys, Sam and Dunc—Dunc was born in 1976, when Lily was my secretary, as a lawyer, and Sam was born in 1983—they absolutely adored Lily, as all of the children of the community did who came into contact with her.

You know, we have a wonderful, wonderful staff of people, and the people whom I have mentioned, Cato, his great wife, Pilina, Bob and Tita Medina, who have been with me for a long time, and Crystal Alexander, Helen Tracey, whom I like to remember as General George Patton's secretary during World War II; Cindy Rainville and my district representative, Wendell Cutting, they all kind of took a little moral impetus from Lily Soto.

Madam Speaker, she was a happy person, she was a good person to be around. You know, for the people who walked into the door of my congressional office who had serious problems—and many people come into our offices where we have problems that would not be big in Washington but are literally life-and-death situations for our constituents—Lily Soto would very seriously handle their cases and refer them to the right person, and she always took their problems seriously and took them as her problems.

Madam Speaker, Lily treated people right and made them feel good, and she was fair and she was honest. With all of the talk about Government service, sometimes that service not being what it should be, I have always thought of Lily Soto as a person who really epitomized what Government service should be.

What a smile, what a great heart, what a good friend.

And to all of the people who are in our office, Lily is going to have her

final service on Saturday, and I will see you there. Lynne and I are going to by flying back tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, let me just say in closing that Lily Soto was a public servant, a great friend of the community and, more importantly, represented the epitome of what I think is the most important position in America; she was a great mother.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELAURO). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. GINGRICH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereinafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

PERMANENT SOLUTION TO PRESERVATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, it is with great reluctance that today I introduce a bill to make clarifying amendments in the legislation that we passed last year to provide a permanent solution to the thorny problem of the preservation of affordable housing. After a long delay HUD published proposed regulations in April to implement this law. Regrettably the regulations fly in the face of congressional intent in a variety of important ways that will prevent the successful implementation of a permanent solution to the preservation problem. This legislation simply restates the Congress' original intent so that the preservation program can proceed as we intended.

Last year, after a long and sometimes bitter fight we agreed to legislation that balanced the rights of the tenants, the owners, and the Federal Government as we addressed the problem of affordable housing whose owners were eligible to prepay their mortgages after 20 years, displacing low-income families. We devised a solution that would preserve the maximum number of affordable housing units, at the lowest cost to the Federal Government, while providing a fair return to the owners. The solution also provides a process for nonprofits and tenants' groups to purchase such housing to maintain the housing for rent or to sell to low-income residents under the home ownership program.

In response to the proposed rule that purports to implement that carefully crafted balance, HUD has received more than 250 highly critical comments, including mine, and to date they have neither published an interim rule nor indicated that they will make any substantive changes in response to all the negative comments. It seems remarkable to me that despite the fact that virtually all the comments expressed the exact same concerns from Members of Congress, tenants, local governments, to owners, HUD has apparently refused to budge.

This proposed rule is simply breaking the agreements and legislative intent. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce legislation to close loopholes and clarify our intent with respect to prepayment and a variety of other issues.

It is time we take a stand; for this issue is simply too important. Now what does this legislation do?

Changes the short title to exclude resident homeownership. The resident home ownership option remains in the program; it is just not highlighted so that the Secretary can use it as a reason for drafting the rules as they did.

Requires that the appraisal guidelines be published for comment within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

Elaborates on the requirements of the Secretary's finding that a project owner can prepay a mortgage, establishing standards for the written finding and requiring a procedure and criteria for making the finding.

Establishes that the 8-percent return will be available during the first year after the plan of action is approved and implemented.

Prevents the setting of priorities among priority purchasers, skewed to resident home ownership, by permitting the seller to accept any priority purchaser without HUD's interference. It further gives the seller-owner the right to accept or reject offers and determine the terms of a bona fide offer.

Explicitly provides a return on investment to nonprofits.

Eliminates the windfall profits test.

Prevents HUD from requiring that the resident council purchaser under the home ownership program prepay the mortgage and terminate use restrictions.

Requires HUD to publish regulations for the delegated responsibility to States' agencies within 30 days.

Expands the related party rule establishing certain exemptions to facilitate transfers to nonprofits, including permitting seller financing.

Establishes a 40-year term for the section 241(f) equity loan and requires rather than permits the Secretary to combine section 241 (d) and (f) loans.

To us it was pretty clear that this was our intent all along, but HUD seems to want to divine new intent to further their own objectives and subvert ours. It is rare on housing matters that for-profit owners and nonprofits are on the same side. They are now. Thus I, on behalf of Mr. BARNARD, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WYLIE, Ms. ROUKEMA, and Mr. RIDGE, members of the Housing Subcommittee who worked so hard on this issue last year, and Chairman MONTGOMERY, introduce this legislation for the Congress' consideration.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2426

Mr. HEFNER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2426) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 102-236)

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2426) "making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, 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 Senate recede from its amendments numbered 16, 25, and 27.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$113,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$76,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$69,900,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$724,740,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$74,600,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$225,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$231,117,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$217,566,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$110,389,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$59,900,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,390,025,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,557,245,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$703,700,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$902,140,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$903,200,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,075,283,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$220,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 19, 22, 28, 29 and 30.

BILL HEFNER,
BILL ALEXANDER,
LINDSAY THOMAS,
RONALD D. COLEMAN,
TOM BEVILL,
CHARLIE WILSON,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
VIC FAZIO,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
BILL LOWERY,
MICKEY EDWARDS,
TOM DELAY,
JIM LIGHTFOOT,
JOE MCDADE.

Managers on the Part of the House.

JIM SASSER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
HARRY REID,
WYCHE FOWLER, JR.
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PHIL GRAMM,
JAKE GARN,
TED STEVENS,
MARK O. HATFIELD.

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2426) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Matters Addressed by Only One Committee.—The language and allocations set forth in House Report 102–74 and Senate Report 102–147 should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this conference report and statement of the managers. Report language included by the House which is not changed by the report of the Senate or the conference, and Senate report language which 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. In cases in which the House or the Senate have directed the submission of a report from the Department of Defense, such report is to be submitted to both House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Philippines—Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station.—The conferees understand that plans are being developed for withdrawal from Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines due to the failure of the Philippine Senate to ratify a 10-year extension of the U.S. access agreement on Subic Bay Naval Station. In addition, the conferees understand that plans are already underway for vacating Clark Air Base due to devastation caused by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo. Therefore, the conferees direct that the Department submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1992 on the Department's relocation plans, timetable and cost for restationing of military assets.

Various Locations—Reuse Plans for Closed Bases.—The conferees intend that the Department of Defense and the military departments will extend the fullest cooperation to State and local governments and to local entities constituted to formulate and implement reuse plans for military installations scheduled for closure under recommendations made pursuant to Public Law 100–526 and Public Law 101–510.

Specifically, the conferees expect the Department of Defense and the military departments to provide, on a timely basis, information to Members of Congress, State and local governments, and local entities constituted to formulate and implement reuse plans for military bases scheduled for closure by minimizing requirements under the federal Freedom of Information Act related to the provision of information concerning base facilities, infrastructure and any other information which would facilitate conversion efforts.

Such decisions shall be made at the base level except in such cases where national security is involved.

The conferees intend that the Department of Defense and military departments shall cooperate fully, including the exercise of maximum beneficial flexibility, with civilian employees at bases scheduled for closure who seek assistance including the aid of their elected representatives, in connection with potential and/or actual loss of employment.

Further, the conferees expect the Department of Defense and the military departments to provide, on an expeditious basis, any other assistance requested by members of Congress, state and local governments, and local entities constituted to formulate and implement reuse plans, as may be necessary to facilitate the conversion of these military bases to civilian or joint civilian/military use and to ease the transition for civilian workers on the bases.

Contract Cleaning of Family Housing Quarters.—The conferees understand that documented savings are being realized through implementation of the Quarters Cleaning program overseas because service families are able to depart the overseas location in fewer days and thus reduce temporary lodging allowances. The conferees, however, feel that an average contract cost ceiling of $235 per household is appropriate and necessary. The conferees believe that this average limitation accounts for cost increases due to foreign currency fluctuations. The conferees continue to require the Department to document net savings in this program at overseas bases.

Overseas Leases.—The conferees agree to suspend the current requirement for submission of a separate report on each individual lease for family housing at high cost posts. In lieu of this requirement, the conferees direct the Department of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations by January 15, 1992, which will establish a current ceiling on lease costs at each overseas location, and to provide an updated report every six months justifying any approved changes to the ceiling. The Department must provide the Committees with a 21-day notification for any lease which is to exceed a ceiling as stated in the current semiannual report. This revised reporting requirement will apply to all Department of Defense leases for family housing, effective January 1, 1992.

General and Flag Officer Quarters.—The conferees direct that no funds appropriated in this Act may be obligated for new construction which exceeds statutory limits on the net square footage of family housing units for general and flag officers.

Reprogramming Requests.—The conferees are concerned with the lack of timeliness of reprogramming requests received from the Office of the Comptroller of the Department of Defense. The conferees direct the Department to submit reprogrammings in a more expeditious manner to allow the Committees sufficient time to consider the requests. If the timeliness of the requests from the Department is not improved, the Committees will consider receiving the reprogramming requests directly from the Offices of the Service Secretaries.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Amendment No. 1

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$880,820,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $880,820,000 for Military Construction, Army instead of $877,585,000 as proposed by the

House and $798,770,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Alaska—Fort Richardson:	
Upgrade physical fitness center	+$7,000,000
Alaska—Fort J.M. Wainwright:	
Battle simulation facility	+3,750,000
Reprogramming allowance	+3,300,000
Arizona—Fort Huachuca:	
Applied instruction facility	+9,500,000
NCO Academy	+2,600,000
Maryland—Aberdeen Proving Ground: Physical fitness center	+3,900,000
Maryland—Fort Ritchie:	
Fire station	+1,500,000
New Mexico—White Sands Missile Range: Aerial cable range	+9,600,000
New York—Fort Drum:	
Multi-purpose machine gun range	−150,000
Firing Range	−100,000
New York—U.S. Military Academy:	
Administration building modification	+1,500,000
Administration facility	+7,000,000
Virginia—Fort Lee:	
Finance/accounting office	−650,000
NCO training facility	−200,000
Virginia—Vint Hill Farms Station:	
Barracks with dining facility	+1,700,000
General purpose warehouse	+1,850,000
Washington—Fort Lewis:	
Land acquisition for Yakima firing center	−1,000,000
Kwajalein—General Reduction	−30,000,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations—Planning and Design	−5,915,000
General Reduction—Prior year projects no longer required due to base closures	−11,950,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Kansas—Fort Riley: Water distribution monitor system	$0
Missouri—Fort Leonard Wood: Child development center	3,050,000
New York—Fort Drum: Multipurpose training range	2,100,000
Pennsylvania—Tobyhanna Army Depot: Hazardous material storage facility	1,900,000
Texas—Fort Bliss:	
Barracks modernization	11,600,000
Barracks modernization	10,600,000
Reprogramming allowance	5,000,000
Texas—Fort Hood: Barracks modernization	15,200,000
Virginia—Fort Belvoir: Information systems facility	0
Washington—Fort Lewis: Education Development center	7,900,000

North Carolina—Port of Wilmington.—The conferees have learned that the XVIII Airborne Corps encountered significant problems at the Port of Wilmington during their deployment for Operation Desert Shield/Storm. There have been reports of deficiencies in the on-loading capabilities for roll-on, roll-off ships as well as other inadequate facilities. The XVIII Airborne Corps is this country's number one contingency force and must have acceptable facilities in order to conduct their mission properly. The Department is directed to review the situation at the Port of Wilmington as it relates to the military needs there and report back to the Committees on Appropriations as to their findings no later than February 1, 1992. This report should include problems encountered, corrective actions required and a plan to implement the needed changes.

North Carolina—Sunny Point Ocean Terminal.—Sunny Point is the main depot used for shipping ammunition to the NATO theater and other locations across the Atlantic. It was critical to the success during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. Several projects are being considered to expand the turnaround areas and upgrade the facilities at that depot. The conferees understand that these projects are being considered for funding under the NATO Infrastructure account. The conferees strongly endorse the use of NATO Infrastructure funds for this work and encourage the Department to program this important work as soon as possible. To facilitate this early consideration, the conferees have provided $400,000 in Planning and Design funds to conduct the Environmental Impact Statement that is required at Sunny Point.

Texas—Fort Bliss: Deficiency Allowance.—The conferees have included a $5,000,000 reprogramming allowance which is to be applied to the ongoing construction of barracks at Fort Bliss, Texas. Funds appropriated in prior years to modernize the barracks were insufficient due to the poor condition of specific buildings. The Army's cost analysis of bids received for the modernization of similar buildings reveals that replacement with new construction will cost approximately the same as renovation. Therefore, the conferees support the design and construction of replacement barracks, rather than modernization, and have provided sufficient funds to complete the remaining scope of authorized projects with replacement facilities. Bid savings, if any, should be applied to follow-on barracks modernization or construction projects at Fort Bliss.

Virginia—Fort Belvoir: Information Systems Facility.—The conferees understand the need to construct an Information Systems facility at Fort Belvoir and therefore direct the Department to include this project in the fiscal year 1993 budget submission.

Washington—Yakima Training Center Expansion: Land Acquisition.—The conferees approved $18,000,000 for the proposed northern expansion of the Yakima Training Center in order to accommodate brigade level training. The conferees deny the proposed expansion east of the Columbia River including the river crossing site. The Army will continue to utilize the same permit process used in the past to address any river crossing training requirements keying on environmental protection.

The conferees direct the Army to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Yakima Indian Nation prior to utilizing any of the expansion area for training purposes to ensure protection of Treaty rights including access as well as protection of lands, fish and wildlife, cultural, archeological and other tribal concerns. In addition, the Army is directed to establish a Cultural and Natural Resources Committee consisting of representatives from the Yakima Indian Nation, the Wanapum people, appropriate federal agencies, and appropriate State agencies and local elected officials from the affected area appointed by the Governor of the State of Washington, in order to assist in the proper management of all training center lands. This Committee will provide a process to identify land management issues and appropriate mitigation, reclamation and resolution steps. The conferees direct the Army to program sufficient operations and maintenance funds to adequately fund the work of the Committee and the projects identified by the Committee. The Army shall comply with the consensus recommendations of this Committee unless the Army makes a finding, in writing, that such recommendations are inconsistent with the purposes of this section. The Army jointly with the Committee is further directed to consult with and solicit the views of citizen groups in the surrounding area. Prior to utilization of the area for training activities, the Army shall develop a comprehensive, integrated training strategy that addresses the key factors affecting training and land use as well as the recommendations of the Committee, to be submitted to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and shall base its use of this expansion land on the completed strategy. Finally, the conferees direct the Army to make long term plans for transfer of Yakima Training Center lands to the Department of the Interior for the primary use of the Yakima Indian Nation and the Wanapum people at that point when lands are no longer required by the Army for brigade level training or comparable training activities.

Chemical Demilitarization, Various Locations.—The conferees note that the chemical demilitarization project at Tooele Army Depot has experienced significant overruns mainly because construction was initiated prior to operational verification testing of Phase I through Phase IV at Johnston Island. To avoid or minimize costly changes in the Chemical Demilitarization project at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, the conferees agree that, of the funds provided in the amount of $96,200,000, none of the funds shall be obligated, except for the supporting facilities such as roads and utilities, until operational verification testing of Phase IV at Johnston Island is completed and design has been verified. In addition, no funds for demilitarization buildings for Anniston shall be obligated until necessary air quality permits have been obtained or until an agreement is reached with the appropriate regulatory agency.

General Reduction, Military Construction, Army.—The conferees agree to apply a general reduction of $11,950,000 for Military Construction, Army to reflect prior year funded projects that are no longer required because of Base Closure II action. The conferees strongly emphasize that the general reduction is related to prior year projects impacted by base closure and shall not be applied against fiscal year 1992 or other prior year funded projects not related to base closure.

Amendment No. 2

Earmarks $113,000,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services instead of $118,915,000 as proposed by the House and $102,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Amendment No. 3

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$883,859,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $883,859,000 for Military Construction, Navy instead of $848,429,000 as proposed by the House and $878,211,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House.

Alaska-Amchitka Island Fleet Surveillance Spt Cmd: Supply Pier	+$7,200,000
California—Bridgeport Mtn Warfare Training Center	+11,300,000
Florida—Orlando Naval Training Center:	
Barracks	+7,980,000
Child development centers	+4,000,000
Cold storage warehouse	+2,150,000
Mess hall	+7,300,000
Maryland—St. Inigoes Naval Electronic Sys Engr Act:	
ACLS Integration and test facility	+1,750,000
Electronics systems integration laboratory	+5,800,000
Mississippi—Gulfport: Seabee warehouse	+7,000,000
Nevada—Fallon Naval Air Station: Bachelor enlisted quarters	+5,700,000
New Jersey—Earle Naval Weapons Station: Trestles Replacement (Phase II)	+11,400,000
West Virginia—Green Bank: Alter operations center	+5,400,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations; Planning and design	−3,700,000
General Reduction, Prior Year Projects No Longer Required Due to Base Closures	−37,850,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

California—Monterey Naval Postgraduate School: Mechanical engineering instruction building	$12,000,000
California—San Diego Naval Supply Center: General warehouse addition	8,600,000
California—Vallejo Mare Island Naval Shipyard: Computer operations center	9,000,000
Indiana—Crane Naval Weapons Support Center: Electronics countermeasures systems center	10,000,000
Maryland—Annapolis David Taylor NavShpRsch/DevCtr: Composite materials laboratory	0
Mississippi—Meridian NAS:	
Fire station expansion	418,000
Fire training facility	1,200,000
Rhode Island—Newport Naval Education and Training Center:	
Air conditioning system	710,000
Fuel tanks	2,000,000
Child care/passive recreation center	500,000
Puerto Rico—Roosevelt Roads Naval Station: Child development center	2,850,000
Overseas Classified—Satellite terminal	8,770,000

California—Camp Pendleton: Desalinization Plant.—Within funds available for unspecified minor construction, the Navy is directed to allot $500,000 for development of a containerized high efficiency, reverse osmosis desalinization plant at Camp Pendleton, California. This plant will be designed to produce up to 150,000 gallons per day of desalinated water.

Maryland—Annapolis David Taylor Naval Research and Development Center: Composite Materials Laboratory.—The conferees have denied funding of $3,450,000 as requested for this project at Annapolis Research Development Center since the laboratory is slated for closure. The conferees understand that the Navy desires that such funds be transferred to the Bethesda R&D Center. The conferees oppose such a transfer since such funding should be allocated under the Base Closure II account.

Maryland—Patuxent River Naval Air Station: Planning and Design.—The conferees agree with Senate report language that directs the use of planning and design funds to begin design of an anechoic chamber at Patuxent River Naval Air Station and to report to the Committees the proposed schedule for construction.

New Jersey—Naval Weapons Station: Trestles Replacement (Phase II).—The conferees agree to provide funding in the amount of $11,400,000 instead of $36,500,000 as requested in the budget. The conferees understand that the balance of funding to complete Phase II and Phase III will be provided by the NATO Infrastructure fund. The conferees commend the NATO allies in agreeing to participate in the cost of this project.

General Reduction, Military Construction, Navy.—The conferees agree to apply a general reduction of $37,850,000 for Military Construction, Navy to reflect prior year funded projects that are no longer required because of Base Closure II action. The conferees strongly emphasize that the general reduction is related to prior year projects impacted by base closure and shall not be applied against fiscal year 1992 or other prior year funded projects not related to base closure.

Amendment No. 4

Earmarks $76,000,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services instead of $79,700,000 as proposed by the House and $67,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Amendment No. 5

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *1,005,954,000, Provided, That the certification requirements specified in Section 210 of title 23 of the United States Code, shall not apply in the case of the renovation of the Suitland Parkway as a defense access road for Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $1,005,954,000 for Military Construction, Air Force, instead of $1,129,420,000 as proposed by the House and $967,570,000 as proposed by the Senate and includes language waiving certification requirements for construction of an access road. The conferees agree to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Alaska-Eielson AFB:	
Range support facility	+$4,500,000
Transient enlisted personnel quarters	+12,800,000
California—Vandenberg AFB: Land acquisition (Phase II)	−60,000,000
Georgia—Robins AFB:	
Add/alter aircraft maintenance unit facility	−800,000
Add/alter squadron operations facility	−2,000,000
Flight simulator facility	+2,200,000
Upgrade utilities/comm system	+2,650,000
Base supply and equipment warehouse	−3,100,000
Mission simulator and software support facility	+900,000
Alter tactical training squadron facility	+50,000
Kansas—McConnell AFB:	
Consolidated education center	−3,300,000
Temporary lodging facility	+2,700,000
Tornado damaged facilities	+28,150,000
Louisiana—Barksdale AFB:	
Engine test pad	+2,000,000
Electrical system upgrade	+1,200,000
Water system modification	+1,700,000
Missouri—Whiteman AFB: General reduction	−10,000,000
Nebraska—Offutt AFB: Worldwide airborne command post facility	−12,500,000
North Dakota—Grand Forks AFB: Add/alter physical fitness center	+4,400,000
Utah—Hill AFB: Missile maintenance shop	+2,450,000
Various Locations—Canada: Forward op locations/dispersed op bases	−20,700,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations: Planning and design	−4,400,000
General Reduction, prior year projects no longer required due to base closures	−72,366,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

California—Travis AFB:	
Alter dormitories	$5,500,000
Add to child development center	3,350,000
Alter/upgrade consolidated support center	9,000,000

Colorado—U.S. Air Force Academy:	
Consolidated educ and trng fac (Phase II)	21,000,000
Upgrade dormitories	3,000,000
Delaware—Dover AFB:	
Child care facility	2,600,000
Maryland—Andrews AFB:	
Replace roof, communications center	2,700,000
Missouri—Whiteman AFB:	
B-2 Add/alter fire station	5,100,000
B-2 Add/alter utility systems	6,700,000
B-2 Add/alter physical fitness center	3,800,000
B-2 Area security improvements	7,850,000
B-2 Conventional munitions support facility	1,750,000
B-2 Defense access roads	5,050,000
B-2 Engine maintenance shop	3,400,000
B-2 flight simulator facility	4,050,000
B-2 Hazardous material storage	1,700,000
B-2 Impact Aid	1,000,000
B-2 Munitions storage igloos	4,000,000
B-2 Survival equipment facility	1,000,000
B-2 Weapons receiving and processing facility	3,100,000
B-2 Weapons storage area supply warehouse	1,000,000
New Jersey—McGuire AFB:	
Alter dormitories	5,200,000
Child development center	3,800,000
New York—Plattsburgh AFB:	
Jet fuel storage	880,000
Electrical distribution system	7,200,000
Washington—Fairchild AFB: Child care center	4,550,000
Greenland-Thule AB: Upgrade airfield pavements (Phase II)	12,700,000
Guam—Andersen AFB:	
Add/alter child development center	2,600,000
Portugal—Lajes Field:	
Control tower and radar approach control	5,000,000
United Kingdom—RAF Lakenheath:	
Dedicated aircraft support sys (DASS) facility	0
F-15E Fuel facility	3,600,000

Arizona—Libby Army Air Field: Runway Repair.—The conferees direct the Air Force to assume the responsibility for reconstruction of the runway at Libby Army Air Field which is jointly used by various Services, reserve and national guard units. In addition, the conferees direct that construction funds for runway construction be included in the fiscal year 1993 amended budget.

Colorado—U.S. Air Force Academy: Consolidated Education and Training Facility (Phase II).—The conferees agree to provide funding in the amount of $21,000,000 for Phase II of the Consolidated Education and Training Facility. This amount together with the $15,000,000 provided for Phase I provides for full funding of the entire project.

Kansas—McConnell AFB: Replacement and Repair of Tornado Damaged Facilities.—The conferees agree to provide a total of $43,150,000 for replacement and repair of facilities destroyed or damaged by a tornado at McConnell Air Force Base on April 26, 1991. The conferees agree that the reduction is for morale, welfare and recreation projects and the conferees understand that such projects will be funded with non-appropriated funds. The reduction also reflects subsequent action to fund $4,080,000 of the requested amount using existing Operation and Maintenance funds. The conferees understand the urgency for repair and replacement of such facilities and strongly urge the Department to proceed without delay. The recommended funding for each project is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	President's request	Conference recommendation
Military Construction:		
Planning and Design	3,200	2,700
Repair arts and crafts center and auto body shop	910	0
Community Center	16,300	10,200
Leasing interim health care fac.	3,150	[1] 0
Comprehensive health care center	16,750	16,750
Alter facility for education center and furnishings management	1,200	1,200
Repair swimming pool and replace bath house and picnic pavilion	330	0
Repair electrical distribution system infrastructure	930	[1] 0
Privately owned vehicle car wash	210	0
Subtotal, Military Construction	42,980	30,850
Family Housing:		
Replace destroyed military family housing (MFH) units	10,000	10,000
Replace damaged MFH units	1,800	1,800
MFH planning and design	500	500
Subtotal, family housing	12,300	12,300
Total	55,280	43,150

[1] Funded under operation and maintenance.

Maryland—Andrews AFB: Defense Access Road—The conferees have provided $6,000,000 for renovation of Suitland Parkway as a defense access road for Andrews Air Force Base. The conference agreement, which waives the certification requirement under Section 210 of title 23, United States Code, permits the $6,000,000 to be utilized for renovation of the access road.

Missouri—Whiteman AFB: B-2 Projects—The conferees agree to reduce the fiscal year 1992 funding level for B-2 related projects at Whiteman AFB with a general reduction of $20,000,000. This would provide $29,500,000 for continuation of construction instead of $49,500,000 as requested. This amount when combined with fiscal years 1990 and 1991 funds that have been deferred by the Department's Moratorium/Prohibition, provides for a total of about $150 million for facility construction during fiscal year 1992. The conferees believe that such amounts are sufficient to proceed with orderly construction at Whiteman AFB and are commensurate with the schedule for delivery of planes and the basing schedule. The conferees note that the master plan for basing at Whiteman is designed to accommodate about 30 planes while procurement funding for 30 planes has not yet been provided. For this reason, the conferees direct the Air Force to carefully review its program mix recognizing the number of planes for which procurement funds have been appropriated and to report to the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 1992 on how the Air Force is scheduling projects consistent with the number of funded operational planes.

Canada—Forward Operating Locations and Dispersed Operating Bases—The conferees have denied funding of $20,000,000 as the United States' share of costs for construction of Forward Operating Locations and Dispersed Operating Bases in Canada. To date, funds in the amount of $36,400,000 have been appropriated as the United States' share. The conferees have taken this action in view of the possible reduced threat and direct the Department to review its 1985 bilateral agreement with Canada in terms of the need to construct seven bases.

Germany—Rhein Main Air Base Child Care Center—The conferees direct the Air Force to provide $430,000 from funds available for unspecified minor construction, Air Force for the alteration of an unused facility at Rhein Main Air base, Germany to convert it for use as an addition to the current child care center consistent with the plans for future use of the base. The conferees are concerned with the backlog of children on the waiting list for child care and wish to provide additional space to help alleviate this problem.

Portugal—Lajes Field: Control Tower and Radar Approach Control—The conferees agree to provide funding of $5,000,000 for Lajes Field Control Tower and Radar Approach Control. However, no funds for this project can be obligated until the Department submits a precautionary pre-financing statement to NATO.

General Reduction, Military Construction, Air Force—The conferees agree to apply a general reduction of $72,366,000 for Military Construction, Air Force to reflect prior year funded projects that are no longer required because of Base Closure II action. The conferees strongly emphasize that the general reduction is related to prior year projects impacted by base closure and shall not be applied against fiscal year 1992 or other prior year funded projects not related to base closure.

Amendment No. 6

Earmarks $69,900,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services instead of $74,300,000 as proposed by the House and $65,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 7

Appropriates $724,740,000 for Military Construction, Defense Agencies, instead of $745,990,000 as proposed by the House and $654,330,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Florida—Homestead AFB: Hospital (Phase I)	−$20,000,000
Georgia—Fort Stewart Renovate/expand Diamond elementary school	+360,000
Georgia—Fort Benning: Parachute rigging facility	+3,900,000
Hawaii—Tripler Army Hospital: Medical education center	+3,500,000
North Carolina—Fort Bragg: Special operations battalion hq	+6,000,000
South Carolina—Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station: Elementary school addition	+29,000
Virginia—Pentagon classified waste incinerator	−4,700,000
Korea Various: Troop medical clinic K-16 airfield	−1,450,000
Overseas Classified: Rapid deployment medical facility warehouse	−10,400,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations: Contingency construction	+19,000,000

Unspecified Worldwide Locations—Planning and Design:	
Special operations command	+2,111,000
Washington headquarters services	−10,000,000
Strategic defense initiative organization	−3,000,000
General Reduction, Prior year projects no longer required due to base closures	−11,600,000
Unspecified Minor Construction—Special operations command	+5,000,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

California—Stockton Naval Communications Station: Fleet hospital prepositioning facility	$22,000,000
Colorado—Fitzsimmons Army Hospital: Life safety upgrade	3,000,000
Florida—Eglin Aux Field 9: Enlisted dormitory	5,500,000
Maryland—Fort Meade: Perimeter control	0
Maryland—Bethesda USUHS: Alter existing animal facility	0
Rhode Island—Newport Naval Education and Training Center: Ambulatory care center	14,000,000
Virginia—Fort Lee: Hospital modernization	11,800,000
Korea Various—Troop Medical Clinic—Camp Essayons	1,050,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations—Energy conservation improvement program	36,000,000
Planning and Design:	
Defense medical support activity	43,700,000
Defense level activities	21,800,000
Unspecified Minor Construction:	
DoD Dependent School	3,000,000
Defense Medical Support Activity	2,500,000
Defense Level Activities	2,000,000

Alaska—Elmendorf AFB: Replacement Hospital.—The conferees agree that there is an urgent need to construct a replacement hospital at Elmendorf AFB. Therefore, the Department is directed to include in its fiscal year 1993 budget submission initial construction funding for this project.

Colorado—Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center.—The conferees understand that the Army has advertised for bids to design the replacement for the Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center. Bids have been received and the contract action has been suspended for over a year. The Army has indicated that Fitzsimmons is an important component in the Graduate Medical Education program and thus the conferees direct the Department to move forward with this design as soon as possible.

Florida—Homestead AFB: Hospital (Phase I).—The conferees agree to provide $10,000,000 as the initial phase of a $60,000,000 replacement hospital at Homestead Air Force Base. With design scheduled to be completed by March 1992, the conferees agree that these funds are sufficient to provide for orderly construction of the project.

Nevada—Nellis AFB: Composite Medical Replacement.—The conferees agree with the Senate report language that directs the Secretary of Defense to continue with construction of the composite medical facility at Nellis AFB, and that no action be taken to downsize the hospital.

North Carolina—Forth Bragg: Medical Center.—The conferees encourage the Department to proceed with its plans to replace the Womack Army Community Hospital at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Womack serves the second largest Army catchment area beneficiary population, both active and CHAMPUS eligibles, underlining the need to proceed expeditiously. The conferees understand that the replacement facility was sized to recapture CHAMPUS eligible beneficiary workload. The Department has stated that sizing decisions are based on populations to be served, and that the Graduate Medical Education (GME) programs expected there are critically short and will be needed even with the reduced force levels. Therefore, further delay to the plans to replace Womack with a new medical center at Fort Bragg is unwarranted.

The conferees agree to provide $15,000,000 as requested under the Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part I for site improvement of the hospital replacement. The conferees strongly urge the Department to expedite this important facility.

Contingency Construction.—The conferees agree to fund $19,000,000 for contingency construction provided $5,000,000 is utilized for the Joint Special Operations Command. The conferees further direct that no funds be obligated until the Department certifies that $5,000,000 has been allocated to the Joint Special Operations Command.

Energy Conservation.—The conferees agree to provide funding of $36,000,000 for energy conservation provided that $6,000,000 is allotted for the demonstration of photovoltaic energy systems, provided that the Department works in consultation with the Department of Energy-backed Photovoltaic Utility Scale Application (PVUSA) project, and provided that $300,000 of the funds for energy conservation shall be used for the purposes of conducting detailed wind energy resource characterization studies.

Overseas Classified: Rapid Deployment Medical Facility Warehouse.—The conferees have denied the request for $10,400,000 to construct a rapid deployment medical facility warehouse at an overseas classified location. The conferees believe that this should be a burdensharing initiative with the total cost borne by the allied countries.

General Reduction, Defense Agencies.—The conferees agree to apply a general reduction of $11,600,000 for Military Construction, Defense Agencies to reflect prior year funded projects that are no longer required because of Base Closure II action. The conferees strongly emphasize that the general reduction is related to prior year projects impacted by base closure and shall not be applied against fiscal year 1992 or other prior year projects not related to base closure.

Amendment No. 8

Earmarks $74,600,000 for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services instead of $85,489,000 as proposed by the House and $56,340,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Amendment No. 9

Appropriates $225,000,000 for North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure instead of $158,800,000 as proposed by the House and $254,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which prohibits the use of funds appropriated or otherwise available in this or any other Act to support the relocation of the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing to Crotone, Italy.

The continued prohibition on the use of U.S. NATO Infrastructure contributions toward the construction of Crotone is in no way intended to undermine the Infrastructure program.

The conferees continue to support U.S. participation in this program. However, there is concern over the construction of a full service base at a cost to the U.S. taxpayer of at least $188,500,000. At the current exchange rate, $46,000,000 in U.S. funds have already been obligated for Crotone. In addition, the conferees understand that the contract for Phase I of construction has experienced delays. The conferees believe that a minimum cost bare base would fulfill the U.S. commitment to NATO and will revisit this issue in the next fiscal year.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Amendment No. 11

Appropriates $231,117,000 for Military Construction, Army National Guard, instead of $161,281,000 as proposed by the House and $233,274,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions and deletions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

California—Stockton:	
Combined support maintenance shop rehabilitation	+$1,613,000
California—Various Locations: Conversion projects	+2,172,000
Florida—Camp Blanding:	
Law range	+550,000
Aviation fuel facility	+275,000
MAC Range	+954,000
Florida—Wauchula: Armory	+1,077,000
Idaho—Gowen Field, Boise:	
Armory	+5,995,000
OMS Modifications	+362,000
Mississippi—Camp McCain: Convert record fire range to modified record fire range	+546,000
Mississippi—Marks: Armory alteration	+200,000
Mississippi—Senatobia: Organizational maintenance shop	+723,000
Mississippi—Tupelo: OMS	+992,000
Mississippi—Camp Shelby:	
Adal Maintenance facility	+600,000
Pave training roads	+1,200,000
Mississippi—West Point: Organizational maintenance shop	+1,270,000
Mississippi—Various Locations: Mobile conduct of fire trainer sites	+306,000
Montana—Fort Harrison: Armory	+3,400,000
Nebraska—Kearney:	
OMS	+690,000
Armory	+2,215,000
Nebraska—Camp Ashland: Barracks	+6,613,000
Nebraska—Lincoln: USP&FO Warehouse	+2,289,000
Nevada—Washoe County: OMS	+1,050,000

Nevada—Yerrington: OMS	+770,000
New Mexico—Santa Fe:	
Military education academy	+3,764,000
Ammunition bunkers	+340,000
North Dakota—Grand Forks:	
Armory	+6,200,000
OMS	+3,800,000
Oregon—Bend: Armory/Reserve Center	+2,711,000
South Carolina—Manning: Armory	+1,500,000
South Carolina—Leesburg:	
Maintenance shop	+2,200,000
Sewer system	+1,200,000
Tennessee—Covington: Armory	−363,000
Tennessee—Fayetteville: Armory	+892,000
Tennessee—Livingston: Armory	+1,161,000
Utah—Utah County:	
Armory	+2,860,000
OMS	+996,000
West Virginia—Huntington: Guard/Reserve center (joint with Army Reserve)	+2,983,000
Wisconsin—Sussex:	
Armory	−1,574,000
Operation maintenance shop	−1,039,000
Motor vehicle storage building	−317,000
Unspecified worldwide locations:	
Planning and design	+4,260,000
Unspecified minor construction	+2,400,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Alabama—Dannelly Field, Montgomery:	
Aviation support facility	$7,528,000
Armory	2,613,000
Arizona—Marana: Aviation maintenance facility	6,670,000
California—Various Locations: Armory maintenance program	600,000
Colorado—Longmont: OMS	3,218,000
Iowa—Camp Dodge:	
Access road (Phase II)	5,450,000
Physical training/recreation facility	960,000
Maryland—Cheltenham: Armory	3,300,000
Minnesota—Camp Ripley: Troop medical training fac	1,100,000
Minnesota—Montevideo: Armory	1,891,000
Minnesota—Rosemount: Armory	5,120,000
New Mexico—Las Cruces Municipal Airport: Army Aviation flight activity	1,014,000
New York—Syracuse: Armory	6,440,000
North Carolina—Concord: OMS	887,000
North Carolina—Raleigh: Property and fiscal office	1,824,000
Ohio—McConnellsville: Armory/training site facilities	4,669,000
Ohio—Toledo: Armory	3,183,000
Oregon—Camp Rilea:	
Battalion headquarters building	665,000
Training site BOQ/BEQ	997,000
Oregon—Forest Grove: Armory	2,591,000
Pennsylvania—Everett: Armory	1,750,000
Pennsylvania—Fort Indiantown Gap: Maintenance shop	2,790,000
Pennsylvania—Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia: OMS	370,000
Rhode Island—Camp Fogarty: Armory	5,151,000
Rhode Island—Camp Varnum: Sewer and water system	578,000
Tennessee—Union City: Armory	1,659,000
Texas—Camp Swift: Training site facilities	5,138,000
Texas—Kingsville: Armory	399,000
Texas—Longview: Armory expansion	399,000
Texas—New Boston: Armory	1,994,000
Texas—Redbird: OMS	702,000
Texas—Victoria: Add/alter armory	399,000
Texas—Weatherford: Armory	399,000
Wisconsin—Fort McCoy:	
Mobilization and training equipment site	8,941,000
Motor vehicle storage building	493,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations: Deficiency allowance	0

Mississippi—Camp McCain: Natural Gas Distribution System.—It was the intention of the Committees when approving the reprogramming of the fiscal year 1989 project for Natural Gas Distribution System at Camp McCain, Mississippi that it include the required piping both on and off of the camp property. Therefore, the Secretary is directed to fund all the necessary piping to bring the gas on to and throughout the camp.

Mississippi—Senatobia: Organizational Maintenance Shop.—The conference agreement provides funding of $723,000 for construction of an organizational maintenance shop at Senatobia, Mississippi, for the 1st Squadron of the 108th Armored cavalry. This regimental Armored cavalry squadron, as well as unit designations preceding it, has had a distinguished and illustrious history of superior military service, dating back to 1815. In recognition of the squadron's long-standing presence in Senatobia, the conferees direct that full operations shall be sustained at not less than the current authorized strength.

Mississippi—Tupelo: Organizational Maintenance Shop.—The conference agreement provides funding of $992,000 for construction of an organizational maintenance shop at Tupelo, Mississippi. However, the conferees direct that these funds shall not be obligated until the National Guard Bureau certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that construction of this project does not result in any realignment of National Guard units within the State of Mississippi.

Pennsylvania—Indiana: Armory.—The conferees direct the Army National Guard to initiate design of a new 100-175 person armory in Indiana, Pennsylvania. The preliminary federal cost of this project is estimated to be about $1,700,000. The conferees strongly urge design to proceed as soon as practical and direct that construction funds be included in the fiscal year 1993 budget.

Virginia—Richlands: Armory.—The conferees direct the Army National Guard to make available, from planning and design funds, $15,000 for design of an armory in Richlands, Virginia.

Wisconsin—Sussex.—The conferees deferred funding for three projects at Sussex, Wisconsin due to the uncertainty of authorization. The conferees believe that these projects (armory, $1,574,000; operation and maintenance ship, $1,039,000; motor vehicle storage building, $317,000) are valid requirements. If the projects are authorized for fiscal year 1992, the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate would consider a reprogramming for these projects from the Army National Guard.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Amendment No. 12

Appropriates $217,566,000 for Military Construction, Air National Guard, instead of $172,690,000 as proposed by the House and $231,506,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions and deletion to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Alaska—Eielson AFB: Squadron operations	+$4,600,000
Alaska—Kulis ANGB: Fire station	+400,000
Arizona—Tucson IAP:	
Maintenance hangar	+2,300,000
Upgrade runway lights	+1,200,000
Idaho—Gowen Field, Boise: Power check pad	+800,000
Kansas—McConnell AFB, Wichita:	
Add to corrosion control facility	+200,000
Relocation, phase II	+5,000,000
Massachusetts—Barnes MAP, Westfield:	
Engine check facility	+1,250,000
Aircraft barrier	+2,050,000
Michigan—WK Kellogg Regional Airport, Battle Creek: Engine maintenance shop	+2,250,000
Nevada—Cannon IAP, Reno: Power Check Pad	+700,000
New Hampshire—Pease ANGB, Newington: ADAL squadron operations	+1,450,000
North Dakota—Hector field, Fargo: Replace fuel tanks	+1,500,000
Oklahoma—Tulsa IAP:	
Fuel cell/corrosion facility	+2,750,000
Avionics/ECM shop	+1,050,000
Tennessee—Memphis IAP:	
Power Check Pad	+800,000
Aerial port training facility	+1,650,000
Fire station	+1,300,000
Texas—Camp Mabry: Headquarters building	+270,000
Vermont—Burlington IAP: Civil engineering shop	+1,850,000
West Virginia—E WV Regional Airport (Martinsburg):	
Vehicle maintenance complex	+1,700,000
Small arms range	+750,000
Fire station	+1,100,000
West Virginia—Yeager Airport (Charleston): Security police operations	+650,000
Wyoming—Cheyenne MAP:	
Avionics maintenance shop	+2,200,000
Corrosion control facility	+3,500,000
Replace fuel storage tanks	+700,000

Unspecified Worldwide Locations	
Planning and design	+2,800,000
Unspecified minor construction	+1,200,000
Reprogramming allowance	+306,000
General reduction, prior year projects no longer required due to base closures	−3,400,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Alabama—Dannelly Field: Jet fuel storage complex	$3,500,000
Colorado—Buckley ANGB:	
Alter aircraft maintenance hanger	5,000,000
Vehicle maintenance complex	2,200,000
Connecticut—Bradley Field, Windsor: Upgrade facilities	8,980,000
Illinois—Greater Peoria Airport: Composite operational training facility	4,800,000
Ohio—Rickenbacher ANGB:	
Add/alter maintenance hangar and shop	0
Add/alter squadron operations facility	0
Alter fuel system maintenance corrosion control dock	0
Oklahoma—Will Rogers World Airport, Oklahoma City: Apron addition	4,350,000
Pennsylvania—Greater Pittsburgh IAP:	
Add/alter engine shop	660,000
Add/alter squadron operations facility	1,950,000
Wisconsin—Truax Field, Madison	
Power check paid with sound suppressor	1,000,000
Avionics and ECM POD shop	1,500,000
Aircraft arresting system	1,200,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations: Deficiency allowance	0

General Reduction, Air National Guard.—The conferees agree to apply a general reduction of $3,400,000 for Military Construction, Air National Guard to reflect prior year funded projects that are no longer required because of Base Closure II action. The conferees strongly emphasize that the general reduction is related to prior year projects impacted by base closure and shall not be applied against fiscal year 1992 or other prior year funded projects not related to base closure.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

Amendment No. 13

Appropriates $110,389,000 for Military Construction, Army Reserve, instead of $94,860,000 as proposed by the House and $114,723,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Massachusetts-Tauton: USAR Center	+$3,526,000
Texas-Conroe: Add/alter USARC/aviation support facility/OMS	+1,504,000
West Virginia-Huntington: Guard/Reserve Center (joint with Army NG)	+6,617,000
Unsepecified Worldwide Locations:	
Planning and design	+1,000,000
Unspecified minor construction	+1,500,000
Reprogramming allowance	+1,382,000

The conferees agree to fund all other items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Ohio-Toledo: Army Reserve center/maintenance facility (phase II)	$2,749,000
Pennsylvania-Johnstown: Joint aviation facility	30,224,000
Tennessee-Jackson: Joint training facility	1,537,000
Wisconsin-Sturtevant: Reserve center roads, holding pond	750,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations: Deficiency allowance	0

Puerto Rico—Puerto Nuevo: Add/alter USAR Center/OMS.—The House and Senate have both recommended funding in the amount of $9,699,000 as requested for this project. However, the conferees understand that the project may be underfunded because of soil conditions. Therefore, the Department is directed to submit a reprogramming request utilizing prior year savings for the underfunded portion of this project.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

Amendment No. 14

Appropriates $59,900,000 for Military Construction, Naval Reserve, instead of $20,900,000 as proposed by the House and $60,400,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions to the amounts and line items proposed by the House:

Tennessee—NAS Memphis: Maintenance hangar	+$10,900,000
West Virginia—Martinsburg: C-130 support facilities	+25,100,000
Unspecified Worldwide Locations:	
Planning and design	+2,500,000
Unspecified minor construction	+500,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

Amendment No. 15

Report in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$9,700,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to an amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $9,700,000 for Military Construction, Air Forces Reserve, instead of $20,800,000 as proposed by the House and $22,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following deletion to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Unspecified Worldwide Locations: General reduction, prior year projects no longer required due to base closures	−$11,100,000

The conferees agree to fund the other item in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Unspecified Worldwide Locations: Deficiency allowance	$0

General Reduction, Military Construction, Air Force Reserve.—The conferees agree to apply a general reduction of $11,100,000 for Military Construction, Air Force Reserve to reflect prior year funded projects that are no longer required because of Base Closure II action. The conferees strongly emphasize that the general reduction is related to prior year projects impacted by base closure and shall not be applied against fiscal year 1992 or other prior year funded project not related to base closure.

FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY

Amendment No. 16

Appropriates $167,220,000 for Construction, Family Housing, Army as proposed by the House instead of $141,950,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree to fund both items in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Hawaii-Various Oahu: 220 units	$25,000,000
Virginia-Fort Lee: 1 unit	270,000

Hawaii—Family Housing.—The conferees agree with the Senate report that expresses the grave situation facing military families stationed on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. The conferees direct the Department of Defense to submit a multi-year housing development plan for Oahu with its amended fiscal year 1993 budget submission. The conferees further direct that the amended fiscal year 1993 budget include a significant increment of construction to substantially reduce the large deficit.

Amendment No. 17

Appropriates $1,390,025,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Family Housing, Army, instead of $1,412,025,000 as proposed by the House and $1,367,025,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following reductions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Furnishings Account	−$3,000,000
Management Account	−2,000,000
Utilities Account	−2,000,000
Maintenance of Real Property	−15,000,000

The conferees agree to fund the other item in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Services Account	$69,092,000

Amendment No. 18

Appropriates a total of $1,557,245,000 for Family Housing, Army instead of $1,579,245,000 as proposed by the House and $1,508,975,000 as proposed by the Senate. This sum is derived from the conference agreement on amendments numbered 16 and 17.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY

Amendment No. 19

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$198,440,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $198,440,000 for Construction, Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps, instead of $182,440,000 as proposed by the House and $166,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following addition to

the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Illinois—NAS Glenview: 200 units	+$16,000,000

The conferees agree to fund the other item in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Virginia—Dahlgren NSWC: 150 units	$13,240,000

Amendment No. 20

Appropriates $703,700,000 for Operation and maintenance, Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps, instead of $725,700,000 as proposed by the House and $694,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following reductions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Management Account	−$4,000,000
Utilities Account	−3,000,000
Maintenance of Real Property	−15,000,000

Amendment No. 21

Appropriates a total of $902,140,000 for Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps, instead of $908,140,000 as proposed by the House and $860,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. This sum is derived from the conference agreement on amendments numbered 19 and 20.

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

Amendment No. 22

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$172,083,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $172,083,000 for Construction, Family Housing, Air Force, instead of $161,583,000 as proposed by the House and $163,883,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following additions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Kansas-McConnell AFB: Tornado Damage Replacement	+$10,000,000
Planning	+500,000

The conferees agree to fund the other item in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Construction improvements	$141,246,000

Amendment No. 23

Appropriates $903,200,000 for Operation and maintenance, Family Housing, Air Force, instead of $924,400,000 as proposed by the House and $827,400,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to the following reductions to the amounts and line items as proposed by the House:

Management Account	=$1,000,000
Miscellaneous Account	−1,000,000
Utilities Account	−3,000,000
Leasing	−3,000,000
Maintenance of Real Property	−13,200,000

The conferees agree to fund the other item in conference at the level proposed by the House, as shown below:

Services Account	$26,201,000

Amendment No. 24

Appropriates a total of $1,075,283,000 for Family Housing, Air Force, instead of $1,085,983,000 as proposed by the House and $991,283,000 as proposed by the Senate. This sum is derived from the conference agreement on amendments numbered 22 and 23.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT, PART I

Amendment No. 25

Appropriates $658,600,000 for the Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part I as proposed by the House instead of $674,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

California—Presidio of San Francisco.—The conferees recognize that the closing of the Presidio and its subsequent transfer to the Department of the Interior for inclusion in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, administered by the National Park Service is unique among bases slated for closure. The conferees also note that the Defense Authorization bill directs the DoD to maintain adequate levels of investment in this facility in order to minimize costs that would be incurred by the Department of the Interior after the base is closed, and its functions transferred. The conferees concur in this direction and expect to look more carefully during next year's hearings on this subject to determine what Presidio infrastructure improvements and maintenance costs are appropriately the responsibility of DoD.

Amendment No. 26

Establishes a floor of $220,000,000 for environmental restoration under the Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part I instead of $200,800,000 as proposed by the House and $241,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, PART II

Amendment No. 27

Appropriates $100,000,000 for the Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part II as proposed by the House instead of $297,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree to provide funding of $100,000,000 for Base Closure II as requested. However, to date, the Department has not indicated how these funds will be distributed except that a portion of the funds will be used for site surveys and planning and design. Therefore, the conferees agree that no funds be obligated except for site surveys, planning and design and environmental cleanup until the Committees on Appropriations have been provided with a 5 year program for executing the Base Closure II plan with justifications (Form 1391) for the fiscal year 1992 funds.

The conferees are concerned with the dramatic economic impact that base closures and realignments will have on many impacted communities. Therefore, the Department will need to program and budget, for next year, sufficient funds not only for construction and transfer costs but also must give priority to environmental cleanup in order to expedite the closure and land and facility transfer so that communities can mitigate economic losses with alternative economic development. The conferees further note that $69,000,000 has been programmed and budgeted under the DERA account in fiscal year 1992 for cleanup at those closed bass which are on the National Priorities list. The conferees strongly urge that such funds be used for such purposes and that environmental cleanup costs for closed bases be included in the respective base closure accounts in next year's budget.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 28

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which adds Korea to the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to report the specific actions to be taken during fiscal year 1992 to encourage other member nations of NATO and Japan to assume a greater share of the common defense burden.

Amendment No. 29

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which transfers 500 acres at Fort Meade, Maryland to the Secretary of the Interior.

Amendment No. 30

Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 128. (a) The Secretary of the Army shall carry out such repairs and take such other preservation and maintenance actions as are necessary to ensure that all real property at Fort Douglas, Utah (including buildings and other improvements) that has been conveyed or is to be conveyed pursuant to section 130 of the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-519; 104 Stat. 2248) is free from natural gas leaks and other safety-threatening defects. In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall conduct a natural gas survey of the property.

(b) In the case of property referred to in subsection (a) that is within the boundaries of the Fort Douglas National Historic Landmark, the Secretary—

(1) shall carry out a structural engineering survey of the property; and

(2) in addition to carrying out the repairs and taking the other actions required by subsection (a), shall repair and restore such property (but only to the extent that structural repairs are necessary) in a manner and to an extent specified by the Secretary of the Interior that is consistent with the historic preservation laws (including regulations) referred to in section 130(c)(2) of the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1991.

(c)(1) The Secretary of the Army, after consulting with the Governor of Utah regarding the condition of the property referred to in subsection (a), shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the repairs and preservation and maintenance actions required by subsection (a) have been completed.

(2) The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the repairs and restoration of such property has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b).

(d) The Secretary of the Army shall complete all actions required by this section not later than September 30, 1992.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The Senate amendment requires the Secretary of the Army to carry out repairs, historic preservation, and maintenance actions in connection with conveyance of real property at Fort Douglas, Utah to the University of Utah. The conference agreement includes language which limits this activity to structural repairs within the boundaries of the Fort Douglas National Historic Landmark.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1992 recommended

by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1991 amount, the 1992 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1992 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	$8,362,171,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1992	8,618,310,000
House bill, fiscal year 1992	8,483,006,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1992	8,469,025,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1992	8,562,596,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	+200,425,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1992	−55,714,000
House bill, fiscal year 1992	+79,590,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1992	+93,571,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
ALABAMA		
ARMY		
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT		
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY (PHASE II)	96,200	96,200
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION SUPPORT FACILITY	4,100	4,100
MISSILE MAINTENANCE FACILITY 1/	5,500	5,500
REDSTONE ARSENAL		
ADMINISTRATION FACILITY	67,600	67,600
AMMUNITION HANDLING INSTRUCTION FACILITY	7,100	7,100
FORT RUCKER		
AVIATION MAINTENANCE HANGAR	14,600	14,600
FUEL STORAGE FACILITY	3,100	3,100
AIR FORCE		
GUNTER AFB		
SENIOR NCO ACADEMY SUPPORT FACILITIES	5,200	5,200
UPGRADE DORMITORIES	4,000	4,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
DANNELLY FIELD, MONTGOMERY		
AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	---	7,528
ARMORY	---	2,613
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
DANNELLY FIELD, MONTGOMERY		
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	---	3,500
TOTAL, ALABAMA	207,400	221,041
ALASKA		
ARMY		
FORT GREELY		
BARRACKS	7,600	7,600
FORT RICHARDSON		
UPGRADE PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	---	7,000
FT J M WAINWRIGHT		
BATTLE SIMULATION FACILITY	3,750	3,750
UNIT CHAPEL	4,200	4,200
REPROGRAMMING ALLOWANCE	---	3,300
NAVY		
ADAK NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	9,100	9,100
CLASSIC WIZARD FACILITY ADDITION	3,600	3,600
AMCHITKA ISLAND FLEET SURVEILLANCE SPT CMD		
SUPPLY PIER	7,200	7,200
ANCHORAGE NAVAL SECURITY GRP SUPPORT DET		
OPERATIONS BUILDING CLASSIC OWL	2,600	2,600
SHEMYA NAVAL SECURITY GROUP SUPPORT DET		
OPERATIONS BUILDING CLASSIC OWL	3,140	3,140
AIR FORCE		
EIELSON AFB		
RANGE SUPPORT FACILITY	---	4,500
TRANSIENT ENLISTED PERSONNEL QUARTERS	12,800	12,800
TRANSIENT PERSONNEL QUARTERS	13,600	13,600
ELMENDORF AFB		
MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE CONTROL FACILITY	1,400	1,400
SHEMYA AFB		
AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL	8,800	8,800
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE FACILITY	4,000	4,000
SEA WALL/EROSION PROTECTION	6,300	6,300
SUPPLY WAREHOUSE	16,500	16,500
UPGRADE BASE ROADS (PHASE II)	2,800	2,800
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
KODIAK U.S. COAST GUARD SUPPORT CENTER		
SOF COLD WEATHER TRAINING FACILITY	2,050	2,050
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
EIELSON AFB		
SQUADRON OPERATIONS	---	4,600
KULIS ANGB		
ADD/ALTER AVIONICS/ECM SHOP	850	850
ADD/ALTER SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	3,850	3,850
ALTER HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,200	1,200
FIRE STATION	---	400
TOTAL, ALASKA	115,340	135,140

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
ARIZONA		
ARMY		
FORT HUACHUCA		
APPLIED INSTRUCTION FACILITY	9,500	9,500
HARDSTAND/TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	4,400	4,400
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	1,500	1,500
NCO ACADEMY	2,600	2,600
AIR FORCE		
DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB		
WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY	---	4,100
LUKE AFB		
ALTER WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	6,000	6,000
CONSTRUCT COURSEWARE TRAINING FACILITY	2,800	2,800
WILLIAMS AFB		
SPECIALIZED UPT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT 3/	5,700	---
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
MARANA		
AVIATION MAINTENANCE FACILITY	---	6,670
PHOENIX		
ARMORY, ADDITION (STARC)	984	984
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
TUCSON IAP		
MAINTENANCE HANGAR	---	7,900
LIBBY AAF, FORT HUACHUCA		
UPGRADE RUNWAY LIGHTS	---	1,200
TOTAL, ARIZONA	33,484	47,654
ARKANSAS		
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
LITTLE ROCK AFB		
HOSPITAL LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE	690	690
CALIFORNIA		
ARMY		
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT		
BARRACKS MODERNIZATION	4,700	4,700
FT IRWIN		
BATTERY MAINTENANCE FACILITY	670	670
COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITIES (3)	2,300	2,300
FIXED LAUNDRY	2,450	2,450
RATIONS WAREHOUSE	2,700	2,700
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	2,200	2,200
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT		
LAND ACQUISITION	1,950	1,950
NAVY		
BRIDGEPORT MTN WARFARE TRAINING CENTER		
BILLETING COMPLEX	---	11,300
CAMP PENDLETON AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	5,750	5,750
LANDING CRAFT AIR CUSHION COMPLEX-INCR IV	12,000	12,000
CAMP PENDLETON MARINE CORPS AIR STATION		
AIRCRAFT FIRE AND RESCUE STATION ADDITION	650	650
OPERATIONAL TRAINER FACILITY ADDITION	1,360	1,360
CAMP PENDLETON MARINE CORPS BASE		
ARMORY ADDITION AND MOTOR TRANSPORT FACILITY	1,460	1,460
CHINA LAKE NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER		
INTEGRATED NAVAL AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM FACILITY 1/	16,600	16,600
CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION		
MISSILE TEST CELL 1/	1,250	1,250
CORONADO NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE		
SMALL CRAFT BERTHING PIER	1,600	1,600
FALLBROOK NAVAL WEAPONS STATION ANNEX		
MISSILE PRODUCTION FACILITY 1/	9,700	9,700
MIRAMAR NAVAL AIR STATION		
CASS TRAINING BUILDING ADDITION	2,000	2,000
MAINTENANCE HANGAR ALTERATIONS	1,250	1,250
MONTEREY NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL		
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	2,900	2,900
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INSTRUCTION BUILDING	---	12,000
PORT HUENEME NAVAL CONSTR BATTALION CTR		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS (INCREMENT I)	6,880	6,880
CHILD DEVELOMENT CENTER ADDITION	2,070	2,070
CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CTR OPERATIONS FACILITY	8,300	8,300
SAN DIEGO FLEET COMBAT TRNG CTR PACIFIC		
APPLIED INSTRUCTRUCTION BUILDING ADDITION	640	640
SAN DIEGO NAVAL STATION		
MESS HALL IMPROVEMENTS	310	310

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
SHIP DEMAGNETIZING FACILITY	2,800	2,800
SAN DIEGO NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	14,130	14,130
SAN DIEGO NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER		
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM 1/	1,750	1,750
GENERAL WAREHOUSE ADDITION	---	8,600
SAN DIEGO NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER		
AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP 1/	9,300	9,300
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM UPGRADE 1/	7,500	7,500
SEAL BEACH NAVAL WEAPONS STATION		
TOMAHAWK MISSILE MAGAZINE 1/	3,780	3,780
TWENTYNINE PALMS MARCORP AIR-GRND COMB CTR		
FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING FACILITY	680	680
VALLEJO MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD		
COMPUTER OPERATIONS CENTER	---	9,000
ROAD REALIGNMENT	3,570	3,570
AIR FORCE		
BEALE AFB		
ALERT CREW READINESS CENTER	800	800
COVERED AIRCRAFT WASHRACK	2,250	2,250
CASTLE AFB		
ADD/ALTER WEAPONS/RELEASE SYS SHOP/STORAGE 3/	3,000	---
WAR READINESS SPARE KITS (WRSK) WAREHOUSE 3/	1,300	---
EDWARDS AFB		
ALTER DORMITORIES	7,500	7,500
UPGRADE ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	6,800	6,800
MARCH AFB		
COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACILITIES	710	710
DORMITORY	7,200	7,200
SIERRA DEPOT		
MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,700	2,700
TRAVIS AFB		
ADD TO AND ALTER ELECTRIC SUBSTATION	4,000	4,000
ALTER DORMITORIES	---	5,500
C-141 ADD/ALTER FLIGHT SIM TRAINING FACILITY	1,700	1,700
ADD TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	---	3,350
ALTER/UPGRADE CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER	---	9,000
FIELD TRAINING FACILITY	780	780
RELOCATE JET FUEL PIPELINE	810	810
SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT FACILITY 1/	990	990
VANDENBERG AFB		
LAND ACQUISITION (PHASE II)	80,000	20,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
MONTEREY DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE		
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL BUILDING	6,000	6,000
CAMP PENDLETON MARINE CORPS BASE		
SOF TRAINING COURSE COMPLEX 2/	4,900	4,900
CORONADO NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE		
SOF COMBATANT OPERATIONAL STORAGE BUILDING	2,100	2,100
SAN DIEGO NAVAL HOSPITAL		
MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	17,500	17,500
STOCKTON NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION		
FLEET HOSPITAL PREPOSITIONING FACILITY	22,000	22,000
TRACY DEFENSE DEPOT		
WATER WELLS 1/	2,000	2,000
TRAVIS AFB		
ARMED SERVICES WHOLE BLOOD FACILITY	2,000	2,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP ROBERTS		
RANGE REHABILITATION	324	324
STOCKTON		
COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP REHABILITATION	---	1,613
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
ARMORY MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	---	600
CONVERSION PROJECTS	---	2,172
TOTAL, CALIFORNIA	312,564	311,399
COLORADO		
ARMY		
FORT CARSON		
FLIGHT SIMULATOR BUILDING	3,000	3,000
INFORMATION SYSTEMS FACILITY	7,500	7,500
PUEBLO DEPOT ACTIVITY		
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION SUPPORT FACILITY	6,300	6,300

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
AIR FORCE		
BUCKLEY ANG BASE		
ADD TO AEROSPACE DATA FACILITY	40,000	40,000
ADD/ALTER TECHNICAL SUPPORT FACILITY	1,200	1,200
ADD TO SATELLITE COMMUNICATION GROUND TERMINAL	850	850
CHEYENNE MT COMPLEX AFB		
BOUNDARY FENCE	610	610
FALCON AFS		
FIRE STATION	1,400	1,400
PETERSON AFB		
ADD/ALTER DORMITORY (PHASE II)	2,700	2,700
CENTRALIZED INTEGRATION SPT FAC (PHASE I)	21,000	21,000
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2,600	2,600
US AIR FORCE ACADEMY		
CONSOLIDATED EDUC AND TRNG FACILITY (PHASE II)	---	21,000
UPGRADE DORMITORIES	3,000	3,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FITZSIMMONS ARMY HOSPITAL		
LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE	---	3,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
LONGMONT		
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	3,218
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BUCKLEY ANGB		
ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT ENGINE SHOP	500	500
ALTER AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	---	5,000
POWER CHECK PAD W/SUPPRESSOR	800	800
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	---	2,200
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
PETERSON AFB		
SURVIVAL EQUIP/LIFE SUPPORT SHOP	1,150	1,150
TOTAL, COLORADO	92,610	127,028
CONNECTICUT		
NAVY		
NEW LONDON NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE		
FIRE STATION	770	770
FUEL TANKS REPLACEMENT	3,650	3,650
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CENTER	1,260	1,260
NEW LONDON SUBMARINE SUPPORT FACILITY		
SUBMARINE INTERMEDIATE MAINT FAC MODERNIZATION	5,800	5,800
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BRADLEY FIELD, WINDSOR		
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	2,500	2,500
UPGRADE FACILITIES	---	8,980
TOTAL, CONNECTICUT	13,980	22,960
DELAWARE		
AIR FORCE		
DOVER AFB		
ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP	2,950	2,950
CHILD CARE FACILITY	---	2,600
DORMITORIES	7,200	7,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
GREATER WILMINGTON AIRPORT		
COMPOSITE OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY	2,700	2,700
TOTAL, DELAWARE	12,850	15,450
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
NAVY		
WASHINGTON COMMANDANT NAVAL DISTRICT		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3,700	3,700
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITY	2,050	2,050
AIR FORCE		
BOLLING AFB		
BASE ENGINEER COMPLEX (PHASE I)	5,400	---
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT BELVOIR		
ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY ADDITION	2,765	2,765
NAVY RESERVE		
WASHINGTON NAVAL AIR FACILITY		
HANGER ADDITION	1,300	1,300
TOTAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15,215	9,815

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
FLORIDA		
NAVY		
JACKSONVILLE NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT		
INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY 1/	3,300	3,300
MAYPORT NAVAL STATION		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2,150	2,150
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITY	990	990
ORLANDO NAVAL TRAINING CENTER		
BARRACKS	7,980	7,980
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS	4,000	4,000
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	2,150	2,150
MESS HALL	7,300	7,300
PANAMA CITY NAVAL COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	9,000	9,000
MESS HALL	2,150	2,150
PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION		
BRIG	4,000	4,000
PENSACOLA NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER		
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE 1/	5,700	5,700
AIR FORCE		
CAPE CANAVERAL AFS		
CENTAUR CRYOGENIC TANKING FACILITY	24,000	24,000
EGLIN AFB		
OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	2,830	2,830
HOMESTEAD AFB		
ALTER DORMITORIES	4,900	4,900
TYNDALL AFB		
SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT	850	850
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
CAPE CANAVERAL AFS		
PAYLOAD PROCESSING FACILITY	11,700	11,700
EGLIN AUX FIELD 3		
SOF ADD/ALTER MUNITIONS COMPLEX	2,400	2,400
EGLIN AUX FIELD 9		
ADD/ALTER CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,250	1,250
ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT ENG INSP/REPAIR SHOP	750	750
ENLISTED DORMITORY	---	5,500
SOF ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT SUP EQUIP SHOP/STORAGE	1,050	1,050
SOF AFSOC HDQ'S ANNEX FACILITY	5,400	5,400
SOF SPECIAL OPERATIONS SCHOOL	3,600	3,600
HOMESTEAD AFB		
HOSPITAL (PHASE I)	---	10,000
JACKSONVILLE DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT		
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM 1/	2,200	2,200
PENSACOLA DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT		
FUEL TANKAGE 1/	16,000	16,000
TYNDALL AFB		
MEDICAL LOGISTICS FACILITY	800	800
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP BLANDING		
LAW RANGE	---	550
AVIATION FUEL FACILITY	---	275
MAC RANGE	---	954
WAUCHULA		
ARMORY	---	1,077
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
JACKSONVILLE		
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	---	700
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
HOMESTEAD AFB		
PARARESCUE OPERATIONS	1,300	1,300
TOTAL, FLORIDA	127,750	146,806
GEORGIA		
ARMY		
FORT BENNING		
GENERAL INSTRUCTION FACILITY	2,150	2,150
FORT GORDON		
ENERGY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM	1,200	1,200
FT STEWART/HUNTER AAF		
AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RANGE	950	950
NAVY		
KINGS BAY NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE		
GENERATOR TEST BUILDING ADDITION	580	580
TRIDENT TRAINING COMPLEX ADDITION	9,200	9,200

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
MCINTOSH COUNTY		
LAND ACQUISITION (PHASE II)	---	2,881
AIR FORCE		
ROBINS AFB		
ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FACILITY	800	---
ADD/ALTER ALERT CREW FACILITY	3,100	3,100
ADD/ALTER SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	2,000	---
FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY	---	2,200
UPGRADE UTILITIES/COMM SYSTEM	---	2,650
BASE ENGINEER COMPLEX (PHASE I)	6,800	6,800
BASE SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE	3,100	---
INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TRTMNT OUTFALL LINE/LAND 1/	1,700	1,700
JOINT STARS AUTOMATIC TEST FACILITY 1/	2,500	2,500
MISSION SIMULATOR AND SOFTWARE SUPPORT FACILITY	8,300	9,200
ALTER TACTICAL TRAINING SQUADRON FACILITY	2,200	2,250
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FORT STEWART		
RENOVATE/EXPAND DIAMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	---	6,951
FORT BENNING		
PARACHUTE RIGGING FACILITY	---	3,900
NAVY RESERVE		
ATLANTA NAVAL AIR STATION		
GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP	1,600	1,600
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
DOBBINS AFB		
BASE CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX	3,890	3,890
TOTAL, GEORGIA	50,070	63,702
HAWAII		
ARMY		
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS		
FIRE STATION	2,150	2,150
SUPPLY SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	3,650	3,650
FORT SHAFTER		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3,500	3,500
NAVY		
BARBERS POINT NAVAL AIR STATION		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODERNIZATION	3,300	3,300
HONOLULU NAVAL COM AREA MASTER STA EASTPAC		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODERNIZATION	1,500	1,500
LUALUALEI NAVAL MAGAZINE		
TORPEDO MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	8,700	8,700
PEARL HARBOR NAV INACTIVE SHIP MAINT FAC		
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYS IMPROVEMENTS	3,200	3,200
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD		
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM 1/	800	800
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE		
BERTHING WHARF	23,000	23,000
SHORE INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	39,000	39,000
PEARL HARBOR NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER		
SEWAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS 1/	1,650	1,650
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT MODIFICATIONS 1/	1,250	1,250
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION 1/	10,540	10,540
AIR FORCE		
CAMP SMITH		
MILSTAR GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL	2,600	2,600
HICKAM AFB		
NCO PROFESSIONAL MIL EDUCATION CTR COMPLEX	5,100	5,100
UPGRADE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2,000	2,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
CAMP SMITH		
NAT'L SECURITY AGCY/CNTRL SECURITY SVC RELOCATION	488	488
HICKAM AFB		
ADD/ALTER MEDICAL DENTAL CLINIC	13,800	13,800
TRIPLER ARMY HOSPITAL		
MEDICAL EDUCATION CENTER	---	3,500
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
PEARL CITY		
MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY	1,883	1,883
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
HICKAM AFB		
COMPOSITE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	2,900	2,900
TOTAL, HAWAII	131,011	134,511

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
IDAHO		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
GOWEN FIELD, BOISE		
ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	8,261	8,261
ARMORY	---	5,995
TRAINING SITE, AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT	5,365	5,365
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
GOWEN FIELD		
POWER CHECK PAD	---	800
TOTAL, IDAHO	13,626	20,421
ILLINOIS		
NAVY		
GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER		
MESS HALL MODERNIZATION	7,000	7,000
AIR FORCE		
SCOTT AFB		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	8,900	8,900
DINING FACILITY	4,390	4,390
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
NORTH RIVERSIDE		
OMS MODIFICATIONS	---	362
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
GREATER PEORIA AIRPORT		
COMPOSITE OPERATIONAL TRAINING FACILITY	---	4,800
POWER CHECK PAD W/SUPPRESSOR	800	800
SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS FACILITY	600	600
NAVY RESERVE		
GREAT LAKES NAVAL RESERVE READINESS CENTER		
TRAINING BUILDING	6,300	6,300
TOTAL, ILLINOIS	27,990	33,152
INDIANA		
ARMY		
FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON		
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	25,000	---
NAVY		
CRANE NAVAL WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER		
ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE SHOP	8,700	8,700
ELECTRONICS COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEMS CENTER	---	10,000
PEST CONTROL FACILITY 1/	750	750
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP ATTERBURY		
MACHINE GUN RANGE (RETS)	1,130	1,130
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
TERRE HAUTE		
MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE STORAGE COMPLEX	---	2,200
TOTAL, INDIANA	35,580	22,780
IOWA		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP DODGE		
ACCESS ROAD (PHASE II)	---	5,450
PHYSICAL TRAINING/RECREATION FACILITY	---	960
WATERLOO		
ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY ADDITION	505	505
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
SIOUX CITY MAP		
ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT ENGINE SHOP	980	980
ADD/ALTER AVIONICS/ECM POD SHOP	1,150	1,150
TOTAL, IOWA	2,635	9,045
KANSAS		
ARMY		
FORT RILEY		
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	1,800	1,800
AIR FORCE		
MCCONNELL AFB		
FIRE STATION	4,950	4,950
TEMPORARY LODGING FACILITY	2,700	2,700
TORNADO DAMAGED FACILITIES 4/	39,780	28,150

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT RILEY		
MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING EQUIP SITE EXPANSION....	6,662	6,662
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
MCCONNELL AFB, WICHITA		
ADD TO CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY.....	550	750
TOTAL, KANSAS.....	56,442	45,012
KENTUCKY		
ARMY		
FORT CAMPBELL		
EFFLUENT CONTROL FACILITY.....	650	650
MAINTENANCE FACILITY.....	14,800	14,800
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE.....	1,600	1,600
FORT KNOX		
COMBAT PISTOL RANGE MODERNIZATION.....	600	600
DINING FACILITY MODERNIZATION.....	2,700	2,700
ENERGY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....	3,150	3,150
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT.....	17,000	17,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FORT CAMPBELL		
SOF BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.....	5,800	5,800
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
STANDIFORD FIELD, LOUISVILLE		
RELOCATION, PHASE II.....	---	5,000
TOTAL, KENTUCKY.....	46,300	51,300
LOUISIANA		
ARMY		
FORT POLK		
CENTRAL WASH FACILITY MODERNIZATION.....	930	930
CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE FACILITY.....	11,000	11,000
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP.....	10,800	10,800
AIR FORCE		
BARKSDALE AFB		
ADD/ALTER WEAPONS & RELEASE SYSTEM SHOP.....	520	520
ALERT TAXIWAY BARRIER.....	780	780
B-52 FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITY.....	5,000	5,000
ENGINE TEST PAD.....	---	2,000
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM UPGRADE.....	---	1,200
WATER SYSTEM MODIFICATION.....	---	1,700
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP BEAUREGARD		
RANGE, MODIFIED RECORD FIRE (RETS).....	937	937
FORT POLK (LEESVILLE)		
ARMORY (200 PERSONS).....	2,067	2,067
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
NEW ORLEANS NAS		
ADD TO MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITY (W/AFRES).....	450	450
ARMY RESERVE		
BATON ROUGE		
USAR CENTER.....	3,672	3,672
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
NEW ORLEANS NAS		
ADD TO MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITY (W/ANG).....	450	450
TOTAL, LOUISIANA.....	36,606	41,506
MAINE		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CARIBOU		
OMS ADDITION/ALTERATION.....	686	686
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BANGOR IAP		
JET FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.....	6,700	6,700
TOTAL, MAINE.....	7,386	7,386
MARYLAND		
ARMY		
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND		
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE.....	6,400	6,400
FLIGHT CONTROL TOWER.....	850	850
PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER.....	---	3,900

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
FORT RITCHIE		
FIRE STATION	---	1,500
SECURITY UPGRADE	2,400	2,400
NAVY		
ANNAPOLIS DAVID TAYLOR NAVSHPRSCH/DEVCTR		
COMPOSITE MATERIALS LABORATORY 3/	3,450	---
ANNAPOLIS NAVAL RADIO TRANSMITTING FACILITY		
ANTENNA MODIFICATIONS	2,400	2,400
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	1,900	1,900
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	920	920
BETHESDA NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODERNIZATION	3,500	3,500
SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	970	970
INDIAN HEAD NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION		
INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TRTMNT FAC (PHASE II) 1/	6,600	6,600
PATUXENT RIVER NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER		
ALERT FORCE FACILITY	5,800	5,800
ST INIGOES NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYS ENGR ACT		
ACLS INTEGRATION AND TEST FACILITY	1,750	1,750
ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION LABORATORY	5,800	5,800
SANITARY WASTEWATER SYSTEM	900	900
AIR FORCE		
ANDREWS AFB		
DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD	---	6,000
DORMITORY	5,400	5,400
REPLACE ROOF, COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	---	2,700
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
BROOKMONT DMA HYDROGRAPHIC/TOPOGRAPHIC CENTER		
FIRE SAFETY AND SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS	1,000	1,000
FORT MEADE		
ENGINEER SUPPORT FACILITY	1,400	1,400
FIRE PROTECTION	1,000	1,000
GENERATOR MODIFICATIONS	750	750
SPRINKLER AND FIRE ALARM	1,500	1,500
PERIMETER CONTROL	9,000	---
PLATING CENTER	1,072	1,072
BETHESDA USUHS		
ALTER EXISTING ANIMAL FACILITY	600	---
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CHELTENHAM		
ARMORY	---	3,300
TOWSON		
DIVISION LOGISTICS WAREHOUSE	373	373
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
ANDREWS AFB		
COMPOSITE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,250	2,250
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
ANDREWS AFB		
COMPOSITE TRAINING FACILITY	1,550	1,550
TOTAL, MARYLAND	69,535	73,885
MASSACHUSETTS		
ARMY		
NATICK RESEARCH CENTER		
ADMINISTRATION FACILITY ADDITION	1,350	1,350
CLIMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM	2,900	2,900
AIR FORCE		
HANSCOM AFB		
SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS	3,200	3,200
UPGRADE LABORATORY PHYSICAL PLANT (PHASE II)	8,000	8,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP EDWARDS		
TRAINING SITE, HEATING PLANT (W/AIR NG)	1,369	1,369
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BARNES MAP, WESTFIELD		
ENGINE CHECK FACILITY	---	1,250
AIRCRAFT BARRIER	---	2,050
OTIS ANGB, FALMOUTH		
UPGRADE HEAT SYSTEMS (W/ARMY NG)	3,500	3,500
ARMY RESERVE		
TAUTON		
USAR CENTER	---	3,526
TOTAL, MASSACHUSETTS	20,319	27,145

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
MICHIGAN		
AIR FORCE		
KI SAWYER AFB		
ADD/ALTER B-52 FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY	400	400
ALERT TAXIWAY BARRIERS	1,300	1,300
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
WK KELLOGG REGIONAL AIRPORT, BATTLE CREEK		
AVIONICS & WEAPONS RELEASE SHOP	2,800	2,800
SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	2,450	2,450
UNSUPPRESSED POWER CHECK PAD	700	700
ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	2,250
TOTAL, MICHIGAN	7,650	9,900
MINNESOTA		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP RIPLEY		
TROOP MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITY	---	1,100
MONTEVIDEO		
ARMORY	---	1,891
ROSEMOUNT		
ARMORY	---	5,120
TOTAL, MINNESOTA	---	8,111
MISSISSIPPI		
NAVY		
MERIDIAN NAS		
FIRE STATION EXPANSION	---	418
FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	---	1,200
GULFPORT		
SEABEE WAREHOUSE	---	7,000
AIR FORCE		
COLUMBUS AFB		
ALTER SPECIALIZED UPT SQUADRON OPS FACILITY	600	600
KEESLER AFB		
TRAINING DEVELOPMENT SQUADRON FACILITY	3,400	3,400
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP MCCAIN		
CONVERT RECORD FIRE RANGE TO MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	---	546
MARKS		
ARMORY ALTERATION	---	200
SENATOBIA		
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	723
TUPELO		
OMS	---	992
CAMP SHELBY		
ADAL MAINTENANCE FACILITY	---	600
PAVE TRAINING ROADS	---	1,200
WEST POINT		
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	1,270
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
MOBILE CONDUCT OF FIRE TRAINER SITES	---	306
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
KEY FIELD, MERIDIAN		
FUEL CELL AND CORROSION CONTROL DOCK	4,450	4,450
UPGRADE AIRCRAFT PAVEMENTS	13,370	13,370
TOTAL, MISSISSIPPI	21,820	36,275
MISSOURI		
ARMY		
FORT LEONARD WOOD		
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	12,200	12,200
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	---	3,050
AIR FORCE		
WHITEMAN AFB		
B-2 ADD/ALTER FIRE STATION	5,100	5,100
B-2 ADD/ALTER UTILITY SYSTEMS	6,700	6,700
B-2 ADD/ALTER PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	3,800	3,800
B-2 AREA SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS	7,850	7,850
B-2 CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS SUPPORT FACILITY	1,750	1,750
B-2 DEFENSE ACCESS ROADS	5,050	5,050
B-2 ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP	3,400	3,400
B-2 FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY	4,050	4,050
B-2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE	1,700	1,700

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
B-2 IMPACT AID	1,000	1,000
B-2 MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS	4,000	4,000
B-2 SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT FACILITY	1,000	1,000
B-2 WEAPONS RECEIVING AND PROCESSING FACILITY	3,100	3,100
B-2 WEAPONS STORAGE AREA SUPPLY WAREHOUSE	1,000	1,000
B-2 GENERAL REDUCTION	---	-20,000
SUBTOTAL, B-2 PROJECTS	49,500	29,500
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
ST LOUIS DMA AEROSPACE CENTER		
FIRE PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS	1,000	1,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT CROWDER		
RANGE UPGRADE (RETS)	822	822
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
ROSECRANS MEMORIAL AIRPORT, ELWOOD		
ALTER OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY	1,600	1,600
ARMY RESERVE		
FORT LEONARD WOOD		
EQMT CONC SITE/AREA MNT SPT ACT/WAREHOUSE	4,055	4,055
TOTAL, MISSOURI	69,177	52,227
MONTANA		
AIR FORCE		
CONRAD STRS		
ADD/ALTER STRAT TRAINING RANGE TECH OPS FACILITY	700	700
HAVRE STRS		
ADD/ALTER STRAT TRAINING RANGE TECH OPS FACILITY	700	700
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
FORT HARRISON		
ARMORY	---	3,400
TOTAL, MONTANA	1,400	4,800
NEBRASKA		
AIR FORCE		
OFFUTT AFB		
ALERT FACILITY/SQUADRON OPERATIONS	4,700	4,700
HEADQUARTERS LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE	3,100	3,100
MILSTAR GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL	2,950	2,950
SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS	3,100	3,100
WORLDWIDE AIRBORNE COMMAND POST FACILITY	12,500	---
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
KEARNEY		
OMS	---	690
ARMORY	---	2,215
CAMP ASHLAND		
BARRACKS	---	6,613
LINCOLN		
USP&FO WAREHOUSE	---	2,289
TOTAL, NEBRASKA	26,350	25,657
NEVADA		
NAVY		
FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	---	5,700
RANGE AIR SURVEILLANCE FACILITY	2,500	2,500
AIR FORCE		
NELLIS AFB		
BASE ENGINEERING COMPLEX (PHASE II)	5,300	5,300
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3,100	3,100
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION		
MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	6,000	6,000
NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE		
WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STORAGE	1,000	1,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
CANNON IAP, RENO		
POWER CHECK PAD	---	700
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
WASHOE COUNTY		
OMS	---	1,050

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
YERRINGTON		
OMS	---	770
TOTAL, NEVADA	17,900	26,120
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
ARMY		
COLD REGIONS LABORATORY		
TECHNICAL LIBRARY AND ANALYSIS CENTER	3,700	3,700
AIR FORCE		
NEW BOSTON SATELLITE TRACKING STATION		
BCE COMPLEX, PASS/ID, AND SECURITY FENCE	4,210	4,210
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
PEASE ANGB, NEWINGTON		
POWER CHECK PAD W/SOUND SUPPRESSOR	530	530
ADAL SQUADRON OPERATIONS	---	1,450
TOTAL, NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,440	9,890
NEW JERSEY		
ARMY		
FT DIX		
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT (JOINT W/MCQUIRE AFB)	20,000	20,000
NAVY		
EARLE NAVAL WEAPONS STATION		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,250	1,250
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	3,650	3,650
TRESTLES REPLACEMENT (PHASE II) 1/	36,500	11,400
AIR FORCE		
MCGUIRE AFB		
ALTER DORMITORIES	---	5,200
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	---	3,800
SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL (JOINT W/FT DIX)	22,500	22,500
ARMY RESERVE		
EDISON (NIXON)		
OMS/AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY	3,981	3,981
MOUNT FREEDOM		
DINING FACILITY ADDITION	359	359
TOTAL, NEW JERSEY	88,240	72,140
NEW MEXICO		
ARMY		
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE		
WATER WELL	4,250	4,250
AERIAL CABLE RANGE	---	9,600
AIR FORCE		
CANNON AFB		
ADD/ALTER COMBAT OPERATIONS FACILITY	490	490
ADD/ALTER PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	410	410
ADD TO YOUTH CENTER	400	400
HOLLOMAN AFB		
ADD/ALTER F-117A MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	5,800	5,800
ADD TO AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	2,050	2,050
ADD/ALTER AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	5,100	---
ALTER DORMITORIES	6,000	6,000
BASE SUPPORT/INFRASTRUCTURE	6,800	6,800
CONTROL TOWER	2,500	2,500
F-117A FACILITIES (PHASE II)	39,000	39,000
HANGAR	4,500	4,500
MUNITIONS FACILITIES	3,900	3,900
OPERATIONS FACILITY	1,050	1,050
SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	1,000	1,000
KIRTLAND AFB		
ALTER DORMITORIES	5,600	5,600
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
KIRTLAND AFB		
SOF AERIAL DELIVERY FACILITY	2,050	2,050
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE		
LARGE BLAST/THERMAL SIMULATOR (PHASE II)	20,000	20,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
LAS CRUCES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT		
ARMY AVIATION FLIGHT ACTIVITY	---	1,014
SANTA FE		
MILITARY EDUCATION ACADEMY	---	3,764
AMMUNITION BUNKERS	---	340

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
KIRTLAND AFB		
ALTER AVIONICS AND ECM SHOP	790	790
TOTAL, NEW MEXICO	111,690	121,308
NEW YORK		
ARMY		
FORT DRUM		
MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	---	2,350
MULTIPURPOSE TRAINING RANGE	---	2,100
FIRING RANGE	---	1,750
SENECA ARMY DEPOT		
FIRE STATION	1,150	1,150
U S MILITARY ACADEMY		
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING MODIFICATION	7,300	8,800
ADMINISTRATION FACILITY	7,000	7,000
AIR FORCE		
GRIFFISS AFB		
ADDITION TO SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	1,500	1,500
ALERT TAXIWAY BARRIERS	1,200	1,200
PLATTSBURGH AFB		
JET FUEL STORAGE	---	880
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	---	7,200
UPGRADE RUNWAY THRESHOLD LIGHTING	960	960
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
SYRACUSE		
ARMORY	---	6,440
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
HANCOCK FIELD, SYRACUSE		
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	3,750	3,750
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
NIAGARA FALLS IAP		
HANGAR FIRE PROTECT SYSTEM	1,810	1,810
TOTAL, NEW YORK	24,670	46,890
NORTH CAROLINA		
ARMY		
FORT BRAGG		
ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	3,600	3,600
CHAPEL FAMILY LIFE CENTER	2,950	2,950
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	1,850	1,850
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	5,000	5,000
NAVY		
CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE CORPS BASE		
VEHICLE READY FUEL STORAGE FACILITY	2,500	2,500
CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION		
AIRCRAFT BOMBING RANGE SUPPORT FACILITIES	1,450	1,450
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENTS	17,000	17,000
CHERRY POINT NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT		
AIRCRAFT ACCESSORIES OVERHAUL SHOP 1/	7,700	7,700
NEW RIVER MARINE CORPS AIR STATION		
AIRCRAFT DIRECT FUELING FACILITY MODIFICATIONS	7,100	7,100
AIR FORCE		
POPE AFB		
ADD/ALTER PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	4,450	4,450
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2,050	2,050
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP MAITNENANCE FACILITY	1,700	1,700
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB		
ADD/ALTER KC-10 FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE	2,700	2,700
ALTER DORMITORIES	8,500	8,500
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FORT BRAGG		
AMBULATORY CARE CLINIC	5,000	5,000
SPECIAL OPERATIONS BATTALION HQ	---	6,000
CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE CORPS BASE		
TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC - NEW RIVER	4,600	4,600
CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION		
HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT	34,000	34,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CONCORD		
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	887
FORT BRAGG		
MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING EQUIP SITE EXPANSION	2,796	2,796
CAMP BUTNER		
RANGE, MODIFIED RECORD FIRE (RETS)	986	986

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
RALEIGH		
PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICE	---	1,824
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
DOUGLAS MAP, CHARLOTTE		
FIREMEN TRAINING FACILITY	570	570
TOTAL, NORTH CAROLINA	116,502	125,213
NORTH DAKOTA		
AIR FORCE		
DICKINSON STRS		
ADD/ALTER STRAT TRNG RANGE TECHNICAL OPS	640	640
GRAND FORKS AFB		
ADD/ALTER PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	4,400	4,400
MINOT AFB		
ADD TO AND ALTER MISSILE MAINTENANCE SHOP	3,950	3,950
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
DEVILS LAKE		
MACHINE GUN RANGE (RETS)	1,376	1,376
GRAND FORKS		
ARMORY	---	6,200
OMS	---	3,800
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
HECTOR FIELD, FARGO		
REPLACE FUEL TANKS	---	1,500
TOTAL, NORTH DAKOTA	10,366	21,866
OHIO		
AIR FORCE		
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB		
ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	20,000	20,000
ADD TO AVIONICS RESEARCH LABORATORY	8,300	8,300
TAXIWAY	11,000	11,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
COLUMBUS DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER		
OPERATIONS CENTER 1/	89,000	89,000
DAYTON DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER		
FIRE AND SECURITY STATION 1/	2,000	2,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
MCCONNELSVILLE		
ARMORY/TRAINING SITE FACILITIES	---	4,669
TOLEDO		
ARMORY	---	3,183
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
RICKENBACKER ANGB		
ADD/ALTER MAINTENANCE HANGAR AND SHOP 3/	3,000	---
ADD/ALTER SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY 3/	1,200	---
ALTER FUEL SYS MAINT CORR CONTROL DOCK 3/	800	---
SPRINGFIELD MAP		
ECM PODS MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE	500	500
ARMY RESERVE		
TOLEDO		
ARMY RESERVE CTR/MAINTENANCE FACILITY (PHASE II)	---	2,749
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
YOUNGSTOWN MAP		
ADD/ALTER AVIONICS/MAINTENANCE SHOP	1,450	1,450
TOTAL, OHIO	137,250	142,851
OKLAHOMA		
ARMY		
FORT SILL		
ENERGY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM	3,350	3,350
NAVY		
TINKER AIR FORCE BASE NAVAL AIR DETACHMENT (TACAMO)		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS (INCREMENT II)	4,700	4,700
AIR FORCE		
ALTUS AFB		
C-17 ADD/ALTER APRON/HYDRANT SYSTEM	6,690	6,690
C-17 ADD/ALTER AERIAL PORT TRAINING FACILITY	3,800	3,800
C-17 AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL/MAINT SHOP	13,800	13,800
C-17 ALTER SQUADRON OPERATIONS	850	850
C-17 PARALLEL RUNWAY	30,000	30,000
FUEL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE DOCK	6,200	6,200
TINKER AFB		
UPGRADE WATER SUPPLY, STORAGE AND DISTRIB SYS 1/	3,700	3,700

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
VANCE AFB		
ADD/ALTER SPEC UPT SQUADRON OPS FACILITY	550	550
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	4,200	4,200
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FORT SILL		
TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC	2,700	2,700
TINKER AFB		
ADD/ALTER HOSPITAL	4,100	4,100
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
WILL ROGERS WORLD AIRPORT, OKLAHOMA CITY		
APRON ADDITION	---	4,350
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	3,200	3,200
TULSA IAP		
FUEL CELL/CORROSION FACILITY	---	2,750
AVIONICS/ECM SHOP	---	1,050
ARMY RESERVE		
ENID		
ADD/ALTER USAR CENTER	1,578	1,578
NORMAN		
ADD/ALTER USAR CENTER AND OMS	2,862	2,862
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
TINKER AFB		
ADD/ALTER MEDICAL TRAINING AREAS	500	500
TOTAL, OKLAHOMA	92,780	100,930
OREGON		
ARMY		
UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT		
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION SUPPORT FACILITIES	3,600	3,600
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION UTILITIES	7,500	7,500
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP RILEA		
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	---	665
TRAINING SITE BOQ/BEQ	---	997
FOREST GROVE		
ARMORY	---	2,591
BEND		
ARMORY/RESERVE CENTER	---	2,711
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
PORTLAND IAP		
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	3,600	3,600
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
PORTLAND IAP		
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	1,100	1,100
TOTAL, OREGON	15,800	22,764
PENNSYLVANIA		
ARMY		
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT		
AMMUNITION TRUCK BLOCKING/LOADING CENTER 1/	3,150	3,150
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT		
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE FACILITY	---	1,900
TACTICAL COMPONENT REBUILD FACILITY 1/	8,200	8,200
NAVY		
PHILADELPHIA NAV INACTIVE SHIP MAINT FAC		
OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL AND ELECTRICAL POWER	4,000	4,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
CARLISLE BARRACKS		
ADD/ALTER DENTAL CLINIC	510	510
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
EVERETT		
ARMORY	---	1,750
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP		
MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	2,790
FORT MIFFLIN, PHILADELPHIA		
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	370
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP		
AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	11,200	11,200
ALTER AIRCRAFT HANGAR	1,000	1,000
ADD/ALTER ENGINE SHOP	450	660
ADD/ALTER SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	---	1,950
ARMY RESERVE		
JOHNSTOWN		
JOINT AVIATION FACILITY	---	30,224

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
NEW CUMBERLAND		
USAR CENTER/ORG MAINTENANCE SHOP	3,910	3,910
NAVY RESERVE		
NMCRC PHILADELPHIA		
RESERVE CENTER REHABILITATION	3,400	3,400
TOTAL, PENNSYLVANIA	35,820	75,014
RHODE ISLAND		
NAVY		
NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER		
AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM	---	710
FUEL TANKS	---	2,000
CHILD CARE/PASSIVE RECREATION CENTER	---	500
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER		
AMBULATORY CARE CENTER	---	14,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP FOGARTY		
ARMORY	---	5,151
CAMP VARNUM		
SEWER AND WATER SYSTEM	---	578
TOTAL, RHODE ISLAND	---	22,939
SOUTH CAROLINA		
NAVY		
BEAUFORT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION		
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER	2,250	2,250
CHARLESTON FLEET AND MINE WARFARE TRNG CTR		
FIRE FIGHTING TRAINER FACILITY	14,620	14,620
CHARLESTON NAVAL WEAPONS STATION		
HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE 1/	1,100	1,100
TOMAHAWK MISSILE MAGAZINE 1/	2,150	2,150
PARRIS ISLAND MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT		
COMBAT TRAINING FACILITY	5,100	5,100
AIR FORCE		
CHARLESTON AFB		
C-17 ADD/ALTER APRON/HYDRANT SYSTEM	19,000	19,000
C-17 FIRE/CRASH RESCUE STATION	2,850	2,850
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
BEAUFORT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION	---	989
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
MANNING		
ARMORY	---	1,500
LEESBURG		
MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	2,200
SEWER SYSTEM	---	1,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
MCENTIRE		
CONNECTION TO CITY WATER	520	520
ARMY RESERVE		
FORT JACKSON		
ADD/ALTER USAR CENTER AND OMS	6,122	6,122
TOTAL, SOUTH CAROLINA	53,712	65,330
SOUTH DAKOTA		
AIR FORCE		
BELLE FOURCHE STRS		
ADD/ALTER STRAT TRNG RANGE TECHNICAL OPS	640	640
ELLSWORTH AFB		
ALERT TAXIWAY BARRIER	670	670
UPGRADE WEAPONS STORAGE AREA LIGHTING	1,250	1,250
WATER STORAGE TANK	790	790
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
DESMET		
ARMORY (60 PERSONS)	939	939
FORT MEADE		
TRAINING SITE BOQ/BEQ	638	638
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
JOE FOSS FIELD, SIOUX FALLS		
ADD/ALTER AVIONICS SHOPS/HANGAR SHOP	850	850

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
ADD/ALTER ENGINE AND NON-DESTRUC INSP SHOPS	450	450
ADD/ALTER BCE MAINTENANCE SHOP	300	300
COMPOSITE SUPPORT FACILITY	2,600	2,600
TOTAL, SOUTH DAKOTA	9,127	9,127
TENNESSEE		
AIR FORCE		
ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER		
ADD TO AND ALTER FUEL SYSTEMS	2,400	2,400
LARGE ROCKET TEST FACILITY (J-6)	80,000	80,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER		
DECADE X-RAY SIMULATOR	7,000	7,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
COVINGTON		
ARMORY	---	1,237
ERWIN		
ARMORY	---	1,094
UNION CITY		
ARMORY	---	1,659
FAYETTEVILLE		
ARMORY	---	892
LIVINGSTON		
ARMORY	---	1,161
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
MEMPHIS IAP		
COMPOSITE AVIONICS/NON-DESTRUC INSP FACILITY	1,650	1,650
FUEL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE/CORROSION CONTROL	4,700	4,700
POWER CHECK PAD	---	800
AERIAL PORT TRAINING FACILITY	---	1,650
FIRE STATION	---	1,300
ARMY RESERVE		
JACKSON		
JOINT TRAINING FACILITY	---	1,537
NAVY RESERVE		
NAS MEMPHIS		
MAINTENANCE HANGER	---	10,900
LOGISTIC SUPPORT FACILITY	2,000	2,000
TOTAL, TENNESSEE	97,750	119,980
TEXAS		
ARMY		
CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT		
ENGINEER ANALYSIS FACILITY	3,400	3,400
FORT BLISS		
BARRACKS MODERNIZATION	---	11,600
BARRACKS MODERNIZATION	---	10,600
REPROGRAMMING ALLOWANCE	---	5,000
FORT HOOD		
AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RANGE	1,500	1,500
BARRACKS MODERNIZATION	15,000	15,000
BARRACKS MODERNIZATION	---	15,200
CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE FACILITY (PHASE III)	15,000	15,000
FORT SAM HOUSTON		
MEDICAL SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT TRAINING COMPLEX	3,750	3,750
WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	600	600
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT		
GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE 1/	1,100	1,100
HYDRAULIC SHOP ALTERATIONS 1/	920	920
NAVY		
KINGSVILLE NAVAL AIR STATION		
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	1,500	1,500
AIR FORCE		
DYESS AFB		
ALTER FUEL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE HANGAR	620	620
KELLY AFB		
ALTER DORMITORIES	3,900	3,900
ALTER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT CENTER (PHASE I) 1/	10,000	10,000
LACKLAND AFB		
ALTER RECRUIT DORMITORY	2,000	2,000
CONSOLIDATED BMTS HQTRS AND ACADEMIC FACILITY	3,700	3,700
LACKLAND TRAINING ANNEX		
MOBILITY STORAGE/TRAINING	1,170	1,170
LAUGHLIN AFB		
ADD/ALTER SPECIALIZED UPT SQUADRON OPS FACILITY	1,450	1,450
MISSION SUPPORT COMPLEX	2,800	2,800

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
RANDOLPH AFB		
ALTER SPECIALIZED UPT SUPPORT FACILITY	410	410
REESE AFB		
ADD/ALTER LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT FACILITY	1,000	1,000
ADD/ALTER SPECIALIZED UPT SUPPORT FACILITY	1,000	1,000
SHEPPARD AFB		
ADD TO AND ALTER MEDICAL TRAINING COMPLEX	7,900	7,900
ALTER FLIGHT TRAINING FACILITY	420	420
REGIONAL WASTEWATER CONNECTION	1,500	1,500
RUNWAY/LAND ACQUISITION	6,850	6,850
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
DALLAS NAVAL AIR STATION		
MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT	3,500	3,500
FORT SAM HOUSTON		
HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT (PHASE V)	37,000	37,000
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT		
CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER (PHASE III)	---	39,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP MABRY		
COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	5,992
CAMP SWIFT		
ARMORY	---	1,643
TRAINING SITE FACILITIES	---	5,138
KINGSVILLE		
ARMORY	---	399
LONGVIEW		
ARMORY EXPANSION	---	399
NEW BOSTON		
ARMORY	---	1,994
REDBIRD		
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	702
VICTORIA		
ADD/ALTER ARMORY	---	399
WEATHERFORD		
ARMORY	---	399
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP MABRY		
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	---	770
ARMY RESERVE		
CONROE		
ADD/ALTER USARC/AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY/OMS	9,855	11,359
TOTAL, TEXAS	137,845	238,584
UTAH		
ARMY		
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND		
PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING CENTER	4,000	4,000
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT		
AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION FACILITY (PHASE III)	14,700	14,700
AIR FORCE		
HILL AFB		
DEPOT PRODUCTION SUPPORT FACILITY 1/	4,050	4,050
WEAPONS AND RELEASE SYSTEMS SHOP 1/	2,700	2,700
MISSILE MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	2,450
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
UTAH COUNTY		
ARMORY	---	2,860
OMS	---	996
TOTAL, UTAH	25,450	31,756
VERMONT		
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
WESTMINSTER (SPRINGFIELD)		
OMS	749	749
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BURLINGTON IAP		
ALTER WEAPON RELEASE SHOP	400	400
CIVIL ENGINEERING SHOP	---	1,850
TOTAL, VERMONT	1,149	2,999
VIRGINIA		
ARMY		
FORT A P HILL		
SHOWER AND LATRINE FACILITIES	6,100	6,100

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
FORT BELVOIR		
PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING CENTER	3,750	3,750
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	2,200	2,200
FORT EUSTIS		
AVIATION UNIT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	6,600	6,600
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	1,900	1,900
FORT LEE		
BARRACKS	6,700	6,700
FINANCE/ACCOUNTING OFFICE	---	4,650
NCO TRAINING FACILITY	---	5,800
FORT MYER		
PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING CENTER	5,000	5,000
VEHICLE STORAGE	550	550
FORT PICKETT		
UPGRADE FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES	2,800	2,800
FORT STORY		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	900	900
VINT HILL FARMS STATION		
BARRACKS WITH DINING FACILITY	1,700	1,700
GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE	1,850	1,850
NAVY		
CHESAPEAKE NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACT NW		
BEQ AND MESS HALL ADDITION	8,100	8,100
COMMUNICATION/SECURE MATERIAL ISSUING OFF ADDITION	1,400	1,400
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM UPGRADE	4,300	4,300
DAHLGREN NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER		
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS LABORATORY 1/	8,100	8,100
FLEET REQUIREMENTS SUPPORT 1/	10,180	10,180
LITTLE CREEK NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE		
LANDING CRAFT AIR CUSHION COMPLEX (INCREMENT III)	10,500	10,500
SURFACE WARFARE DEVELOPMENT GRP OPS FACILITY	2,230	2,230
NORFOLK NAVAL AIR STATION		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	8,270	8,270
ALERT FORCE FACILITY	1,100	1,100
NORFOLK NAVAL COMM AREA MASTER STA LANT		
SATELLITE TERMINAL & COMM CENTER ADDITIONS	6,550	6,550
NORFOLK NAVAL STATION		
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	340	340
NORFOLK NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER		
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE 1/	1,250	1,250
NORFOLK NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER		
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES 1/	3,150	3,150
STEAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS 1/	4,150	4,150
NORFOLK OCEANOGRAPHIC SYSTEM ATLANTIC		
SURTASS SUPPORT CENTER	3,250	3,250
OCEANA NAVAL AIR STATION		
OPERATIONAL FLIGHT TRAINER BUILDING ADDITION	2,020	2,020
SQUADRON TRAINING BUILDING ADDITION	5,250	5,250
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL		
BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	6,600	6,600
PORTSMOUTH SHORE INTERMEDIATE MAINT ACT		
SHORE INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	14,000	14,000
YORKTOWN NAVAL WEAPONS STATION		
TOMAHAWK MISSILE MAGAZINES 1/	4,650	4,650
AIR FORCE		
LANGLEY AFB		
ELECTRIC SUBSTATION	4,500	4,500
MILSTAR GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL	1,300	1,300
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
FORT A. P. HILL		
SOF NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE TNG FACILITY	2,300	2,300
DEREY BUILDING RESTON		
EMERGENCY GENERATOR SUPPORT	600	600
FORT LEE		
HOSPITAL MODERNIZATION	---	11,800
LANGLEY AFB		
ALTER OB WARD	1,150	1,150
NORFOLK DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT		
FUEL TANKAGE 1/	19,800	19,800
OCEANA NAVAL AIR STATION		
SOF BOAT LAUNCH FACILITY	2,350	2,350
PENTAGON BUILDING COMPLEX		
PENTAGON CLASSIFIED WASTE INCINERATOR	4,700	---
PENTAGON HEATING AND REFRIGERATION PLANT	75,400	---
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL		
HOSPITAL REPLACEMENT (PHASE III)	40,000	40,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
RICHARD E BYRD IAP, SANDSTON		
EXTEND AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	400	400
ARMY RESERVE		
FORT PICKETT		
STORAGE FACILITY	752	752
TOTAL, VIRGINIA	298,692	240,842
WASHINGTON		
ARMY		
FORT LEWIS		
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER	---	7,900
HOT REFUELING POINT	1,050	1,050
LAND ACQUISITION FOR YAKIMA FIRING CENTER	19,000	18,000
OPERATIONS FACILITY	2,600	2,600
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	16,200	16,200
WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE	3,250	3,250
NAVY		
BANGOR COMMANDER SUBMARINE GROUP 9		
SATELLITE TERMINAL ADDITION	2,050	2,050
BANGOR TRIDENT REFIT FACILITY		
DATA PROCESSING CENTER ADDITION	2,170	2,170
BREMERTON PUGET SOUND NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER		
HAZARDOUS AND FLAMMABLE STOREHOUSE 1/	12,550	12,550
BREMERTON PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD		
INACTIVE SUBMARINE MOORING FACILITY 1/	3,300	3,300
INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT COMPLEX (PHASE II) 1/	23,500	23,500
MOORING PLATFORM 1/	1,200	1,200
PIER UPGRADE 1/	11,700	11,700
EVERETT NAVAL STATION		
ADMINISTRATION FACILITY	4,500	4,500
MESS HALL	2,400	2,400
UTILITIES AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	14,890	14,890
WHIDBEY ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION		
FLEET AREA CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE FACILITY	6,800	6,800
AIR FORCE		
FAIRCHILD AFB		
CHILD CARE CENTER	---	4,550
CRUISE MISSILE FUEL STORAGE TANK ADDITION	300	300
PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY	2,200	2,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
FAIRCHILD AFB		
FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM	1,800	1,800
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
MCCHORD AFB		
MEDICAL TRAINING/ADMIN FACILITY	600	600
TOTAL, WASHINGTON	132,060	143,510
WEST VIRGINIA		
NAVY		
GREEN BANK		
ALTER OPERATIONS CENTER	---	5,400
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
HUNTINGTON		
GUARD/RESERVE CENTER (JOINT W/ARMY RES)	---	2,983
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
E WV REGIONAL APT (MARTINSBURG)		
ADD/ALTER MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITY	550	550
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	---	1,700
SMALL ARMS RANGE	---	750
FIRE STATION	---	1,100
YEAGER AIRPORT (CHARLESTON)		
SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS	---	650
ARMY RESERVE		
HUNTINGTON		
GUARD/RESERVE CENTER (JOINT W/ARMY NG)	---	6,617
NAVY RESERVE		
MARTINSBURG		
C-130 SUPPORT FACILITIES	---	25,100
TOTAL, WEST VIRGINIA	550	44,850

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
WISCONSIN		
ARMY		
FORT MCCOY		
CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE FACILITY	18,500	18,500
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
CAMP WILLIAMS		
TRAINING SITE WASTE TREATMENT PLANT (W/AIR NG)	400	400
FORT MCCOY		
MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT SITE	---	8,941
MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE BUILDING	---	493
SUSSEX		
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
TRUAX FIELD, MADISON		
POWER CHECK PAD W/SOUND SUPPRESSOR	---	1,000
AVIONICS AND ECM POD SHOP	---	1,500
AIRCRAFT ARRESTING SYSTEM	---	1,200
VOLK FIELD ANGB		
UPGRADE SEWAGE PLANT (W/ARMY NG)	1,250	1,250
ARMY RESERVE		
STURTEVANT		
RESERVE CENTER ROADS, HOLDING POND	---	750
USAR CTR/ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP	4,755	4,755
TOTAL, WISCONSIN	24,905	38,789
WYOMING		
AIR FORCE		
FE WARREN AFB		
TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX (PHASE II)	5,300	5,300
POWELL STRS		
ADD/ALTER STRAT TRAINING RANGE TECH OPS FACILITY	700	700
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
CHEYENNE MAP		
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	3,100	3,100
AVIONICS MAINTENANCE SHOP	---	2,200
CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	---	3,500
REPLACE FUEL STORAGE TANKS	---	700
TOTAL, WYOMING	9,100	15,500
CONUS CLASSIFIED		
ARMY		
CLASSIFIED LOCATIONS		
CLASSIFIED PROJECTS	3,000	3,000
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
CLASSIFIED LOCATION		
WHCA COMMUNICATIONS AND OPERATIONS CENTER	4,500	4,500
CLASSIFIED LOCATION		
TECHNICAL LOAD GENERATOR PLANT	23,900	23,900
TOTAL, CONUS CLASSIFIED	31,400	31,400
CONUS VARIOUS		
ARMY		
CONUS VARIOUS		
ACCESS ROADS - VARIOUS LOCATIONS	7,200	7,200
AIR FORCE		
CONUS VARIOUS		
MINUTEMAN-STORAGE FACILITIES	5,000	5,000
TOTAL, CONUS VARIOUS	12,200	12,200
ASCENSION ISLAND		
AIR FORCE		
ASCENSION ISLAND		
CONSOLIDATED INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY	11,000	11,000
BAHRAIN ISLAND		
NAVY		
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT UNIT		
COMMUNICATION BUILDING ADDITION	1,300	1,300
CANADA		
AIR FORCE		
VARIOUS LOCATIONS-CANADA		
FORWARD OP LOCATIONS/DISPERSED OP BASES	20,700	---

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
DIEGO GARCIA		
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
DIEGO GARCIA DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT		
FUEL TANKAGE 1/	16,100	16,100
GERMANY		
ARMY		
FEUCHT		
TEMPORARY AVIATION UNIT MAINT HANGAR	590	---
HOHENFELS TNG AREA		
ROCK CRUSHER PLANT	960	---
AIR FORCE		
RAMSTEIN AB		
ADD/ALTER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	3,500	---
TOTAL, GERMANY	5,050	---
GREENLAND		
AIR FORCE		
THULE AB		
UPGRADE AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS (PHASE II)	12,700	12,700
GUAM		
NAVY		
NAVAL COMM AREA MASTER STATION WESTPAC		
CLASSIC WIZARD UPGRADE	900	900
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	1,100	1,100
NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER		
OIL SPILL PREVENTION 1/	670	670
AIR FORCE		
ANDERSEN AFB		
ADD/ALTER CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2,600	2,600
TOTAL, GUAM	5,270	5,270
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA		
NAVY		
NAVAL STATION		
WATERFRONT OPERATIONS BUILDING	2,750	---
ICELAND		
NAVY		
KEFLAVIK NAVAL AIR STATION		
FUEL FACILITIES (PHASE VII) 1/	9,300	9,300
KEFLAVIK NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION		
COMMUNICATION CENTER	10,600	10,600
AIR FORCE		
KEFLAVIK		
HELICOPTER RESCUE RECOVERY HANGAR	10,500	---
TOTAL, ICELAND	30,400	19,900
ITALY		
NAVY		
NAPLES NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY		
AIR CARGO TERMINAL	4,770	---
UTILITIES SYSTEM UPGRADE	6,500	6,500
SICILY NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION		
SATELLITE TERMINAL	2,750	2,750
SIGONELLA NAVAL AIR STATION		
ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP ADDITION	2,300	2,300
OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER	9,850	9,850
TOTAL, ITALY	26,170	21,400
JOHNSTON ISLAND		
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
DNA HDQTRS FIELD COMMAND		
ALTER POWER PLANT (PHASE II)	5,100	5,100
KOREA		
ARMY		
CAMP CARROLL		
CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE FACILITY	5,600	---
CAMP HOVEY		

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	9,100	---
CAMP WALKER		
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	2,250	---
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
KOREA VARIOUS		
FROZEN BLOOD FACILITY - CAMP HUMPHREYS	2,350	---
TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC - CAMP ESSAYONS	1,050	1,050
TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC - K-16 AIRFIELD	1,450	---
TOTAL, KOREA	21,800	1,050
KWAJALEIN		
ARMY		
KWAJALEIN		
CHAPEL FAMILY LIFE CENTER	2,550	2,550
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3,800	3,800
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	10,200	10,200
CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4,950	4,950
CONTROLLED HUMIDITY WAREHOUSE	9,900	9,900
MARINE TERMINAL AND SECURITY UPGRADE	3,400	3,400
POWER PLANT ADDITION	33,000	33,000
UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING	9,600	9,600
GENERAL REDUCTION	---	-30,000
TOTAL, KWAJALEIN	77,400	47,400
PORTUGAL		
AIR FORCE		
LAJES FIELD		
CONTROL TOWER AND RADAR APPROACH CONTROL	5,000	5,000
PUERTO RICO		
NAVY		
ROOSEVELT ROADS NAVAL STATION		
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	---	2,850
SANITARY WASTEWATER SYSTEM UPGRADE	7,660	7,660
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
BORINQUEN APT (RAMEY AFB)		
ADD/ALTER COMM ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,800	1,800
COMPOSITE VEHICLE MAINT/SITE PREPARATION	1,800	1,800
PUERTO RICO IAP		
ADD/ALTER ENGINE SHOP	890	890
SITE PREPARATION, ROADS AND UTILITIES	1,500	1,500
ARMY RESERVE		
PUERTO NUEVO		
ADD/ALTER USAR CENTER/OMS	9,699	9,699
NAVY RESERVE		
MCRC ROOSEVELT ROADS		
TRAINING BUILDING	2,800	2,800
TOTAL, PUERTO RICO	26,149	28,999
SCOTLAND		
NAVY		
EDZELL NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY		
CLASSIC WIZARD FACILITIES UPGRADE	1,400	1,400
UNITED KINGDOM		
NAVY		
LONDON NAVAL COMMUNICATION UNIT		
SATELLITE TERMINAL	1,800	1,800
AIR FORCE		
RAF LAKENHEATH		
DEDICATED AIRCRAFT SUPPORT SYS (DASS) FACILITY	700	---
F-15E FUEL FACILITY	2,900	3,600
RAF MOLESWORTH		
JOINT ANALYSIS CENTER	15,600	15,600
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	21,000	21,000
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
NAVY		
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
SATELLITE TERMINAL	8,770	8,770
AIR FORCE		
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
MILSTAR GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL	5,500	5,500

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
RAPID DEPLOYMENT MEDICAL FACILITY WAREHOUSE	10,400	---
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
ESSENTIAL MESS UPGRADE	625	625
UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,935	2,935
UPGRADE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	930	930
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
WAREHOUSE	2,100	2,100
TOTAL, OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED	31,260	20,860
NATO		
NATO INFRASTRUCTURE	358,800	225,000
WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED		
ARMY		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
HOST NATION SUPPORT - EUROPE AND PACIFIC	25,000	25,000
PLANNING AND DESIGN	89,600	88,000
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	11,000	11,000
GENERAL REDUCTION, PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURES	---	-11,950
NAVY		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
ACCESS ROADS	1,000	1,000
PLANNING AND DESIGN	77,200	76,000
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	12,400	12,400
GENERAL REDUCTION, PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURES	---	-37,850
AIR FORCE		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
PLANNING AND DESIGN 4/	70,900	69,900
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	11,500	11,500
GENERAL REDUCTION, PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURES	---	-72,366
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
CONTINGENCY CONSTRUCTION	15,000	19,000
ENERGY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	30,000	36,000
PLANNING AND DESIGN		
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	1,700	4,000
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	10,000	---
DEFENSE MEDICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY	38,100	43,700
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION	8,100	5,100
DEFENSE LEVEL ACTIVITIES	21,800	21,800
SUBTOTAL, PLANNING AND DESIGN	79,700	74,600
GENERAL REDUCTION, PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURES	---	-11,600
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION		
DOD DEPENDENT SCHOOLS	3,000	3,000
DEFENSE MEDICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY	2,500	2,500
DEFENSE LEVEL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	6,500	6,500
ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY	2,000	2,000
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	---	5,000
SUBTOTAL, UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	16,000	21,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,300	12,300
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,100	7,500
AIR NATIONAL GUARD		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
PLANNING AND DESIGN	15,200	20,200
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,800	5,000
REPROGRAMMING ALLOWANCE	---	306
GENERAL REDUCTION, PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURES	---	-3,400
ARMY RESERVE		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
PLANNING AND DESIGN	5,400	8,500

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	500	2,000
REPROGRAMMING ALLOWANCE	---	1,382
NAVY RESERVE		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
PLANNING AND DESIGN	2,500	5,000
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	1,000	1,500
AIR FORCE RESERVE		
UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS		
PLANNING AND DESIGN	4,800	4,800
UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200
GENERAL REDUCTION, PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURES	---	-11,100
TOTAL, WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED	482,100	367,822
WORLDWIDE VARIOUS		
ARMY		
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
RESCISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1990	---	-39,000
NAVY		
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
LAND ACQUISITION	45,900	45,900
HOST NATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	2,000	2,000
RESCISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1989	---	-10,972
RESCISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1991	---	-45,420
AIR FORCE		
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
RESCISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1989	---	-16,900
RESCISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1990	---	-63,900
RESCISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1991	---	-13,600
DEFENSE AGENCIES		
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
CONFORMING STORAGE FACILITIES 1/	7,000	7,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		
VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
ARMORY UNIT STORAGE BLDG	983	983
TOTAL, WORLDWIDE VARIOUS	55,883	-133,909
FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY		
CALIFORNIA		
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT (154 UNITS)	22,000	22,000
FORT IRWIN (172 UNITS)	18,000	18,000
FORT CARSON (1 UNIT)	150	150
GEORGIA		
CAMP MERRILL (40 UNITS)	---	4,550
FORT STEWART (1 UNIT)	190	190
HAWAII		
VARIOUS OAHU (140 UNITS)	16,500	16,500
VARIOUS OAHU (220 UNITS)	---	25,000
MISSOURI		
FORT LEONARD WOOD (2 UNITS)	360	360
VIRGINIA		
FORT LEE (1 UNIT)	---	270
CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	74,980	74,980
PLANNING	5,220	5,220
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	137,400	167,220
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	81,072	78,072
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	95,106	93,106
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	1,988	1,988
SERVICES ACCOUNT	69,092	69,092
UTILITIES ACCOUNT	321,602	319,602
LEASING	360,783	360,783
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	467,207	467,207
INTEREST PAYMENTS	50	50
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1,396,900	1,389,900
PLUS APPROPRIATION FOR DEBT REDUCTION	125	125
TOTAL, FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY	1,534,425	1,557,245

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY		
CALIFORNIA		
LEMOORE NAVAL AIR STATION (COMMUNITY CENTER)	1,070	1,070
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP PENDLETON (150 UNITS)	16,172	16,172
NAVAL COMPLEX SAN DIEGO (260 UNITS)	29,800	29,800
PORT HUENEME NAVAL CONST BATTALION CT (100 UNITS)	11,160	11,160
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
WASHINGTON COMMANDANT NAVAL DISTRICT (DEMOLITION)	9,910	9,910
FLORIDA		
NAVAL STATION MAYPORT (COMMUNITY CENTER)	710	710
ILLINOIS		
NAS GLENVIEW (200 UNITS)	---	16,000
NEW JERSEY		
LAKEHURST NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER (OFFICE)	340	340
VIRGINIA		
DAHLGREN NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER (150 UNITS)	---	13,240
GUANTANAMO BAY, CU		
NAVAL STATION GUANTANAMO BAY (278 UNITS)	38,400	38,400
CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	55,438	55,438
PLANNING	6,200	6,200
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	169,200	198,440
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	23,705	23,705
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	65,147	61,147
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	990	990
SERVICES ACCOUNT	39,106	39,106
UTILITIES ACCOUNT	196,928	193,928
LEASING	72,900	72,900
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	311,834	311,834
MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUMS	90	90
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	710,700	703,700
TOTAL, FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY	879,900	902,140
FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE		
CALIFORNIA		
CASTLE AFB (114 UNITS) 3/	10,517	---
EDWARDS AFB (OFFICE)	453	453
FLORIDA		
TYNDALL AFB (MAINTENANCE FACILITY)	410	410
ILLINOIS		
SCOTT AFB (OFFICE)	550	550
KANSAS		
MCCONNELL AFB (TORNADO DAMAGE REPLACEMENT) 4/	10,000	10,000
MARYLAND		
ANDREWS AFB (OFFICE)	571	571
NORTH CAROLINA		
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB (OFFICE)	365	365
OKLAHOMA		
TINKER AFB (OFFICE)	370	370
UTAH		
HILL AFB (130 UNITS)	11,628	11,628
CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	141,236	141,236
PLANNING 4/	6,500	6,500
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	182,600	172,083
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	51,178	51,178
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	45,603	44,603
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	9,597	8,597
SERVICES ACCOUNT	26,201	26,201
UTILITIES ACCOUNT	257,129	254,129
LEASING	140,900	137,900

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION & PROJECT	BUDGET REQUEST	CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY 4/	380,512	380,512
MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUMS	80	80
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	911,200	903,200
TOTAL, FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE	1,093,800	1,075,283
FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE AGENCIES		
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED		
OVERSEAS CLASSIFIED (1 UNIT)	160	160
CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS	40	40
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	200	200
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
FURNISHINGS ACCOUNT	1,993	1,993
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	219	219
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT	27	27
SERVICES ACCOUNT	356	356
UTILITIES ACCOUNT	802	802
LEASING	21,664	21,664
MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY	939	939
SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	26,000	26,000
TOTAL, FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE AGENCIES	26,200	26,200
HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND		
OPERATING EXPENSES	84,000	84,000
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT, PART I		
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (P.L. 100-526)	633,600	658,600
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT, PART II		
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (P.L. 101-510)	100,000	100,000

1/ FUNDING REQUESTED UNDER THE DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND
2/ ORIGINALLY REQUESTED AT MIRAMAR NAVAL AIR STATION; SUBSEQUENTLY REVISED TO CAMP PENDLETON
3/ NO LONGER REQUIRED DUE TO BASE CLOSURE
4/ BUDGET REQUEST TO REPAIR OR REPLACE FACILITIES DAMAGED BY A TORNADO AT MCCONNELL AFB, KANSAS ON APRIL 26, 1991 WAS SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT ON JUNE 28, 1991 (H. DOC. 102-107) AS FOLLOWS:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	
SEVEN PROJECTS	$39,780,000
PLANNING AND DESIGN	3,200,000
FAMILY HOUSING	
CONSTRUCTION	10,000,000
MAINTENANCE	1,800,000
PLANNING AND DESIGN	500,000
TOTAL	$55,280,000

BILL HEFNER,
BILL ALEXANDER,
LINDSAY THOMAS,
RONALD D. COLEMAN,
TOM BEVILL,
CHARLIE WILSON,
NORMAN D. DICKS,
VIC FAZIO,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
BILL LOWERY,
MICKEY EDWARDS,
TOM DELAY,
JIM LIGHTFOOT,
JOE MCDADE.
Managers on the Part of the House.

JIM SASSER,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
HARRY REID,
WYCHE FOWLER,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PHIL GRAMM,
JAKE GARN,
TED STEVENS,
MARK O. HATFIELD.
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1415

Mr. BERMAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1415) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. Rept. 102-238)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1415) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State, 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 proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Part A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 101. Administration of foreign affairs.
Sec. 102. International organizations and conferences.
Sec. 103. International commissions.
Sec. 104. Migration and refugee assistance.
Sec. 105. Other programs.

Part B—Department of State Authorities and Activities

Sec. 111. Technical amendment.
Sec. 112. Consular and diplomatic posts abroad.
Sec. 113. Denial of passports.
Sec. 114. Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.
Sec. 115. Lease authority.
Sec. 116. Multiyear contracting for Moscow.
Sec. 117. Transfers and reprogrammings.
Sec. 118. Administrative services.
Sec. 119. International meetings.
Sec. 120. Availability of funds.
Sec. 121. Childcare facilities at certain posts abroad.
Sec. 122. Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs.
Sec. 123. Fees received for use of Blair House.
Sec. 124. Foreign Service Institute facilities.
Sec. 125. Maintenance management of overseas property.
Sec. 126. Defense trade controls registration fees.
Sec. 127. Denial of certain visas.
Sec. 128. Visa lookout systems.
Sec. 129. Prohibition on issuance of Israel-only passports.

Part C—Diplomatic Reciprocity and Security

Sec. 131. Diplomatic construction program.
Sec. 132. Construction of diplomatic facilities.
Sec. 133. Possible Moscow embassy security breach.
Sec. 134. Special agents.
Sec. 135. Protection for United Nations facilities and missions.
Sec. 136. Study of construction security needs.

Part D—Personnel

Sec. 141. Ambassadorial appointments.
Sec. 142. Chief of mission salary.
Sec. 143. Authority of Secretary to suspend employees convicted of crimes.
Sec. 144. Commissary access.
Sec. 145. Storage of personal effects.
Sec. 146. Transportation of remains.
Sec. 147. Amendments to title 5.
Sec. 148. Voluntary leave bank program.
Sec. 149. Reassignment and retirement of presidential appointees.
Sec. 150. Commission to study personnel questions at the Department of State.
Sec. 151. Foreign national employees separation pay.
Sec. 152. Local compensation plans for United States citizens residing abroad.
Sec. 153. Grievances based on alleged discrimination.
Sec. 154. Compensation for loss of personal property incident to service.
Sec. 155. Language training in the foreign service.

Part E—International Organizations

Sec. 161. Material donations to United Nations peacekeeping operations.
Sec. 162. Reform in budget decisionmaking procedures of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.
Sec. 163. Report to Congress concerning United Nations secondment.
Sec. 164. Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.
Sec. 165. International Boundary and Water Commission.
Sec. 166. International Fisheries Commissions advance payments.
Sec. 167. Japan-United States Friendship Commission.
Sec. 168. British-American Interparliamentary Group.
Sec. 169. United States delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).
Sec. 170. Report concerning the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
Sec. 171. Report of Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
Sec. 172. Intergovernmental negotiating committee for a framework convention on climate change report.
Sec. 173. Inter-American Foundation.
Sec. 174. Housing benefits of the United States mission to the United Nations.
Sec. 175. Enhanced support for United Nations peacekeeping.
Sec. 176. Special purpose international organizations.
Sec. 177. Great Lakes Fishery Commission.
Sec. 178. Inter-American organizations.
Sec. 179. International Coffee Organization.
Sec. 180. Appointment of special coordinator for water policy negotiations and water resources policy.
Sec. 181. Employment of U.S. citizens by international organizations.

Part F—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 191. Travel advisory for Jalisco, Mexico.
Sec. 192. Implementation of the Nairobi forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women.
Sec. 193. Study of technical security and counterintelligence capabilities.
Sec. 194. Study of sexual harassment at the Department of State.
Sec. 195. Prohibition against fraudulent use of "Made in America" labels.
Sec. 196. Deadline for responses to questions from congressional committees.
Sec. 197. International credit reports.
Sec. 198. Foreign Relations of the United States Historical Series.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Part A—United States Information Agency

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 202. Reprogramming of funds.
Sec. 203. Authority of the Secretary.
Sec. 204. Basic authority.
Sec. 205. Payment of certain expenses for participants.
Sec. 206. USIA posts and personnel overseas.
Sec. 207. Implementation of Beirut agreement.
Sec. 208. Center for cultural and technical interchange between north and south.
Sec. 209. Soviet-Eastern European Research and training.
Sec. 210. Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program.
Sec. 211. Program review of NED.
Sec. 212. USIA grants.
Sec. 213. Distribution within the United States of United States Information Agency photographic works of Richard Saunders.
Sec. 214. Israeli Arab scholarship program.
Sec. 215. Eligibility of NED for grants.
Sec. 216. Establishment of USIA office in Vientiane, Laos.

Part B—Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Sec. 221. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 222. Fulbright exchange programs enhancement.
Sec. 223. USIA cultural center in Kosovo.
Sec. 224. Conforming amendment on certain USIA scholarships.
Sec. 225. Eastern Europe student exchange endowment fund.
Sec. 226. Enhanced educational exchange programs.
Sec. 227. Law and business training program for graduate students from the Soviet Union, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.
Sec. 228. Near and Middle East research and training.
Sec. 229. Scholarships for Vietnamese.

Part C—Bureau of Broadcasting

Sec. 231. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 232. Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
Sec. 233. Yugoslavian programming within the Voice of America.
Sec. 234. Voice of America broadcasts in Kurdish.
Sec. 235. Reports on the future of international broadcasting.

Part D—Board for International Broadcasting

Sec. 241. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 242. Board for International Broadcasting Act.
Sec. 243. Broadcasting to China.
Sec. 244. Policy on Radio Free Europe.
TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS
Part A—Foreign Policy Provisions
Sec. 301. Persian Gulf war criminals.
Sec. 302. Benefits for United States hostages captured in Lebanon.
Sec. 303. Reports concerning China.
Sec. 304. Report on terrorist assets in the United States.
Part B—Arms Control and Proliferation
Sec. 321. Limitation on rescission of prohibitions applicable to terrorist countries.
Sec. 322. Policy on Middle East arms sales.
Sec. 323. Missile technology.
Sec. 324. Report on Chinese weapons proliferation practices.
Sec. 325. Report on SS-23 missiles.
Part C—Declarations of Congress
Sec. 351. Reciprocal diplomatic status with Mexico.
Sec. 352. United States presence in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.
Sec. 353. Laotian-American relations.
Sec. 354. POW/MIA status.
Sec. 355. China's illegal control of Tibet.
Sec. 356. Release of prisoners held in Iraq.
Sec. 357. Policy toward Hong Kong.
Sec. 358. Policy toward Taiwan.
Sec. 359. Human rights abuses in East Timor.
Sec. 360. Support for new democracies.
Sec. 361. Policy regarding United States assistance to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.
Sec. 362. Policy toward the release of political prisoners by South Africa.
Sec. 363. United States tactical nuclear weapons designed for deployment in Europe.
Sec. 364. United States support for UNCED.
TITLE IV—ARMS TRANSFERS RESTRAINT POLICY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND PERSIAN GULF REGION
Sec. 401. Findings.
Sec. 402. Multilateral arms transfer and control regime.
Sec. 403. Limitation on United States arms sales to the region.
Sec. 404. Reports to the Congress.
Sec. 405. Relevant congressional committees defined.
TITLE V—CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONTROL
Sec. 501. Short title.
Sec. 502. Purposes.
Sec. 503. Multilateral efforts.
Sec. 504. United States export controls.
Sec. 505. Sanctions against certain foreign persons.
Sec. 506. Determinations regarding use of chemical or biological weapons.
Sec. 507. Sanctions against use of chemical or biological weapons.
Sec. 508. Presidential reporting requirements.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PART A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(a) DIPLOMATIC AND ONGOING OPERATIONS.—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 (other than the diplomatic security program):

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For "Salaries and Expenses", of the Department of State $1,725,005,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $1,822,650,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(2) ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD.—For "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad", $304,034,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $300,192,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(3) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For "Representation Allowances", $4,802,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(4) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—For "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", $7,500,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $8,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(5) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For "Office of the Inspector General", $23,928,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $26,650,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(6) PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN.—For "Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan", $13,784,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $14,500,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(7) MOSCOW EMBASSY.—For "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad", subject to the provisions of section 132, for construction of a new United States Embassy office building in Moscow, Soviet Union, $130,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $130,000,000 for fiscal year 1993. Amounts appropriated under this paragraph are authorized to be available until expended.

(b) DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PROGRAM.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a), the following amounts are authorized to be appropriated under "Administration of Foreign Affairs" for the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State to carry out the diplomatic security program:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For "Salaries and Expenses", $299,828,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $315,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993. Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this paragraph $4,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for "counterterrorism, research, and development".

(2) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—For "Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials", $11,464,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $16,464,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" under subsection (a)(4), not more than $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 is authorized to be appropriated for activities authorized under subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), and (J) of section 4(b)(2) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

(2) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for "Salaries and Expenses" under subsection (a)(1)—

(A) $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 is authorized to be available for the Foreign Service Institute and the Geographic Bureaus for language training programs;

(B) not more than $4,100,000 shall be available for fiscal year 1992, and not more than $5,400,000 shall be available for fiscal year 1993, only for procurement of ADP equipment for the Beltsville Information Management Center;

(C) not more than $750,000 of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1992 are authorized to be available until expended to pay shared costs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) parliamentary meetings and CSCE parliamentary assessments (including shared costs of the CSCE Secretariat) and any shared costs and assessments for CSCE parliamentary activities for fiscal year 1991;

(D) for the fiscal year 1992—

(i) $550,000 is authorized for United States preparations and related travel for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), for United States contributions to the Voluntary Fund for UNCED, and for United States contributions to the Trust Fund for Preparatory Activities; and

(ii) up to $25,000 is authorized on a matching grant basis to promote participation in the UNCED and in the UNCED preparatory conferences by nongovernmental organizations; and

(E) $1,500,000 is authorized to be available for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State to enter into contracts with the International Career Program in order for students from historically-black colleges and universities to enter into programs of recruitment and training for careers in the Foreign Service and in other areas of international affairs.

(3) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" under subsection (a)(2) not more than $41,500,000 shall be available for fiscal year 1992, and not more than $44,700,000 for fiscal year 1993, for administration.

(4) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" under subsection (a)(2) and amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 401 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 a total of not more than $55,466,000 is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1992 for capital programs.

(5) Funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a)(1) are also authorized to be appropriated under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account" for the administrative expenses of such program.

(6) Amounts appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" pursuant to this section, and made available for new posts in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, republics in the Soviet Union, and republics which have declared independence from the Soviet Union, shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706) and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures applicable to such reprogramming.

SEC. 102. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES.

(a) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations", $1,120,541,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $766,681,000 for the fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international organizations and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(2) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for fiscal year 1992, not more than $370,876,000 are authorized to be appropriated to pay arrearages for assessed contributions for prior years, of which not more than $92,719,000 may be made available for obligation or expenditure during each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. Authorizations of appropriations for arrearage payments under this subsection shall be available until the appropriations are made.

(3) None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (2) shall be disbursed to the United Nations or any affiliated organization until the President reports to the Congress the specific elements of the plan by which the United Nations, and each affiliated organization authorized to receive such funds, intends to expend or otherwise use such funds.

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated for "Contributions to Inter-

national Peacekeeping Activities", $201,292,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $72,254,000 for the fiscal year 1993, 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 peacekeeping activities and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(2) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for the fiscal year 1992, not more than $132,423,000 are authorized to be appropriated to pay arrearages, of which not more than $38,400,000 may be made available for obligation or expenditure during the fiscal year 1992 and not more than $31,400,000 may be made available for obligation or expenditure for each of the fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995. Authorizations of appropriations for arrearage payments under this subsection shall be available until the appropriations are made.

(c) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES.—There are authorized to be appropriated for "International Conferences and Contingencies", $5,500,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $5,775,000 for the fiscal year 1993 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. 103. 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" for the fiscal year 1992, $11,400,000 and, for the fiscal year 1993, $12,000,000; and

(B) for "Construction" for the fiscal year 1992, $10,525,000 and, for the fiscal year 1993, $19,925,000.

(2) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—For "International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada", $768,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $805,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(3) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For "International Joint Commission", $3,732,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $3,920,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—For "International Fisheries Commissions", $14,000,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $16,500,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

SEC. 104. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1)(A) There are authorized to be appropriated for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" for authorized activities, $547,250,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $592,250,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(B) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), $5,000,000 is authorized to be available for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for migration assistance to displaced ethnic Armenians resettling in Armenia.

(2) There are authorized to be appropriated $80,000,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $90,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993 for assistance for refugees resettling in Israel.

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated $1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1992, and $1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1993, for assistance to unaccompanied minor children and other cases of special humanitarian concern that have generally been referred to special committees established pursuant to the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indochinese Refugees in first asylum countries in Southeast Asia and Hong Kong. The President shall seek to ensure that such assistance supplements, and does not supplant, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other funding that would have been directed toward assistance to unaccompanied minors and other cases of special humanitarian concern in the absence of this paragraph. Assistance may be provided under this paragraph notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(4) There are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 for humanitarian assistance, including but not limited to food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, to Burmese displaced as a result of civil conflict.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) are authorized to be available until expended.

SEC. 105. OTHER PROGRAMS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated 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) UNITED STATES BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS.—For "United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements", $2,250,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(2) SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—For "Soviet-East European Research and Training", $4,784,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $5,025,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(3) ASIA FOUNDATION.—For "Asia Foundation", $16,000,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $18,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

PART B—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 111. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended—

(1) by striking out section 48; and

(2) by inserting immediately after the enacting clause the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956'.".

SEC. 112. CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD.

(a) CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD.—

(1) The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended by adding after section 47 the following:

"CLOSING OF CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD

"Sec. 48. (a) PROHIBITED USES OF FUNDS.—Except as provided under subsection (d) or in accordance with the procedures under subsections (b) and (c) of this section—

"(1) no funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State shall be available to pay any expense related to the closing of any United States consular or diplomatic post abroad; and

"(2) no funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State may be used to pay for any expense related to the Bureau of Administration of the Department of State (or to carrying out any of its functions) if any United States consular or diplomatic post is closed.

"(b) POST CLOSING NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 45 days before the closing of any United States consular or diplomatic post abroad, the Secretary of State shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

"(c) REPROGRAMMING TREATMENT.—Amounts made available to pay any expense related to the closing of a consular or diplomatic post abroad shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures applicable to such reprogramming.

"(d) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this section do not apply with respect to—

"(1) any post closed because of a break or downgrading of diplomatic relations between the United States and the country in which the post is located; or

"(2) any post closed because there is a real and present threat to United States diplomatic or consular personnel in the city where the post is located, and a travel advisory warning against travel by United States citizens to that city has been issued by the Department of State.

"(e) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term 'consular or diplomatic post' does not include a post to which only personnel of agencies other than the Department of State are assigned.".

(b) REPEAL.—Section 122 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

SEC. 113. DENIAL OF PASSPORTS.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after section 48 the following new section:

"IMPERMISSIBLE BASIS FOR DENIAL OF PASSPORTS

"Sec. 49. A passport may not be denied issuance, revoked, restricted, or otherwise limited because of any speech, activity, belief, affiliation, or membership, within or outside the United States, which, if held or conducted within the United States, would be protected by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.".

SEC. 114. EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Section 124 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2680 note) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Items included in each such report concerning representation, official travel, and gifts shall be submitted in unclassified form.".

SEC. 115. LEASE AUTHORITY.

(a) INCREASE IN LEASE AUTHORITY.—Section 10 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 300) is amended by striking out "$25,000," and inserting in lieu thereof "$50,000".

(b) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—Section 10 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 is further amended—

(1) by inserting "(a) LEASES.—" after "SEC. 10."; and

(2) by adding after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR LONG-TERM LEASES AND LEASE PURCHASE.—The Secretary may, subject to the availability of appropriations, make advance payments for long-term leases and lease-purchase agreements, if the Secretary or his designee determines, in each case, that such payments are in the interest of the United States Government in carrying out the purposes of this Act.".

(c) EXCEPTION OF LEASES AND PURCHASES FROM COMPETITION.—Section 3 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 294), is amended in the second sentence by inserting "purchases of buildings, for leases, and for" after "contracts for".

SEC. 116. MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING FOR MOSCOW.

(a) MULTIYEAR CONTRACT.—For purposes of this section the term "multiyear contract"

means a contract in effect for a period not to exceed five years.

(b) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State may enter into multiyear contracts for the acquisition of property and the construction of diplomatic facilities in Moscow, as authorized by the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, if—

(1) there are sufficient funds available for United States Government liability for—

(A) total payments under the full term of a contract; or

(B) payments for the first fiscal year for which the contract is in effect, and for all estimated cancellation costs; and

(2) the Secretary of State determines that—

(A) a multiyear contract will serve the best interests of the United States Government by—

(i) achieving economies in administration, performance, and operation;

(ii) increasing quality of performance by, or service from, the contractor; or

(iii) encouraging effective competition; and

(B) a multiyear contract will not inhibit small business concerns from submitting a bid or proposal for such contract.

(c) CONTRACT PROVISIONS.—

(1) Unless funds are available for United States liability for payments under the full term of a multiyear contract, a multiyear contract shall provide that United States Government payments and performance under the contract during the second and any subsequent fiscal year of the contract period are contingent on the availability of funds for such year.

(2) A multiyear contract may provide for payment to the contractor of a reasonable cancellation charge for a contingency under paragraph (1).

(3) The Secretary is authorized to use such funds as may be available from the Foreign Service Buildings Fund for payments under paragraph (2).

(d) SUNSET PROVISION.—This section shall cease to have effect after September 30, 1993.

SEC. 117. TRANSFERS AND REPROGRAMMINGS.

(a) BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.—Section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696) is amended by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

"(7)(A) Subject to the limitations contained in this paragraph, not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available for an account under 'Administration of Foreign Affairs', the Secretary of State may transfer any unobligated balance of such funds to the Buying Power Maintenance account.

"(B) The balance of the Buying Power Maintenance account may not exceed $100,000,000 as a result of any transfer under this paragraph.

"(C) Any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 and shall be available for obligation or expenditure only in accordance with the procedures under such section.

"(D) The authorities contained in this section may only be exercised to such an extent and in such amounts as specifically provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

"(E) This paragraph shall cease to have effect after September 30, 1993.".

(b) INCREASE IN REPROGRAMMING LIMITATION.—Section 34(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706(a)) is amended in paragraph (7) by striking out "$250,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$500,000".

(c) APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 24(d) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), funds authorized to be appropriated for any account of the Department of State in the Department of State Appropriations Act, for the second fiscal year of any two-year authorization cycle may be appropriated for such second fiscal year for any other account of the Department of State.

"(2) Amounts appropriated for the 'Salaries and Expenses' and 'Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad' accounts may not exceed by more than 5 percent the amounts specifically authorized to be appropriated for each such account for a fiscal year. No other appropriations account may exceed by more than 10 percent the amount specifically authorized to be appropriated for such account for a fiscal year.

"(3) The requirements and limitations of section 15 shall not apply to the appropriation of funds pursuant to this subsection.

"(4) This subsection shall cease to have effect after September 30, 1993.".

SEC. 118. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

Section 23 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2695) is amended—

(1) by adding before the section designation the following section heading: "ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES";

(2) by inserting "(a) AGREEMENTS.—" after "Sec. 23."; and

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

"(b) PAYMENT.—

"(1) A Federal agency which obtains administrative services from the Department of State pursuant to an agreement authorized under subsection (a) shall make full and prompt payment for such services through advance of funds or reimbursement.

"(2) The Secretary of State shall bill each Federal agency for amounts due for services provided pursuant to subsection (a). The Secretary shall notify a Federal agency which has not made full payment for services within 90 days after billing that services to the agency will be suspended or terminated if full payment is not made within 180 days after the date of notification. Except as provided under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall suspend or terminate services to a Federal agency which has not made full payment for services under this section 180 days after the date of notification. Any costs associated with a suspension or termination of services shall be the responsibility of, and shall be billed to, the Federal agency.

"(3) The Secretary of State may waive the requirement for suspension or termination under paragraph (2) with respect to such services as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure the protection of life and the safety of United States Government property. A waiver may be issued for a period not to exceed one year and may be renewed.".

SEC. 119. INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after section 49 the following:

"INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

"Sec. 50. (a) AUTHORITY TO PAY EXPENSES.—If the United States Government hosts an international meeting or conference in the United States, the Secretary of State is authorized to pay all reasonable expenses of such meeting or conference. Such expenses may include rental of quarters (by contract or otherwise) and personal services.

"(b) RETENTION OF REIMBURSEMENTS.—To the extent provided in an appropriation Act, transfers of funds or other reimbursements for payments under subsection (a) are authorized to be retained and credited to the appropriate appropriation account of the Department of State which is available.".

SEC. 120. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

Section 2 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669) is amended—

(1) in subsection (j), by striking out "and";

(2) in subsection (k), by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding after subsection (k) the following new subsection:

"(l) pay obligations arising under international agreements, conventions, and binational contracts to the extent otherwise authorized by law.".

SEC. 121. CHILDCARE FACILITIES AT CERTAIN POSTS ABROAD.

Section 31 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2703) is amended in subsection (e) by striking out "1990 and 1991," and inserting in lieu thereof "1992 and 1993,".

SEC. 122. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—There is established in the Department of State the position of Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, which is in addition to the positions provided under the first section of the Act of May 26, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 2652).

(b) APPOINTMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary shall have responsibility within the Department of State with respect to India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, and the Maldives.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(1) POSITIONS AT EXECUTIVE LEVEL IV.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Assistant Secretary for South Asian Affairs, Department of State.".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 1991.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—In order to carry out this section, the Secretary of State shall reprogram the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for South Asian Affairs.

SEC. 123. FEES RECEIVED FOR USE OF BLAIR HOUSE.

Section 46(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2718(a)) is amended by striking out "for the fiscal years 1990 and 1991,".

SEC. 124. FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE FACILITIES.

Section 123 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 4021 note) is amended in subsection (c)(2) by striking out "50,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "70,000,000".

SEC. 125. MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT OF OVERSEAS PROPERTY.

The Director of the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations shall—

(1) direct overseas posts to make annual building condition assessments of buildings and facilities used by the post;

(2) not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, revise the Foreign Affairs Manual to stipulate that the Buildings and Maintenance Handbook shall be used by each post to identify their maintenance needs, standardize their maintenance operations, and conduct annual assessments as required by paragraph (1);

(3) direct the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations to provide proper training and assistance to posts to ensure that annual surveys are effectively completed; and

(4) direct overseas posts to ensure that all maintenance program fiscal transactions are properly encoded in the Department of State accounting system to enable compilation of actual expenditures on routine maintenance and specific maintenance funded by the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations.

SEC. 126. DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS REGISTRATION FEES.

Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717) is amended—

(1) by striking out the section heading and the heading for subsection (a) and inserting in each place the following: "DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS REGISTRATION FEES;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking out "Munitions Control" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Defense Trade Controls";

(B) by striking out "munitions control" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "defense trade controls"; and

(C) by striking out "$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$700,000".

SEC. 127. DENIAL OF CERTAIN VISAS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT BASIC AUTHORITIES ACT.—The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after section 50 the following new section:

"DENIAL OF VISAS

"SEC. 51. (a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall report, on a timely basis, to the appropriate committees of the Congress each time a consular post denies a visa on the grounds of terrorist activities or foreign policy. Such report shall set forth the name and nationality of each such person and a factual statement of the basis for such denial.

"(b) Limitation.—Information contained in such report may be classified to the extent necessary and shall protect intelligence sources and methods.".

"(c) Appropriate Committees.—For the purposes of this section the term 'appropriate committees of the Congress' means the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.".

SEC. 128. VISA LOOKOUT SYSTEMS.

(a) VISAS.—The Secretary of State may not include in the Automated Visa Lookout System, or in any other system or list which maintains information about the excludability of aliens under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the name of any alien who is not excludable from the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act, subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) CORRECTION OF LISTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) correct the Automated Visa Lookout System, or any other system or list which maintains information about the excludability of aliens under the Immigration and Nationality Act, by deleting the name of any alien not excludable under the Immigration and Nationality Act; and

(2) report to the Congress concerning the completion of such correction process.

(c) REPORT ON CORRECTION PROCESS.—

(1) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Government agencies, shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a plan which sets forth the manner in which the Department of State will correct the Automated Visa Lookout System, and any other system or list as set forth in subsection (b).

(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the progress made toward completing the correction of lists as set forth in subsection (b).

(d) APPLICATION.—This section refers to the Immigration and Nationality Act as in effect on and after June 1, 1991.

(e) LIMITATION.—

(1) The Secretary may add or retain in such system or list the names of aliens who are not excludable only if they are included for otherwise authorized law enforcement purposes or other lawful purposes of the Department of State. A name included for other lawful purposes under this paragraph shall include a notation which clearly and distinctly indicates that such person is not presently excludable. The Secretary of State shall adopt procedures to ensure that visas are not denied to such individuals for any reason not set forth in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register regulations and standards concerning maintenance and use by the Department of State of systems and lists for purposes described in paragraph (1).

(3) Nothing in this section may be construed as creating new authority or expanding any existing authority for any activity not otherwise authorized by law.

(f) DEFINITION.—As used in this section the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 129. PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE OF ISRAEL-ONLY PASSPORTS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section—

(1) to direct the Secretary of State to seek an end to the policy of the majority of Arab League nations of rejecting passports, and denying entrance visas to persons whose passport or other documents reflect that the holder has visited Israel, and to secure the adoption of policies that assure that travel to such Arab League nations by persons who have visited Israel shall not be unreasonably impeded; and

(2) to prohibit United States Government acquiescence in the policy of the majority of Arab League nations of rejecting Israel by rejecting passports of, and denying entrance visas to, persons whose passport or other documents reflect that the holder has visited Israel, especially with respect to travel by officials of the United States.

(b) NEGOTIATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall immediately undertake negotiations to seek an end to the policy of the majority of Arab League nations of rejecting passports of, and denying entrance visas to, private persons and officials of all nations whose passports or other documents reflect that the holder thereof has visited Israel.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall describe the status of efforts to secure an end to the passport and visa policy of the majority of Arab League nations as described in subsection (a), and describe the prospects that such efforts would be successful within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) PROHIBITION ON THE ISSUANCE OF ISRAEL-ONLY PASSPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State shall not issue any passport that is designated for travel only to Israel.

(2) CANCELLATION.—Not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall promulgate regulations for the cancellation not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act of any currently valid passport which is designated for travel only to Israel.

(e) POLICY ON NONACQUIESCENCE.—

(1) REQUIREMENT OF SINGLE PASSPORT.—The Secretary of State shall not issue more than one official or diplomatic passport to any official of the United States Government for the purpose of enabling that official to acquiesce in or comply with the policy of the majority of Arab League nations of rejecting passports of, or denying entrance visas to, persons whose passport or other documents reflect that the person has visited Israel.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to ensure that officials of the United States Government do not comply with, or acquiesce in, the policy of the majority of Arab League nations of rejecting passports of, or denying entrance visas to, persons whose passport or other documents reflect that the person has visited Israel.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), this subsection shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) If the report under subsection (c) is not submitted within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, this subsection shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PART C—DIPLOMATIC RECIPROCITY AND SECURITY

SEC. 131. DIPLOMATIC CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

Section 402(a) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4582(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking out "$5,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$10,000,000"; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) bid on a diplomatic construction or design project which involves technical security, unless the project involves low-level technology, as determined by the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security.".

SEC. 132. CONSTRUCTION OF DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.

(a) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to section 101(a)(7) shall be available for obligation and expenditure subject to the provisions of this section.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Government agencies, shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress, a comprehensive plan which sets forth current and future space requirements for the United States Mission in Moscow and how such requirements will be met.

(2) In addition to such other information as the Secretary of State considers necessary and appropriate, such plan shall include detailed information concerning requirements for—

(A) United States constructed and secure office space to house all classified or sensitive activities from the most secure to unclassified but sensitive functions;

(B) unclassified nonsensitive office functions;

(C) staff housing that is physically safe, secure, and adequate for the needs of the entire United States Mission, both permanent and transient;

(D) secure and unsecured warehousing;

(E) recreational facilities;

(F) expanded activities of the United States Information Agency, including offices and cultural activities;

(G) expanded consular activities of the Mission;

(H) expanded activities of the Foreign Commercial Service of the Department of Commerce;

(I) activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and

(J) all other anticipated United States Government space requirements.

(3) In the preparation of such plan, the Secretary shall ensure that detailed consideration

be given to at least three construction options for the new chancery building at the United States Embassy in Moscow: (A) full teardown and rebuild; (B) four floor "top hat" in which two floors are removed from the unfinished New Office Building and four floors added; and (C) a two floor "top hat" in which no floors are removed but two are added.

(c) IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall make available to the appropriate committees of Congress copies of all agreements, including memoranda of understanding, exchanges of letters, and all other written agreements with the governments of the Soviet Union, the Russian Republic, and the City of Moscow necessary to implement the comprehensive plan under subsection (b).

(d) REPORT.—

(1) Not later than 60 days before the obligation or expenditure of any funds authorized to be appropriated under section 101(a)(7), the Secretary of State and the Director of Central Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a joint written report on alternative approaches to the reconstruction of the new chancery building at the United States Embassy in Moscow (as authorized under section 101(a)(7)).

(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report under paragraph (1) shall contain a detailed comparison of the relative advantages and disadvantages of all alternatives considered with respect to the new chancery building at the United States Embassy in Moscow and shall identify the alternative selected for implementation. Such report shall include an analysis of the following factors:

(A) Estimated cost of completion, based on comparable levels of fit, finish, and equipment.

(B) Estimated time to completion.

(C) Total amount of secure and nonsecure space available for office and other functions.

(D) Whether classified or sensitive functions would be conducted in nonsecure areas, and, if so, how the conduct of such functions would be made secure.

(E) Whether, and to what extent, Embassy functions or normal work practices would have to be rearranged in order to accommodate limitations on secure space.

(e) EXTRAORDINARY SECURITY SAFEGUARDS.—

(1) In carrying out the reconstruction project for the new chancery building at the United States Embassy in Moscow, the Secretary of State shall ensure that extraordinary security safeguards are implemented with respect to all aspects of security, including materials, logistics, construction methods, and site access.

(2) Such extraordinary security safeguards under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Exclusive United States control over the site during reconstruction.

(B) Exclusive use of United States or non-Soviet materials with respect to the new chancery structure.

(C) Exclusive use of United States workmanship with respect to the new chancery structure.

(D) To the extent feasible, prefabrication in the United States of major portions of the new chancery.

(E) Exclusive United States control over construction materials during the entire logistical process of reconstruction.

(f) UNITED STATES-SOVIET RECIPROCITY CONCERNING OCCUPANCY OF NEW CHANCERY BUILDINGS.—The Secretary of State may not permit the Soviet Union to use any new office building at the Soviet Union's new Mount Alto embassy complex in Washington, District of Columbia, or any other new facility in the Washington metropolitan area, until—

(1) the new chancery building at the United States Embassy in Moscow is ready for occupancy;

(2) the Secretary of State and the Director of Central Intelligence certify, on the basis of the best available information, that the new chancery building at the United States Embassy in Moscow provides a secure working environment for all sensitive diplomatic activities from unclassified but sensitive functions to the most highly classified functions, provides adequate secure or securable office space for future mission needs, and can be safely and securely occupied by the United States and used for its intended purpose; and

(3) the Soviet Union agrees to provide full reimbursement (in the form of cash payment, property, or other goods and services of real monetary value) to the United States for costs incurred by the United States as a result of noncompliance with the terms and requirements of the Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reciprocal Allocation for Use Free of Charge of Plots of Land in Moscow and Washington (signed at Moscow, May 16, 1969) and related agreements, notes, and understandings, as well as other activities which have impeded use of the unfinished new office building of the United States Embassy of Moscow for its intended purpose, the amount of such reimbursement shall be determined by agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, or by arbitration.

(g) REPORT.—In the event the amount of reimbursement agreed to under subsection (f) by the Soviet Union is less than the amount of funds expended for the damages described in subsection (f) that are determined by the Secretary of State to be the responsibility of the Soviet Union, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. Such report shall contain a detailed explanation of the reasons the Secretary accepted the settlement arrangements of the United States claims and the financial costs to the United States of doing so.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 304 of Public Law 100-202 (The Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988) is repealed.

(2) Section 154 of Public Law 99-93 (The Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987) is repealed.

(3) The Supplemental Appropriations Act 1985 (P.L. 99-88) is amended under the heading "ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD" for the Department of State by striking out ": Provided," and all that follows before the period at the end of subsection (d).

(i) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress", means the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(j) Establishment of Additional United States Missions in the Soviet Union.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report to the Congress outlining plans for the establishment of additional United States missions in the former Soviet Union. Particular priority should be placed on establishing an appropriate United States presence in Tbilisi, Georgia; Kishinev, Moldavia; Yerevan, Armenia; and Khabarovsk, Russia or another suitable nearby location in the Russian Far East. Such report shall include the number of missions and personnel, projected costs, and the ramifications regarding reciprocity for Soviet missions in the United States.

SEC. 133. POSSIBLE MOSCOW EMBASSY SECURITY BREACH.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the extent to which United States assets were compromised by Soviet "firefighters" in the March 1991 fire at the United States Embassy complex in Moscow. Such report shall include an accounting of the Embassy's political, military, communications, and intelligence capabilities, and shall be submitted in classified, as well as unclassified, form.

SEC. 134. SPECIAL AGENTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report and recommendations regarding whether Special Agents of the Diplomatic Security Service should be authorized to make arrests without warrants for offenses against the United States committed in their presence or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony.

(b) TERMS OF REFERENCE.—The report required by subsection (a) shall address at least the following topics:

(1) Whether similar arrest authority granted other Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency, the United States Customs Service, United States Marshals, the Secret Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has on balance served the public interest.

(2) Whether execution of the existing statutory responsibilities of the Diplomatic Security Service would be furthered by granting of such authority.

(3) Disadvantages which would be likely to result from granting of such authority, including disadvantages in terms of protection of civil liberties.

(4) Proposed statutory language which would if enacted provide any such authority recommended.

(5) Proposed regulations to implement any such enacted authority.

SEC. 135. PROTECTION FOR UNITED NATIONS FACILITIES AND MISSIONS.

(a) PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) Section 208(b)(1) of title 3, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking out "$7,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$10,000,000";

(B) by striking out "1982" and inserting in lieu thereof "1991"; and

(C) by striking out "after such date" and inserting in lieu thereof "without regard to the fiscal year such obligations were entered into, including obligations entered into before such date".

(2) Section 208(b)(2) of title 3, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking out "$17,700,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$8,000,000";

(B) by striking out "1982" and inserting in lieu thereof "1991"; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", except that not more than $4,000,000 of this amount shall be obligated or expended during fiscal year 1992".

(3) The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on October 1, 1991.

(b) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.—

(1) Section 202(8)(C) of title 3, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "(C) when the extraordinary protective need arises at or in

association with a visit to (i) a permanent mission to, or an observer mission invited to participate in the work of, an international organization of which the United States is a member; or (ii) an international organization of which the United States is a member, except that such protection may also be provided for motorcades and at other places associated with any such visit and may be extended at places of temporary domicile in connection with any such visit;".

(2) Section 202(9) of title 3, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(9) foreign consular and diplomatic missions located in such areas in the United States, its territories and possessions, as the President, on a case-by-case basis, may direct; and".

(3) Section 202 of title 3, United States Code, is amended by adding after paragraph (9) the following:

"(10) visits of foreign government officials to metropolitan areas (other than the District of Columbia) where there are located 20 or more consular or diplomatic missions staffed by accredited personnel, including protection for motorcades and at other places associated with such visits, pursuant to invitations of the United States Government.".

(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments made by this subsection shall take effect October 1, 1991.

(5) Protective services provided by a State or local government at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 1989, and ending on September 30, 1991, which were performed in connection with visits described in section 202(8) of title 3, United States Code, as amended by this subsection, shall be deemed to be reimbursement obligations entered into pursuant to section 208(a) of that title as if the amendment made by paragraph (1) of this subsection was in effect during that period and the services had been requested by the Secretary of State.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 208(a) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by striking out "section 202(7)" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 202(8) and 202(10)".

SEC. 136. STUDY OF CONSTRUCTION SECURITY NEEDS.

Not more than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report and recommendations regarding security needs for diplomatic construction. The Secretary of State shall review priorities, recommendations, and plans, generally known as the "Inman Report", and address specifically whether changing budgetary and foreign policy priorities since the "Inman Report" continue to justify the "Inman" recommendations. The report should also assess whether authorizations for "Inman" security activities should be modified or repealed in light of changed conditions.

PART D—PERSONNEL

SEC. 141. AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Section 302 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3942) is amended in subsection (a)(1) by inserting "as an ambassador," after "ambassador at large,".

SEC. 142. CHIEF OF MISSION SALARY.

(a) ELECTION.—Section 302 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3942) is amended in the second sentence of subsection (b) by striking out all that follows "assignment" and inserting in lieu thereof "may elect to continue to receive the salary of his or her salary class, to remain eligible for performance pay under chapter 4, and to receive the leave to which such member is entitled under subchapter I of chapter 63, title 5, United States Code, as a member of the Senior Foreign Service, in lieu of receiving the salary and leave (if any) of the position to which the member is appointed by the President.".

(b) PAY CAP.—Section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3961) is amended in subsection (a) by—

(1) striking out "Each" and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in section 302(b), each"; and

(2) striking out "level II of such" and inserting in lieu thereof "level I of such".

SEC. 143. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO SUSPEND EMPLOYEES CONVICTED OF CRIMES.

(a) SEPARATION FOR CAUSE.—Section 610(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) by striking out "there is reasonable cause to believe that a member has committed a crime" and inserting in lieu thereof "a member has been convicted of a crime";

(2) in paragraph (4)(A) by striking out "suspension, including the grounds for reasonable cause to believe a crime has been committed" and inserting in lieu thereof "suspension"; and

(3) in the second sentence of paragraph (5) by striking out "there exists reasonable cause to believe a crime has been committed for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed" and inserting in lieu thereof "the conviction requirements of subsection (a)(3) have been fulfilled".

(b) FOREIGN SERVICE GRIEVANCE BOARD PROCEDURES.—Section 1106 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4136) is amended in the third sentence of paragraph (8) by striking out "determined that" and all that follows through the period and inserting in lieu thereof "exercised his authority under subsection (a)(3) of section 610.".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 586 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended by striking out subsection (c).

SEC. 144. COMMISSARY ACCESS.

Section 31(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2703(c)) is amended by adding before the period at the end of the first sentence ", and, where determined by the Secretary to be appropriate due to exceptional circumstances, to United States citizens hired outside of the host country to serve as teaching staff for such dependents abroad".

SEC. 145. STORAGE OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Section 901(12) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(12)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B) by inserting immediately before the semicolon ", except that in extraordinary circumstances the Secretary may extend this period for not more than an additional 90 days"; and

(2) in subparagraph (C) by inserting immediately before the semicolon ", except that in extraordinary circumstances the Secretary may extend this period for not more than an additional 90 days".

SEC. 146. TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS.

Section 901(10) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(10)) is amended by inserting immediately before the semicolon "or, if death occurs in the United States, transport of the remains to the designated home in the United States or to a place not more distant".

SEC. 147. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5.

(a) DURATION OF PAYMENTS; RATES; ACTIVE SERVICE PERIOD.—Section 5523(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "agency)—" and all that follows thereafter and inserting the following: "agency) whose departure (or that of the employee's dependents or immediate family, as the case may be) is authorized or ordered under section 5522(a); and".

(b) LUMP-SUM PAYMENT FOR ACCUMULATED AND ACCRUED LEAVE ON SEPARATION.—(1) Section 5551(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(excluding any differential under section 5925 and any allowance under section 5928)" after "pay" in the second sentence.

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to service as part of a tour of duty or extension thereof commencing on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—Section 5922 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) When a quarters allowance or allowance related to education under this subchapter, or quarters furnished in Government-owned or controlled buildings under section 5912, would be furnished to an employee but for the death of the employee, such allowances or quarters may be furnished or continued for the purpose of allowing any child of the employee to complete the current school year at post or away from post notwithstanding the employee's death.

"(e) When an allowance related to education away from post under this subchapter would be authorized with respect to an employee but for the evacuation or authorized departure status of the post, such an allowance may be furnished or continued for the purpose of allowing any dependent children of such employee to complete the current school year.".

(d) QUARTERS ALLOWANCE.—Section 5923 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "When" and inserting in lieu thereof "(a) When";

(2) in paragraph (1) (in the matter before subparagraph (A))—

(A) by striking "lodging" and inserting "subsistence"; and

(B) by inserting "(including meals and laundry expenses)" after "quarters";

(3) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "3 months" and inserting "90 days";

(4) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking "1 month" and inserting "30 days"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) The 90-day period under subsection (a)(1)(A) and the 30-day period under subsection (a)(1)(B) may each be extended for not more than 60 additional days if the head of the agency concerned or his designee determines that there are compelling reasons beyond the control of the employee for the continued occupancy of temporary quarters.".

(e) COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES.—Section 5924 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "Columbia." and inserting "Columbia, except that employees receiving the temporary subsistence allowance under section 5923(1) are ineligible for a post allowance under this paragraph.";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking "expenses," and inserting "subsistence and other relocation expenses (including unavoidable lease penalties),";

(B) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands," after "Puerto Rico,"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking "between assignments to posts in foreign areas." and inserting "after the employee agrees in writing to remain in Government service for 12 months after transfer, unless separated for reasons beyond the control of the employee that are acceptable to the agency concerned."; and

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking "dependents," and inserting "dependents (or, to the extent education away from post is involved, official assignment to service in such area or areas),";

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking "United States," and inserting "United States (including such educational services as are provided by the

States under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act),"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the first sentence by striking "undergraduate college education" and inserting "postsecondary educational institution education (other than a program of post-baccalaureate education)";

(ii) in the third sentence by striking "undergraduate college education" and inserting "postsecondary educational institution education (other than a program of post-baccalaureate education)"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following: "For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'educational institution' has the meaning defined under section 1701(a)(6) of title 38.".

SEC. 148. VOLUNTARY LEAVE BANK PROGRAM.

Section 408(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3968(a)(1)) is amended in the third sentence by striking out "and (B)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(B) programs for voluntary transfers of such leave and voluntary leave banks, which shall, to the extent practicable, be established in a manner consistent with the provisions of subchapters III and IV, respectively, of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, and (C)".

SEC. 149. REASSIGNMENT AND RETIREMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

Section 813 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4053) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 813. REASSIGNMENT AND RETIREMENT OF FORMER PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.—(a) Except as provided under subsection (b), a participant, who completes an assignment under section 302(b) in a position to which he or she was appointed by the President, shall be offered reassignment within 90 days after the termination of such assignment and any period of authorized leave.

"(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a participant, if the Secretary of State determines that reassignment of the participant is not in the interest of the United States and the Foreign Service.

"(c) A participant who is not reassigned under subsection (a) shall be retired from the Service and receive retirement benefits in accordance with section 806 or 855, as appropriate.".

SEC. 150. COMMISSION TO STUDY PERSONNEL QUESTIONS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall appoint seven distinguished members, at least six of whom shall have a minimum of ten years experience in personnel management, to examine personnel issues affecting both Foreign Service and Civil Service employees at the Department of State.

(2) Appointments to the Commission shall be made in consultation with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives, and exclusive representatives (as defined in section 1002(9) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980).

(3) The Secretary of State may reappoint members who served on the Commission authorized under section 171 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.

(4) At least two members of the Commission shall have specialized knowledge of the Civil Service in the Department of State.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall report to the Chairmen and ranking Members of the appropriate committees of the Congress on the extent to which the Department of State has implemented recommendations of the Commission authorized in section 171 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.

(c) REPORT ON PERSONNEL MATTERS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) Not more than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a written report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on State Department personnel questions affecting the effective conduct of foreign policy and the efficiency, cost effectiveness, and morale of State Department employees.

(2) The Commission report required under this subsection shall include the following topics:

(A) Matters related to section 607 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4007) relating to senior Foreign Service Officers who were working under section 607(d)(2) temporary career extensions on June 2, 1990, and who, because the 14-year time-in-class benefit had been denied them, were involuntarily retired under section 607 after June 2, 1990.

(B) An examination of the contribution of Civil Service personnel to the fulfillment of the mission of the Department of State, including—

(i) recommendations as to how the needs and standing of such employees might be more fully recognized by the Department as full partners in the successful conduct of foreign policy; and

(ii) recommendations as to how Civil Service positions may be better utilized or structured in the Department and abroad to enhance the institutional memory on evolving foreign policy issues.

(C) A study of the management and practices at the United States Mission to the United Nations, taking into account the recommendations of recent reports of the Inspector General of the Department of State.

(d) DEFINITION.—As used in this section the term "appropriate committees of the Congress" means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 151. FOREIGN NATIONAL EMPLOYEES SEPARATION PAY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to provide separation pay for foreign national employees of agencies of the United States Government, other than the Department of Defense.

(b) FUNDING.—There shall be deposited in such account—

(1) all amounts previously obligated for accrued separation pay of foreign national employees of such agencies of the United States Government; and

(2) amounts obligated for fiscal years after 1991 by such agencies for the current and future costs of separation pay of foreign national employees.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts shall be deposited in the fund annually and are authorized to be available until expended.

(c) EXPENDITURES FROM THE FUND.—Amounts deposited in the fund shall be available for expenditure to make separation payments to foreign national employees in countries in which such pay is legally authorized.

SEC. 152. LOCAL COMPENSATION PLANS FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Section 408(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3968(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting after "Service," the following "United States citizens employed in the Service abroad who were hired while residing abroad,"; and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting after "wages" the following: "to United States citizens employed in the Service abroad who were hired while residing abroad and".

(b) EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS.—Section 408(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after "foreign nationals" the following: ", are United States citizens employed in the Service abroad who were hired while residing abroad,".

SEC. 153. GRIEVANCES BASED ON ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

(a) SCOPE OF GRIEVANCES.—(1) Section 1101(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4131(a)(1)) (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the Act") is amended—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (F);

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (G) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(H) any discrimination prohibited by—

"(i) section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,

"(ii) section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938,

"(iii) section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973,

"(iv) sections 12 and 15 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, or

"(v) any rule, regulation, or policy directive prescribed under any provision of law described in clauses (i) through (iv).".

(2) Section 1101(b) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 4131(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (4) by striking "section 1109(b)." and inserting "section 1109(a)(2)."; and

(B) by adding at the end (as a flush left sentence) the following:

"Nothing in this subsection shall exclude any act, omission, or condition alleged to violate any law, rule, regulation, or policy directive referred to in subsection (a)(1)(H) from such term.".

(b) LIMITATION ON FILING OF CERTAIN GRIEVANCES.—Section 1104(a) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 4134(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "under this chapter" before "unless"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) In applying subsection (a) with respect to an alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or policy directive referred to in section 1101(a)(1)(H), the reference to '3 years' shall be deemed to read '180 days', subject to paragraph (2).

"(2) If the occurrence or occurrences giving rise to the grievance are alleged to have occurred while the grievant was assigned to a post abroad, the 180-day period provided for under paragraph (1) shall not commence until the earlier of—

"(A) the date as of which the grievant is no longer assigned to such post; or

"(B) the expiration of the 18-month period beginning on the date of the occurrence giving rise to the grievance or the last such occurrence, as the case may be.".

(c) SUBSTANTIVE LAW TO BE APPLIED.—Section 1107 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 4137) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) The Board shall, with respect to any grievance based on an alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or policy directive referred to in section 1101(a)(1)(H), apply the substantive law that would be applied by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission if a charge or claim alleging discrimination under such law, rule, regulation, or policy directive had been filed with the commission.".

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REMEDIES.—(1) Section 1109 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 4139) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by striking "(a)" and inserting "(a)(1)";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking "(b)" and inserting "(2)";

(ii) by striking "subsection (a)," and inserting "paragraph (1),";

(iii) by striking "under this section" and inserting "under this subsection"; and

(iv) by adding after paragraph (2), as so redesignated by clause (i), the following:

"(3) This subsection shall not apply to any grievance with respect to which subsection (b) applies."; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(b)(1) With respect to a grievance based on an alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or policy directive referred to in section 1101(a)(1)(H), a grievant may either—

"(A) file a grievance under this chapter, or

"(B) initiate in writing a proceeding under another provision of law, regulation, or Executive order that authorizes relief,

but not both.

"(2) A grievant shall be considered to have exercised the option under paragraph (1) as soon as the grievant timely either—

"(A) files a grievance under this chapter, or

"(B) initiates in writing a proceeding under such other provision of law, regulation, or Executive order.".

(2) Section 1015(d) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 4115(d)) is amended by striking "section 1109(b)," and inserting "section 1109(a)(2),".

(e) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Section 1110 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 4140) is amended—

(1) by striking "Any" and inserting "(a) Any";

(2) by adding after the second sentence the following new sentence: "This subsection shall not apply to any grievance with respect to which subsection (b) applies."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'aggrieved party' means a grievant.

"(2) With respect to a grievance based on an alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or policy directive referred to in section 1101(a)(1)(H), judicial review of whether the act, omission, or condition that is the basis of the grievance violates such law, rule, regulation, or policy directive may be obtained by an aggrieved party only if such party commences a civil action, not later than 90 days after such party receives notice of the final action of the Secretary or the Board, in an appropriate district court of the United States for de novo review.".

(f) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply with respect to any grievance (within the meaning of section 1101 of the Act, as amended by this section) arising before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 154. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY INCIDENT TO SERVICE.

Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of State shall submit to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a report on the need for the establishment of a mechanism to compensate employees of the Department of State who have legitimate claims resulting from loss of personal property under circumstances set forth in the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act of 1964, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3721c), and whose losses exceed the amounts covered in such Act. This report shall include legislative recommendations, if necessary, to implement these recommendations. Losses covered by this report shall include legitimate claims for losses incurred in Mogadishu, Somalia.

SEC. 155. LANGUAGE TRAINING IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Department of State, the Department of Commerce, and the United States Information Agency shall ensure that the precepts for promotion of Foreign Service employees provide that end-of-training reports for employees in full-time language training shall be weighed as heavily as the annual employee efficiency reports, in order to ensure that employees in language training are not disadvantaged in the promotion process.

PART E—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 161. MATERIAL DONATIONS TO UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations should work to ensure that in-kind contributions by the United States and other nations to the United Nations peacekeeping forces are included at their full value when calculating the contributions to United Nations peacekeeping forces.

SEC. 162. REFORM IN BUDGET DECISIONMAKING PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

(a) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS.—For assessed contributions authorized to be appropriated by section 102 of this Act, the President may withhold 20 percent of the funds appropriated for the United States assessed contribution to the United Nations or to any of its specialized agencies for any calendar year if the United Nations or any such agency has failed to implement or to continue to implement consensus-based decisionmaking procedures on budgetary matters which assure that sufficient attention is paid to the views of the United States and other member states who are major financial contributors to such assessed budgets.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The President shall notify the Congress when a decision is made to withhold any share of the United States assessed contribution to the United Nations or its specialized agencies pursuant to subsection (a) and shall notify the Congress when the decision is made to pay any previously withheld assessed contribution. A notification under this subsection shall include appropriate consultation between the President (or his representative) and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(c) CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PRIOR YEARS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, payment of assessed contributions for prior years may be made to the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, section 405 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246) and section 143 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (Public Law 99-93) if such payment would further United States interests in that organization.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the President shall submit a report to the Congress concerning the payment of assessed contributions to the United Nations and any of its specialized agencies during the preceding calendar year.

(e) REPEAL OF EXISTING LAW.—Section 143 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987, and section 405 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, are repealed.

SEC. 163. REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS SECONDMENT.

Section 701 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204; 22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended—

(1) by striking out subsection (b); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

SEC. 164. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROAD CONGRESSES.

(a) REPEAL.—The Act of June 18, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 269) is repealed.

(b) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to maintain membership of the United States in the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.

SEC. 165. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION.

Section 103 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-3), is amended—

(1) by inserting "official entertainment and other representation expenses within the United States for the United States section;" after "guard purposes;"; and

(2) by striking out the period at end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof ": Provided further, That the United States Commissioner shall prepare, within 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, a report of all expenditures during that year for official entertainment and other representation expenses, which shall be available for public inspection.".

SEC. 166. INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

Section 3 of the Department of State Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2670) is amended—

(1) at the end of subsection (j) by striking out "and";

(2) in subsection (k) by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding after subsection (k) the following new subsection:

"(l) make payments in advance, of the United States share of necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, from appropriations available for such purpose.".

SEC. 167. JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION.

Section 6 of the Japan-United States Friendship Act (22 U.S.C. 2905) is amended in paragraph (4) by inserting "or for not more than 50 percent of administrative expenses in the United States" after "Japan".

SEC. 168. BRITISH-AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEETINGS.—Not to exceed 24 Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet annually and when the Congress is not in session (except that this restriction shall not apply to meetings held in the United States), with representatives of the House of Commons and the House of Lords of the Parliament of Great Britain for discussion of common problems in the interest of relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Members of Congress so appointed shall be referred to as the "United States group" of the United States Interparliamentary Group.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—Of the Members of Congress appointed for purposes of this section—

(1) half shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among Members of the House (not less than 4 of whom shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs), and

(2) half shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, upon recommendations of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, from among Members of the Senate (not less than 4 of whom shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Relations) unless the majority and minority leaders of the Senate determine otherwise.

(c) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—(1) The Chair or Vice Chair of the House delegation of the United States group shall be a member from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(2) The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall designate the Chair or Vice Chair of the Senate delegation.

(d) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated $50,000 for each fiscal year to assist in meeting the expenses of the United States group for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, half of which shall be for the House delegation and half of which shall be for

the Senate delegation. The House and Senate portions of such appropriations shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the Chair of the House delegation and the Chair of the Senate delegation, respectively.

(e) CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.—The certificate of the Chair of the House delegation or the Senate delegation of the United States group shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States group.

(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The United States group shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made for the United States group, which shall include its expenditures under such appropriation.

(g) INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY.—Section 5 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization", approved July 11, 1956 (22 U.S.C. 1928e), is amended by inserting immediately after the first sentence the following: "In addition to amounts authorized by section 2, there is authorized to be appropriated $550,000 for fiscal year 1994 to meet the expenses incurred by the United States group in hosting the fortieth annual meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly.".

SEC. 169. UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE).

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In accordance with the allocation of seats to the United States in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (hereinafter referred to as the "CSCE Assembly") not to exceed 17 Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly and annually with representative parliamentary groups from other Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) member-nations for the purposes of—

(1) assessing the implementation of the objectives of the CSCE;

(2) discussing subjects addressed during the meetings of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the biennial Summit of Heads of State or Government;

(3) initiating and promoting such national and multilateral measures as may further cooperation and security in Europe.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATION.—For each meeting of the CSCE Assembly, there shall be appointed a United States Delegation, as follows:

(1) In 1992 and every even-numbered year thereafter, 9 Members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from Members of the House (not less than 4 of whom, including the Chairman of the United States Delegation, shall be from the Committee on Foreign Affairs); and 8 Members shall, upon recommendations of the Majority and Minority leaders of the Senate, be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate from Members of the Senate (not less than 4 of whom, including the Vice Chairman of the United States Delegation, shall be from the Committee on Foreign Relations, unless the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, upon recommendations of the Majority and Minority leaders of the Senate, determines otherwise).

(2) In every odd-numbered year beginning in 1993, 9 Members shall, upon recommendation of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate from Members of the Senate (not less than 4 of whom, including the Chairman of the United States Delegation, shall be from the Committee on Foreign Relations, unless the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, upon recommendations of the Majority and Minority leaders of the Senate, determines otherwise); and 8 Members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House from Members of the House (not less than 4 of whom, including the Vice Chairman, shall be from the Committee on Foreign Affairs).

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—For the purpose of providing general staff support and continuity between successive delegations, each United States Delegation shall have 2 secretaries (one of whom shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Delegation of the Senate).

(d) FUNDING.—

(1) UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year $80,000 to assist in meeting the expenses of the United States delegation. For each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made under this subsection, half of such appropriation may be disbursed on voucher to be approved by the Chairman and half of such appropriation may be disbursed on voucher to be approved by the Vice Chairman.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection are authorized to be available until expended.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—The United States Delegation shall, for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, submit to the Congress a report including its expenditures under such appropriation. The certificate of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the United States Delegation shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States Delegation.

SEC. 170. REPORT CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State (in consultation with the heads of all appropriate bureaus and offices of the Department of State) shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the activities after April 30, 1990 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

SEC. 171. REPORT OF COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe", approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3005), is amended—

(1) by striking out "a semiannual" before "report" and inserting in lieu thereof "an annual"; and

(2) by striking out "the first one to be submitted six months after the date of enactment of this Act" after "report".

SEC. 172. INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT.

It is the sense of the Congress regarding negotiations taking place in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee that the framework convention should seek to provide for commitments by all nations to—

(1) improved coordination of research activities and monitoring of global climate change;

(2) adoption of measures that are justified for a variety of reasons and which also have the effect of limiting or adapting to any adverse effects of climate change;

(3) establishment of national strategies to address climate change and to make public accounting of the elements of such strategy and the effect on net emissions of greenhouse gases;

(4) establishment of verifiable goals for net reductions of greenhouse gases by all nations in an equitable manner; and

(5) the development of plans by each country to reach those goals.

SEC. 173. INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The first sentence of section 401(s)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 is amended to read as follows: "There are authorized to be appropriated $28,800,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $31,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 to carry out this section.".

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) QUALIFICATIONS.—Section 401(g) of that Act is amended by adding at the end the following: "All individuals appointed to the Board shall possess an understanding of and sensitivity to community level development processes. No more than 5 members of the Board may be members of any one political party.".

(2) TRANSITION RULE.—The requirements established by the amendment made by paragraph (1) do not affect appointments made to the Board of the Inter-American Foundation before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—Section 401(q) of that Act is amended to read as follows:

"(q) The Foundation shall maintain its principal office in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. The Foundation may establish agencies, branch offices, or other offices in any place or places outside the United States in which the Foundation may carry on all or any of its operations and business.".

(d) EXPENSES FOR MEETINGS AND PRINTING.—Section 401 of that Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(v) Funds made available to the Foundation may be used for the expenses described in section 1345 of title 31 of the United States Code (relating to travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses for meetings).

"(w) Funds made available to the Foundation may be used for printing and binding without regard to section 501 of title 44, United States Code.".

(e) RELATION TO AMENDMENTS IN FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT.—If the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, contains amendments to section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 that are identical to the amendments described in this section, then whichever of such amendments are enacted later shall not be effective.

SEC. 174. HOUSING BENEFITS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of State shall conduct a review and evaluation of policies and procedures for the provision of housing benefits (including leased housing, housing allowances, differential payments, or any comparable benefit) to United States Government personnel assigned to the United States Mission to the United Nations. Such review shall consider the December 1989 recommendations of the Inspector General of the Department of State concerning housing benefits, and other recommendations as appropriate.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a comprehensive report of the findings of such review and evaluation to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such report shall include, but not be limited to—

(1) a summary of all leased housing policy changes;

(2) information concerning implementation of recommendations of the Inspector General for the Department of State, including an explanation for not implementing any recommendation made by the Inspector General; and

(3) designation of positions at the United States Mission to the United Nations which require the incumbent to live in the Borough of Manhattan, and specific justification for such designation.

SEC. 175. ENHANCED SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING.

(a) ACTIONS BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—The Secretary of State, through the United States Representative to the United Nations, should propose to the Secretary General of the United Nations that the United Nations should explore means, including procedures and organizational initiative, for expediting the implementation of peacekeeping operations authorized by the Security Council.

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit, to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report which makes recommendations concerning changes in United States law which would enhance the United States participation in peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations. Such report shall include legislative recommendations to expedite the use of appropriated funds for peacekeeping purposes on an emergency basis.

SEC. 176. SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated under section 101(a)(1) for "Salaries and Expenses" of the Department of State, $1,000,000 shall be available only after the submission of the report under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 1, 1992, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the international organizations listed in subsection (c). Such report shall include the following information with respect to each international organization:

(1) The purpose and activities of the organization.

(2) The political and economic benefits to the United States of membership in the organization.

(3) The effect on United States consumers and importers of the activities and policies of the organization.

(c) SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The following international organizations shall be included in the report under this section:

(1) International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

(2) International Coffee Organization.

(3) International Cotton Advisory Committee.

(4) International Hydrographic Organization.

(5) International Jute Organization.

(6) International Lead and Zinc Study Group.

(7) International Rubber Organization.

(8) International Office of Epizootics.

(9) International Organization for Legal Metrology.

(10) International Rubber Study Group.

(11) International Sugar Organization.

(12) International Tropical Timber Organization.

(13) International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

(14) Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.

(15) World Tourism Organization.

SEC. 177. GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 103(4) of this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated up to $8,200,000 for fiscal year 1992 and up to $12,300,000 for fiscal year 1993 for the purpose of enabling the Department of State to carry out its authority, function, duty, and responsibility in the conduct of foreign affairs of the United States in connection with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

SEC. 178. INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) POLICY.—Taking into consideration the long-term commitment by the United States to the affairs of this hemisphere and the need to build further upon the linkages between the United States and its neighbors, the Congress believes that the Secretary of State, in allocating the level of resources for the "International Organizations and Commissions" account, should pay particular attention to funding levels of the Inter-American Organizations.

(b) FINDING.—The Congress finds that the work done by these organizations has been of great benefit to the region, and the United States itself has experienced a positive return from their efforts.

SEC. 179. INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should give the highest priority to the interests of United States consumers in shaping United States policy toward a new International Coffee Agreement.

SEC. 180. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR WATER POLICY NEGOTIATIONS AND WATER RESOURCES POLICY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of State shall designate a Special Coordinator—

(1) to coordinate the United States Government response to international water resource disputes and needs;

(2) to represent the United States Government, whenever appropriate, in multilateral fora in discussions concerning access to fresh water; and

(3) to formulate United States policy to assist in the resolution of international problems posed by the lack of fresh water supplies.

(b) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—The individual designated under subsection (a) may carry out the functions of subsection (a) in addition to other assigned responsibilities.

SEC. 181. EMPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS BY CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Not less than 180 days after enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Congress concerning each international organization which had a geographic distribution formula in effect on January 1, 1991, of whether each such organization—

(1) is taking good faith steps to increase the staffing of United States citizens; and

(2) has met its geographic distribution formula.

PART F—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 191. TRAVEL ADVISORY FOR JALISCO, MEXICO.

Section 134 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 is repealed.

SEC. 192. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress a report on the progress of the United States implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Nairobi Strategies), as adopted by the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 40/108 on December 13, 1985.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days prior to the 1995 deadline for submission of the report to the United Nations Secretary General on the United States implementation of the Nairobi Strategies, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress a preliminary version of such report.

SEC. 193. STUDY OF TECHNICAL SECURITY AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES.

(a) STUDY BY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of State shall initiate, with the cooperation of other appropriate Federal agencies, a study of the overseas technical security and counterintelligence capabilities and practices of the Department of State. The study shall be completed not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) CONTENT.—The study shall evaluate—

(1) the overseas technical security and counterintelligence capabilities of the Department of State since the enactment of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986;

(2) the level of the State Department's capabilities in technical security and counterintelligence relative to the technical and human intelligence threats identified by other appropriate Federal agencies; and

(3) whether the Department of State is the most appropriate Federal agency to carry out overseas technical security and counterintelligence functions.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 400 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of State shall prepare and submit, with the cooperation of other appropriate Federal agencies, a written report of the findings of such study to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. The Inspector General may submit such report in classified form.

SEC. 194. STUDY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State has been negligent in carrying out section 155 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, "Study of Sexual Harassment at the Department of State".

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of State shall report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the reasons for the Department's negligence in adhering to deadlines required by law in implementing section 155 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, and what steps, if any, the Department has taken to prevent such a failure from recurring.

SEC. 195. PROHIBITION AGAINST FRAUDULENT USE OF "MADE IN AMERICA" LABELS.

If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that a 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, that person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract from the Department of State, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 196. DEADLINE FOR RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An officer or employee of the Department of State to whom a written or oral question is addressed by any member of a committee specified in subsection (b), acting within his official capacity, shall respond to such question within 21 days unless the Secretary of State submits a letter to such member explaining why a timely response cannot be made.

(b) SPECIFIED COMMITTEES.—The committees referred to in subsection (a) are the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 197. INTERNATIONAL CREDIT REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON LOAN CRITERIA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report setting forth clear criteria for bilateral loans by which the United States can determine the likelihood of repayment by a country seeking to receive United States loans. The report should include the criteria used for—

(1) assessing country risk;

(2) projecting loan repayments; and

(3) estimating subsidy levels.

(b) REPORTS ON LOANS.—Beginning 180 days after the submission of the report in subsection (a) and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit a report to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives showing actual repayments by country and by program to the United States Government for the previous 5 years and the scheduled repayments to the United States Government for the next 5 years.

SEC. 198. THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SERIES.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE IV—FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SERIES

"SEC. 401. GENERAL AUTHORITY AND CONTENTS OF PUBLICATION.

"(a) CHARTER OF THE PUBLICATION.—The Department of State shall continue to publish the 'Foreign Relations of the United States Historical Series' (hereafter in this title referred to as the 'FRUS series'), which shall be a thorough, accurate, and reliable documentary record of major United States foreign policy decisions and significant United States diplomatic activity. Volumes of this publication shall include all records needed to provide a comprehensive documentation of the major foreign policy decisions and actions of the United States Government, including the facts which contributed to the formulation of policies and records providing supporting and alternative views to the policy position ultimately adopted.

"(b) EDITING PRINCIPLES.—The editing of records for preparation of the FRUS series shall be guided by the principles of historical objectivity and accuracy. Records shall not be altered and deletions shall not be made without indicating in the published text that a deletion has been made. The published record shall omit no facts which were of major importance in reaching a decision, and nothing shall be omitted for the purpose of concealing a defect of policy.

"(c) DEADLINE FOR PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the FRUS series shall be published not more than 30 years after the events recorded.

"SEC. 402. RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREPARATION OF THE FRUS SERIES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1)(A) The Historian of the Department of State shall be responsible for the preparation of the FRUS series, including the selection of records, in accordance with the provisions of this title.

"(B) The Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation shall review records, and shall advise and make recommendations to the Historian concerning all aspects of preparation and publication of the FRUS series, including, in accordance with the procedures contained in section 403, the review and selection of records for inclusion in volumes of the series.

"(2) Other departments, agencies, and other entities of the United States Government shall cooperate with the Office of the Historian by providing full and complete access to the records pertinent to United States foreign policy decisions and actions and by providing copies of selected records in accordance with the procedures developed under section 403, except that no access to any record, and no provision of any copy of a record, shall be required in the case of any record that was prepared less than 26 years before the date of a request for such access or copy made by the Office of the Historian.

"(b) NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the requirement for the National Archives and Records Administration to provide access to, and copies of, records to the Department of State for the FRUS series shall be governed by chapter 21 of title 44, United States Code, by any agreement concluded between the Department of State and the National Archives and Records Administration, and, in the case of Presidential records, by section 2204 of such title.

"SEC. 403. PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING RECORDS FOR THE FRUS SERIES; DECLASSIFICATION, REVISIONS, AND SUMMARIES.

"(a) DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, each department, agency, or other entity of the United States Government engaged in foreign policy formulation, execution, or support shall develop procedures for its historical office (or a designated individual in the event that there is no historical office)—

"(1) to coordinate with the State Department's Office of the Historian in selecting records for possible inclusion in the FRUS series;

"(2) to permit full access to the original, unrevised records by such individuals holding appropriate security clearances as have been designated by the Historian as liaison to that department, agency, or entity, for purposes of this title, and by members of the Advisory Committee; and

"(3) to permit access to specific types of records not selected for inclusion in the FRUS series by the individuals identified in paragraph (2) when requested by the Historian in order to confirm that records selected by that department, agency, or entity accurately represent the policymaking process reflected in the relevant part of the FRUS series.

"(b) DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW.—

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this subsection, records selected by the Historian for inclusion in the FRUS series shall be submitted to the respective originating agency for declassification review in accordance with that agency's procedures for such review, except that such declassification review shall be completed by the originating agency within 120 days after such records are submitted for review. If the originating agency determines that any such record is not declassifiable because of a continuing need to protect sources and methods for the collection of intelligence information or to protect other sensitive national security information, then the originating agency shall attempt to make such deletions in the text as will make the record declassifiable.

"(2) If the historian determines that the meaning of the records proposed for inclusion in a volume of the FRUS series would be so altered or changed by deletions made under paragraph (1) that publication in that condition could be misleading or lead to an inaccurate or incomplete historical record, then the Historian shall take steps to achieve a satisfactory resolution of the problem with the originating agency. Within 60 days of receiving a proposed solution from the Historian, the originating agency shall furnish the Historian a written response agreeing to the solution or explaining the reasons for the alteration or deletion.

"(3) The Historian shall inform the Advisory Committee of any failure by an originating agency to complete its declassification review of a record within 120 days and of any steps taken under paragraph (2).

"(4) If the Advisory Committee determines that the meaning of the records proposed for inclusion in a volume of the FRUS series would be so altered or changed by deletions made under paragraph (1), or if the Advisory Committee determines as a result of inspection of other documents under subsection (a)(3) that the selection of documents could be misleading or lead to an inaccurate or incomplete historical record, then the Advisory Committee shall so advise the Secretary of State and submit recommendations to resolve the issue.

"(5)(A) The Advisory Committee shall have full and complete access to the original text of any record in which deletions have been made. In the event that the head of any originating agency considers it necessary to deny access by the Advisory Committee to the original text of any record, that agency head shall promptly notify the Advisory Committee in writing, describing the nature of the record in question and the justification for withholding that record.

"(B) The Historian shall provide the Advisory Committee with a complete list of the records described in subparagraph (A).

"(6) If a record is deleted in whole or in part as a result of review under this subsection then a note to that effect shall be inserted at the appropriate place in the FRUS volume.

"SEC. 404. DECLASSIFICATION OF STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

"(a) DEADLINE FOR DECLASSIFICATION.—

"(1) Except as provided in subsection (b), each classified record of permanent historical value (as determined by the Secretary of State and the Archivist of the United States) which was published, issued, or otherwise prepared by the Department of State (or any officer or employee thereof acting in an official capacity) shall be declassified not later than 30 years after the record was prepared, shall be transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration, and shall be made available at the National Archives for public inspection and copying.

"(2) Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the declassification of a record wholly prepared by a foreign government.

"(b) EXEMPTED RECORDS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any record (or portion thereof) the publication of which the Secretary of State, in coordination with any agency that originated information in the records, determines—

"(1) would compromise weapons technology important to the national defense of the United States or reveal sensitive information relating to the design of United States or foreign military equipment or relating to United States cryptologic systems or activities;

"(2) would disclose the names or identities of living persons who provided confidential information to the United States and would pose a substantial risk of harm to such persons;

"(3) would demonstrably impede current diplomatic negotiations or other ongoing official activities of the United States Government or would demonstrably impair the national security of the United States; or

"(4) would disclose matters that are related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Department of State or are contained in personnel, medical, or similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

"(c) REVIEW.—

"(1) The Advisory Committee shall review—

"(A) the State Department's declassification procedures,

"(B) all guidelines used in declassification, including those guidelines provided to the National Archives and Records Administration which are in effect on the date of enactment of this title, and

"(C) by random sampling, records representative of all Department of State records published, issued, or otherwise prepared by the Department of State that remain classified after 30 years.

"(2) In the event that the Secretary of State considers it necessary to deny access to records under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall notify the Advisory Committee in writing, describing the nature of the records in question and the justification for withholding them.

"(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Advisory Committee shall annually submit to the Secretary of State a report setting forth its findings from the review conducted under subsection (c).

"(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a written report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on factors relevant to compliance with this section, and the procedures to be used for implementing the requirements of this section.

"SEC. 405. RELATIONSHIP TO THE PRIVACY ACT AND THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

"(a) PRIVACY ACT.—Nothing in this title may be construed as requiring the public disclosure of records or portions of records protected under section 552a of title 5, United States Code (relating to the privacy of personal records).

"(b) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—

"(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no record (or portion thereof) shall be excluded from publication in the FRUS series under section 403, or exempted from the declassification requirement of section 404, solely by virtue of the application of section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code (relating to the exemption of certain matters from freedom of information requirements).

"(2) Records described in section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (relating to visa records) shall be excluded from publication in the FRUS series under section 403 and, to the extent applicable, exempted from the declassification requirement of section 404.

"SEC. 406. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) There is established on a permanent basis the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation for the Department of State. The activities of the Advisory Committee shall be coordinated by the Office of the Historian of the Department of State.

"(2) The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 9 members and an executive secretary. The Historian shall serve as executive secretary.

"(3)(A) The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Secretary of State from among distinguished historians, political scientists, archivists, international lawyers, and other social scientists who have a demonstrable record of substantial research pertaining to the foreign relations of the United States. No officer or employee of the United States Government shall be appointed to the Advisory Committee.

"(B)(i) Six members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed from lists of individuals nominated by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the American Political Science Association, Society of American Archivists, the American Society of International Law, and the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. One member shall be appointed from each list.

"(ii) If an organization does not submit a list of nominees under clause (i) in a timely fashion, the Secretary of State shall make an appointment from among the nominees on other lists.

"(b) TERMS OF SERVICE FOR APPOINTMENTS.—

"(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed for terms of three years.

"(2) Of the members first appointed, as designated by the Secretary of State at the time of their appointment (after consultation with the appropriate organizations) three shall be appointed for terms of one year, three shall be appointed for terms of two years, and three shall be appointed for terms of three years.

"(3) Each term of service under paragraph (1) shall begin on September 1 of the year in which the appointment is made.

"(4) A vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the same manner as provided under this subsection to make the original appointment. A member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term shall serve for the remainder of that term. A member may continue to serve when his or her term expires until a successor is appointed. A member may be appointed to a new term upon the expiration of his or her term.

"(c) SELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON.—The Advisory Committee shall select, from among its members, a chairperson to serve a term of 1 year. A chairperson may be reelected upon expiration of his or her term as chairperson.

"(d) MEETINGS.—A majority of the members of the Advisory Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Advisory Committee shall meet at least quarterly or as frequently as may be necessary to carry out its duties.

"(e) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

"(1) All members of the Advisory Committee shall be granted the necessary security clearances, subject to the standard procedures for granting such clearances.

"(2) For purposes of any law or regulation governing access to classified records, a member of the Advisory Committee seeking access under this paragraph to a record shall be deemed to have a need to know.

"(f) COMPENSATION.—

"(1) Members of the Advisory Committee—

"(A) shall each receive compensation at a rate of not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for positions at GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day such member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Advisory Committee; and

"(B) 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 of the Advisory Committee.

"(2) The Secretary of State is authorized to provide for necessary secretarial and staff assistance for the Advisory Committee.

"(3) The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Advisory Committee to the extent that the provisions of this title are inconsistent with that Act.

"SEC. 407. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this title—

"(1) the term 'Advisory Committee' means the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation for the Department of State;

"(2) the term 'Historian' means the Historian of the Department of State or any successor officer of the Department of State responsible for carrying out the functions of the Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, of the Department of State, as in effect on the date of enactment of this title;

"(3) the term 'originating agency' means, with respect to a record, the department, agency, or entity of the United States (or any officer or employee thereof of acting in his official capacity) that originates, develops, publishes, issues, or otherwise prepares that record or receives that record from outside the United States Government; and

"(4) the term 'record' includes any written material (including any document, memorandum, correspondence, statistical data, book, or other papers), map, photograph, machine readable material, or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value in them, and such term does not include library or museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, any extra copy of a document preserved only for convenience of reference, or any stocks of publications or of processed documents.".

(b) PREVIOUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTATION.—The Advisory Committee on Historical Documentation for the Department of State established before the date of enactment of this Act shall terminate on such date.

(c) COMPLIANCE.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall ensure that the requirements of section 404 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by this section) are met not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act. If the Secretary cannot reasonably meet the requirements of such section, he shall so notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and describe how the Department of State intends to meet the requirements of that section. In no event shall full compliance with the requirements of such section take place later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2)(A) In order to come into compliance with section 401(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by this section) the Secretary of State shall ensure that, by the end of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, all volumes of the Foreign Relations of the United States historical series (FRUS) for the years that are more than 30 years before the end of that 3-year period have been published.

(B) If the Secretary cannot reasonably meet the requirements of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and describe how the Department of State plans to meet the requirements of subparagraph (A). In no event shall volumes subject to subparagraph (A) be published later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

PART A—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency (other than for the Voice of America) to carry out international information, educational, cultural, and 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, and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For "Salaries and Expenses", $423,827,500 for the fiscal year 1992 and $451,294,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(2) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For "Office of the Inspector General" $4,206,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $4,420,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(3) NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—For "National Endowment for Democracy", $25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $31,250,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(4) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.—For "Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West", $24,500,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $26,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(b) AUTHORIZATION WITHIN "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" ACCOUNT.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a)(1), $284,000 is authorized for the fiscal year 1992 for the establishment and operation of a United States Information Agency office in Vientiane, Laos, pursuant to section 216 of this Act, and $307,000 is authorized for fiscal year 1993 for the continued operation of such office.

SEC. 202. REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.

Section 705(a)(7) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1477c(a)(7)) is amended by striking out "$250,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$500,000".

SEC. 203. AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.

Paragraph (3) of section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1471) is amended by inserting "and television" after "radio".

SEC. 204. BASIC AUTHORITY.

Section 804 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1474) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (19);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (20) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(21) incur expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.);

"(22) furnish living quarters as authorized by section 5912 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(23) provide allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5928 of title 5, United States Code.".

SEC. 205. PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES FOR PARTICIPANTS.

Paragraph (9) of section 804 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

"(9) pay to or for individuals, not United States Government employees, participating in activities conducted under this Act, the costs of emergency medical expenses, preparation and transport to their former homes of the remains of such participants or their dependents who die while away from their homes during such participation, and health and accident insurance premiums for participants or health and accident benefits for participants by means of a program of self-insurance;".

SEC. 206. USIA POSTS AND PERSONNEL OVERSEAS.

(a) USIA POSTS AND PERSONNEL OVERSEAS.—The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended by adding after section 811 the following:

"USIA POSTS AND PERSONNEL OVERSEAS

"SEC. 812. (a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided under this section no funds authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency may be used to pay any expense associated with the closing of any United States Information Agency post abroad.

"(b) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 45 days before the closing of any United States Information Agency post abroad the Director of the United States Information Agency shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

"(c) EXCEPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to any United States Information Agency post closed—

"(1) because of a break or downgrading of diplomatic relations between the United States and the country in which the post is located; or

"(2) where there is a real and present threat to United States diplomats in the city where the post is located and where a travel advisory warning against travel by United States citizens to the city has been issued by the Department of State.".

(b) REDUCTIONS IN AMERICAN EMPLOYEES.—Reductions may not be made in the number of positions filled by American employees of the United States Information Agency stationed abroad until the number of such employees is the same percentage of the total number of American employees of the Agency as the number of American employees of the Agency stationed abroad in 1981 was to the total number of American employees at the Agency at the same time in 1981.

(c) REPEAL.—Section 204 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 1461 note) is repealed.

SEC. 207. IMPLEMENTATION OF BEIRUT AGREEMENT.

The first section of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to give effect to the Agreement for facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948", approved October 8, 1966 (19 U.S.C. 2051), is amended by adding at the end the following: "In carrying out this section, such Federal agency or agencies may not consider visual or auditory material to fail to qualify as being of international educational character—

"(1) because it advocates a particular position or viewpoint, whether or not it presents or acknowledges opposing viewpoints;

"(2) because it might lend itself to misinterpretation, or to misrepresentation of the United States or other countries, or their people or institutions;

"(3) because it is not representative, authentic, or accurate or does not represent the current state of factual knowledge of a subject or aspect of a subject unless the material contains widespread and gross misstatements of fact;

"(4) because it does not augment international understanding and goodwill, unless its primary purpose or effect is not to instruct or inform through the development of a subject or an aspect of a subject and its content is not such as to maintain, increase, or diffuse knowledge; or

"(5) because in the opinion of the agency the material is propaganda.

"Such Federal agency or agencies may not label as propaganda any material that receives a certificate of international educational character under this section and the Agreement.".

SEC. 208. CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "North/South Center Act of 1991".

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to promote better relations between the United States and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean and Canada through cooperative study, training, and research, by supporting in Florida a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between North and South where scholars and students in various fields from the nations of the hemisphere may study, give and receive training, exchange ideas and views, and conduct other activities consistent with the objectives of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 and other Acts promoting international, educational, cultural, scientific, and related activities of the United States.

(c) NORTH/SOUTH CENTER.—In order to carry out the purpose of this section, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall provide for the operation in Florida of an educational institution known as the North/South Center, through arrangements with public, educational, or other nonprofit institutions.

(d) AUTHORITIES.—The Director of the United States Information Agency, in carrying out this section, may utilize the authorities of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Section 704(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (22 U.S.C. 2056(b)) shall apply in the administration of this section. In order to carry out the purposes of this section, the North/South Center is authorized to use funds made available under this section to acquire property and facilities, by construction, lease, or purchase.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $10,000,000 for each subsequent fiscal year to carry out this section. Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to be available until expended.

(f) REPEAL.—Effective October 1, 1991, the section enacted by the third proviso under the heading "EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE" in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, is repealed.

SEC. 209. SOVIET-EASTERN EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

Section 810 of the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4509) is repealed.

SEC. 210. CLAUDE AND MILDRED PEPPER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide Federal financial assistance to facilitate a program to enable high school and college students from emerging democracies, who are visiting the United States, to spend from one to two weeks in Washington, District of Columbia, observing and studying the workings and operations of the democratic form of government of the United States.

(b) GRANTS.—The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to make grants to the Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation to carry out the purpose specified in subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 to carry out this section, of which not more than $500,000 is authorized to be available for obligation or expenditure during that fiscal year. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection are authorized to be available until expended.

SEC. 211. PROGRAM REVIEW OF NED.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 201(3), after the submission of the report under subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated for the National Endowment for Democracy $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1992.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The National Endowment for Democracy shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report concerning the actions of the National Endowment for Democracy and certain grantees (the Free Trade Union Institute, the Center for International Private Enterprise, the National Republican Institute for International Affairs, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs) to comply with the recommendations of the General Accounting Office report of March 1991, entitled "Promoting Democracy: National Endowment for Democracy's Management of Grants Needs Improvement".

(c) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORT.—Not more than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an evaluation of the actions taken by the National Endowment for Democracy and certain grantees to comply with the General Accounting Office report of March 1991.

(d) ANNUAL AUDIT.—Section 504(g) of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4413) is amended by striking out "may also" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall".

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PRIVATE DONATIONS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the National Endowment for Democracy should make every effort to solicit private contributions to realize the purposes of the Endowment as set forth in section 502(b) of the National Endowment for Democracy Act.

SEC. 212. USIA GRANTS.

(a) COMPETITIVE GRANT PROCEDURES.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the United States Information Agency shall work to achieve full and open competition in the award of grants.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The United States Information Agency may award a grant under procedures other than competitive procedures when—

(1) a grant is made under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (commonly known as the Fulbright-Hays Act) or any statute which expressly authorizes or requires that a grant be made with a specified entity;

(2) the terms of an international agreement or treaty between the United States Government and a foreign government or international organization have the effect of requiring the use of procedures other than competitive procedures;

(3) a recipient organization has developed particular expertise in the planning and administration of longstanding exchange programs important to United States foreign policy; or

(4) introducing competition would increase costs.

(c) Compliance with grant guidelines.—

(1) After October 1, 1991, grants awarded by the United States Information Agency shall substantially comply with United States Information Agency grant guidelines and applicable circulars of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) If the Agency determines that a grantee has not satisfied the requirement of paragraph (1), the United States Information Agency shall notify the grantee of the suspension of payments under a grant unless compliance is achieved within 90 days of such notice.

(3) The Agency shall suspend payments under any grant which remains in noncompliance 90 days after notification under paragraph (2).

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit a detailed report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on United States Information Agency action to comply with subsection (a).

SEC. 213. DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS OF RICHARD SAUNDERS.

(a) DISTRIBUTION TO THE SCHOMBURG CENTER FOR BLACK STUDIES.—Notwithstanding section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461-1(a)) and the second sentence of section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461)—

(1) the Director of the United States Information Agency shall make available to the Schomburg Center for Black Studies, New York, New York, master copies of the United States Information Agency photographic works of Richard Saunders, a former employee of the United States Information Agency; and

(2) the Schomburg Center for Black Studies, New York, New York, shall reimburse the Director of the United States Information Agency for any expenses of the Agency in making such master copies.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—Any reimbursement to the Director pursuant to this section shall be credited to the applicable appropriation of the United States Information Agency.

SEC. 214. ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of funds under subsection (d), there is established in the United States Information Agency a fund to be known as the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "fund"). The income from the fund shall be used for a program of scholarships for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States to be known as the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (hereinafter in the section referred to as the "program"). The fund and the program shall be administered by the United States Information Agency in accordance with this section and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. The fund may accept contributions and gifts from public and private sources.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND.—It shall be the duty of the Director of the United States Information Agency to invest in full amounts made available to the fund. 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. The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the fund shall be credited to and form a part of the fund.

(c) APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE FUND.—For each fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated from the fund for the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program the interest and earnings of the fund.

(d) FUNDING.—Amounts made available under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, (as amended by section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991) are authorized to be appropriated to the fund.

SEC. 215. ELIGIBILITY OF NED FOR GRANTS.

Section 504 of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4413) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(j) After January 31, 1993, no member of the Board of the Endowment may be a member of the board of directors or an officer of any grantee of the National Endowment for Democracy which receives more than 5 percent of the funds of the Endowment for any fiscal year.".

SEC. 216. ESTABLISHMENT OF USIA OFFICE IN VIENTIANE, LAOS.

The Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish an office in Vientiane, Laos, to assist in the propagation of American economic and political values.

PART B—BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

SEC. 221. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise made available under section 201 for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to carry out the purposes of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 the following amounts:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For "Salaries and Expenses", $37,749,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $39,308,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(2) FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For the "Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs", $110,454,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $117,297,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(3) HUBERT H. HUMPHREY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—For the "Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program", $5,682,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(4) INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM.—For the "International Visitors Program", $45,366,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $47,650,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(5) OTHER PROGRAMS.—For "East Europe Training Projects", "Citizen Exchange Programs", and the "Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program", $14,028,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $14,700,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(6) WORLD UNIVERSITY GAMES.—For cultural and exchange related activities associated with the 1993 World University Games in Buffalo, New York, $2,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $2,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, provided that amounts authorized under this subsection are subject to all requirements governing United States Information Agency assistance to private organizations.

(7) NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST PROGRAMS.—For "Near and Middle East Programs", $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1993.

(8) VIETNAM SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—For the "Vietnam Scholarship Program" established by section 229, $300,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

(9) SOVIET-AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGES.—For the expenses of Soviet-American Interparliamentary meetings and visits in the United States approved by the joint leadership of the Congress, after an opportunity for appropriate consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of the United States Information Agency, there are authorized to be appropriated $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1992, of which not more than $1,000,000 shall be available for obligation or expenditure during that fiscal year. Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to be available until expended.

SEC. 222. FULBRIGHT EXCHANGE PROGRAMS ENHANCEMENT.

In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 221(2) for the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs, $2,700,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 to increase amounts otherwise available for Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs for exchanges involving Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

SEC. 223. USIA CULTURAL CENTER IN KOSOVO.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish a cultural center in the capital of Kosovo in Yugoslavia when the Secretary of State determines that the physical security of the center and the personal safety of its employees may be reasonably assured.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until a center is established under subsection (a), the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit a report to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on progress toward establishment of a center pursuant to subsection (a), including an assessment by the Secretary of State of the risks to physical and personal security of the establishment of such a center.

SEC. 224. CONFORMING AMENDMENT ON CERTAIN USIA SCHOLARSHIPS.

Section 225(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 221 for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991," and inserting in lieu thereof "Of funds made available to the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs to carry out the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993"; and

(2) by striking out "shall" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "are authorized to".

SEC. 225. EASTERN EUROPE STUDENT EXCHANGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL ENDOWMENT.—The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to establish an endowment fund (hereafter in this section referred to as the "fund"), in accordance with the provisions of this section, to support an exchange program among secondary school students from the United States and secondary school students from former Warsaw Pact countries in Eastern Europe, including from the territory formerly known as East Germany. The Director may enter into such agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(b) TRANSFER.—

(1) APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AVAILABLE FUNDS.—The Director shall transfer to the fund the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authority of subsection (f) to carry out the exchange program under this section.

(2) GIFTS.—(A) The Director is authorized to accept, use, and dispose of gifts of donations of services or property to carry out the provisions of this section.

(B) Any sums received by the Director pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be transferred to the fund.

(3) IN GENERAL.—The Director in investing the corpus and income of the fund, shall exercise the judgment and care, under the prevailing circumstances, which a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of that person's own business affairs.

(4) SPECIAL RULE.—The fund corpus and income shall be invested in federally insured bank savings accounts or comparable interest bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, money market funds, mutual funds, obligations of the United States, or other low-risk instruments and securities.

(d) WITHDRAWALS AND EXPENDITURES.—The Director may withdraw or expend amounts from the fund for any expenses necessary to carry out the exchange program described in subsection (a).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "secondary school" has the same meaning given to such term by section 1471(21) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

(2) the term "Director" means the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection are authorized to be available until expended.

SEC. 226. ENHANCED EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAMS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS.—

(1) Not later than September 30, 1993, the number of scholarships provided to foreign students and scholars by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency for the purpose of study, research, or teaching in the United States shall be increased by 100 over the number of such scholarships provided in fiscal year 1991, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(2) Scholarships provided to meet the requirements of paragraph (1) shall be available only—

(A) to students and scholars from the new democracies of Eastern Europe,

(B) to students and scholars from the Soviet Union;

(C) to students and scholars from countries determined by the Associate Director of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to be not adequately represented in the foreign student population in the United States.

(b) PROGRAMS FOR UNITED STATES STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS.—

(1) Not later than September 30, 1993, the number of scholarships provided to United States students and scholars by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency for the purpose of study, research, or teaching in other countries shall be increased by 100 over the number of such scholarships provided in fiscal year 1991, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(2) Scholarships provided to meet the requirements of paragraph (1) shall be available only for study, research, and teaching in the new democracies of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and non-European countries.

(c) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term "scholarship" means an amount to be used for full or partial support of tuition and fees to attend an educational institution, and may include fees, books and supplies, equipment required for courses at an educational institution, and living expenses at a United States or foreign educational institution.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, there are authorized to be appropriated $2,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $2,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 to carry out the purposes of this section. Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to be available until expended.

SEC. 227. LAW AND BUSINESS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM THE SOVIET UNION, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA.

(a) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to establish a scholarship program designed to bring students from the Soviet Union, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to the United States for study in the United States.

(b) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations under subsection (d), the President, acting through the United States Information Agency, shall provide scholarships (including partial assistance) for study at United States institutions of higher education together with private and public sector internships by nationals of the Soviet Union, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia who have completed their undergraduate education and would not otherwise have the opportunity to study in the United States due to financial limitations.

(c) GUIDELINES.—The scholarship program under this section shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) Consistent with section 112(b) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460(b)), all programs created pursuant to this Act shall be nonpolitical and balanced, and shall be administered in keeping with the highest standards of academic integrity and cost-effectiveness.

(2) The United States Information Agency shall design ways to identify promising students for study in the United States.

(3) The United States Information Agency should develop and strictly implement specific financial need criteria. Scholarships under this Act may only be provided to students who meet the financial need criteria.

(4) The program may utilize educational institutions in the United States, if necessary, to help participants acquire necessary skills to fully participate in professional training.

(5) Each participant shall be selected on the basis of academic and leadership potential in the fields of business administration, economics, law, or public administration. Scholarship opportunities shall be limited to fields that are critical to economic reform and political development in the Soviet Union, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, particularly business administration, economics, law, or public administration.

(6) The program shall be flexible to include not only training and educational opportunities offered by universities in the United States, but to also support internships, education, and training in a professional setting.

(7) The program shall be flexible with respect to the number of years of education financed, but in no case shall students be brought to the United States for less than one year.

(8) Further allowance shall be made in the scholarship for the purchase of books and related educational material relevant to the program of study.

(9) Further allowance shall be made to provide opportunities for professional, academic, and cultural enrichment for scholarship recipients.

(10) The program shall, to the maximum extent practicable, offer equal opportunities for both male and female students to study in the United States.

(11) The program shall, to the maximum extent practicable, offer equal opportunities for students from each of the Soviet republics, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

(12) The United States Information Agency shall recommend to each student who receives a scholarship under this section that the student include in their course of study programs which emphasize the ideas, principles, and documents upon which the United States was founded.

(d) FUNDING OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992 AND FISCAL YEAR 1993.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency $7,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, and $7,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, to carry out this section.

(e) COMPLIANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.—Any authority provided by this section shall be effective only to the extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 228. NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

(a) NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST STUDIES.—The Director of the United States Information Agency may expend from the amount authorized for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, such sums as are appropriate to assist graduate and postdoctoral studies by United States scholars on the Near and Middle East.

(b) REPORT.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress at the end of each fiscal year in which assistance is provided under subsection (a) a report concerning such assistance.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

Director of the United States Information Agency, in consultation with qualified government agencies and appropriate private organizations and individuals, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives recommendations concerning the conduct of educational and cultural exchange programs administered and funded by the Agency.

(d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "Near and Middle East" refers to the region consisting of those countries and peoples covered by the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs of the Department of State on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 229. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VIETNAMESE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency shall make available for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993, 15 scholarships for Vietnamese residents in Vietnam qualified to study in the United States for the purpose of studying in the United States. Each scholarship made available under this subsection shall be for not less than one semester of study in a United States college or university.

(b) PREFERENCE IN AWARDING SCHOLARSHIPS.—In awarding scholarships under this section, preference shall be given to candidates intending to pursue studies in economics and commercial law.

PART C—BUREAU OF BROADCASTING

SEC. 231. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency for the Bureau of Broadcasting for carrying out title V of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act the following amounts:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For "Salaries and Expenses", $196,942,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $216,815,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(2) TELEVISION AND FILM SERVICE.—For "Television and Film Service", $33,185,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $34,476,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(3) ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES.—For "Acquisition and Construction of Radio Facilities", $98,043,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $103,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

(4) BROADCASTING TO CUBA.—For "Broadcasting to Cuba", $38,988,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and $34,525,000 for the fiscal year 1993.

SEC. 232. TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT.

Section 247 of the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465ee) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated to carry out the purposes of this part are authorized to be available until expended.".

SEC. 233. YUGOSLAVIAN PROGRAMMING WITHIN THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

The Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish distinct Croatian and Serbian programs within the Yugoslavian section of the Voice of America.

SEC. 234. VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS IN KURDISH.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) more than 20 million Kurds have no source of reliable and accurate news and information in their own language;

(2) the Kurdish people have been subject to extreme repression, including the denial of fundamental cultural and human rights, the extensive destruction of villages, and the mass killing of Kurds by the Iraqi regime; and

(3) the Voice of America provides an effective means by which the Kurdish people may be informed of events in the free world and pertaining to their own situation.

(b) BROADCASTS IN KURDISH.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish, through the Voice of America, a service to provide Kurdish language programming to the Kurdish people. Consistent with the mission and practice of the Voice of America, these broadcasts in Kurdish shall include news and information on events that affect the Kurdish people.

(c) AMOUNT OF PROGRAMMING.—As soon as practicable but not later than one year after enactment, the Voice of America Kurdish language programming pursuant to this section shall be broadcast for not less than 1 hour each day.

(d) PLAN FOR A KURDISH LANGUAGE SERVICE.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on progress made toward implementation of this section.

(e) HIRE OF KURDISH LANGUAGE SPEAKERS.—In order to expedite the commencement of Kurdish language broadcasts, the Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to hire, subject to the availability of appropriations, Kurdish language speakers on a contract not to exceed one year without regard to competitive and other procedures that might delay such hiring.

(f) SURROGATE HOME SERVICE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting shall submit to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a plan, together with a detailed budget, for the establishment of a surrogate home service under the auspices of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty for the Kurdish people. Such surrogate home service for the Kurdish people shall broadcast not less than 2 hours a day.

SEC. 235. REPORTS ON THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.

(a) REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the report of the Policy Coordinating Committee on International Broadcasting.

(b) REPORT ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BROADCASTING.—The President's Task Force on United States Government International Broadcasting shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a complete text of its report to the President on United States Government Broadcasting.

PART D—BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 241. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8(a)(1) of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2877(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978—

"(A) $212,491,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $221,203,000 for fiscal year 1993 (at April 2, 1991 exchange rates) and such additional amounts for each such fiscal year as may be necessary to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; and

"(B) such additional amounts for any fiscal year as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law.".

(b) BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE.—Section 8(a) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) The authorities of paragraph (1) may be exercised only in such amounts and to such extent as provided for in advance in an appropriations Act.".

SEC. 242. BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACT.

Section 8(b) of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2877) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Beginning with fiscal year 1983, any amount appropriated under subsection (a)(1), which, because of upward fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, is in excess of the amount necessary to maintain the budgeted level of operation for RFE/RL, Incorporated, shall be certified to the Congress by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and shall—

"(1) be placed in reserve in a separate account in the Treasury only for the purpose of offsetting future downward fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in order to maintain the level of operations authorized for each fiscal year; or

"(2) be used to make payments to RFE/RL's United States and German pension plans in order to avoid future pension liabilities.

Any such amount placed in reserve may be merged with and made available for the same time period and same purposes as amounts appropriated under subsection (a)(2) of this section.".

SEC. 243. BROADCASTING TO CHINA.

(a) COMMISSION ON BROADCASTING TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Commission on Broadcasting to the People's Republic of China (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") which shall be an independent commission in the executive branch.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members from among citizens of the United States who shall, within 45 days of the enactment of this Act, be appointed in the following manner:

(A) The President shall appoint 3 members of the Commission.

(B) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint 2 members of the Commission.

(C) The Majority Leader of the Senate shall appoint 2 members of the Commission.

(D) The Minority Leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint 2 members of the Commission.

(E) The Minority Leader of the Senate shall appoint 2 members of the Commission.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The President, in consultation with the congressional leaders referred to in subsection (b), shall designate 1 of the members to be the Chairperson.

(4) QUORUM.—A quorum, consisting of at least half of the members who have been appointed, shall be required for the transaction of business.

(5) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The Commission shall examine the feasibility, effect, and implications for United States foreign policy of instituting a radio broadcasting service to the People's Republic of China, as well as to other communist countries in Asia, to promote the dissemination of information and ideas, with particular emphasis on developments within each of those nations.

(2) SPECIFIC ISSUES TO BE EXAMINED.—The Commission shall examine all issues related to instituting such a service, including—

(A) program content;

(B) staffing and legal structure;

(C) transmitter and headquarters requirements;

(D) costs;

(E) expected effect on developments within China and on Sino-American relations; and

(F) expected effect on developments within other communist countries in Asia and on their relations with the United States.

(3) METHODOLOGY.—The Commission shall conduct such studies, inquiries, hearings, and meetings as it considers necessary.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate a report describing its activities in carrying out the purpose of paragraph (1) and including recommendations regarding the issues of paragraph (2).

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(A) GENERAL PROVISION.—

(i) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members shall each receive compensation at a rate of not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day such member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Commission; and

(ii) 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.

(B) LIMITATION.—Any member of the Commission who is an officer or employee of the United States shall not be paid compensation for services performed as a member of the Commission.

(2) SUPPORT FROM EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES.—

(A) EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—Executive agencies shall, to the extent the President considers appropriate and as permitted by law, provide the Commission with appropriate information, advice, and assistance.

(B) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—As may be considered appropriate by the chairpersons, committees of Congress may provide appropriate information, advice, and assistance to the Commission.

(3) EXPENSES.—Expenses of the Commission shall be paid from funds available to the Department of State.

(d) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate upon submission of the report under subsection (b).

SEC. 244. POLICY ON RADIO FREE EUROPE.

It is the sense of the Congress that Radio Free Europe should continue to broadcast to nations throughout Eastern Europe and should maintain its broadcasts to any nation until—

(1) new sources of timely and accurate domestic and international information have supplanted and rendered redundant the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe to that nation; and

(2) that nation has clearly demonstrated the successful establishment and consolidation of democratic rule.

TITLE III— MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

PART A—FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. PERSIAN GULF WAR CRIMINALS.

(a) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL.—

(1) PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, should propose to the Security Council the establishment of an international criminal tribunal for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals who may not more appropriately be prosecuted in Federal and specially appointed courts of the United States.

(2) ALTERNATIVE MEANS FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—If the United Nations Security Council fails to take action to establish an international criminal tribunal for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals, it is the sense of the Congress that the President should work with the partners in the coalition of nations participating in Operation Desert Storm to establish such an international criminal tribunal.

(b) DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBILITY AT STATE DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of State shall designate a high level official with responsibility for—

(1) the development of a proposal for the prosecution of Persian Gulf War criminals in an international tribunal, including proposing in the United Nations the establishment of such a tribunal, and advising the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations in any discussion or negotiations concerning such matters;

(2) advising the President on the appropriate jurisdiction for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals; and

(3) supporting and facilitating United States implementation of its duties and responsibilities with respect to any tribunal which may be established for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report—

(1) setting forth the proposal developed under subsection (b)(1);

(2) describing the evidence of crimes under international law that justifies the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals before an international criminal tribunal; and

(3) identifying Iraqi authorities who should be prosecuted for committing such crimes.

SEC. 302. BENEFITS FOR UNITED STATES HOSTAGES CAPTURED IN LEBANON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 599C of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end of the first sentence "during fiscal year 1991 and hereafter";

(2) in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b), by striking out "During" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in paragraph (5), during";

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

"(5) For purposes of the application of paragraphs (3) and (4) to United States hostages captured in Lebanon, the period of entitlement of benefits, subject to the availability of funds, shall be the period of an individual's hostage status, plus a 60-month period following the termination of the hostage status of that individual.";

(4) in subsection (d), by amending paragraph (4)(B) to read as follows:

"(B) the term 'United States hostages captured in Lebanon' means United States nationals, including lawful permanent residents of the United States, who have been forcibly detained, held hostage, or interned for any period of time after June 1, 1982, by any government (including the agents thereof) or group in Lebanon for the purpose of coercing the United States Government or any other government."; and

(5) in subsection (e), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds allocated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall be deemed to have become effective as of the date of enactment of the Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-513).

SEC. 303. REPORTS CONCERNING CHINA.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than May 1, 1992 and May 1, 1993, the President shall submit to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing specific progress or lack thereof by the People's Republic of China in the following areas:

(1) Human rights, including—

(A) the surveillance, intimidation, and harassment of Chinese citizens living within China because of their pro-democracy activities;

(B) the surveillance, intimidation, and harassment of Chinese citizens living within the United States because of their pro-democracy activities with particular focus on those whose passports have been confiscated or not renewed in retaliation for pro-democracy activities;

(C) the use of torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment;

(D) political prisoners, including those in Tibet, still held against their will and those who have received amnesty from the Chinese Government for their pro-democracy activities;

(E) prolonged detention without charges and trials, and sentencing of members of the pro-democracy movement for peaceful demonstrations for democracy;

(F) the use of forced labor of prisoners to produce cheap goods for export to countries, including the United States, in violation of labor treaties and United States law;

(G) the Chinese Government's willingness to permit access for international human rights monitoring groups to prisoners, trials, and places of detention; and

(H) the detention and arrest of religious leaders and members of religious groups, including those under house arrest, detained, or imprisoned as a result of their expressions of religious belief.

(2) Weapons proliferation—

(A) Exports by the People's Republic of China which relate to improving the military capabilities of nations in the Middle East and South Asia, including a description of previous and potential future transfers of—

(i) M-series ballistic missile systems, and of technology and assistance related to the production of such missile systems;

(ii) technologies capable of producing weapons-grade nuclear material; and

(iii) technology and materials needed for the production or use of chemical and biological arms.

(B) JOINING ARMS SUPPLIER REGIMES.—The adoption of guidelines and restrictions set forth by—

(i) the Missile Technology Control Regime;

(ii) the Australia Group on Chemical and Biological arms proliferation; and

(iii) the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

(3) Restrictions on trade between the United States and China, which are not described in the National Trade Estimate Report required under section 181 of the Trade Act of 1974, including—

(A) internal trade barriers to American goods and products, with particular attention paid to those implemented since the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1988;

(B) regulations established since 1988 to ensure strict control over more than 100 categories of products;

(C) excessive duties imposed on imports to China;

(D) excessive licensing requirements for imported goods;

(E) restrictions on private ownership of property, including capital;

(F) section 301 violations, including attempts to evade United States import quotas; and

(G) protection for intellectual property.

(b) HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.—The report shall also include—

(1) a compendium of the most significant actions taken by the Chinese government since the Tiananmen Square massacre in each of the areas of the report (human rights, arms sales and nuclear proliferation and trade); and

(2) a list of the most significant United States actions taken since 1988 to underscore United States concerns about Chinese policies, including consultations and communications encouraging other governments to take similar actions.

(c) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The report may include a classified annex detailing Chinese arms sales and nuclear weapons proliferation activities. All other aspects of the report shall be unclassified.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The "appropriate congressional committees" referred to in subsection (a) shall include the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 304. REPORT ON TERRORIST ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Beginning 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 365 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report describing the nature and extent of assets held in the United States by terrorist countries and any organization engaged in international terrorism.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "terrorist countries", refers to countries designated by the Secretary of State under section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; and

(2) the term "international terrorism" has the meaning given such term in section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.

PART B—ARMS CONTROL AND PROLIFERATION

SEC. 321. LIMITATION ON RESCISSION OF PROHIBITIONS APPLICABLE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES.

Section 40(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of each of paragraphs (1) and (2) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(3) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(f)" RESCISSION.—"; and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) No rescission under paragraph (1)(B) of a determination under subsection (d) may be made if the Congress, within 45 days after receipt of a report under paragraph (1)(B), enacts a joint resolution the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That the proposed rescission of the determination under section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act pursuant to the report submitted to the Congress on is hereby prohibited.', the blank to be completed with the appropriate date.

"(B) A joint resolution described in subparagraph (A) and introduced within the appropriate 45-day period shall be considered in the Senate and the House of Representatives in accordance with paragraphs (3) through (7) of section 8066(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (as contained in Public Law 98-473), except that references in such paragraphs to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be deemed to be references to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, respectively.".

SEC. 322. POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST ARMS SALES.

In recognition of the particular volatility of the Middle East, the tremendous cost in human lives and suffering in the aftermath of the aggression by Iraq, and the imperative that stability be maintained in the region while the course toward lasting peace is pursued, the authority to make sales under the Arms Export Control Act or to furnish military assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be exercised with regard to the Middle East for the objectives set forth in law and that the President should—

(1) transfer defense articles and services only to those nations that have given reliable assurances that such articles will be used only for internal security, for legitimate self-defense, to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, or otherwise to permit the recipient country to participate in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security;

(2) transfer defense articles and services to nations in the region only after it has been determined that such transfers will not contribute to an arms race, will not increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict and will not prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements; and

(3) take steps to ensure that each nation of the Middle East that is a recipient of United States defense articles and services—

(A) affirms the right of all nations in the region to exist within safe and secure borders; and

(B) supports or is engaged in direct regional peace negotiations.

SEC. 323. MISSILE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) ACQUISITION.—Section 73(a)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by inserting "acquisition," before "design,".

(b) NONMARKET ECONOMIES.—Section 74(8)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by striking "countries where it may be impossible to identify a specific governmental entity referred to in subparagraph (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof "countries with non-market economies (excluding former members of the Warsaw Pact) ".

(c) MILITARY AIRCRAFT.—Section 74(8)(B)(ii) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by striking "aircraft, electronics, and space systems or equipment" and inserting in lieu thereof: "electronics, space systems or equipment, and military aircraft".

SEC. 324. REPORT ON CHINESE WEAPONS PROLIFERATION PRACTICES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on "Chinese Nuclear, Chemical, Biological, and Missile Proliferation Practices".

(b) CONTENT.—Such report shall be transmitted in classified and unclassified forms and shall describe all actions and policies of the People's Republic of China which relate to improving the military capabilities of nations in the Middle East and South Asia, including a description of previous and potential future transfers of—

(1) M-series ballistic missile systems, and of technology and assistance related to the production of such missile systems;

(2) technologies capable of producing weapons-grade nuclear material; and

(3) technology and materials needed for the production or use of chemical and biological arms.

(c) SPECIAL REPORT.—At any time that the President determines that the People's Republic of China is preparing to take, or has taken, any action described in subsection (b), he shall so report in writing to Congress.

SEC. 325. REPORT ON SS-23 MISSILES.

Pursuant to its constitutional responsibilities of advice and consent in respect to treaties, the Senate requests that before submitting to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification a Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, the President provide a classified report with an unclassified summary to the Senate on whether the SS-23 INF missiles of Soviet manufacture, which the Soviets have confirmed have existed in the territories of the former East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, constitute a violation of the INF Treaty or constitute deception in the INF negotiations, and whether the United States has reliable assurances that the missiles will be destroyed.

PART C—DECLARATIONS OF CONGRESS

SEC. 351. RECIPROCAL DIPLOMATIC STATUS WITH MEXICO.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all United States law enforcement personnel serving in Mexico should be accredited in the same manner and accorded the same status as United States diplomatic and consular personnel serving as official representatives at United States posts in Mexico; and

(2) all Mexican narcotics law enforcement personnel serving in the United States should be accredited in the same manner and accorded the same diplomatic and consular status as United States Drug Enforcement Administration personnel serving in Mexico.

SEC. 352. UNITED STATES PRESENCE IN LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA.

It is the sense of the Congress that in the aftermath of the reestablishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, the United States Government, including the Secretary of State, the Director of the United States Information Agency, and the Director of the Foreign Commercial Service, should provide in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—

(1) an embassy and full complement of embassy staff and personnel;

(2) cultural and information officers for the purpose of expanding cultural contacts and promoting citizen, academic, professional, and other exchange programs between the United States and Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; and

(3) commercial representatives for the purpose of expanding commercial and trade relations between the United States and Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

SEC. 353. LAOTIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President, in recognition of the constructive changes taking place in Laos, should—

(1) upgrade the current American diplomatic representation in Vientiane, Laos, from Charge d'Affaires to the level of Ambassador;

(2) ensure that an American military attache is permanently assigned to the United States mission in Vientiane to assist the recovery of American prisoners of war and missing in action; and

(3) ensure that Drug Enforcement Agency personnel are permanently assigned, when prac-

ticable, to the United States mission in Vientiane for the purpose of accelerating cooperative efforts in narcotics eradication and interdiction.

SEC. 354. POW/MIA STATUS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to give the highest national priority to accounting as fully as possible for Americans still missing or otherwise unaccounted for in Southeast Asia and to securing the return of any Americans who may still be held captive in Southeast Asia;

(2) the United States should ensure that there is a viable sustained process of joint cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to achieve credible answers for the families of America's servicemen and civilians who are missing or otherwise unaccounted for, including primary-next-of-kin access to all records and information resulting from the process of joint investigations, surveys, and excavations;

(3) the United States should encourage and provide all necessary assistance to the families of POW/MIAs and to American veterans organizations, such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Vietnam Veterans of America in their efforts to account for POW/MIAs;

(4) General John Vessey should be highly commended for his personal commitment to resolving the POW/MIA issue;

(5) the United States should develop a means to obtain the fullest possible accounting for Americans who are listed as missing or otherwise unaccounted for in Cambodia, without placing this humanitarian objective into conflict with United States efforts to obtain an acceptable political settlement of the Cambodian situation; and

(6) the United States should heighten responsible public awareness of the Americans still missing or otherwise unaccounted for in Southeast Asia through the dissemination of factual data.

SEC. 355. CHINA'S ILLEGAL CONTROL OF TIBET.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Quinghai, is an occupied country under the established principles of international law;

(2) Tibet's true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people;

(3) Tibet has maintained throughout its history a distinctive and sovereign national, cultural, and religious identity separate from that of China and, except during periods of illegal Chinese occupation, has maintained a separate and sovereign political and territorial identity;

(4) historical evidence of this separate identity may be found in Chinese archival documents and traditional dynastic histories, in United States recognition of Tibetan neutrality during World War II, and in the fact that a number of countries including the United States, Mongolia, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, India, Japan, Great Britain, and Russia recognized Tibet as an independent nation or dealt with Tibet independently of any Chinese government;

(5) in 1949–1950, China launched an armed invasion of Tibet in contravention of international law;

(6) it is the policy of the United States to oppose aggression and other illegal uses of force by one country against the sovereignty of another as a manner of acquiring territory, and to condemn violations of international law, including the illegal occupation of one country by another; and

(7) numerous United States declarations since the Chinese invasion have recognized Tibet's right to self-determination and the illegality of China's occupation of Tibet.

SEC. 356. RELEASE OF PRISONERS HELD IN IRAQ.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) in addition to other requirements of law, the President should not lift United States economic sanctions currently in place against the Iraqi government, and should continue to make every effort to ensure the multinational coalition maintains the full range of economic sanctions as embodied in the appropriate United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(2) such sanctions should remain in effect until the Iraqi government has released all individuals held prisoner and has accounted as fully as possible for all those missing as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, including those Kuwaiti citizens and other Kuwaiti residents captured or detained by Iraq.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) continue to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the status of a detailed list of all Kuwaiti citizens and other residents of Kuwait believed to have been captured or detained by the government of Iraq; and

(2) to the extent such information is available, submit a report on the steps which have been taken and planned actions to effect the release of remaining prisoners held by Iraq to the appropriate committees of the Congress not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section the term "appropriate committees of the Congress" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 357. POLICY TOWARD HONG KONG.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should encourage the Government of the United Kingdom to provide the people of Hong Kong all possible civil liberties, including popular election of the territory's Legislative Council, so that it will bequeath a fully functioning, self-governing democracy to China in 1997.

SEC. 358. POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Taiwan's economic dynamism is a tribute to the success of the postwar United States assistance program and to Taiwan's commitment to an international system of free trade;

(2) Taiwan's economic growth has made it in recent years an indispensable part of regional and international networks of trade, investment, and finance; and

(3) the United States should support Taiwan's interest in playing a role in international and regional economic organizations.

SEC. 359. HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN EAST TIMOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) many tens of thousands out of a population of nearly 700,000 perished in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor between 1975 and 1980, as a result of war-related killings, famine, and disease following the invasion of that territory by Indonesia;

(2) Amnesty International and other international human rights organizations continue to report evidence in East Timor of human rights violations, including torture, arbitrary arrest, and repression of freedom of expression;

(3) serious medical, nutritional, and humanitarian problems persist in East Timor;

(4) a state of intermittent conflict continues to exist in East Timor; and

(5) the Governments of Portugal and Indonesia have conducted discussions since 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations to find an internationally acceptable solution to the East Timor conflict.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the President should urge the Government of Indonesia to take action to end all forms of human rights violations in East Timor and to permit full freedom of expression in East Timor;

(2) the President should encourage the Government of Indonesia to facilitate the work of international human rights organizations and other groups seeking to monitor human rights conditions in East Timor and to continue and expand cooperation with international humanitarian relief and development organizations seeking to work in East Timor; and,

(3) the Administration should encourage the Secretary General of the United Nations and the governments of Indonesia, Portugal, and other involved parties, to arrive at an internationally acceptable solution which addresses the underlying causes of the conflict in East Timor.

SEC. 360. SUPPORT FOR NEW DEMOCRACIES.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support democratization within the Soviet Union and support self-determination, observer and other appropriate status in international organizations, particularly the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and independence for all republic-level governments which seek such status;

(2) to shape its foreign assistance and other programs to support those republics that pursue a democratic and market-oriented course of development, and demonstrate a commitment to abide by the rule of law; and

(3) to strongly support peaceful resolution of conflicts within the Soviet Union and between the central Soviet government and Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and republic-level governments;

(4) to condemn the actual and threatened use of martial law, pogroms, military occupation, blockades, and other uses of force which have been used to suppress democracy and self-determination; and

(5) to view the threatened and actual use of force to suppress the self-determination of republic-level governments and Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia as an obstacle to fully normalized United States-Soviet relations.

SEC. 361. POLICY REGARDING UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT.—An essential purpose of United States foreign assistance is to foster the development of democratic institutions and free enterprise systems. Stable economic growth, fostered by free enterprise and free trade, is also important to the development of democratic institutions.

(b) DECLARATION OF UNITED STATES POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States, to the extent feasible and consistent with United States national interest, that—

(1) assistance to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, including their successor entities or any constituent part, shall be conditioned on significant steps toward political pluralism based on a democratic multi-party political system, economic reform based on a market-oriented economy, respect for internationally recognized human rights and a willingness to build a friendly relationship with the United States; and

(2) expanded trade with the republics in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia or their successor entities should be encouraged.

SEC. 362. POLICY TOWARD THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS BY SOUTH AFRICA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the President and the Secretary of State should pursue, through diplomatic actions with the South African Government, the release of all political prisoners and the resolution of controversy about who is eligible for release as a political prisoner;

(2) not less than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report documenting the progress which has been made concerning the release of all political prisoners in South of Africa; and

(3) satisfactory resolution between the South African government and the African National Congress of the issue of the release of political prisoners is essential to the continued progress toward the establishment of a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

SEC. 363. UNITED STATES TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS DESIGNED FOR DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Warsaw Pact military alliance no longer exists;

(2) the Soviet Union's capability to pose a military threat to European security has retreated radically; and

(3) in light of the retreating Soviet threat, West European electorates are unlikely to approve the deployment of new United States tactical nuclear weapons on European soil.

(b) POLICY.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should not proceed with the research or development of any tactical nuclear system designed solely for deployment in Europe unless and until the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has officially announced how, when, and where such tactical nuclear systems will be deployed.

SEC. 364. UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR UNCED.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (hereinafter in this section referred to as "UNCED") is scheduled to meet in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and

(2) UNCED affords a major opportunity to shape international environmental policy as an underpinning of sustainable development for well into the next century.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should seek to integrate environmental principles and considerations into all spheres of international economic activity;

(2) the President should accord the UNCED process high-level attention and priority within the executive branch;

(3) the United States should exercise a leadership role in preparations for the June 1992 meeting of the UNCED;

(4) the United States should carefully consider what it hopes to achieve through the UNCED and how United States national security interests may best be advanced in deliberations in that conference;

(5) the United States should seek ways to forge a global partnership and international cooperation among developing and industrialized nations on behalf of environmentally sound economic development;

(6) the United States should actively pursue creative approaches to the spectrum of UNCED issues which the conference will address, and in particular seek innovative solutions to the key cross-sectorial issues of technology transfer and financial resources;

(7) the United States should consider how best to strengthen international legal and institutional mechanisms to effectively address the range of UNCED issues beyond the 1992 Conference and into the next century;

(8) the United States should promote broad international participation in the UNCED process at all levels, from grass roots to national;

(9) the Agency for International Development should assume an appropriate role in the preparations for the June 1992 meeting of the UNCED, in view of the mandate and expertise of that agency regarding the twin conference themes of international environment and development; and

(10) the executive branch should consider funding for appropriate activities related to the UNCED in amounts which are commensurate with United States responsibilities in the world, as such funds can engender good will and further our national interests and objectives in the UNCED process.

TITLE IV—ARMS TRANSFERS RESTRAINT POLICY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND PERSIAN GULF REGION

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) nations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region, which accounted for over 40 percent of the international trade in weapons and related equipment and services during the decade of the 1980's, are the principal market for the worldwide arms trade;

(2) regional instability, large financial resources, and the desire of arms-supplying governments to gain influence in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region, contribute to a regional arms race;

(3) the continued proliferation of weapons and related equipment and services contribute further to a regional arms race in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region that is politically, economically, and militarily destabilizing;

(4) the continued proliferation of unconventional weapons, including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, as well as delivery systems associated with those weapons, poses an urgent threat to security and stability in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region;

(5) the continued proliferation of ballistic missile technologies and ballistic missile systems that are capable of delivering conventional, nuclear, biological, or chemical warheads undermines security and stability in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region;

(6) future security and stability in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region would be enhanced by establishing a stable military balance among regional powers by restraining and reducing both conventional and unconventional weapons;

(7) security, stability, peace, and prosperity in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region are important to the welfare of the international economy and to the national security interests of the United States;

(8) future security and stability in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region would be enhanced through the development of a multilateral arms transfer and control regime similar to those of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Australia Chemical Weapons Suppliers Group;

(9) such a regime should be developed, implemented, and agreed to through multilateral negotiations, including under the auspices of the 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council;

(10) confidence-building arms control measures such as the establishment of a centralized arms trade registry at the United Nations, greater multinational transparency on the transfer of defense articles and services prior to agreement or transfer, cooperative verification measures, advanced notification of military exercises, information exchanges, on-site inspections, and creation of a Middle East and Persian Gulf Conflict Prevention Center, are important to implement an effective multilateral arms transfer and control regime;

(11) as an interim step, the United States should consider introducing, during the ongoing negotiations on confidence security-building measures at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), a proposal regarding the international exchange of information, on an annual basis, on the sale and transfer of military equipment, particularly to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region; and

(12) such a regime should be applied to other regions with the ultimate objective of achieving an effective global arms transfer and control regime, implemented and enforced through the United Nations Security Council, that—

(A) includes a linkage of humanitarian and developmental objectives with security objectives in Third World countries, particularly the poorest of the poor countries; and

(B) encourages countries selling military equipment and services to consider the following factors before making conventional arms sales: the security needs of the purchasing countries, the level of defense expenditures by the purchasing countries, and the level of indigenous production of the purchasing countries

SEC. 402. MULTILATERAL ARMS TRANSFER AND CONTROL REGIME.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIME.—

(1) CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS.—The President shall continue negotiations among the 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and commit the United States to a multilateral arms transfer and control regime for the Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

(2) PROPOSING A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM DURING NEGOTIATIONS.—In the context of these negotiations, the President should propose to the 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council a temporary moratorium on the sale and transfer of major military equipment to nations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region until such time as the 5 permanent members agree to a multilateral arms transfer and control regime.

(b) PURPOSE OF THE REGIME.—The purpose of the multilateral arms transfer and control regime should be—

(1) to slow and limit the proliferation of conventional weapons in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region with the aim of preventing destabilizing transfers by—

(A) controlling the transfer of conventional major military equipment;

(B) achieving transparency among arms suppliers nations through advanced notification of agreement to, or transfer of, conventional major military equipment; and

(C) developing and adopting common and comprehensive control guidelines on the sale and transfer of conventional major military equipment to the region;

(2) to halt the proliferation of unconventional weapons, including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, as well as delivery systems associated with those weapons and the technologies necessary to produce or assemble such weapons;

(3) to limit and halt the proliferation of ballistic missile technologies and ballistic missile systems that are capable of delivering conventional, nuclear, biological, or chemical warheads;

(4) to maintain the military balance in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region through reductions of conventional weapons and the elimination of unconventional weapons; and

(5) to promote regional arms control in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

(c) ACHIEVING THE PURPOSES OF THE REGIME.—

(1) CONTROLLING PROLIFERATION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.—In order to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b)(1), the United States should pursue the development of a multilateral arms transfer and control regime which includes—

(A) greater information-sharing practices among supplier nations regarding potential arms sales to all nations of the Middle East and Persian Gulf region;

(B) applying, for the control of conventional major military equipment, procedures already developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Multilateral Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM), and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR); and

(C) other strict controls on the proliferation of conventional major military equipment to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

(2) HALTING PROLIFERATION OF UNCONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.—In order to achieve the purposes described in subsections (b)(2) and (3), the United States should build on existing and future agreements among supplier nations by pursuing the development of a multilateral arms transfer and control regime which includes—

(A) limitations and controls contained in the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative;

(B) limitations and controls contained in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR);

(C) guidelines followed by the Australia Group on chemical and biological arms proliferation;

(D) guidelines adopted by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (the London Group); and

(E) other appropriate controls that serve to halt the flow of unconditional weapons to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

(3) PROMOTION OF REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS.—In order to achieve the purposes described in subsections (b)(4) and (5), the United States should pursue with nations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region—

(A) the maintenance of the military balance within the region, while eliminating nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and associated delivery systems, and ballistic missiles;

(B) the implementation of confidence-building and security-building measures, including advance notification of certain ground and aerial military exercises in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf; and

(C) other useful arms control measures.

(d) MAJOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—As used in this title, the term "major military equipment" means—

(1) air-to-air, air-to-surface, and surface-to-surface missiles and rockets;

(2) turbine-powered military aircraft;

(3) attack helicopters;

(4) main battle tanks;

(5) submarines and major naval surface combatants;

(6) nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons; and

(7) such other defense articles and defense services as the President may determine.

SEC. 403. LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES ARMS SALES TO THE REGION.

Beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of the International Cooperation Act of 1991 or the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, whichever is enacted first, no sale of any defense article or defense service may be made to any nation in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region, and no license may be issued for the export of any defense article or defense service to any nation in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region, unless the President—

(1) certifies in writing to the relevant congressional committees that the President has undertaken good faith efforts to convene a conference for the establishment of an arms suppliers regime having elements described in section 402; and

(2) submits to the relevant congressional committees a report setting forth a United States plan for leading the world community in establishing such a multilateral regime to restrict transfers of advanced conventional and unconventional arms to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

SEC. 404. REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.

(a) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Beginning on January 15, 1992, and quarterly thereafter through October 15, 1993, the President shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report—

(1) describing the progress in implementing the purposes of the multilateral arms transfer and control regime as described in section 402(b); and

(2) describing efforts by the United States and progress made to induce other countries to curtail significantly the volume of their arms sales to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region, and if such efforts were not made, the justification for not making such efforts.

(b) INITIAL REPORT ON TRANSFERS AND REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the International Cooperation Act of 1991 or the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, whichever is enacted first, the President shall submit to the relevant congressional committee a report—

(1) documenting all transfers of conventional and unconventional arms by any nation to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region over the previous calendar year and the previous 5 calendar years, including sources, types, and recipient nations of weapons;

(2) analyzing the current military balance in the region, including the effect on the balance of transfers documented under paragraph (1);

(3) describing the progress in implementing the purposes of the multilateral arms transfer and control regime as described in section 402(b);

(4) describing any agreements establishing such a regime; and

(5) identifying supplier nations that have refused to participate in such a regime or that have engaged in conduct that violates or undermines such a regime.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS ON TRANSFERS AND REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE.—Beginning July 15, 1992, and every 12 months thereafter, the President shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report—

(1) documenting all transfers of conventional and unconventional arms by any nation to the Middle East and Persian Gulf region over the previous calendar year, including sources, types, and recipient nations of weapons;

(2) analyzing the current military balance in the region, including the effect on the balance of transfer documented under paragraph (1);

(3) describing the progress in implementing the purposes of the multilateral arms transfer and control regime as described in section 402(b); and

(4) identifying supplier nations that have refused to participate in such a regime or that have engaged in conduct that violates or undermines such a regime.

SEC. 405. RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

As used in this title, the term "relevant congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

TITLE V—CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONTROL

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991".

SEC. 502. PURPOSES.

The purposes of title are—

(1) to mandate United States sanctions, and to encourage international sanctions, against countries that use chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or use lethal chemical or biological weapons against their own nationals, and to impose sanctions against companies that aid in the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons;

(2) to support multilaterally coordinated efforts to control the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons;

(3) to urge continued close cooperation with the Australia Group and cooperation with other supplier nations to devise ever more effective controls on the transfer of materials, equipment, and technology applicable to chemical or biological weapons production; and

(4) to require Presidential reports on efforts that threaten United States interests or regional stability by Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, and others to acquire the materials and technology to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver, transfer, or use chemical or biological weapons.

SEC. 503. MULTILATERAL EFFORTS.

(a) MULTILATERAL CONTROLS ON PROLIFERATION.—It is the policy of the United States to seek multilaterally coordinated efforts with other countries to control the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. In furtherance of this policy, the United States shall—

(1) promote agreements banning the transfer of missiles suitable for armament with chemical or biological warheads;

(2) set as a top priority the early conclusion of a comprehensive global agreement banning the use, development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons;

(3) seek and support effective international means of monitoring and reporting regularly on commerce in equipment, materials, and technology applicable to the attainment of a chemical or biological weapons capability; and

(4) pursue and give full support to multilateral sanctions pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 620, which declared the intention of the Security Council to give immediate consideration to imposing "appropriate and effective" sanctions against any country which uses chemical weapons in violation of international law.

(b) MULTILATERAL CONTROLS ON CHEMICAL AGENTS, PRECURSORS, AND EQUIPMENT.—It is also the policy of the United States to strengthen efforts to control chemical agents, precursors, and equipment by taking all appropriate multilateral diplomatic measures—

(1) to continue to seek a verifiable global ban on chemical weapons at the 40 nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva;

(2) to support the Australia Group's objective to support the norms and restraints against the spread and the use of chemical warfare, to advance the negotiation of a comprehensive ban on chemical warfare by taking appropriate measures, and to protect the Australia Group's domestic industries against inadvertent association with supply of feedstock chemical equipment that could be misused to produce chemical weapons;

(3) to implement paragraph (2) by proposing steps complementary to, and not mutually exclusive of, existing multilateral efforts seeking a verifiable ban on chemical weapons, such as the establishment of—

(A) a harmonized list of export control rules and regulations to prevent relative commercial advantage and disadvantages accruing to Australia Group members,

(B) liaison officers to the Australia Group's coordinating entity from within the diplomatic missions,

(C) a close working relationship between the Australia Group and industry,

(D) a public unclassified warning list of controlled chemical agents, precursors, and equipment,

(E) information-exchange channels of suspected proliferants,

(F) a "denial" list of firms and individuals who violate the Australia Group's export control provisions, and

(G) broader cooperation between the Australia Group and other countries whose political commitment to stem the proliferation of chemical weapons is similar to that of the Australia Group; and

(4) to adopt the imposition of stricter controls on the export of chemical agents, precursors, and equipment and to adopt tougher multilateral sanctions against firms and individuals who violate these controls or against countries that use chemical weapons.

SEC. 504. UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

(1) use the authorities of the Arms Export Control Act to control the export of those defense articles and defense services, and

(2) use the authorities of the Export Administration Act of 1979 to control the export of those goods and technology,

that the President determines would assist the government of any foreign country in acquiring the capability to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver, or use chemical or biological weapons.

(b) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT.—Section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (m) through (r) as subsections (n) through (s), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (l) the following:

"(m) CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIST.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, shall establish and maintain, as part of the list maintained under this section, a list of goods and technology that would directly and substantially assist a foreign government or group in acquiring the capability to develop, produce, stockpile, or deliver chemical or biological weapons, the licensing of which would be effective in barring acquisition or enhancement of such capability.

"(2) REQUIREMENT FOR VALIDATED LICENSES.—The Secretary shall require a validated license for any export of goods or technology on the list established under paragraph (1) to any country of concern.

"(3) COUNTRIES OF CONCERN.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the term 'country of concern' means any country other than—

"(A) a country with whose government the United States has entered into a bilateral or multilateral arrangement for the control of goods or technology on the list established under paragraph (1); and

"(B) such other countries as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense, shall designate consistent with the purposes of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.".

SEC. 505. SANCTIONS AGAINST CERTAIN FOREIGN PERSONS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT.—The Export Administration Act of 1979 is amended by inserting after section 11B the following:

"CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS

"SEC. 11C. (a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTION.—

"(1) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(2), the President shall impose the sanction described in subsection (c) if the President determines that a foreign person, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, has knowingly and materially contributed—

"(A) through the export from the United States of any goods or technology that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this Act, or

"(B) through the export from any other country of any goods or technology that would be, if they were United States goods or technology, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this Act,

to the efforts by any foreign country, project, or entity described in paragraph (2) to use, develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire chemical or biological weapons.

"(2) COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, OR ENTITIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.—Paragraph (1) applies in the case of—

"(A) any foreign country that the President determines has, at any time after January 1, 1980—

"(i) used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law;

"(ii) used lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals; or

"(iii) made substantial preparations to engage in the activities described in clause (i) or (ii);

"(B) any foreign country whose government is determined for purposes of section 6(j) of this Act to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; or

"(C) any other foreign country, project, or entity designated by the President for purposes of this section.

"(3) PERSONS AGAINST WHOM SANCTION IS TO BE IMPOSED.—A sanction shall be imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) on—

"(A) the foreign person with respect to which the President makes the determination described in that paragraph;

"(B) any successor entity to that foreign person;

"(C) any foreign person that is a parent or subsidiary of that foreign person if that parent or subsidiary knowingly assisted in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

"(D) any foreign person that is an affiliate of that foreign person if that affiliate knowingly assisted in the activities which were the basis of that determination and if that affiliate is controlled in fact by that foreign person.

"(b) CONSULTATIONS WITH AND ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—

"(1) CONSULTATIONS.—If the President makes the determination described in subsection (a)(1) with respect to a foreign person, the Congress urges the President to initiate consultations immediately with the government with primary jurisdiction over that foreign person with respect to the imposition of a sanction pursuant to this section.

"(2) ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—In order to pursue such consultations with that government, the President may delay the imposition of a sanction pursuant to this section for a period of up to 90 days. Following these consultations, the President shall impose the sanction unless the President determines and certifies to the Congress that that government has taken specific and effective actions, including appropriate penalties, to terminate the involvement of the foreign person in the activities described in subsection (a)(1). The President may delay the imposition of the sanction for an additional period of up to 90 days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that that government is in the process of taking the actions described in the preceding sentence.

"(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The President shall report to the Congress, not later than 90 days after making a determination under subsection (a)(1), on the status of consultations with the appropriate government under this subsection, and the basis for any determination under paragraph (2) of this subsection that such government has taken specific corrective actions.

"(c) SANCTION.—

"(1) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTION.—The sanction to be imposed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) is, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, that the United States Government shall not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from any person described in subsection (a)(3).

"(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain a sanction under this section—

"(A) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services—

"(i) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy United States operational military requirements;

"(ii) if the President determines that the person or other entity to which the sanction would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or services, that the defense articles or services are essential, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

"(iii) if the President determines that such articles or services are essential to the national security under defense coproduction agreements;

"(B) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanction;

"(C) to—

"(i) spare parts,

"(ii) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production, or

"(iii) routine servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

"(D) to information and technology essential to United States products or production; or

"(E) to medical or other humanitarian items.

"(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTION.—A sanction imposed pursuant to this section shall apply for a period of at least 12 months following the imposition of the sanction and shall cease to apply thereafter only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that reliable information indicates that the foreign person with respect to which the determination was made under subsection (a)(1) has ceased to aid or abet any foreign government, project, or entity in its efforts to acquire chemical or biological weapons capability as described in that subsection.

"(e) WAIVER.—

"(1) CRITERION FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of the sanction imposed on any person pursuant to this section, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the sanction was imposed on that person, if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that such waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.

"(2) NOTIFICATION OF AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in paragraph (1), the President shall so notify the Congress not less than 20 days before the waiver takes effect. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise the waiver authority.

"(f) DEFINITION OF FOREIGN PERSON.—For purposes of this section, the term 'foreign person' means—

"(1) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

"(2) a corporation, partnership, or other entity which is created or organized under the laws of a foreign country or which has its principal place of business outside the United States.".

(b) AMENDMENT TO ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—The Arms Export Control Act is amended by inserting after chapter 7 the following:

"CHAPTER 8—CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

"SEC. 81. SANCTIONS AGAINST CERTAIN FOREIGN PERSONS.

"(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTION.—

"(1) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(2), the President shall impose the sanction described in subsection (c) if the President determines that a foreign person, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, has knowingly and materially contributed—

"(A) through the export from the United States of any goods or technology that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States,

"(B) through the export from any other country of any goods or technology that would be, if they were United States goods or technology, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or

"(C) through any other transaction not subject to sanctions pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979,

to the efforts by any foreign country, project, or entity described in paragraph (2) to use, develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire chemical or biological weapons.

"(2) COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, OR ENTITIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.—Paragraph (1) applies in the case of—

"(A) any foreign country that the President determines has, at any time after January 1, 1980—

"(i) used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law;

"(ii) used lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals; or

"(iii) made substantial preparations to engage in the activities described in clause (i) or (ii);

"(B) any foreign country whose government is determined for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 2405(j)) to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; or

"(C) any other foreign country, project, or entity designated by the President for purposes of this section.

"(3) PERSONS AGAINST WHOM SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—A sanction shall be imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) on—

"(A) the foreign person with respect to which the President makes the determination described in that paragraph;

"(B) any successor entity to that foreign person;

"(C) any foreign person that is a parent or subsidiary of that foreign person if that parent or subsidiary knowingly assisted in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

"(D) any foreign person that is an affiliate of that foreign person if that affiliate knowingly assisted in the activities which were the basis of that determination and if that affiliate is controlled in fact by that foreign person.

"(b) CONSULTATIONS WITH AND ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—

"(1) CONSULTATIONS.—If the President makes the determination described in subsection (a)(1) with respect to a foreign person, the Congress urges the President to initiate consultations immediately with the government with primary jurisdiction over that foreign person with respect to the imposition of a sanction pursuant to this section.

"(2) ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—In order to pursue such consultations with that government, the President may delay the imposition of a sanction pursuant to this section for a period of up to 90 days. Following these consultations, the President shall impose the sanction unless the President determines and certifies to the Congress that that government has taken specific and effective actions, including appropriate penalties, to terminate the involvement of the foreign person in the activities described in subsection (a)(1). The President may delay the imposition of the sanction for an additional period of up to 90 days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that that government is in the process of taking the actions described in the preceding sentence.

"(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The President shall report to the Congress, not later than 90 days after making a determination under subsection (a)(1), on the status of consultations with the appropriate government under this subsection, and the basis for any determination under paragraph (2) of this subsection that such government has taken specific corrective actions.

"(c) SANCTION.—

"(1) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTION.—The sanction to be imposed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) is, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, that the United States Government shall not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from any person described in subsection (a)(3).

"(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain a sanction under this section—

"(A) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services—

"(i) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy United States operational military requirements;

"(ii) if the President determines that the person or other entity to which the sanction would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or services, that the defense articles or services are essential, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

"(iii) if the President determines that such articles or services are essential to the national security under defense coproduction agreements;

"(B) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanction;

"(C) to—

"(i) spare parts,

"(ii) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production, or

"(iii) routine servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

"(D) to information and technology essential to United States products or production; or

"(E) to medical or other humanitarian items.

"(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTION.—A sanction imposed pursuant to this section shall apply for a period of at least 12 months following the imposition of the sanction and shall cease to apply thereafter only if President determines and certifies to the Congress that reliable information indicates that the foreign person with respect to which the determination was made under subsection (a)(1) has ceased to aid or abet any foreign government, project, or entity in its efforts to acquire chemical or biological weapons capability as described in that subsection.

"(e) WAIVER.—

"(1) CRITERION FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of a sanction imposed on any person pursuant to this section, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the sanction was imposed on that person, if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that such waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.

"(2) NOTIFICATION OF AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in paragraph (1), the President shall so notify the Congress not less than 20 days before the waiver takes effect. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise the waiver authority.

"(f) DEFINITION OF FOREIGN PERSON.—For purposes of this section, the term 'foreign person' means—

"(1) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

"(2) a corporation, partnership, or other entity which is created or organized under the laws of a foreign country or which has its principal place of business outside the United States.".

SEC. 506. DETERMINATIONS REGARDING USE OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

(a) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) WHEN DETERMINATION REQUIRED; NATURE OF DETERMINATION.—Whenever persuasive information becomes available to the executive branch indicating the substantial possibility that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the government of a foreign country has made substantial preparation to use or has used chemical or biological weapons, the President shall, within 60 days after the receipt of such information by the executive branch, determine whether that government, on or after such date of enactment, has used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or has used lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals. Section 507 applies if the President determines that that government has so used chemical or biological weapons.

(2) MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In making the determination under paragraph (1), the President shall consider the following:

(A) All physical and circumstantial evidence available bearing on the possible use of such weapons.

(B) All information provided by alleged victims, witnesses, and independent observers.

(C) The extent of the availability of the weapons in question to the purported user.

(D) All official and unofficial statements bearing on the possible use of such weapons.

(E) Whether, and to what extent, the government in question is willing to honor a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations to grant timely access to a United Nations fact-finding team to investigate the possibility of chemical or biological weapons use or to grant such access to other legitimate outside parties.

(3) DETERMINATION TO BE REPORTED TO CONGRESS.—Upon making a determination under paragraph (1), the President shall promptly report that determination to the Congress. If the determination is that a foreign government had used chemical or biological weapons as described in that paragraph, the report shall specify the sanctions to be imposed pursuant to section 507.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS; REPORT.—

(1) REQUEST.—The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate (upon consultation with the ranking minority member of such committee) or the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (upon consultation with the ranking minority member of such committee) may at any time request the President to consider whether a particular foreign government, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, has used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or has used lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving such a request, the President shall provide to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a written report on the information held by the executive

branch which is pertinent to the issue of whether the specified government, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, has used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or has used lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals. This report shall contain an analysis of each of the items enumerated in subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 507. SANCTIONS AGAINST USE OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

(a) INITIAL SANCTIONS.—If, at any time, the President makes a determination pursuant to section 506(a)(1) with respect to the government of a foreign country, the President shall forthwith impose the following sanctions:

(1) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The United States Government shall terminate assistance to that country under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except for urgent humanitarian assistance and food or other agricultural commodities or products.

(2) ARMS SALES.—The United States Government shall terminate—

(A) sales to that country under the Arms Export Control Act of any defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services, and

(B) licenses for the export to that country of any item on the United States Munitions List.

(3) ARMS SALES FINANCING.—The United States Government shall terminate all foreign military financing for that country under the Arms Export Control Act.

(4) DENIAL OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CREDIT OR OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The United States Government shall deny to that country any credit, credit guarantees, or other financial assistance by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, including the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

(5) EXPORTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY-SENSITIVE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 2405) shall be used to prohibit the export to that country of any goods or technology on that part of the control list established under section 5(c)(1) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2404(c)(1)).

(b) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS IF CERTAIN CONDITIONS NOT MET.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—Unless, within 3 months after making a determination pursuant to section 506(a)(1) with respect to a foreign government, the President determines and certifies in writing to the Congress that—

(A) that government is no longer using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or using lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals,

(B) that government has provided reliable assurances that it will not in the future engage in any such activities, and

(C) that government is willing to allow on-site inspections by United Nations observers or other internationally recognized, impartial observers, or other reliable means exist, to ensure that that government is not using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law and is not using lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals,

then the President, after consultation with the Congress, shall impose on that country the sanctions set forth in at least 3 of subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (2).

(2) SANCTIONS.—The sanctions referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK ASSISTANCE.—The United States Government shall oppose, in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262d), the extension of any loan or financial or technical assistance to that country by international financial institutions.

(B) BANK LOANS.—The United States Government shall prohibit any United States bank from making any loan or providing any credit to the government of that country, except for loans or credits for the purpose of purchasing food or other agricultural commodities or products.

(C) FURTHER EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 shall be used to prohibit exports to that country of all goods and technology not otherwise prohibited under subsection (a)(5) (excluding food and other agricultural commodities and products).

(D) DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.—The President shall use his constitutional authorities to downgrade or suspend diplomatic relations between the United States and the government of that country.

(E) PRESIDENTIAL ACTION REGARDING AVIATION.—(i)(I) The President is authorized to notify the government of a country with respect to which the President has made a determination pursuant to section 506(a)(1) of his intention to suspend the authority of foreign air carriers owned or controlled by the government of that country to engage in foreign air transportation to or from the United States.

(II) Within 10 days after the date of notification of a government under subclause (I), the Secretary of Transportation shall take all steps necessary to suspend at the earliest possible date the authority of any foreign air carrier owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that government to engage in foreign air transportation to or from the United States, notwithstanding any agreement relating to air services.

(ii)(I) The President may direct the Secretary of State to terminate any air service agreement between the United States and a country with respect to which the President has made a determination pursuant to section 506(a)(1), in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.

(II) Upon termination of an agreement under this clause, the Secretary of Transportation shall take such steps as may be necessary to revoke at the earliest possible date the right of any foreign air carrier owned, or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the government of that country to engage in foreign air transportation to or from the United States.

(iii) The Secretary of Transportation may provide for such exceptions from clauses (i) and (ii) as the Secretary considers necessary to provide for emergencies in which the safety of an aircraft or its crew or passengers is threatened.

(iv) For purposes of this subparagraph, the terms "air transportation", "air carrier", "foreign air carrier", and "foreign air transportation" have the meanings such terms have under section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1301).

(c) REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall remove the sanctions imposed with respect to a country pursuant to this section if the President determines and so certifies to the Congress, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which sanctions were initially imposed on that country pursuant to subsection (a), that—

(1) the government of that country has provided reliable assurances that it will not use chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law and will not use lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals;

(2) that government is not making preparations to use chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or to use lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals;

(3) that government is willing to allow on-site inspections by United Nations observers or other internationally recognized, impartial observers to verify that it is not making preparations to use chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or to use lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals, or other reliable means exist to verify that it is not making such preparations; and

(4) that government is making restitution to those affected by any use of chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or by any use of lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals.

(d) WAIVER.—

(1) CRITERIA FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of any sanction imposed with respect to a country pursuant to this section—

(A) if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that such waiver is essential to the national security interests of the United States, and if the President notifies the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of his determination and certification at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except that such procedures shall not apply to a waiver of the sanction specified in subsection (b)(2)(D) (relating to the downgrading or suspension of diplomatic relations); or

(B) if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of that country, and if the President notifies the Congress at least 20 days before the waiver takes effect.

(2) REPORT.—In the event that the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in paragraph (1) with respect to a country, the President's notification to the Congress under such paragraph shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise that waiver authority, including a description of the steps which the government of that country has taken to satisfy the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (c).

(e) CONTRACT SANCTITY.—

(1) SANCTIONS NOT APPLIED TO EXISTING CONTRACTS.—(A) A sanction described in paragraph (4) or (5) of subsection (a) or in any of subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (b)(2) shall not apply to any activity pursuant to any contract or international agreement entered into before the date of the presidential determination under section 506(a)(1) unless the President determines, on a case-by-case basis, that to apply such sanction to that activity would prevent the performance of a contract or agreement that would have the effect of assisting a country in using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or in using lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals.

(B) The same restrictions of subsection (p) of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405), as that subsection is so redesignated by section 504(b) of this Act, which are applicable to exports prohibited under section 6 of that Act shall apply to exports prohibited under subsection (a)(5) or (b)(2)(C) of this section. For purposes of this subparagraph, any contract or agreement the performance of which (as determined by the President) would have the effect of assisting a foreign government in using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or in using lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals shall be treated as constituting a breach of the peace that poses a serious and direct threat to the strategic interest of the United States, within the meaning of subparagraph (A) of section 6(p) of that Act.

(2) SANCTIONS APPLIED TO EXISTING CONTRACTS.—The sanctions described in paragraphs

(1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) shall apply to contracts, agreements, and licenses without regard to the date the contract or agreement was entered into or the license was issued (as the case may be), except that such sanctions shall not apply to any contract or agreement entered into or license issued before the date of the presidential determination under section 506(a)(1) if the President determines that the application of such sanction would be detrimental to the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 508. PRESIDENTIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report which shall include—

(1) a description of the actions taken to carry out this title, including the amendments made by this title;

(2) a description of the current efforts of foreign countries and subnational groups to acquire equipment, materials, or technology to develop, produce, or use chemical or biological weapons, together with an assessment of the current and likely future capabilities of such countries and groups to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver, transfer, or use such weapons;

(3) a description of—

(A) the use of chemical weapons by foreign countries in violation of international law,

(B) the use of chemical weapons by subnational groups,

(C) substantial preparations by foreign countries and subnational groups to do so, and

(D) the development, production, stockpiling, or use of biological weapons by foreign countries and subnational groups; and

(4) a description of the extent to which foreign persons or governments have knowingly and materially assisted third countries or subnational groups to acquire equipment, material, or technology intended to develop, produce, or use chemical or biological weapons.

(b) PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—To the extent practicable, reports submitted under subsection (a) or any other provision of this title should be based on unclassified information. Portions of such reports may be classified.

And the Senate agree to the same.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

DANTE B. FASCELL,
HOWARD L. BERMAN,
TED WEISS,
MERVYN M. DYMALLY,
ENI FALEOMAVAEGA,
TOM LANTOS,
BILL BROOMFIELD,
OLYMPIA SNOWE,
BEN GILMAN,
CHRISTOPHER SMITH,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 128, 915, and 1042 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
STEVE NEAL,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
JIM LEACH,
DOUGLAS BEREUTER,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of secs. 126, 171, and 208 of the House bill, and secs. 123–25, 143–44, and 711–12 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference.

JACK BROOKS,
ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
MIKE KOPETSKI,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,
BILL MCCOLLUM,

From the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, for consideration of secs. 118 and 121, and part D of title I of the House bill, and secs. 119 and 920, and part D of title I of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM L. CLAY,
GERRY SIKORSKI,
GARY L. ACKERMAN,
FRANK HORTON,
JOHN T. MYERS,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of secs. 621, 913, 925 and 1104 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM GIBBONS,
ED JENKINS,
BILL ARCHER,
PHIL CRANE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLAIBORNE PELL,
JOHN F. KERRY,
PAUL SIMON,
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
PAUL SARBANES,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
JESSE HELMS,
RICHARD G. LUGAR,
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM,
LARRY PRESSLER,
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
HANK BROWN,

From the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, solely for the consideration of title X:

DON RIEGLE,
PAUL SARBANES,
JAKE GARN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1415) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of State, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PART A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ALLOCATION OF FUNDS; RESTRICTIONS

The House bill (sections 101–105, 201, 221, 231 and 241) authorizes a total of $5,493,363,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $4,444,383 for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State, USIA, and BIB.

The Senate amendment (sections 101–105, 201, 221, 231 and 241) authorizes a total of $5,582,382,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $5,580,750,000 for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State, USIA, and BIB.

The conference substitute (sections 101–105, 201, 221, 231 and 241) authorizes $5,496,878,500 in fiscal year 1992 and $5,779,898,000 for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State, USIA, and BIB.

In addition, the conferees assume a further $110,966,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $131,808,000 for fiscal year 1993 in authorization for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" under section 401 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986. The conferees also assume a further $2.75 million for fiscal year 1992 in authorization for "Bilateral Science and Technology" under the Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989.

The conference substitute incorporates the following caps, subauthorizations and limitations:

(1) A specific $4 million subauthorization for each fiscal year for Counterterrorism Research and Development.

(2) A $2 million cap on travel, representation and gift expenditures from the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" account.

(3) A specific $10 million subauthorization for each fiscal year for language training.

(4) Caps of $4,100,000 for FY 1992 and $5,400,000 for FY 1993 for procurement of equipment for the Beltsville information management center.

(5) A specific $750,000 subauthorization for FY 1992 for shared costs of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) parliamentary meetings.

(6) A specific $1,500,000 subauthorization for minority recruitment into the Foreign Service.

(7) A specific $575,000 subauthorization for U.S. participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

(8) Caps of $41.5 million in FY 1992 and $44.7 million in FY 1993 on Foreign Buildings Office (FBO) administrative expenditures.

(9) A cap of $55,466,000 in FY 1992 for new FBO capital programs.

(10) A reprogramming requirement for any FBO expenditures for the opening of new posts in the Baltic republics, as well as the republics and former republics of the U.S.S.R.

(11) A $5 million subauthorization for each fiscal year for Armenian resettlement.

(12) An authorization of $80 million for FY 1992 and $90 million for FY 1993 for refugees resettling in Israel.

(13) An authorization of $1.75 million for each fiscal year for refugee assistance for unaccompanied minors.

(14) An authorization of $1 million for each fiscal year for displaced Burmese.

(15) A specific subauthorization of $80,000 to cover the costs of the U.S. Delegation to CSCE Parliamentary Meetings.

The following table summarizes the action of the Committee on conference.

COMPARISON OF H.R. 1415—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992–93 AND ADMINISTRATION REQUEST AS REESTIMATED BY CBO

[Dollars in thousands, by fiscal year]

Account	1992 request	1992 House authorization	1992 Senate authorization	1993 House authorization	1993 Senate authorization	1992 conference agreement	1993 conference agreement
I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
Salaries and expenses	1,750,644	1,749,359	1,727,005	1,954,287	1,735,005	1,725,005	1,822,650
Inspector General	23,928	23,928	23,928	23,037	23,928	23,928	26,650
Foreign buildings	440,000	[1] 422,594	390,124	[2] 460,231	435,124	[1] 415,000	[2] 432,000
Representationn	4,802	4,802	4,802	5,140	4,802	4,802	5,000
Emergencies	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,560	8,000	7,500	8,000
AIT	13,784	13,784	13,784	15,073	13,784	13,784	14,500
Moscow Embassy	130,000	130,000	130,000	([3])	85,000	130,000	130,000
Diplomatic security:							
Salaries and expenses	299,828	300,328	299,828	330,000	299,828	299,828	315,000
Protection/missions	9,464	11,464	16,464	13,937	16,464	11,464	16,464
International organizations	[4] 842,384	[4] 842,747	[4] 842,384	[4] 879,919	[4] 842,384	[4] 842,384	[4] 859,400
Peacekeeping	[4] 107,229	[4] 107,229	[4] 107,229	[4] 103,654	[4] 107,229	[4] 107,229	[4] 103,654
Conferences	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,775
Commissions:							
IBWC	10,900	11,400	10,900	12,546	10,900	11,400	12,000
IBWC construction	10,525	10,525	10,525	19,925	10,525	10,525	19,925
IBC/US-Canada	768	768	799	768	768	768	805
UC	3,732	3,732	3,881	3,732	3,732	3,732	3,920
Fisheries	12,147	12,647	18,109	15,682	18,109	14,000	16,500
Refugee assistance	[5] 490,557	[5] 600,000	[5] 600,000	[5] 650,000	[5] 600,000	[5] 630,000	[6] 685,000
Bilateral science technology	[6] 4,500	[5] 5,000	[6] 5,000	5,200	2,250	[6] 5,000	6,000
Soviet/East Europe R&T	4,784	5,000	4,784	5,000	4,784	4,784	5,025
Middle East R&T	0	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	[7] 3,000
Asia Foundation	15,367	18,000	18,000	18,900	18,000	16,000	16,800
Inter-American Foundation	[5] 28,800	[5] 28,800	[5] 28,800	[5] 31,000	[5] 28,800	[5] 28,800	[6] 31,000
Subtotal	4,217,643	4,315,607	4,273,846	4,563,491	4,278,916	4,311,433	4,539,068
II. USIA							
Salaries and expenses	424,399	424,399	423,827.5	9	423,827.5	423,827.5	451,294
Inspector General	4,206	4,206	4,206	0	4,206	4,206	4,420
N.E.D	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	31,250
East-West Center	23,000	23,000	26,000	0	26,000	24,500	26,000
Educational/cultural:							
Salaries and expenses	37,749	37,849	37,749	0	37,749	37,749	39,308
Fulbright Programs	110,454	110,454	113,154	0	110,454	113,154	119,997
Humphrey Fellowships	5,682	5,682	5,682	0	5,682	5,682	6,000
International visitors	44,336	44,336	44,336	0	44,336	45,366	47,650
Other	12,028	12,028	12,028	0	12,028	14,028	14,700
World University games	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Vietnam scholarships	0	0	300	0	300	300	300
Undergrad exchanges	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	2,000	2,000
Broadcasting:							
Salaries and expenses	196,942	196,942	196,086.5	0	196,086.5	196,942	216,815
TV/film service	33,185	33,185	32,329.5	0	32,329.5	33,185	34,476
Radio constructionn	98,043	98,043	97,187.5	0	97,187.5	98,043	103,000
Cuba broadcasting	38,988	38,988	38,988	0	38,988	38,988	34,525
North/South Center	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	5,000	10,000
Pepper scholarships	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
Israel/Arab scholarships	0	700	0	700	0	700	700
Mitchell exchanges	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	7,000	7,000
Bradley exchanges	0	0	4,000	0	0	1,000	0
Kurdish broadcasting	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Speaker's exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
Subtotal	1,059,012	1,072,812	1,089,876	12,700	1,083,174	1,086,670.5	1,151,435
III. BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING							
All expenses	217,960	218,660	218,660	0	218,660	212,491	221,203
Total	5,494,615	5,607,079	5,582,382	4,576,191	5,580,750	5,610,594.5	5,911,706

[1] Includes $110.966 million previously authorized.
[2] Includes $131.808 million previously authorized.
[3] Such amounts as may be necessary.
[4] $1,120,541,000 and $201,292,000 authorized. Obligations limited as shown.
[5] Foreign Assistance authorization/appropriation items.
[6] Includes $2.75 million previously authorized.
[7] Moved to USIA.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

The Senate amendment (sec. 102(a)(3)) withholds all CIO arrearage payments to the U.N. pending a report to Congress on the use of such payments.

The House bill contains no comparable provisions.

The conference substitute (sec. 102(a)(3)) is the same as the Senate amendment.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Senate amendment (sec. 103(4)) authorizes $18,109,000 in each of fiscal years 1992 an 1993 for International Fisheries Commissions.

The House bill (sec. 103(4)) authorizes $12,647,000 for fiscal year 1992 and $15,682,000 for fiscal year 1993 for International Fisheries Commissions.

The conference substitute (sec. 103(1)) authorizes $14 million in fiscal year 1992 and $16,500,000 in fiscal year 1993 for International Fisheries Commissions.

It is the conferees' intent that the funding authorized over and above the administration's request for this account for fiscal year 1992 be used for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission. With regard to fiscal year 1993, it is the conferees' intent that, with transfer authority provided elsewhere in the bill, up to $12,300,000 could be appropriated for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission.

PART B—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD

The House bill (sec. 111) amends existing law to allow the Department of State to close diplomatic and consular posts abroad with 45 days advance notice to the Congress.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 112) is the same as the House bill.

DENIAL OF PASSPORTS

The House bill (sec. 112) added a section to the State Department Basic Authorities Act to prohibit use of the passport issuance function to prohibit or punish speech, belief, affiliation or membership. Section 118 of the Senate bill was identical to the House bill, except for an additional word which might have been read to prohibit such ideological considerations only when they constituted the sole basis of a passport decision.

Both provisions were designed to ensure that foreign policy objectives as defined by the executive branch are not pursued at the cost of the rights of Americans under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. This reflects Congress' desire to facilitate international freedom of movement, as evinced by section 707 of the Passport Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 992–3, amending 22 USC 211a), and Section 124 of the Travel Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 971, repealing 8 USC 1185(c)).

The conference substitute (sec. 113) adopts the House version as more precisely accomplishing the common intent of that two provisions, that is, to prohibit any consideration of expression, activity, belief, affiliation, or membership, within or outside the United States, which if held or conducted within the United States would be protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution, when denying, revoking or restricting a passport.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The House bill (sec. 113) amends existing law to declassify reports to Congress on entertainment, travel, and gift expenditures from this account.

The Senate amendment (sec. 121) is identical except that it contains a waiver on report declassification when required on grounds of national security.

The conference substitute (sec. 114) is the same as the House bill.

LEASE AUTHORITY

The House bill (sec. 114) raises the statutory ceiling on overseas leases requiring Washington approval from $25,000 to $50,000.

The Senate amendment (sec. 120) is identical to the House provision, except that purchases of buildings are also included in exclusion from competition requirements.

The conference substitute (sec. 115) is the same as the House bill.

TRANSFERS AND REPROGRAMMINGS

The House bill (Sec. 116) amends existing law to allow appropriations and authorization transfers, subject to limitations and reprogramming procedures.

The Senate amendment (sec. 114) is similar to the House bill, but comprises slightly higher percentage limitations on appropriations transfers, and waives reprogramming requirements for emergencies involving danger to human life. The Senate amendment does not provide any authorization transfer authority.

The conference substitute (sec. 117) is similar to the House bill, but deletes appropriations transfer provisions.

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

The House bill (sec. 118) is intended to facilitate the hosting of international conferences by the U.S.

Provisions in both the House bill and the Senate amendment (sec. 119) were identical in all respects except that the Senate provision authorized the contracting of personal services "without regard to laws governing employment and compensation in the Federal Civil Service". Hitherto, the Office of Personnel Management has routinely granted such waivers for individual conferences, where necessary, and no prejudicial delay has resulted.

The conference substitute (sec. 119) is the same as the House bill. In view of the importance of the protections provided by laws governing employment and compensation in the Federal Civil Service, and because blanket exemption from such laws appears to be unnecessary, the Conferees have adopted the House language.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

The House bill (sec. 121) contained a provision establishing the position of Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 122) adopts the House provision. The clear intent of this provision, which established the new position of Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, is that a new Bureau of South Asian Affairs will be established at the Department of State. The committee of conference has deliberately not specified the number of Deputy Assistant Secretaries in this new Bureau, which need not necessarily be as many as in other regional bureaus, and which should be determined on the basis of legitimate need.

It is the intent of the committee of conference that following the enactment of this Act, this section shall be implemented as soon as possible, but with the understanding that the nomination of the Assistant Secretary shall take place within 30 days of enactment and all other requirements stemming from this provision shall be fulfilled within 90 days of the enactment of the Act.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE FACILITIES

The House bill (sec. 123) increases authorization for construction of new FSI facilities from $50 million to $70 million.

The Senate amendment (sec. 122) is identical to the House provision, except that it only increases authorization to a total of $66 million.

The conference substitute (sec. 124) is the same as the House bill.

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT OF OVERSEAS PROPERTY

The House bill (sec. 124) mandates improvements to Department of State methods of maintaining real property, and related accounting procedures.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 125) is the same as the House bill. In requiring enhanced procedures for the maintenance of overseas posts, the conferees note:

(1) The Department of State has begun to address the long-standing neglect of overseas real property management. In 1988, the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations contracted with two engineering firms to develop a baseline of information about facility conditions and to document necessary post repairs at the 250 overseas posts. The Office of Foreign Buildings Operations also established two maintenance assistance centers and is equipping each newly constructed office building with an overall maintenance program.

(2) A September 1990 General Accounting Office report found that while recent actions of the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations will improve overseas real property management, serious additional problems will remain. Of the fourteen posts that the General Accounting Office visited, none had conducted annual surveys to systematically identify maintenance and repair requirements; none were following all of the maintenance management principles as outlined in the Buildings Maintenance Handbook; and the vast majority of posts were not tracking maintenance expenditures. The report concluded that the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations exercised insufficient oversight of overseas maintenance activities.

(3) The neglect of maintenance oversight by the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations has repeatedly resulted in the deferment of necessary maintenance which has led to higher repair costs and shorter building life.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING THE DENIAL OF CERTAIN VISAS

The Senate amendment (sec. 124) contains a provision to require reports to Congress when visas are denied on certain grounds of exclusion.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 127) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. Sec. 127 contains a requirement that the Department of State submit a timely report each time an alien is denied a visa because of terrorist activities or on foreign policy grounds. The conferees deleted a provision of the Senate bill which also required a cumulative report on all prior visa denials every 180 days.

This section is intended to provide the appropriate congressional committees with the information necessary to monitor the denial of visas on foreign policy and terriorist grounds. For that reason, the report required by this section should, to the extent possible, consistent with the considerations discussed below, be sufficiently detailed to allow the committees to understand the factual basis for the Department's determination that the alien was excludable.

Information may be submitted in an appropriately classified form if necessary and in a manner which protests the intelligence sources and the intelligence methods used to obtain the information relied upon by the Department. Information provided to the Department of State by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including information based on reports of foreign police agencies, may also be classified to the extent necessary, consistent with existing procedures for preventing public disclosure of such information. If it is necessary to classify some but not all of the information the Department should submit the report in an unclassified form with the classified information included in a classified annex. The conferees strongly encourage the Department to submit, wherever possible, unclassified reports containing sufficient detail to permit the committees to understand the factual basis for the visa denial. The reports required by this section should be neither lengthy nor conclusory.

The conferees understand that some information relied upon by the Department in denying a visa may have been provided by another agency under certain ground rules which restrict the right of the Department to share that information without prior authorization. The conferees intend that, in any case where the Department believes that such information is called for by this section, the Department will seek permission to provide such information to the appropriate congressional committees. If permission is refused, the Department should note that it relied on additional facts which it cannot disclose pursuant to the ground rules under which the information was received, and shall provide the name of the agency involved. This will permit the congressional committees to contact the originating agency directly. The managers expect, however, that the Department will provide any other information which it is at liberty to provide to the extent that it is called for by this section. If information submitted under this provision is in classified form, its delivery and storage shall be in accordance with appropriate security procedures.

VISA LOOKOUT SYSTEMS

The House bill (sec. 126) contained a provision requiring the Department of State to ensure that the Automated Visa Lookout List (AVLOS), the Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS) and other similar lists which maintain information about the excludability of aliens from the U.S. under the Immigration and Nationality Act, did not contain names of aliens who were not so excludable. The House provision required

correction of the current list in accordance with this prohibition within 180 days.

The Senate amendment (sec. 125) also required the correction of the lookout list, but provided an exception for the names of aliens who are included for purposes related to the enforcement of statutes. The Senate amendment also provided 3 years for the correction process to be completed.

The conference substitute (sec. 128) adopts the Senate language. It does so because the executive branch has informed the conferees that the Department of State would have difficulty complying with the requirements of this provision within 180 days, and that three years provided ample time to do so. The conferees expect that the provision of the more extensive time period will result in a timely, complete and thorough correction of the lists.

The conference substitute also adopts the Senate language because the conferees have been informed by the executive branch that the lookout lists are being used for purposes other than visa determinations, such as alerting the Drug Enforcement Agency when suspected drug traffickers apply for visas, or communicating with U.S. intelligence agencies when suspected terrorists apply for visas, or assisting law enforcement agencies seeking to serve subpoenas by providing notice of impending visits. The adoption of the Senate provision relating to correction of visa lookout lists is not intended to address the propriety or legality of these additional uses. The conference substitute adopts the Senate language to ensure that present practices are conducted in accordance with law.

PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE OF ISRAEL-ONLY PASSPORTS

The House bill (sec. 175) requires an investigation of foreign government practices of denying visas to U.S. citizens having travelled to boycotted countries, and official protests of such practices.

The Senate amendment (title V) incorporates H.R. 2254, the Anti-boycott Passport Act of 1991. The Act requires that the executive branch: (1) negotiate an end to the Arab practice of prohibiting entry to U.S. citizens who have travelled to Israel, (2) cease issuing "Israel-only" passports to private citizens, and (3) cease issuing second passports to U.S. diplomats and officials for the purpose of complying with the secondary Arab boycott of Israel.

The conference substitute (sec. 129) is almost identical to the Senate amendment, but omits the Senate findings and incorporates three technical changes.

The conferees are concerned that:

(1) The nations of the Arab League except Egypt remain in a state of war with Israel, a friend and ally of the United States, and refuse to recognize Israel and her right to exist.

(2) As part of their effort to isolate Israel and her allies, the majority of Arab countries generally reject the passports of, and deny entrance visas, to, private persons and governmental officials whose passport or other documents bear an Israeli entrance stamp or marking or otherwise reflect that the person has visited Israel.

(3) The passport visa policy of the majority of Arab League nations is an impediment to peace in the Middle East and must be reversed.

(4) The passport and visa policy of the majority of Arab League nations is an affront to the Government of the United States.

(5) The passport and visa policy of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, both members of the Arab League, demonstrates a business as usual attitude and lack of appreciation for the successful efforts of the United States to reverse the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and to restore the security of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

(6) Officials of the U.S. Government traveling in the Middle East are, as a general practice, issued two passports so that they can travel to Israel and to Arab countries in compliance with the passport and visa policy of the majority of Arab League nations.

(7) To avoid challenging the passport and visa policy of the majority of Arab League nations the State Department has issued official passports to U.S. Government officials, designated for travel only to Israel.

(8) The U.S. Government's policy of issuing tow passports for official travel in the Middle East, and its policy of issuing official passports designated for travel only to Israel, constitute acquiescence in, and the appearance of acceptance of, the rejection of Israel by Arab countries.

(9) The U.S. Government's policy of issuing tow passports for official travel in the Middle East, and its policy of issuing official passports designated for travel only to Israel, are at odds both with the recognition of Israel by the United States and with the rejection in U.S. policy and law of the Arab boycott of Israel.

(10) The reversal of the passport and visa policy described above would be an important confidence-building measure and would contribute to the peace process in the Middle East.

The conferees believe that the executive branch should vigorously encourage the nations of the Arab League which maintain the passport and visa policy described in this section to reverse their policy of rejecting passports of, and denying entrance visas to, persons whose passport or other documents reflect that the person has visited Israel.

PROPERTY ACQUISITION IN EASTERN EUROPE

The Senate amendment (sec. 129) expresses the sense of the Congress that because of the expanding national interests of the United States in Eastern Europe, the Department of State should move expeditiously to satisfy long-term diplomatic property requirements in this area.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conferees believe that the executive branch should vigorously encourage the nations of the Arab League which maintain the passport and visa policy described in this section to reverse their policy of rejecting passports of, and denying entrance visas to, persons whose passport or other documents reflect that the person has visited Israel.

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The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

However, it is the sense of the committee of conference that because of the expanding national interests of the United States in Eastern Europe, an effective and efficient diplomatic presence in Eastern Europe will be best served if the Department of State, through its long-term assets management program, applies available resources in ways which will further efforts to acquire necessary properties in eastern Europe.

POLICY ON CONSULATE IN LEIPZIG

The Senate amendment (sec. 130) commends the executive branch's decision to establish a consular office in Leipzig.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

Although this provision has been deleted it is the sense of the committee of conference that the Department of State should expedite its efforts to fully implement its decision.

PART C—DIPLOMATIC RECIPROCITY AND SECURITY

CONSTRUCTION OF DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

The House bill (sec. 132) sets out limitations, including security requirements, governing construction of a new U.S. Embassy chancery building, Moscow, U.S.S.R., but leaves a final decision on a construction option up to the executive branch. The House bill also requires a comprehensive plan for meeting all U.S. Government facilities requirements in Moscow, codifies into a single section of law, and strengthens existing statutes governing use of the new Soviet Embassy complex on Mt. Alto, and requires cash reimbursement for additional U.S. expenses as a result of hostile Soviet intelligence activities in the U.S.S.R.

The Senate amendment (sec. 142) is similar to the House bill, but omits House provisions on construction security, Mt. Alto occupancy and cash reimbursement, while incorporating a requirement for a report on Soviet destruction of SS-23 missiles in former Warsaw Pact countries.

The conference substitute (sec. 131) is similar to the House bill, but consolidates two separate House cash reimbursement provisions and slightly modifies existing law on Mt. Alto occupancy. The Senate reporting requirement on SS-23 destruction is incorporated into the substitute as a separate section.

The conference substitute also requires the Secretary of State to submit a report, within 120 days of enactment, outlining plans for establishing additional United States missions within the territory of the former Soviet Union, including a projection of the numbers and locations of missions, numbers and types of personnel needed, projected costs, and ramifications, if any, to agreements between the United States and the Soviet central government requiring reciprocity in the establishment of diplomatic posts.

In the wake of the August 1991 coup, profound changes including the acceleration of democratization and economic reform, declarations of independence by many of the constituent republics, and the reestablishment of independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have taken place in the Soviet Union. These changes, which have brought about a new era in U.S.-Soviet relations, require the United States to obtain information and knowledge necessary for reasoned analysis of developments in regions and by republic governments of the former Soviet Union.

Outreach is needed beyond Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kiev. The conferees suggest that, in establishing new posts, particular priority be given to Tbilisi, Georgia; Kishinev, Moldavia; and Yerevan, Armenia, in addition to Khabarovsk, Russia or another suitable nearby location in the Far East. These missions should be tailored to represent American foreign policy and commercial interests as well as improving exchanges of information between governments and peoples.

In considering the establishment of new posts or mission, the conferees emphasize that, to the extent possible, they be established without closing existing posts.

POSSIBLE MOSCOW EMBASSY SECURITY BREACH

The House bill (sec. 133) requires a report on possible compromise of U.S. assets in the March 1991 fire at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 133) is the same as the House bill.

SPECIAL AGENTS

The Senate amendment (sec. 144) contained a provision to require a joint report from the Attorney General and the Secretary of State on the advisability of enhancing the arrest powers of Special Agents of the Diplomatic Security Service.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 134) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment adds language to ensure that the report shall explicitly address the impact on civil liberties of such an enhancement of authority.

PROTECTION FOR UN FACILITIES AND MISSIONS

The Senate amendment (sec. 143) amends existing law to:

(a) increase permanent authorization for reimbursement of State and local governments for protective services from $7 million to $10 million;

(b) expand authority for payment of back claims for such reimbursements; and

(c) clarify the circumstances under which reimbursements may be made.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 135) is similar to the Senate amendment.

The conferees note that this will be the first increase in permanent authorization for this account since 1982, and that in recent years funding has been insufficient to reimburse fully State and local governments for the protective services needed to protect foreign visitors. As a result of this and other factors, some State and local governments have incurred substantial unreimbursed expenses. In 1989, for example, the City of New York incurred over $2 million in unreimbursed expenses protecting Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to the United Nations.

This section would expressly allow State and local governments to be reimbursed for claims of no more than $4 million in FY 1992, but not to exceed $8 million in total for prior unreimbursed claims. Such claims may be submitted even if they have been previously disallowed due to funding shortfalls or due to any claimed limitation which has been removed or altered by this section.

As indicated above, the conference substitute also incorporates increases to annual authorization levels for this account. To the extent annual authorization is not fully utilized during any fiscal year, the unused portion would also be available to satisfy prior unreimbursed claims in addition to the $8 million made available expressly for this purpose.

It is the conference committee's intent that State and local governments be more fully reimbursed for expenses beyond their control, for example, for protective services provided international visitors pursuant to invitations of the U.S. Government or international organizations. It is not the committee's intent that State or local governments be reimbursed for expenses associated with events organized solely at their own initiative. The conferees intend that future claims should be based on written commitments agreed to in advance.

STUDY OF CONSTRUCTION SECURITY NEEDS

The Senate amendment (sec. 145) requires a review of Inman report recommendations, and a report to Congress on whether Inman authorizations should be repealed or modified.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 136) is the same as the Senate amendment.

PART D—PERSONNEL

CHIEF OF MISSION SALARY

The House bill (sec. 142) restores to members of the Senior Foreign Service who accept a Presidential appointment the option to elect whether to enjoy the pay and benefits of their Foreign Service level or of the Presidential appointment.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 142) is the same as the House bill.

The conferees note that the restriction being repealed was enacted four years earlier by Congress in part out of concern that existing procedures for accounting leave time taken by career Ambassadors and other high ranking members of the Senior Foreign Service were not being fully applied. In repealing this provision, the conferees believe it was inappropriate to continue to penalize all members of the Senior Foreign Service for possible infractions by a few in regulations governing leave policy. It is the intention of the conferees that in restoring to Presidential appointees the option of retaining the pay and benefits of the career Foreign Service that leave policies will be applied strictly and equitably to all members of the Foreign Service, including high ranking members of the Senior Foreign Service.

AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY TO SUSPEND EMPLOYEES CONVICTED OF CRIMES

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 143) to allow the Secretary of State to suspend without pay a member of the Foreign Service who has been convicted of a job-related crime, in advance of sentencing. This was to respond to the executive branch's concern that current law requires a sentence to have been imposed before suspension without pay. The House provision represented a modification of an executive branch request for more extensive enhancement of the Secretary's powers and more extensive limitation of the powers of the Foreign Service Grievance Board, which a thorough review by the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service found to be insupportable.

The Senate amendment contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 143) adopts the House provision. It does so because, although a thorough review had not persuaded the Senate to change the Foreign Service Grievance Board's powers at all, it appears reasonable to allow suspension of a convicted employee in advance of a full hearing on the merits under section 610 of the Foreign Service Act, and in advance of sentencing.

The conferees stress, however, that this enhanced authority of the Secretary is subject to the following limitations. First, the Secretary must demonstrate to the Board that the Department has complied with the requirements set forth in subsection (a)(3) of section 610 of the Act. Second, he must establish that there exists a genuine nexus to the efficiency of the Service. In order to establish such a nexus, the conviction must be for a crime which either involves an act of violence, fraud, or theft, occurs on or involves Federal property, or directly arises from or has a direct impact on, the member's official responsibilities or duties. Third, the enhanced authority must not be used as a cloak or pretext for a prohibited personnel practice, or for a retaliatory or discriminatory practice identified in 22 U.S.C. 3905(b). In addition, nothing in this section bars an allegation of such claim or pretext by a grievant in a separate grievance, a review by the Board of the member's separation under section 610(a)(2) of the Act, or a review by the Board under subsection 610(a)(5). Finally, the Secretary is required to meet the procedural requirements of subsection 610(a)(4), and the Board should ensure that it has met such requirements.

While enhancing the Secretary's authority in this limited area relating to a member's suspension after conviction for a job-related crime, we also recognize that this authority will be exercised rarely. Of course, the Secretary need not wait for conviction in order to institute separation or disciplinary proceedings against a member. Even where a member has merely been indicted on the basis of a job-related crime, the Secretary may proceed with a proposal to separate or otherwise discipline an officer well in advance of sentencing and contemporaneous to or in advance of a formal criminal proceeding as long as the Secretary does so in a manner which would permit a full hearing on the merits pursuant to section 610(a)(2). There is no obligation upon the Department to await a conviction before pursuing such administrative action against a member.

The Department had requested much broader changes than are here adopted to limit or restrict the remedial authority of the Foreign Service Grievance Board. The conferees granted power only to suspend after conviction of a job-related crime because they were not persuaded that the broader changes requested were necessary.

We are concerned that excessive administrative appeals and delays by the foreign affairs agencies are causing an undue burden on public funds. Should excessive appeals and delays remain a problem in the future, we will review this issue to consider limiting agencies' privileges to appeal Board decisions.

Both the Senate and the House conferees are concerned at the frequency with which Congress has been asked to revisit the issue of limiting the remedial powers of the Foreign Service Grievance Board, or enhancing the powers of the Secretary. The present provision has been adopted after a thorough review of the available evidence, and it is expected that this issue will be considered legislatively settled, barring strong evidence of changed circumstances.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE V

The House bill (sec. 147):

(a) Allows payment of allowances to dependents whose departure from a post is official, even if the principal remains;

(b) Prohibits inclusion of post differentials and hardship and similar allowances in lump sum leave payments;

(c) Allows payment of education and living quarters expenses to allow dependents to finish a school year;

(d) Allows combination of temporary lodging and post allowances into a single per diem payment;

(e) Eliminates dual eligibility for temporary subsistence and post allowances; and

(f) Amends rules for payment of education allowances to ensure educational continuity for dependents, allows provision of educational services to disabled pre-kindergarten children, and permits travel for vocational and other post-secondary education.

The Senate amendment (sec. 156) is substantially identical to section 147 of the House bill, but did not incorporate certain technical changes drafted by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House.

The conference substitute (sec. 147) is the same as the House bill.

REASSIGNMENT AND RETIREMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES

The House bill (sec. 149) clarifies terms under which FSO presidential appointees may retire at full annuity.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 149) is the same as the House bill.

COMMISSION TO STUDY PERSONNEL QUESTIONS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Senate amendment (sec. 152) authorized a comprehensive study of personnel questions at the State Department and at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 150) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment.

Subsection (a) requires the Secretary of State to appoint a commission of seven members within 90 days after enactment. At least six of the members shall have a minimum of ten years experience in personnel management. The commission shall examine personnel issues which affect both Foreign Service and Civil Service employees of the Department of State.

Appointments to the commission shall be made after consultation with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on the House, and exclusive representatives (as defined in section 1002(9) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980).

The conferees recognize that, because of the personnel commission created by section 171 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for 1988 and 1989 the Secretary of State may wish to reappoint members of that group to this commission.

Of the appointments, at least two members shall have a specialized knowledge of the civil service personnel system. The conferees acknowledge the appointment and high quality work product of the incumbent Civil Service Ombudsman. Extension of this commission's mandate to consider civil service questions is meant to enhance and supplement the work of that office.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Commission to examine the extent to which the State Department has implemented recommendations of the Commission created by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 1988 and 1989.

Subsection (c) outlines the scope of the report on Personnel Matters and Conditions. The report shall be submitted to the Chairmen and ranking Members of the relevant committees not less than one year after the date of enactment of this act.

In its examination of Civil Service personnel in the Department of State, the commission should evaluate the current and potential role of the Civil Service work force and the ability of Civil Service personnel to be promoted at all levels within the Department. The commission should consider recommendations from the Department's Civil Service employees on methods of better integrating Civil Service personnel in the Department's policy making process.

The conferees believe that the commission should examine overseas allowances, including examination of housing, educational, representational, and related allowances for overseas posts, their rationales, expenditure for each category and type of allowance, and impact of allowances on morale and efficiency of Foreign Service and Civil Service employees.

The conferees also believe strongly that the commission should examine and make recommendations regarding the anomalous standing of the United States Mission to the United Nations, including its relations to the Bureau for International Organization Affairs and other elements of the State Department, especially as these questions relate to personnel matters.

The commission should examine whether provision of differential pay for Foreign Service employees at USUN, increasing base salary by 8 percent for being stationed in the New York metropolitan area is a permitted or prudent practice, and whether non-compliance with recommendations or suggestions of the Inspector General or Civil Service Ombudsman have had an impact on morale or functioning of the U.S. Mission.

Prior to undertaking the study, conferees believe that committee members and staffs should be fully consulted by commission members.

FOREIGN NATIONAL EMPLOYEES SEPARATION PAY

The Senate provision (sec. 158) allows creation of a trust fund at the Treasury to hold obligated funds for this purpose.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 151) is the same as the Senate amendment.

LOCAL COMPENSATION PLANS FOR U.S. CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD

The Senate amendment (sec. 159) provides the Department and other U.S. Government agencies performing functions abroad, with the authority to develop local compensation plans for American citizens residing abroad.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 152) is identical to the Senate amendment. The adoption of this provision is not intended to prejudice the Department of State's current policy in favor of employment of dependents of Foreign Service Officers. The committee of conference expects that this provision will give the Department of State the flexibility to meet its personnel needs overseas and develop appropriate compensation plans for non-Foreign Service members employed overseas.

GRIEVANCES BASED ON ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION

The Senate amendment (sec. 159A) contained a provision allowing the Foreign Service Grievance Board to hear grievances based on the alleged violation of laws guaranteeing equal employment opportunity.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 153) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment addresses the procedures for this, making minor changes to the period for filing grievances and to the provisions for review of decisions, and does not otherwise change the substance of the provision. It is adopted because the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House has extensively reviewed the issue, and is persuaded that the Department of State's administrative procedures for considering such complaints are seriously deficient. The Department's average time for processing such a complaint is 1,056 days, as compared to an average throughout the Federal Government of 418 days. The Foreign Service Grievance Board, in contrast, takes an average of 240 days to process a case. Moreover, the provision of this relief would provide a degree of equity between the grievance procedures available to Civil Service and Foreign Service employees.

The conference substitute provides in subsection (f) that only grievances arising after the date of enactment shall be covered. The term "grievance" in subsection (f) means a grievance arising wholly before the date of enactment. Subsection (f) is not intended to exclude from coverage a continuing violation which begins before the date of enactment but continues past that date.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY INCIDENT TO SERVICE

The Senate amendment (sec. 159B) requires a report within 90 days on the need to establish a mechanism to compensate DOS employees under circumstances set forth in the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act of 1964 (31 U.S.C. 3721c).

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 154) is the same as the Senate amendment.

LANGUAGE TRAINING IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The Senate amendment (sec. 920) directs the Department of State to ensure that end-of-training reports for employees in full-time language training be given equal weight as annual employee efficiency reports in determining the promotion of Foreign Service employees.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 155) contains the Senate provision.

PART E—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMISSIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The House bill (sec. 151) repeals provisions requiring the United States to provide a fixed portion of ICRC's budget.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the House provision.

MATERIAL DONATIONS TO UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The Senate amendment (sec. 161) expresses the sense of Congress that in-kind contributions should be counted at full value in calculating contributions to U.N. peacekeeping forces.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 161) is the same as the Senate amendment.

REFORM IN BUDGET DECISIONMAKING PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The House bill (sec. 152(a)) authorizes the President to withhold 20% of the funds appropriated for any calendar year for the United States assessed contribution to the United Nations or to any of its specialized agencies if the United Nations or any such specialized agency has failed to implement or to continue to implement consensus-based budget making procedures which assure that

the United States and other major financial contributors have sufficient attention devoted to their views. Subsection (b) of the House bill requires the President to notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate whenever a decision is made to withhold funds pursuant to subsection (a). Subsection (b) also requires the President to notify the two above-named congressional committees whenever a decision is made to pay any previously withheld assessed contributions. Subsection (c) authorizes the President to pay any previously withheld assessed contributions to the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies, subject to the availability of appropriations, if such a payment will advance the interests of the United States in that organization. Subsection (d) requires the President to submit an annual report, not later than February 1 of each year, to Congress concerning the payment of assessed contributions to the United Nations and any of its specialized agencies during the preceding calendar year and the status of consensus-based budget decisionmaking procedures in those organizations.

The Senate amendment (sec. 162) is nearly identical to the House amendment, except that the Senate amendment does not require the President to submit an annual report to Congress and the Senate amendment contains a technical provision that repeals existing law concerning the payment of assessed contributions.

The conference substitute (sec. 162) contains the House section and also includes the technical provision in the Senate amendment that repeals lapsed provisions of law.

REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS SECONDMENT

The House bill (sec. 153) repeals requirements of a report on U.N. secondment practices of Soviet bloc countries.

The Senate amendment (sec. 163) is substantially identical to the House bill.

The conference substitute (sec. 163) is the same as the House bill.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROAD CONGRESSES

The House bill (sec. 154) amends existing law (22 U.S.C. 269) to:

(a) lift the ceiling on annual U.S. contributions to the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC); and

(b) provide permanent authorization of "such sums as may be necessary" for U.S. contributions to the PIARC.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 164):

(a) repeals 22 U.S.C. 269 thereby eliminating the ceiling on U.S. contributions to the PIARC; and

(b) authorizes the President to maintain membership in the PIARC.

In repealing 22 U.S.C. 269, it is not the conference committee's intent to prejudge the merit of U.S. funding for the PIARC, but rather to eliminate the need for adjustment to the ceiling. The conference committee believes that future funding requests for the PIARC should be judged on their own merits.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

The House bill (sec. 155) authorizes the International Boundary and Water Commission to incur representational expenses.

The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 165) contains the language in the House bill, with the proviso that within 30 days after the end of the fiscal year, a report of all such expenditures will be submitted and made available for public inspection.

BRITISH-AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The House bill (sec. 158) establishes U.S.-British Interparliamentary exchange of not more than 24 Members of Congress equally divided between the House and Senate; at least 4 members each from Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees; authorizes $50,000 in each fiscal year for U.S. delegation participation.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 168) is the same as the House bill with an amendment as to the appointment of the delegation.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE)

The House bill (sec. 159) establishes a U.S. Congressional delegation to the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The section provides for the appointment of the U.S. delegation as well as for administrative support for U.S. participation in the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 169) alters the requirement that the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees head each delegation. It requires that the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the delegation be a Member of the Foreign Affairs or Foreign Relations Committee except that the Senate may appoint a Chairman or Vice-Chairman who is not a Member of the Foreign Relations Committee if the President Pro Tempore, in consultation with the Majority and Minority Leaders, so determines.

REPORT CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The House bill (sec. 160) requires a report within sixty days on UNESCO's activities since April 30, 1990.

The Senate amendment (sec. 167) requires the same report but extends the reporting deadline to 9 months.

The conference substitute (sec. 170) is the same as the Senate provision.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The Senate amendment (sec. 904) modifies the underlying law establishing the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to provide for an annual, rather than semi-annual, report on compliance by CSCE signatories with the Helsinki Final Act.

The House bill has no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 171) contains the Senate provision.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT

The Senate amendment (sec. 911) asserts several goals that should be reached in negotiations underway on a framework convention on global warming under the auspices of the International Negotiating Committee.

The House bill has no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 172) is the same as the Senate amendment. The International Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change is the best opportunity for meaningful, concerted international actions to combat global warming in this decade. However, preliminary meetings to date have not made measurable progress toward a framework agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The concern of conferees over the U.S. position in the ongoing talks is heightened with each meeting. As the largest single source of greenhouse gases, nations at the talks look to the United States for a commitment to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The lack of a clear position by the United States on specific steps to limit greenhouse gas emissions in the talks is a major obstacle to reaching a successful climate change agreement. The conference substitute places the Congress in support of the reductions in carbon dioxide and other unregulated greenhouse gas emissions, and in support of active U.S. leadership in reaching an agreement in time for the June 1992 United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development.

The conferees find that:

(1) climate change is a common concern of the international community;

(2) numerous international declarations stating the importance of addressing global climate change have been adopted with United States support in international meetings;

(3) all nations need to participate in international responses to climate change;

(4) extensive scientific research has taken place on global climate change, but further study is needed;

(5) the lack of full scientific understanding should not be used as a reason for inaction or postponing actions;

(6) the United States has an obligation to be a progressive force in development of global goals and schedules for reductions in greenhouse gases in an equitable manner by all nations of the world;

(7) meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change are underway; and;

(8) strong leadership by the United States is crucial to achieving an agreement on a framework global climate change convention in time for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in June 1992.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

The House bill (sec. 161) authorizes appropriation of $28.8 million in fiscal year 1992 and $31 million in fiscal year 1993 for the Inter-American Foundation, adds certain qualifications for board members, requires that the Foundation maintain its principal offices in Washington, D.C. and allows the use of appropriated funds to pay for travel expenses.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 173) is the same as the House bill.

HOUSING BENEFITS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The House bill (sec. 162) requires a review of housing benefits to U.S. Government personnel assigned to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, and a report.

The Senate amendment (sec. 170) is almost identical to the House bill.

The conference substitute (sec. 174) is similar to the Senate provision. It requires that the report specified shall be prepared by the Secretary of State.

ENHANCED SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING

The House bill contains a provision (sec. 163) requiring the Secretary of State to pro-

pose to the Secretary General of the United Nations means for expediting implementation of U.N. peacekeeping, and to report on changes in U.S. law which would enhance U.S. participation in such peacekeeping.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 175) adopts the House provision with a technical amendment. The report required by this provision would include, but not be limited to consideration of such issues as the adequacy of the present peacekeeping funding mechanisms and special peacekeeping assessments. Some consideration should also be given to U.S. initiatives that might lead to improving the ability of the United Nations to meet emergency situations around the world.

In preparing the report under subsection (b), the Department should further include the feasibility of providing technical assistance and surplus military equipment and supplies to U.N. peacekeeping operations, and how these might be counted as part of the U.S. peacekeeping assessment.

SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Senate amendment (sec. 164) requires the Secretary of State to submit a report to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on the purpose, activities, benefits and effect on American consumers of certain international organizations and withholds arrearage payments to these organizations until the report is submitted.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 176) withholds $1 million from the State Department salaries and expenses account until the Secretary of State submits a report on the purpose, activities, benefits and effect on American consumers of certain international organizations. The committee also suggest the $1 million be withheld from those State Department bureaus responsible for preparing the report.

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION

The Senate amendment (sec. 168):

(a) contains findings regarding the contributions of Dr. Vernon C. Applegate to the development of effective and environmentally sound methods of sea lamprey eradication; and

(b) authorizes $12,300,000 in fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for U.S. contributions to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 177) is similar to the Senate amendment.

The conferees are concerned that uncontrolled populations of sea lampreys are expanding their range to new streams and tributaries, thus causing a marked increase in the number of sea lampreys. In three of the Great Lakes—Huron, Ontario, and Superior—the number of trout being killed by the parasitic sea lampreys equals or exceeds the number of trout harvested by commercial and sport fisheries combined. Each adult lamprey can destroy up to 40 pounds of fish during its lifetime.

The committee of conference also notes that the Great Lakes sport fishing industry generates $4.4 billion annually in economic activity in the Great Lakes region, resulting in $75 million in Federal tax revenue and $160 million in State tax revenue in 1988 alone.

In view of the destruction sea lampreys can create, the committee of conference has chosen to authorize funding for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission at a level higher than that requested by the administration.

Finally, the committee of conference also takes note of the tremendous contribution made by Dr. Vernon C. Applegate to the eradication of sea lampreys.

INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

The Senate amendment (sec. 169) recommends particular attention to funding levels of Inter-American organizations in allocating U.S. resources.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 178) is the same as the Senate amendment. This section expresses the intent of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in allocating the level of resources for the "Contributions to International Organizations" account (CIO) should pay particular attention to funding levels for Inter-American Organizations. It also contains a finding that the work of these organizations has been of great benefit to the region and that the U.S. itself has benefitted.

As the largest economic power in the hemisphere the assessment levels for the U.S. in the Inter-American Organizations is relatively larger than it is in the UN and Affiliated Agencies. Therefore, an across the board reduction in the CIO account would have a more detrimental impact on the Inter-American Organizations, representing our region, than in the global organizations. Consequently, when distributing resources available for the CIO account, the Department of State should apportion any reductions so as to not affect Inter-American Organizations relatively more than the UN and Affiliated Agencies.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

The Senate amendment (sec. 170A) contains a provision eliminating all funding to the International Coffee Organization which, for 1992, was to be $899,000.

The House bill contains no similar provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 179) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment deletes the requirement to end funding to the International Coffee Organization and replaces this provision with a sense of Congress urging the President to give the highest priority to the interests of U.S. consumers as the new coffee agreement is shaped. Data presented shows that coffee prices to U.S. consumers have been significantly lower in the absence of an International Coffee Agreement (ICA). The conferees were also concerned by the effect of the ICA on countries assigned artificially low quotas.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR WATER POLICY NEGOTIATIONS AND WATER RESOURCES POLICY

The Senate bill (sec. 194) designates a coordinator to direct the U.S. response to international water resource disputes and formulate U.S. policy with regard to water resources.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 180) adopts the Senate language adding an amendment to clarify that the responsibilities of the coordinator may be undertaken in addition to other responsibilities of an individual in a preexisting position.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS BY CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Senate amendment (sec. 932) encourages increased employment of U.S. citizens by certain international organizations.

The House bill contains no comparably provision.

The House recedes to the Senate version (sec. 181). The conferees believe strongly that those international organizations which have a geographic distribution formula to guide employee hiring should move in the direction of significant participation of U.S. citizens. The United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO) have done so. This section calls for reports, beginning 180 days after enactment and every year thereafter to track the progress of organizations with geographic distribution formulas in increasing American citizen hires.

Inasmuch as the United States is assessed for 25 percent of the budget of many UN system and affiliated organizations, the conferees believe that significant good faith efforts by those agencies which have geographic distribution formulas are needed. Reports required in this section should detail what specific efforts are being made to increase U.S. citizen employment and list the resulting numerical increase in those positions.

The conferees expect good faith efforts to be made by agencies which have fallen short of their own geographic distribution formulas. If increased American hiring fails to result, additional steps should be considered to encourage greater numbers of UN hiring of U.S. citizens.

The conferees are also aware that many U.S. Government employees covered by the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), have a disincentive for accepting employment with international organizations. Conferees believe that appropriate congressional committees should take maximum effective steps to remove this barrier by permitting FERS-eligible employees to seek and compete for international organization positions.

PART F—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The House bill (sec. 174) contains a provision to ensure the timeliness of the U.S. report on implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Nairobi Strategies) as adopted by the 40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 40/108 on December 13, 1985.

The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 192) adopts the House language with a technical amendment. The conferees expect that the Secretary of State will submit the report on U.S. implementation of the Nairobi Strategies to the U.N. Secretary General by the 1995 deadline.

In order to ensure that the 1995 report of the United States is comprehensive and timely, the Committee of Conference directs the Secretary of State to devote adequate funds to this effort.

STUDY OF TECHNICAL SECURITY AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CAPACITIES.

The House bill (sec. 176) requires a study by the Inspector General of overseas technical security and counterintelligence capabilities of the Department of State.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 193) is the same as the House bill.

STUDY OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The House bill (sec. 179) requires the Inspector General to report within 180 days on

failure of DOS to comply with previous requirements.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 194) is the same as the House provision with a technical amendment.

It is the sense of the conferees that:

(1) In June 1988, the United States Merit Systems Protection Board issued a report entitled, "Sexual Harassment in the Federal Government: An Update". That report identified the State Department (including the United States Information Agency and the United States Agency for International Development) as having the highest rate of incidence of sexual harassment of women of any agency in the Federal Government.

To provide more detailed information on sexual harassment of women at the Department of State and United States Information Agency, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 directed the two agencies to contract out with private organizations with expertise in personnel systems and problems no later than 90 days after enactment of that Act to conduct detailed studies of sexual harassment problems at their respective agencies. The private organizations were required to complete their studies and to report to Congress within one year after enactment.

(3) The United States Information Agency entered in a contract with a private organization to begin its study even before enactment of the Act, and submitted a detailed report to Congress within the mandated deadline. That report found that the incidence of sexual harassment of women at the United States Information Agency was not significantly greater than the average for other agencies of the Federal Government as identified by the United States Merit Systems Protection Board. In response to the report, the United States Information Agency has instituted programs to help prevent incidents of sexual harassment and to respond to incidents that do occur, and the Agency has planned period follow up studies to monitor improvement.

(4) The Department of State failed to enter into a contract with a private organization to begin its study until 8 months after enactment of the Act, which was 5 months after the deadline required by law. The delay ensured that the private organization selected to conduct the study would be unable to meet the legislatively mandated deadline for submission of its report. This delay also ensured that the Congress would be unable to consider for inclusion in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 any recommendations for legislative changes that might be contained in the report.

BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENT

The House bill (sec. 181) requires the Department of State to give procurement preferences to a "domestic" firm.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACT AWARDS

The House bill (sec. 182) prohibits State Department procurement from countries whose governments discriminate against U.S. businesses.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

PROHIBITION AGAINST FRAUDULENT USE OF "MADE IN AMERICA" LABELS

The House bill (sec. 183) renders ineligible for a Department of State contract any person determined to use such labels.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 195) is the same as the House bill.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS

The House bill (sec. 184) requires that any firm that receives contracts pursuant to this act should employ U.S. workers.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

NOTICE

The House bill (sec. 185) requires the Secretary of State to provide notice of the above to contractors.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

DEADLINE FOR RESPONSES TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The Senate amendment (sec. 127) contains a provision requiring the State Department to submit answers to congressional inquiries within 15 days.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 196) is the same as the Senate bill with an amendment to change the deadline for replies to 21 days.

Conferees are increasingly frustrated by the State Department's unwillingness to provide answers promptly. While conferees regret the necessity to set a deadline for responses by law, they see now other practical way to redress the problem.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT REPORTS

The Senate amendment (sec. 128) mandates a report setting forth criteria for international loans by which the United States will determine the likelihood of repayment by foreign countries or organizations receiving U.S. loans or guarantees, and requires transaction-by-transaction advance reports on all such loans or guarantees.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 197) deletes the requirement for transaction-by-transaction reports, requiring instead a single annual summary report, and simplifies the guidelines for developing loan criteria.

The conferees believe that mention should be made in the report mandated by section 197(a) of the substitute of the extent to which the following criteria are, or could be, used to assess country risk, project loan repayments, and estimate subsidy levels:

(1) the nation or organization's short-term obligations;

(2) the nation or organization's medium-term obligations;

(3) the length of time the loan will be outstanding;

(4) the nation or organization's arrearages;

(5) the economic policy outlook affecting the nation or organization; and

(6) a weighting system that accounts for increasing uncertainties in repayment for loans as their term increases.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES HISTORICAL SERIES

The Senate amendment (sec. 171) provides a basic charter for the "Foreign Relations of the United States" historical series (referred to as the "FRUS" series) and provides for the declassification of State Department records generally after 30 years. It provides a legislative mandate for the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, and requires other departments and agencies of the U.S. Government to cooperate with the State Department Historian by providing access to records pertinent to U.S. foreign policy decisions and actions.

The House bill (sec. 173) is substantially similar. The bills differ with regard to the phase-in envisioned for bringing the FRUS series up to date and with regard to the schedule for the declassification of State Department records generally.

The conference substitute (sec. 198) provides that the FRUS series shall be published not more than thirty years after the events recorded, and adopts the House provision of a three-year phase-in and an additional 2 years, if required, upon the request of the Secretary of State. It adopts the Senate 30-year requirement on declassification of State Department records, with specified exemptions, with the House provision of a one-year phase-in with a second year available, if needed, upon the request of the Secretary. It includes provisions from both bills for access to other agency records for inclusion in the FRUS series by appropriately cleared individuals in the Office of the State Department Historian and by members of the Advisory Committee, and sets forth procedures for declassification review of such records. It drops a provision in the Senate bill for preparation of "unclassified summaries" of such records.

The conference substitute incorporates language from both bills on the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, which is to be appointed by the Secretary of State from among distinguished historians, political scientists, archivists, international lawyers, and other social scientists who have a demonstrable record of substantial research pertaining to the foreign relations of the United States.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDY OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

The House bill (sec. 177) requires a GAO study and report on FAO programs, effectiveness and management.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provisions.

The conference substitute deletes the House provision.

TRANSITION FOR REFUGEE SHORTFALL

The House bill (sec. 171) allows unused refugee admissions numbers for fiscal year 1991 to remain available during fiscal year 1992. This section also authorizes previously appropriated, but unused funds for these slots to remain available in fiscal year 1993.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes this provision.

TECHNICAL CORRECTION

The Senate amendment (sec. 193) changes the title of a portion of Public Law 100-513.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House bill.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

PART A—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

USIA POSTS AND PERSONNEL OVERSEAS

The House bill (sec. 206) amends existing law to allow USIA to close posts abroad with 45 days' advance notice to the Congress.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 206) is the same as the House bill.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BEIRUT AGREEMENT

The House bill (sec. 207) contains a provision adding language to the "Joint Resolution to give effect to the Agreement for facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character, approved in Beirut in 1948". Under the Agreement, material which is certified as "educational" by the country of its origin is exempt from Customs duties.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 207) adopts the House provision in order to ensure that the United States implements the Beirut Agreement in conformity with its purpose and with the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The provision is intended to ensure that government regulations do not frustrate the purpose of the Agreement by empowering U.S. Government officials to make subjective judgments about the political content or message of documentary films, and thereby impede their circulation abroad by the denial of educational certification. Adoption of the provision is also designed to ensure that determinations by the U.S. Government of the educational character of documentary films are viewpoint-neutral.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN USIA EMPLOYEES

The House bill (sec. 208) authorizes use of a limited number of visas for aliens needed by VOA for broadcasting in rare languages, upon certification that equally qualified U.S. workers are not available.

The Senate amendment (sec. 123) creates a new non-immigrant category, for use of any government agency.

The conference substitute adopts neither provision, retaining current law.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

The House bill (sec. 209) restates existing authority for activities of the North-South Center in Miami, Florida, and provides $10 million in permanent authorization.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 208) is similar to the House bill, but reduces authorization for FY 1992 to $5 million.

CLAUDE AND MILDRED PEPPER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The House bill (sec. 211) authorizes the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) to make grants to the Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program and authorizes $1 million for such grants.

The Senate amendment (sec. 225) provides $½ million for each fiscal year 1992 and 1993 for seminars in Washington by USIA Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau to expose students from newly democratic countries to workings of U.S. Government; and $½ million for each fiscal year for scholars, business people and professionals to observe democracy in action here.

The conference substitute (sec. 210) adopts the House provision with an amendment limiting expenditures to $500,000 for the fiscal year 1992.

PROGRAM REVIEW OF NED

The House bill (sec. 212) provides an additional $5 million for the National Endowment for Democracy after the submission of a comprehensive report to Congress by NED on actions the Endowment and its core grantees are taking to respond to the March 1991 report of the General Accounting Office entitled "Promoting Democracy: National Endowment for Democracy's Management of Grants Needs Improvement."

The Senate amendment (sec. 208) is functionally identical to the House section with the addition of an annual USIA audit of NED and expresses the Sense of Congress that NED should make every effort to solicit private contributions.

The conference substitute (sec. 211) is identical to Senate section 208 with an amendment to section (c) to require the GAO to respond to NED's report 90 days after enactment rather than after submission of the report.

In July 1991, in response to the GAO report, and in anticipation of congressional action, the National Endowment for Democracy submitted to the Congress a report entitled "Improving the National Endowment for Democracy's Management of Grants: A Blueprint for Action." In a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees which accompanied the report, the Chairman of the NED, John Richardson, said that "the Endowment takes seriously its responsibility to provide oversight of its grant-making activities and can assure Congress that this important issue is being given the Endowment's full attention."

While the conferees agree that the Endowment has met the conditions in subsection (b) and is thus eligible for the additional funds authorized under subsection (a), the conferees believe that the language in the bill should be retained to demonstrate the need for the Endowment to implement fully the GAO's recommendations which can increase Congressional confidence in NED. The conferees look forward to the receipt of the GAO's response to the NED report.

USIA GRANTS

The House bill (sec. 213) includes a section to promote competitiveness in grant making by USIA.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 212) adopts the House provision with an amendment. This section requires the United States Information Agency to establish greater competition in the awarding of grants in an atmosphere free of politicization where all grant applicants are evaluated equitably.

This provision stems from an audit report issued by the Office of the USIA Inspector General on the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, dated November 9, 1990, which raised serious concerns about the adequacy of competition in the awarding of grants. But in requiring USIA to strengthen significantly competitive procedures in the grant making process, the conferees do not intend USIA to ignore other important considerations, such as costs, ability to perform, and long-term foreign policy interests.

The conference substitute amendment clarifies the intent of the House provision that the requirement of enhanced competition does not necessarily require an alteration of the present arrangement between USIA and organizations that implement the Fulbright and similar long-standing exchange programs important to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. In these programs, it is not, in and of itself, unacceptable that annual grants be made to organizations which have over the years developed particular expertise in their administration. The amendment also clarifies that the report required under subsection (d) should cover all steps taken to increase competition in grant making, including but not limited to the recommendations of the Inspector General Office in its November 9, 1990 report.

ISRAELI-ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The House bill (sec. 215) establishes an endowment in USIA to provide scholarships for Israeli Arabs to pursue higher education in the United States. Funding of the endowment will result from an existing foreign operations appropriation in FY 1990.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 214) is the same as the House bill.

ELIGIBILITY OF NED FOR GRANTS

The House bill (sec. 216) prevents officers and employees of the National Endowment for Democracy's four core grantees from sitting on the board or serving as an officer of the National Endowment for Democracy after January 31, 1993.

The Senate amendment (sec. 921) prevents an active member of the leadership of any NED grantee which receives more than 5 percent of NED funds from sitting on the NED board.

The conference substitute (sec. 215) is the Senate provision with a technical amendment.

ESTABLISHMENT OF USIA OFFICE IN VIENTIANE, LAOS

The Senate amendment (sec. 603) requires the Director of the United States Information Agency to establish an office in Vientiane, Laos to assist in the propagation of American political and economic values.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 216) is identical to the Senate provision.

PART B—BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

FULBRIGHT EXCHANGE PROGRAMS ENHANCEMENT

The Senate amendment (sec. 222) authorizes the appropriation of $2,700,000 in fiscal years 1992 and 1993 to increase amounts available to the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs for academic exchange programs involving Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 222) is similar to the Senate amendment, but authorizes the funds specifically for the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs for exchanges involving Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

USIA CULTURAL CENTER IN KOSOVO

The Senate amendment (sec. 206) requires the Director of the United States Information Agency to establish a cultural center in Kosovo, Yugoslavia, 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 223) requires the Director of USIA to establish a cultural center in Kosovo, Yugoslavia at such time when the Secretary of State determines that the physical security of the center and the personal safety of its employees may be reasonably assured. In determining that there should be a delay in establishing the center, the Department of State shall not apply stricter security standards than those governing the establishment of centers elsewhere in the world or those governing the closing of centers already operating in Yugoslavia.

CONFORMING AMENDMENT ON CERTAIN USIA SCHOLARSHIPS

The Senate amendment (sec. 223) extends to fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993 provisions of the 1990-1991 authorization act to provide scholarships to Tibetan and Burmese students and professionals.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 224) is the same as the Senate amendment.

POLICY ON EXPANDING GERMAN PARTICIPATION IN CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Senate amendment (sec. 224) encourages that participation in the Congress-Bundestag exchange program be expanded to include citizens from the former German Democratic Republic.

The House bill contains no similar provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision.

The committee of conference encourages the United States Information Agency to work with its German counterparts in the Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program to emphasize the participation of former citizens of the German Democratic Republic and strive to insure that Germans from the eastern portion of that now reunified country are given every opportunity to participate fully in German-American bilateral exchange programs and thereby expand their first-hand knowledge of the United States.

EASTERN EUROPE STUDENT EXCHANGE ENDOWMENT FUND

The Senate amendment (sec. 226) establishes an endowment to support exchanges of secondary school students between the U.S. and Eastern Europe, and authorizes a one-time appropriation of $4 million for this purpose.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 225) is the same as the Senate amendment, but reduces the authorization level to $1 million.

ENHANCED EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Senate amendment (secs. 241-244) requires USIA to increase the numbers of exchange scholarships between the U.S., Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and non-European or other countries which have not been adequately represented in the foreign student population in the United States, and authorizes the appropriation of $10 million in each of fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for this purpose.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 226) adopts the Senate provision with amendments reducing the authorization level to $2 million and the number of exchanges to 200.

With regard to eligibility for participation in the program, this section provides USIA with the flexibility to administer programs for both undergraduate and graduate students. The conferees urge the Director of USIA to develop a diverse program with particular attention to the needs of undergraduate students.

LAW AND BUSINESS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOVIET GRADUATE STUDENTS

The Senate amendment (title XII) establishes a program of scholarships to allow Soviet graduate students in law, business and public administration to study in the United States, and authorizes the appropriation of $10 million in each of fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for this purpose.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 227) is the same as the Senate amendment, but reduces the authorization level to $7 million.

The conferees expect that USIA will implement the program immediately so that the initial group of students will arrive in September of 1992. This will require a timely commitment of funds so that work can begin in a prompt and orderly fashion with cooperating institutions in the various Republics and with schools in the United States to achieve the goal of placing students in school by September of 1992. Several groups exist which have the capability of getting the first year under way, and the conferees expect USIA will work with groups which have the relevant and necessary experience to administer such programs in this region. In subsequent years, the conferees intend that USIA will follow normal competitive procedures in administering this program.

The conferees intend the term "Soviet Union" as used in this section to include the people and republics of the Soviet Union as constituted at the date of enactment.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Senate amendment (secs. 181-182) contains a provision to promote research and training relating to the countries of South and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and authorizes funds through the budget of the Department of State (section 105(3)) to support such research and training.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 228) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment authorizes the Director of USIA to support studies of the region with such sums as are appropriate from the budget for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and requires him to consult with experts inside and outside government, and to submit recommendations to Congress on the conduct of educational and cultural exchange programs administered and funded by the agency. The purpose of this review is to ensure that there is an assessment of the importance in this region relative to those in other regions, and of the emphasis which should be placed on support of U.S. scholars relative to support for other educational and cultural exchanges. In making his recommendations, the Director should consult with the Social Science Research Council, the International Exchange Association, and other similar organizations.

The conference substitute (sec. 221(7)) also authorizes funds for fiscal year 1993 for Near and Middle East Programs, through the USIA's budget for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. It does so with the understanding that some of those resources will be directed, as appropriate and otherwise authorized by law, for the purposes of section 228, to assist graduate and postdoctoral studies relating to the countries of South and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. The conferees intend that these funds shall be directed to programs relating to the "Near and Middle East" as defined in subsection (d) of section 228 of the conference substitute.

House conferees were not persuaded about the need for special resources for studies of the Arab world and Israel. The conference substitute was adopted because Near and Middle Eastern studies as covered here includes all the countries covered by the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. The conference substitue is adopted with the understanding that for purposes of implementations of either of the above sections, the sub-regions and countries on which USIA will place greatest emphasis in its funding decisions are those which are presently neglected, such as those of the South Asian subcontinent, Iran and Afghanistan, and those areas and peoples of North Africa which have hitherto received insufficient attention.

Payments under this program, may be made, as appropriate and authorized by law, to individuals or institutions of higher learning, in the United States or in other countries. Payments to institutions should be for programs to be conducted on a cost-sharing basis. Payments may be for postdoctoral research as part of a national research program, for support of graduate, postdoctoral and teaching fellowships for advanced training, for dissemination of research, data and findings, for the conduct of seminars, conferences and workshops, to support language training, including summer language institutes, and to conduct specialized programs in advanced training and research on a reciprocal basis with countries of the region to facilitate access to research institutes, personnel, archives, documentation, and other research and training resources.

The adoption of the provision in the conference substitute is based upon the following considerations:

(1) factual knowledge, independently verified, about these countries is of utmost importance for the national security of the United States, for the furtherance of our national interests in the conduct of foreign relations, and for the prudent management of our domestic affairs;

(2) the development and maintenance of knowledge about these countries depends upon the national capability for advanced research by highly trained and experienced specialists, available for service in and out of Government; and

(3) certain essential functions are necessary to ensure the existence of that knowledge and the capability to sustain it, including—

(A) graduate training;

(B) advanced training;

(C) public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings;

(D) contact and collaboration among Government and private specialists; and

(E) firsthand experience of these countries by American specialists, including on-site conduct of advanced training and research to the extent practicable; and

(4) it is in the national interest for the U.S. Government to provide a stable source of financial support for the functions described in this section and to supplement the financial support for those functions which is currently being furnished by Federal, State, local, regional, and private agencies, organizations, and individuals and, thereby, to stablize the conduct of these functions on a national scale, consistently, and on a long-range unclassified basis.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VIETNAMESE

The Senate amendment (sec. 612) creates 15 scholarships for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 to be administered by the U.S. Information Agency for Vietnamese residents in Vietnam to study at U.S. colleges and universities for a minimum of one semester. Preference is stated for those students intending to pursue studies in economics and commercial law.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 229) adopts the Senate provision with a technical amendment clarifying the eligibility of students.

The conferees fully expect that the United States Information Agency shall consult with the Congress on establishing procedures and criteria for implementing these scholarships. Further, the implementation of these scholarships shall not prejudice questions involving the normalization of relations between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PART C—BUREAU OF BROADCASTING

TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT

The House bill (sec. 232) authorizes funds appropriated for TV Marti to remain available until expended.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 232) is the same as the House bill.

YUGOSLAVIAN PROGRAMMING WITHIN THE VOICE OF AMERICA

The Senate amendment (sec. 207) mandates the establishment of separate Croatian and Serbian programs within the Yugoslavia section of VOA.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 233) is the same as the Senate amendment.

VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS IN KURDISH

The Senate amendment (sec. 234) requires VOA to begin broadcast programming in Kurdish within six months, requires BIB to submit a plan for a surrogate Kurdish service, sets out reporting requirements and authorizes $1 million in each of fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the VOA Kurdish service.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute (sec. 234) is similar to the Senate provision, but contains no funding authorization.

REPORTS ON THE FUTURE ON INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

The Senate amendment (sec. 232) requires the President to provide Congress with the report of the Policy Coordinating Commission (PCC) on international broadcasting within 15 days of enactment of the bill. It also requires the Task Force on United States Government International Broadcasting to provide Congress with a copy of its report to the President when completed.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 235) is the same as the Senate amendment.

TITLE III—BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACT

The Senate amendment (sec. 302) amends section 8(b) of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 to allow the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) to use funds in its currency fluctuation account to make payments to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's pension funds in order to avoid future pension liability. Under current law those funds can only be used to offset currency exchange losses.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 242) is the same as the Senate amendment.

BROADCASTING TO CHINA

The Senate amendment (sec. 233) establishes a commission to study the feasibility, effect, and implications for United States foreign policy, of instituting a radio broadcasting service to the People's Republic of China to provide news and information regarding events inside China.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 243) is the Senate provision with a House amendment that tasks the commission to examine also whether the United States should institute broadcasting, as outlined in this provision, to other communist countries in Asia.

The conferees believe that services, providing a greater focus on events in each of the respective countries, could add a critical complement to current Voice of America (VOA) broadcasting to China.

The conferees note that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have demonstrated that surrogate broadcasting is a cost-effective means of promoting democratic ideals and supporting the right of all people to "seek, receive and impart information and ideas," a concept enshrined in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The conferees understand that the President's Task Force on International Broadcasting is presently engaged in a comprehensive review of United States Government broadcasting needs world wide, including Asia. The conferees expect that, in undertaking this more extensive review of broadcasting requirements in the specified countries in Asia, the commissioners will take into account the Asia-related recommendations of the President's Task Force. The conferees encourage the commission to examine and assess the broadest range of broadcast options. In addition, the conferees expect that the commission—to be appointed jointly by the President and the Congressional leadership—will include both regional experts and experts on international broadcasting.

The conferees look forward to receiving the report of this commission and, together with the reports of the President's Task Force and the Policy Coordinating Commission, expect that they will make a valuable contribution to Congress' full scale review of U.S. Government International Broadcasting operations.

POLICY ON RFE/RL

The Senate Amendment (sec. 303) expresses the sense of Congress that RFE broadcasts should not be curtailed to any East European country until those countries have achieved a pattern of free and fair elections.

The House bill has no comparable provision.

The Conference substitute (sec. 244) amends the Senate language to clarify the Conferees intent that it is not necessary that BIB maintain its current levels of services in each language without regard to changing circumstances. The substitute expresses the sense of Congress that nations served by BIB programming should have clearly demonstrated the successful establishment and consolidation of democratic rule before BIB services to that country are ended.

The Conferees found that Radio Free Europe:

(1) by providing valuable information to the people of Eastern Europe played a critical role for four decades in helping to foster and sustain the aspiration for democracy in that region;

(2) can and should continue to disseminate reliable and timely information to the people of Eastern Europe not only during the period of transition to democracy but also while democratic institutions are strengthened; and

(3) has been praised by the current democratic leaders in Eastern Europe as an important contribution to public knowledge and the free flow of information during the consolidation of Eastern Europe's new democracies.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN AFFAIRS PROVISIONS

PART A—FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

PLO COMMITMENTS COMPLIANCE

The House bill (sec. 301) updates provisions of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 to maintain executive branch reporting requirements on the currently-suspended U.S.-PLO diaglogue.

The Senate amendment (sec. 901) contains a comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains neither provision. A comparable provision is contained in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991 (Sec. 613).

PERSIAN GULF WAR CRIMINALS

The Senate amendment (title VII) contains a provision to facilitate the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 301) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should propose the establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals, and requires the Secretary of State to designate a high level official to coordinate the U.S. efforts to further the prosecution of such war criminals. The amendment also requires a report to Congress on the subjects covered by this provision.

The conferees understand that the executive branch, particularly the Department of Defense, has collected and maintained evidence of crimes committed by Persian Gulf war criminals. The conferees encourage inter-agency cooperation in such efforts, and consultation among the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Attorney General on the question of appropriate jurisdiction for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals. The conferees expect that the high-level official designated by the Secretary to coordinate the efforts under this provision will be of the rank of Assistant Secretary of State.

The conference substitute adopts the Senate provision for the following reasons:

(1) the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg held the initiation of a war of aggression to be "not only an international crime (but also) the supreme international crime differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole";

(2) the United Nations has reaffirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the judgments of the Tribunal;

(3) the Charter of the United Nations imposes on its members the obligations to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state" and to "settle their international disputes by peaceful means";

(4) on August 2, 1990, and without provocation, Iraq initiated a war of aggression against the sovereign state of Kuwait;

(5) the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (also known as the "Fourth Geneva Convention") imposes certain obligations upon a belligerent state occupying another country by force of arms, in order to protect the civilian population of the occupied territory from some of the ravages of the conflict and requires that persons committing "grave breaches" are to be apprehended and subject to trial;

(6) "grave breaches" are defined to include "willful killing, torture, or inhuman treat-

ment * * *, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity";

(7) there is evidence that Iraqi authorities have violated provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention through their inhumane treatment and acts of violence against the Kuwaiti civilian population by subjecting Kuwaiti civilians to physical coercion, suffering, and extermination in order to obtain information, and by other actions;

(8) both Iraq and Kuwait are parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention;

(9) the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (also known as the "Third Geneva Convention") sets forth standards for the treatment of civilians and incapacitated combatants during times of hostilities and requires that persons committing "grave breaches" are to be apprehended and subjected to trial;

(10) there is evidence that Iraqi authorities have violated provisions of the Third Geneva Convention by their physical and psychological abuse of military and civilian prisoners, of war, including members of the international press, by placing prisoners of war in solitary confinement, failing to shelter them against air bombardment, and denying them contact with the outside world, and by other actions;

(11) Iraq is a party to the Third Geneva Convention;

(12) there is evidence that Iraqi authorities committed crimes against peace by firing missiles on Israel with the intent of making it a party to war and with the intent of killing or injuring innocent civilians;

(13) Iraq is a signator to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, signed in Geneva, Switzerland on May 8, 1977, which provides in Article 1 that: Each State party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party and there is evidence that Iraqi authorities, by inflicting grave risk to the health and well-being of innocent civilians in the region by willfully setting on fire Kuwaiti oil wells and willfully spilling oil into the Persian Gulf, resulting in the mass pollution of air and water, have committed crimes against the peace, in that such acts constitute engaging in military and other hostile uses of environmental modification techniques;

(14) there is evidence that Iraqi authorities have violated, and continue to violate, international law, by using chemical and other illegal weapons against the citizens of Iraq, by shelling and bombing indiscriminately the cities and other civilian-populated regions of Iraq, by torturing and committing the summary killing of tens of thousands of Iraqi citizens, and by expelling through force and threats of force millions of Kurdish and Shi'a citizens of Iraq; and

(15) Iraqi authorities who have committed crimes under international law must be prosecuted for committing such crimes because a failure to try and punish them would establish a dangerous precedent and would negatively impact the value of deterrence on the commission of future crimes under international law.

The intended scope of this provision is as follows:

(1) the term "crimes under international law" means crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, and war crimes.

(2) the terms "crimes against humanity" means murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, or any other inhumane act committed against any civilian population, or any persecution on political, racial, or religious grounds;

(3) the term "crimes against peace" means the planning, preparation, initiation, or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any such act or engaging in military or other hostile uses of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting, or severe effects as a means of destruction, damage, or injury of another country;

(4) the term "war crimes" means violations of the laws or customs of war, including violations of any of the Geneva Conventions;

(5) the term "Iraqi authorities" means any officer, employee, or agent of the Government of Iraq (or any agency or instrumentality thereof), including any member of the armed forces or security forces of Iraq;

(6) the term "Persian Gulf region" means the region consisting of the Persian Gulf and the countries bordering the Persian Gulf, including Iraq; and

(7) the term "Persian Gulf war criminals" means Iraqi authorities who have committed crimes under international law in the Persian Gulf region at any time on or after August 25, 1988.

BENEFITS FOR UNITED STATES HOSTAGES CAPTURED IN LEBANON

The Senate amendment (sec. 907) extends eligibility for certain salary and insurance benefits for United States hostages in Iraq, Kuwait, and Lebanon which were adopted in the Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1991. The amendment enables the Department of State to consider applications from qualified individuals who may have been hostages in Iraq or Kuwait, but did not present their cases before May 5, 1991, when the authority to obligate funds for the provision of benefits terminated. In the case of U.S. hostages in Lebanaon, the provision extends the period of entitlement for health and life insurance benefits to the period of the hostage status plus 60 months following the termination of such status.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 302) is the same as the Senate provision.

REPORT ON CHINA

The House provisions (sec. 180) requires a report to the Congress and the Secretariat of the OECD from the Secretary of State regarding the extent to which U.S. businesses operating in the People's Republic of China are following enumerated human rights practices in their regular business operations.

The Senate provision (sec. 925) requires the President to submit a report to the Congress, 45 days prior to his announcement regarding the renewal of MFN status for the People's Republic of China. The report is to discuss China's progress or lack thereof since the Tiananmen Square massacre regarding the human rights situation, controlling weapons proliferation, and reducing Chinese imposed barriers in the U.S.-Chinese trading relationship.

The conference substitute (sec. 303) deleted the House provision because a similar reporting requirement was included in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991 (chapter 3 of title IX). The conference substitute maintains the Senate provision requiring the reports from the President not later than May 1 of 1992 and 1993. The report will discuss China's progress or lack thereof since the Tiananmen Square massacre regarding the human rights situation, controlling weapons proliferation, and enumerated issues regarding U.S.-Chinese trade not discussed in the National Trade Estimate Report required under section 181 of the Trade Act of 1984.

REPORT ON TERRORIST ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Senate amendment (sec. 926) contains a provision requiring a report on the assets of terrorist countries, nationals of such countries, and organizations and individuals engaged in terrorism.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 304) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The executive branch expressed concern about the administrative burden that would result from the compilation of information about the assets of individuals. House conferees were concerned about government collection of private information on individuals based solely on their nationality, with no requirement that they be engaged in any unlawful activity. Accordingly, the amendment to the Senate language made by the substitute deletes the requirement of reporting on individuals' assets. However, assets nominally held by an individual on behalf of terrorist organizations covered by this section would be the appropriate subject of the report under this section.

The executive branch also suggested that the application of a standard definition of terrorism would allow for a clearer and more effective fulfillment of its reporting responsibilities, and suggested that the terrorist organizations to be reported on should be defined consistent with the executive's existing responsibilities. Conferees were also concerned that ambiguity about the definition of terrorism would result in the application of the reporting requirement to groups or individuals engaged in activities that would be protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, if engaged in by U.S. citizens, or legitimate humanitarian, charitable and relief activities. To address both these concerns, the amendment to the Senate language applies the definition of terrorist activities found in the annual reporting requirements found in Section 140(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989. The conferees adopted this definition in the understanding that it will cover organizations such as those components of the PLO which now engage in terrorism as defined in section 140(d) of that Act. The conferees understand that this provision bars the application of the reporting requirement to individual citizens, aliens or groups on the basis of activities which would be protected by the U.S. Constitution if engaged in by U.S. citizens.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS CONCERNING SUSTAINED DIPLOMACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The House bill (sec. 304) commends the Secretary of State for his sustained efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East.

The Senate amendment contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the Senate bill.

PART B—ARMS CONTROL

LIMITATION ON RESCISSION OF PROHIBITIONS APPLICABLE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

The Senate amendment (sec. 905) amends section 40(f) of the Arms Export Control Act by providing for a 45-day notification period to Congress of removal of a country from the terrorist list on grounds of a change in the leadership and policies of such a government. Section 905 further provides for congressional disapproval of any country's removal by means of a joint resolution of Congress under expedited procedures as contained in the Defense Department Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-473).

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 321) provides for consideration of a resolution of disapproval under expedited procedures of the determination to remove a country from the list of terrorist countries, where the determination to remove a country is on grounds other than a change in the leadership and policies of the country.

POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST ARMS SALES

The Senate amendment (sec. 914) states that the authority to make arms sales to the Middle East shall be exercised as required by law and in accord with the four objectives set forth. The first objective is to limit sales to those where recipients have given reliable assurances that the defense articles and services shall be used only for the specified purposes. The second requirement is that the transfer not contribute to an arms race. The third requirement is that the administration take steps to ensure that each recipient affirm the right of all nations in the region to exist within safe and secure borders and support direct regional peace negotiations. The fourth requirement is that, with the agreement of other suppliers, no transfers take place which would introduce newly developed advanced defense articles that would create new and significantly higher combat capabilities in the region.

The House bill has no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 322) contains a provision similar to the Senate language. Instead of requiring that the conditions be met, it states that the President should meet the first three requirements.

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY

The Senate amendment (sec. 918) clarifies that, with regard to the proliferation of missile technology, sanctionable activity includes not only transfer of the technology and design of missiles, but of the missiles themselves. Section 918 also makes governments with non-market economies responsible for export activities nominally carried out by companies within the country.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 323) contains the Senate language but clarifies that it does not apply to countries with non-market economies that were once members of the former Warsaw Pact.

REPORT ON CHINESE WEAPONS PROLIFERATION PRACTICES

The Senate provision (sec. 924) requires that within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in classified and unclassified form, on Chinese nuclear, chemical, biological and missile proliferation practices that improve the military capabilities of the nations in the Middle East and South Asia.

The House bill had no corresponding provision.

The Conference substitute (sec. 324) is the Senate provision.

REPORT ON SS-23 MISSILES

The Senate amendment (part of sec. 142) requires that a report be submitted to Congress prior to ratification of START treaty specifying whether the U.S.S.R. has destroyed SS-23s in former bloc countries and whether they constitute a violation of the INF treaty.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 325) is the same as the Senate amendment.

PART C—DECLARATIONS OF CONGRESS

UNITED STATES PRESENCE IN LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA

The House bill (sec. 303) requires the executive branch to report on options for an enhanced U.S. presence in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and the Republics in the Soviet Union.

The Senate amendment (sec. 903) is comparable to the House provision. In addition, it calls for the establishment of a U.S.-Baltic Development Program and endorses the expansion of cultural, informational, and commercial relations.

The conference substitute (sec. 352) expresses the sense of Congress that the U.S. Government should establish embassies fully staffed to conduct diplomatic, cultural, informational, and commercial relations between the United States and Lithuania, Lativa, and Estonia.

LAOTIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

The Senate amendment (sections 601-602) contains provisions to encourage the upgrading of Laotian-American relations.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 353) expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should upgrade American diplomatic representation in Laos to the level of Ambassador, ensure that an American military attache is permanently assigned to Laos to assist the recovery of American prisoners of war and missing in action, and ensure that Drug Enforcement Administration personnel are permanently assigned, when practicable, to Laos for the purpose of accelerating cooperative efforts in narcotics eradication and interdiction.

The committee of conference notes that the United States has maintained diplomatic relations with Laos since 1950 and that the Laotian government recently enacted broad-based economic reforms, including privatization of state enterprises and decollectivization of the agricultural sector, and is accelerating efforts to adopt a legal system based on Western legal precepts with the assistance of Harvard Law School. The committee of conference also notes that the Laotian government has substantially improved its assistance to the United States in the recovery of American prisoners of war and missing in action from the Vietnam War.

The committee of conference notes that while the government of Laos has taken some steps on narcotics control, much more needs to be done to improve the level of law enforcement activity, especially against officials involved in narcotics trafficking and in the degree of cooperation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The conferees welcome the step taken, but note that they have not led to a significant increase in law enforcement activity. The conferees encourage the U.S. Government to continue to press for a closer professional and operational relationship between the DEA and the Government of Laos, in order to make it practicable for DEA to establish a full-time presence in Laos.

POW/MIA STATUS

The Senate amendment (sec. 622) expresses the sense of Congress regarding the accounting of American POW/MIAs missing in Southeast Asia.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 354) adopts the Senate language with a technical amendment. The United States is committed to resolving the fate of the over 2,200 Americans unaccounted for in Southeast Asia as a matter of the highest national priority. The conferees believe that the United States should reaffirm this commitment consistently and fulfill promises made to the families of the Americans unaccounted for in Southeast Asia.

CHINA'S ILLEGAL CONTROL OF TIBET

The Senate amendment (sec. 909) contains a provision expressing a policy recognizing that Tibet, including areas of it incorporated into neighboring Chinese provinces, is an occupied country under established principles of international law, whose true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in exile.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (Sec. 355) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment adds to the expression of policy the conclusions that were embodied in the "Findings" of the Senate language, namely that the distinctive national existence of Tibet has been recognized by major powers and by its neighbors, that its invasion by China was illegal, that it is U.S. policy to condemn illegal uses of force by a country against the sovereignty of another, and that numerous statements of U.S. policy since the Chinese invasion have recognized the Tibetan people's right to self determination and the illegality of the Chinese invasion.

This provision is adopted on the basis of findings that—

(1) Tibet has maintained throughout its history a distinctive national, cultural, and religious identity separate from that of China;

(2) Chinese archival documents and traditional dynastic histories, including those pertaining to periods of Manchu and Mongol rule, never refer to Tibet being made "an integral part" of China;

(3) several countries including Mongolia, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, India, Japan, Great Britain, Czarist Russia and the United States recognized Tibet as an independent nation or dealt with Tibet independently of any Chinese Government;

(4) the United States respected Tibet's neutrality in the Second World War, and the emissaries sent in 1942 by President Roosevelt on a diplomatic mission to the Tibetan Government traveled on documents issued directly by the Tibetan Foreign Ministry;

(5) in 1949-50, China launched an armed invasion of Tibet in contravention of international law;

(6) at the time of the Chinese occupation, Tibet possessed all the attributes of statehood under international law including a defined territory and population, an independent government, and the ability to conduct domestic affairs and independent international relations, as found in 1960 by the International Commission of Jurists;

(7) the United States State Department in December 1950, condemned China's aggression in Tibet and affirmed the Tibetan people's "inherent right . . . to have the determining voice in its political destiny";

(8) in 1959, the United States State Department again condemned China's aggression in Tibet and the dissolution of "the legitimate Tibetan Government" and stated that "the United States has never recognized the pretensions to sovereignty over Tibet put forward by the Chinese Communist regime";

(9) in 1959, members of the Tibetan Government including the head of state, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama, sought political asylum in India following a national uprising against the Chinese occupying forces, and established a government in exile which continues to operate today and is recognized by the Tibetan people as the only legitimate Government of Tibet;

(10) it is the policy of the United States to oppose aggression and other illegal uses of force by one country against the sovereignty of another as a manner of acquiring territory, and to condemn violations of international law, including the illegal occupation of one country by another;

(11) the United States actively supported Tibet in the United Nations in both condemning China and calling for Tibet's right to self-determination in General Assembly Resolutions 1353 (1959), 1723 (1961), and 2079 (1965);

(12) On December 16, 1961, at the United Nations, United States Ambassador Plimpton said "The Chinese Communists have invaded Tibet in force. They have forcibly overthrown the legally constituted Government of Tibet headed by the Dalai Lama" and that "the United States believes that our objectives must include the restoration of the human rights of the Tibetan people and of their national right of self-determination";

(13) on December 17, 1965, at the United Nations, United States Ambassador Goldberg stated in debating the question of Tibet that "The people of America, born in freedom, must obviously be repelled by any act of aggression . . . perpetrated by a large State against a small and weak one . . ." and that "Tibet has been reduced to political and economic impotence," and that "We are therefore called upon in this bitter hour to concern ourselves with the suffering of those who have lost their country . . .";

(14) China's illegal occupation of Tibet continues to this day; and

(15) the United States should not condone aggression by accepting China's claim to sovereignty over Tibet.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS HELD IN IRAQ

The Senate amendment (sec. 910) contained a provision stating that the President shall not lift sanctions until Iraq releases all POWs and accounts for all MIAs, including Kuwaiti residents detained by Iraq; the Secretary of State shall maintain and report a list of all detained Kuwaitis.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 356) adopts the Senate provision with amendments.

The amendment expresses the sense of Congress that the President should not lift U.S. economic sanctions currently in place against Iraq, and should continue to work to ensure that the multinational coalition maintains the full range of economic sanctions contained in the pertinent United Nations Security Council resolutions. The amendment also expresses the sense of Congress that economic sanctions against Iraq should remain in effect until Iraq has released all prisoners and has accounted as fully as possible for all those missing as a result of its invasion of Kuwait. In addition, the amendment requires the Secretary of State to continue to consult with the International Committee of the Red Cross regarding the status of individuals believed to have been captured or detained by the government of Iraq, and requires a report to Congress on steps taken and actions planned to bring about the release of the remaining prisoners.

The conference substitute adopts this provision for the following reasons:

(1) the United States was at the forefront of the United Nations' effort to liberate Kuwait from the hand of a destructive tyrant, Saddam Hussein;

(2) the American people are deeply committed to the liberation of individuals held against their will by the Government of Iraq;

(3) reports indicate the Government of Iraq still holds more than 2,000 prisoners within Iraq, of whom the predominance are Kuwaitis, including citizens of various other countries;

(4) all those still held as prisoners in Iraq deserve to be liberated from the grip of Saddam Hussein; and

(5) the International Committee of the Red Cross, in conjunction with the Government of Kuwait and the United Nations Security Council, is working to determine the number of individuals still held prisoner by Iraq for the purpose of securing their release;

(6) the Government of Iraq should cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Government of Kuwait by providing information regarding the individuals taken captive during its occupation of Kuwait and facilitating the immediate release of all individuals being held against their will.

The Secretary of State should continue to make every effort to ensure that Iraq releases all individuals currently held in captivity pursuant to Iraq's obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention and the pertinent U.N. Security Council resolutions.

POLICY TOWARD HONG KONG

The Senate amendment (sec. 912) expresses the sense of the Congress in favor of the extension of civil liberties to the people of Hong Kong by the Government of the United Kingdom.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 357) adopts the Senate provision with a technical amendment.

The Congress finds that Hong Kong is in a crucial transition period in the years prior to 1997, when it will revert to the control of the People's Republic of China. Britain's leadership has promoted a period of unprecedented prosperity for the colony, and created a global trade and financial center, accompanied by a political system providing a high degree of civil liberties and personal freedoms without self-government. Respected British political leaders have called for a more fully representative government in Hong Kong before 1997; China's commitment to leaving in place the current social and economic system after 1997 has been called into question by the proposed "Basic Law" which will govern Hong Kong after 1997 and by China's treatment of its own peaceful dissidents at Tiananmen Square.

Consistent with the policy of this section, the conferees believe that the Governor of Hong Kong should be significantly guided by the views of the 18 representatives of the Legislative Council, who were elected by the people of Hong Kong on September 15, 1991, concerning the Governor's appointment of the remaining 21 members of the Council.

POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN

The Senate amendment (sec. 913) expresses the sense of Congress regarding Taiwan's economy and its membership in international economic organizations.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 358) adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. Taiwan has made substantial economic progress and now plays a major role in international and regional trade. Taiwan has already been admitted in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group. In view of these developments, the conferees believe that the United States should support Taiwan's admission into other major international economic and financial organizations, particularly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN EAST TIMOR

The Senate amendment (sec. 916) expressed the sense of Congress concerning human rights abuses in East Timor.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 359) adopted the Senate provision with an amendment.

SUPPORT FOR NEW DEMOCRACIES

The Senate amendment (sec. 917) under the title "Support for Democracy in the Baltic States" states that it is the policy of the United States to support and encourage democratization within the Soviet Union and self-determination and independence for Soviet republics and Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, including support for observer or other appropriate status in international organizations, particularly the CSCE process. The amendment requires an annual report from the Secretary of State to the Congress on actual and threatened uses of force against Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and Soviet republics.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 360) preserves the essence of the Senate amendment but deletes the reference to support for independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia which is now a recognized fact. It also provides that the U.S. should shape its foreign assistance and other programs to support those republics in the Soviet Union which pursue a democratic and market-oriented course of development and demonstrate a commitment to abide by the rule of law. The requirement of an annual report on actual or threatened uses of force against Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and Soviet republics is dropped.

POLICY REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA

The Senate amendment (sec. 928) under the title "Provision for Direct United States Assistance To and Trade with Democratic Governments at the Republic Level" maintains that it is the policy of the U.S. to provide foreign assistance to and encourage trade with democratic republics that are part of a federation dominated by a communist government.

The House bill contains no comparable provisions.

The conference substitute (sec. 361) establishes that it is the policy of the United States to condition assistance to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia or their successor entities or any constituent part, on steps taken in conformity with criteria set forth in the

Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act as amended by the International Cooperation Act of 1991: political pluralism based on a democratic multiparty political system, economic reform based on a market-oriented economy, respect for internationally-recognized human rights, including the right to emigrate, and a willingness to build a friendly relationship with the United States. The conference substitute also provides that expanded trade with the republics in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia or their successor entities should be encouraged.

It is the understanding of conferees that the assistance provided under the "U.S. Bilateral Science Technology Agreements" for FY 92 and 93 shall be available to Yugoslavia, its successor entity or entries or to constituent republics which are taking steps towards implementing democracy and market reforms and demonstrate respect for human rights.

POLICY TOWARD THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS BY SOUTH AFRICA

The Senate amendment (sec. 930) contained a statement of policy in favor of resolution of outstanding issues between the South African government and the African National Congress, relating to release of political prisoners, calling upon the President and Secretary of State to diplomatically pursue such a goal, and requiring a report to Congress on these matters.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 362) adopts the Senate provision with a clarifying amendment. The adoption of this provision reflects Congress' continuing concern about the delay in resolution of this central issue, and is based upon Congressional findings that—

(1) on August 6, 1990, the African National Congress and the South African Government issued a joint statement, known as the "Pretoria Minute", in which both parties accepted a definition of "political prisoners" which was broader than the standard international definition of prisoners of conscience, and, pursuant to this agreement, agreed all political prisoners were to be released by April 30, 1991;

(2) the South African Human Rights Commission and the African National Congress (ANC) have identified a significant number of prisoners that they consider to be covered by the Pretoria Minute who remain incarcerated, including in the "homeland" areas;

(3) an agreement between the South African Government and the African National Congress on the release of political prisoners, as defined by the Pretoria Minute, is considered indispensable to creating the proper atmosphere for a transition to a nonracial democracy in South Africa; and

(4) the definitions applied in the Pretoria Minute are substantially different from those in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986.

UNITED STATES TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS DESIGNED FOR DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

The Senate bill (sec. 931) expresses the Sense of the Senate that the United States government should not proceed with the research or development of any tactical nuclear system designed solely for deployment in Europe unless and until the NATO Council has officially announced how, when, and where such tactical nuclear systems will be deployed.

The House bill contains no such provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 363) contains the Senate provision except that the language is changed to become Sense of the Congress.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR UNCED

This provision (sec. 364) was originally included in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991, but was moved to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act as the appropriate legislation for enactment of this provision.

POLICY ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA

The Senate amendment (sec. 621) expresses the sense of Congress that the U.S. should fully normalize relations with Vietnam and Cambodia if Vietnam cooperates in accounting for POWs and MIAs and releases former officials of South Vietnam.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the Senate provision.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

The Senate bill (sec. 906) adds as a condition on the reentry into negotiations with the PLO that its charter be amended to delete reference to the destruction of Israel as a goal.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House bill. Language containing the requirement that the PLO charter be amended or superceded is contained in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991 (sec. 612).

FEASIBILITY STUDY REGARDING CONSTRUCTION OF A LIBRARY BUILDING FOR THE POLISH PARLIAMENT

The Senate bill (sec. 908) requires the President to conduct a study on the feasibility of, and availability of funds for, the construction of a library building for the Polish parliament and to report on the study.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House bill. Language comparable to section 908 is contained in the Statement of Managers on the conference report on H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991.

GUARANTEES FOR COMMERCIAL DEFENSE EXPORTS

The Senate amendment (sec. 915) provides authorization for guarantees not to exceed $1 billion for sales to NATO and Major non-NATO ally countries of defense articles and services and requires that terms and conditions of guarantees mirror those of the Export-Import Bank with respect to its guarantee programs to those countries.

It also authorizes appropriations of $63.5 million in each of fiscal years 1992 and 1993 to provide for the subsidy component of this guarantee program as mandated by the Credit Reform Act of 1990.

The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary to make arrangements with the Export-Import Bank and any other agencies to process the guarantee applications and mandates that fees be collected to offset the costs of processing applications.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House bill.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BORIS YELTSIN'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC

The Senate bill (sec. 919) expresses the sense of Congress that the people of Russia and Boris Yeltsin are to be congratulated on the first democratic election in the Russian Republic and encourages continued progress toward reform toward a democratic society.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision. Language comparable to that contained in Section 919 is contained in the Statement of Managers of the conference report on H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991.

AWARDING OF CONTRACTS FOR THE REBUILDING OF KUWAIT

The Senate amendment (sec. 922) expresses a sense of Congress that a preference should be given to U.S. goods and supplies; small and disadvantaged businesses should be encouraged to participate.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the provision. Language comparable to that contained in Section 922 is contained in the Statement of Managers of the conference report on H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991.

MIDDLE EAST SECURITY AND DEMOCRACY

The Senate amendment (sec. 923) requires that when reporting an arms sale to Congress, the President is required to report on the extent to which the recipient country has taken steps to build democratic institutions; and, in the case of oil-exporting nations, the extent to which they have used their wealth to foster economic development of the region.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House bill.

TITLE IV—ARMS SUPPLIER REGIME

FINDINGS

The Senate amendment (secs. 801 and 802) establishes the Arms Suppliers Regime Act of 1991 and contains findings on the worldwide transfer of arms to nations in the Middle East which demonstrate the urgent need for establishment of a multinational arms transfer and control policy.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 401) is similar to the Senate amendment.

MULTILATERAL ARMS TRANSFER AND CONTROL REGIME

The Senate amendment (secs. 803 and 804) stipulates that the Secretary of State should undertake good faith efforts to convene a conference among representatives from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and other appropriate countries to establish an arms suppliers regime. The Senate amendment also specifies a set of comparable purposes for the achievement of such a regime.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 402(a)) requires the President to continue negotiations already initiated under his direction among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and to commit the United States to a multilateral arms transfer and control regime toward the Middle East and Persian Gulf. The conference substitute (sec. 402(b)) also encourages that within the context of these ongoing negotiations the President should propose to the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council the adoption of a temporary moratorium on the transfer of major mili-

tary equipment to the Middle East and Persian Gulf until such time that an agreement on a multinational arms transfer and control regime is concluded.

The conference substitute (sec. 402(b)) also incorporates the purposes of a multinational arms transfer and control regime. The conference substitute specifies that one of those purposes is to control the transfer of conventional major military equipment by achieving transparency among arms suppliers through advance notification of both the agreement to transfer and the actual transfer of conventional major military equipment and by developing and adopting common and comprehensive control guidelines on the transfer of conventional major military equipment.

The conference substitute (sec. 402(c)) also identifies recommendations to achieve the purposes specified with respect to conventional and unconventional weapons, and regional arms control efforts in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

The conference substitute (sec. 402) also specifies the need to develop a multilateral arms transfer and control regime on conventional major military equipment and unconventional weapons and further specifies the definition of the term "major military equipment". The conference substitute permits the President to include other defense articles and defense services as major military equipment upon his determination.

The conferees do not intend this section to include surface-to-air missiles as major military equipment.

LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES ARMS SALES TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND PERSIAN GULF

The Senate amendment (sec. 807) specifies that, beginning 60 days after the date of enactment, no sale of any defense article or defense service may be made to any nation in the Middle East and no license for the export to any nation in the Middle East of any defense article or defense service may be issued, unless and until the President certifies in writing that the Secretary of State has undertaken good faith efforts to convene a conference on the establishment of an arms supplier regime. The Senate amendment also requires a report setting forth a U.S. plan for leading the world community in establishing a multilateral regime to restrict the transfer of conventional and unconventional arms to the Middle East.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 403) is essentially the same as the Senate amendment. Under the conference substitute, beginning 60 days after enactment, sales could be made and licenses issued to nations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf only after the President certifies that he has undertaken good faith efforts to convene a conference for the establishment of an arms supplier regime having elements described in section 402 of the conference substitute.

The conferees believe that the President has met the requirements to undertake good faith efforts to convene multilateral negotiations among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The conferees also believe that the President can easily meet the certification requirements of this section. The submission of such a report is consistent with the practice of preconsultation, and advance notification requirements that are currently associated with U.S. arms sales policy worldwide. The conferees do not believe this provision to be an onerous burden or an impingement on the authority to the President to conduct and conclude arms sales. The conferees note that the language of the Senate amendment (sec. 805) was modified pursuant to the understanding that good faith efforts would continue to be pursued by the executive branch with respect to establishing a multilateral arms transfer and control regime. The conferees further note that in the absence of good faith efforts on the part of the executive branch to implement successfully a multilateral arms transfer restraint policy, it would be the intention of a majority of the conferees to use all available means to achieve the purposes of this section.

The conferees commend the President for his efforts to date and expects that additional progress toward transparency and advance notification on the sale of major military equipment to the Middle East and Persian Gulf can be achieved at the upcoming round of U.S-requested negotiations. The conferees also believe these negotiations will be both evolving and ongoing in nature and encourages their rapid and successful conclusion.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

The Senate amendment (sec. 806) requires the President to submit the following reports to Congress: a report setting forth a U.S. plan for leading the world community in establishing a multilateral regime to restrict the transfers of conventional and unconventional weapons to the Middle East and Persian Gulf; and a report analyzing the feasibility of applying other agreed upon arms control regimes to the Middle East and Persian Gulf. The Senate amendment also stipulates that not later than October 1 of each year the President shall submit a report documenting all transfers of conventional and unconventional arms to the Middle East and Persian Gulf over the previous year and previous five years, analyzing the current military balance of power in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, describing the operation of any agreement comprising the multinational arms transfer and control regime, and identifying supplier nations that have refused to participate in such a regime or that have engaged in conduct that undermines or violates that regime.

The House bill contains no similar provision.

The conference substitute (sec. 404) requires the President, beginning on January 15, 1993, to submit to the relevant congressional committees a report describing the progress in implementing the purposes of the multinational arms transfer and control regime described in section 402(b) of the conference report, and describing efforts made by the United States to induce other countries to curtail significantly the volume of arms sales to the Middle East and Persian Gulf, and if such efforts were not made, a justification of why they were not made. The conference substitute further requires the President, within 60 days of the date of enactment, to submit an initial report on arms transfers to and the military balance of power in the Middle East and Persian Gulf and mandates the submission of a similar report annually beginning on January 15, 1992. Finally, the conference substitute (sec. 405) defines the term "relevant congressional committees" as the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The conferees believe the submission of quarterly reports on the progress of U.S. efforts is complementary to traditional executive branch consulting practices with Congress on the progress of other ongoing U.S. arms control negotiations and views these negotiations among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The conferees also believe the initial baseline report on arms transfers to and the military balance of power in the Middle East and Persian Gulf will provide Congress with an authoritative assessment of the regional balance of power in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. The conferees further believe that the annual report required by this section will enhance congressional understanding and awareness of the military balance of power in and the volume of arms transfers to the Middle East and Persian Gulf. The intention of the conferees in requiring these reports to overlap is to allow the executive branch the ability to meet these reporting requirements concurrently and on a timely basis. The conferees believe that the submission of these reports is consistent with the practice of preconsultation, consultation, and advance notification requirements that are currently associated with U.S. arms sales policy worldwide.

The conferees note that the Senate amendment contained three additional sections (808, 809 and 810) which were not adopted in the conference substitute.

TRANSFERS OF SPOILS OF WAR

The Senate bill (secs. 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406) requires that transfers of weapons and other spoils of war be treated as transfers of U.S. goods under U.S. law. Section 404 requires that the President report within 90 days of enactment on transfers previously concluded of spoils of war acquired subsequent to August 2, 1990.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House bill. Language identical to sections 401, 402, 404, 405, and 406 is contained in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991 (sec. 618 and chapter 4 of title II).

PROCOMPETITIVENESS AND ANTIBOYCOTT ACT OF 1991

The Senate bill (secs. 1101–1106) finds that the Arab boycotts of Israel, along with the secondary and tertiary boycotts, have distorted international trade and investment, disadvantaged U.S. companies, and are contrary to the interests of all nations. Sections 1103 and 1104 require the U.S. Government to raise the issue at the OECD and the GATT negotiations. Section 1105 requires the President to report on what progress has been made to end the boycott of Israel by Arab nations and to end compliance with the secondary and tertiary boycotts of Israel by other nations.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is the same as the House provision. Language comparable to the Senate provision is included in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991 (section 610).

REPORTS CONCERNING ISRAEL

The House bill (sec. 178) requires reports on relations of U.N. members with Israel; the status of rescission of U.N. resolutions critical of Israel; and the boycott of Israel, and U.S. Government actions with regard to these issues.

The Senate bill (sec. 192) contains language substantially the same as that contained in the House bill.

Both provisions were deleted from the conference substitute. A comparable provision is included in H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991 (See sec. 614).

CONDITIONS ON NEW LOANS FOR COUNTRIES WHOSE DEBT HAS BEEN REDUCED

The Senate amendment (sec. 927) adds two conditions to new loans for Latin American or Caribbean countries whose debts have been reduced or forgiven. The two conditions are (a) a 5-year waiting period for new loans to a country with forgiven or reduced debts; and (b) a Presidential certification that the country whose debt had been reduced or forgiven can repay the loan throughout the term of the loan.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute deletes the Senate provision.

TITLE V—CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

The Senate amendment (Title X) is substantially the same as the chemical weapons provision which was part of the Omnibus Export Amendments Act of 1990 (H.R. 4653—Title IV) which the President pocket-vetoed on November 16, 1990.

The House bill contains no comparable provision.

The conference substitute (Title V) is similar to the Senate provision.

SHORT TITLE

Section 501 entitles these provisions the "Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991."

PURPOSES

Section 502 states the purposes as mandating U.S. sanctions and encouraging international sanctions against countries using chemical and biological weapons illegally and against companies aiding chemical and biological weapons proliferation, supporting multilateral proliferation controls, urging cooperation with the Australia Group and other suppliers' groups, and requiring presidential reports on CBW proliferation.

MULTILATERAL EFFORTS

Section 503 specifies measures that the U.S. shall take to lead and coordinate multilateral efforts to control the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons.

U.S. EXPORT CONTROLS

Section 504 directs the President to use the authorities of the Arms Export Control Act to control the exports of defense articles and services and the authorities of the Export Administration Act of 1979 to control the exports of other goods and technologies which he determines would assist a country in acquiring the capability to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver or use chemical or biological weapons. It also provides for a list of goods and technology.

SANCTIONS FOR PERSONS

Section 505 directs the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons who have knowingly and materially contributed to efforts by certain countries, projects, or entities to use, develop, produce, stockpile, or acquire chemical or biological weapons. It urges the President to undertake consultation with the country of jurisdiction in order to secure corrective action. It permits the President to delay imposition of sanctions against a foreign person for up to 90 days to pursue consultations and corrective action, and it allows a waiver of the sanctions if the government has taken specific and effective actions, including penalties. If government action is in process, a second 90-day delay is allowed. The President is required to report within 90 days after his determination on the status of the consultations. This section applies sanctions preventing government procurement from that person for at least 12 months, after which the sanctions can be terminated if the President determines and certifies that the violations have ceased. It also provides for some exceptions for such things as certain defense articles and services or existing contracts. This section also provides for a presidential waiver after 12 months, based on the President's determination that the waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.

DETERMINATIONS REGARDING USE OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Section 506 directs the President, once persuasive information becomes available to him, to determine, within 60 days of his receipt of pertinent information, whether any foreign country has used or made substantial preparation to use chemical weapons in violation of international law. It also stipulates that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairmen, upon consultation with their ranking minority members, may request from the President a report on the information held by the executive branch pertinent to the suspected violation.

SANCTIONS AGAINST USE OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Section 507 requires the President to make a determination to Congress with respect to a government using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or against its own nationals. It establishes a two-tier sanctions regime. Once a determination is made, the President shall impose immediately the U.S. government-associated sanctions (foreign assistance, arms sales, arms sales financing, government credit or financing, exports of national security-sensitive goods and technology). If, after three months, the President is not able to certify to Congress that the violation has ceased, that the government in question has provided assurance about no further use, and that this can not be verified by on-site inspections by international observers, then, the President, shall impose three sanctions out of a possible five sanctions (multilateral development bank assistance, bank loans, further export restrictions, diplomatic relations, landing rights). The president can remove the country sanctions after 12 months if he determines and can certify specific actions and changes in conduct by the government in question have occurred.

The landing rights sanction in section 507 was amended at the behest of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation to specify the steps to be taken by the Secretary of Transportation to implement this sanction and provide for emergency procedures.

The presidential waiver authority in section 507 allows the President to waive the imposition of sanctions if he determines that it is essential to the national security interests of the U.S. However, in order for the waiver to take effect, there must be concurrence of all of the following four Members of Congress: the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the two Ranking Minority Members of those Committees. This waiver is keyed to the Foreign Relations Committee's and the Foreign Affairs Committee's normal foreign aid reprogramming procedures (634A of the Foreign Assistance Act) which will thereby allow any one of the four Members mentioned above to place the waiver on hold. The President must also report on the rationale for, and circumstances of, his waiver.

The President may also waive the sanctions if he determines and certifies to the Congress that there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of the sanctioned country, and if the President notifies the Congress at least 20 days before the waiver takes effect.

Section 507 also provides contract sanctity for contracts and agreements entered into before the date on which the President imposes sanctions unless such contract sanctity would assist the country in using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law.

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

Section 508 requires a presidential report to Congress 90 days after enactment of the bill and every 12 months thereafter. This report is intended to be comprehensive and to include such information as a description of: actions taken to carry out this bill, efforts by countries and subnational groups to develop, produce, and use chemical or biological weapons, and, any use of such weapons by a country in violation of international law.

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

DANTE B. FASCELL,
HOWARD L. BERMAN,
TED WEISS,
MERVYN M. DYMALLY,
ENI FALEOMAVAEGA,
TOM LANTOS,
BILL BROOMFIELD,
OLYMPIA SNOWE,
BEN GILMAN,
CHRISTOPHER SMITH,

From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, for consideration of sections 128, 915, and 1042 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
STEVE NEAL,
JOHN J. LAFALCE,
JIM LEACH,
DOUGLAS BEREUTER,

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of secs. 126, 171, and 208 of the House bill, and secs. 123–25, 143–44, and 711–12 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

JACK BROOKS,
ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
MIKE KOPETSKI,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,
BILL MCCOLLUM,

From the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, for consideration of secs. 118 and 121, and part D of title I of the House bill, and secs. 119 and 920, and part D of title I of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM L. CLAY,
GERRY SIKORSKI,
GARY L. ACKERMAN,
FRANK HORTON,
JOHN T. MYERS,

From the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of secs. 621, 913, 925 and 1104 of the Senate amendment and modifications committed to conference:

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
SAM GIBBONS,
ED JENKINS,
BILL ARCHER,
PHIL CRANE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLAIBORNE PELL,
JOHN F. KERRY,
PAUL SIMON,

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
PAUL SARBANES,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
JESSE HELMS,
RICHARD G. LUGAR,
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM,
LARRY PRESSLER,
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
HANK BROWN,

From the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, solely for the consideration of title X:

DON RIEGLE,
PAUL SARBANES,
JAKE GARN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2698

Mr. WHITTEN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2698) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 102-239)

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2698) "making appropriations for agriculture, rural development, food and drug administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, 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 Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 26, 29, 32, 37, 47, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 73, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 89, 92, 106, 109, 121, 124, 126, 135, 136, 141, 144, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 161, 163, 164, 166, 168, 172, 173, 174, 179, 183, 187, 188, 192, 193, 203, 206, 207, 208, 211, 216, 218, 233, and 238.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 33, 59, 69, 71, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, 85, 87, 95, 97, 98, 99, 101, 104, 105, 117, 118, 119, 122, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 145, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 175, 189, 194, 195, 196, 198, 200, 204, 210, 217, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 226, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$51,203,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$26,350,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$58,720,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$82,601,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in by said amendment insert: *$4,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$658,379,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert; *and the foregoing limitations shall not apply to the purchase of land at Weslaco, Texas*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$50,564,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$400,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$8,200,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$2,470,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$3,405,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$1,010,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$11,375,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$1,221,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$1,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$1,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$24,730,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and the matter inserted by said amendment insert: *$720,451,000; of which $719,289,000 is hereby appropriated, and $573,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendent, amended as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$6,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$1,624,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same within an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$329,500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$250,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$3,723,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken amended to read as follows: *credit sales of acquired property, $36,725,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$427,111,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$200,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$39,786,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$24,545,000* ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$168,277,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$22,455,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$55,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *$59,880,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$90,510,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 142:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$38,298,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$427,111,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: *$21,000 shall be derived by transfer from the Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund Program Account in this Act and merged with this account*,

and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$3,985,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$6,068,315,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$1,393,223,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 182:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 182, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$1,322,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$90,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$23,362,975,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 190:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$103,535,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 191:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$10,788,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 197:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 197, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$333,594,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 199:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 199, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *$1,815,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 201:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 201, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and the matter inserted by said amendment insert: *of Public Law 101-624 (7 U.S.C. 5622 note)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 48, 49, 50, 52, 61, 63, 64, 68, 70, 75, 83, 88, 94, 103, 107, 108, 111, 116, 125, 127, 138, 156, 162, 176, 177, 178, 184, 202, 205, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 219, 222, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, and 241,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
BOB TRAXLER,
MATTHEW F. MCHUGH,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
RICHARD J. DURBIN,
DAVID E. PRICE,
NEAL SMITH,
DAVID R. OBEY,
JOE SKEEN,
JOHN T. MYERS,
VIN WEBER,
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
DALE BUMPERS,
TOM HARKIN,
BROCK ADAMS,
WYCHE FOWLER, Jr.,
J. ROBERT KERREY,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
THAD COCHRAN,
ROBERT W. KASTEN, Jr.,
ARLEN SPECTER,
DON NICKLES,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
MARK O. HATFIELD,
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 amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2698) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and

Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES

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."

Report language included by the House which is not changed by the report of the Senate, and Senate report language which is not changed by the conference are 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.

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates $2,282,000 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the House instead of $2,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware of efforts in the Pacific Northwest to list several species of salmon as threatened or endangered under provisions of the Endangered Species Act. The conferees recognize the severe impacts such a listing would have on the region's agricultural economy.

The conferees expect the Secretary to undertake an analysis of the impacts on agriculture in the Pacific Northwest should a threatened or endangered listing occur. Of major concern is the potential impact if a drawdown at or below minimum operating pool of the Federal dams on the Snake and Columbia Rivers occurred. The analysis should include identifcation of alternative means of transporting commodities if water levels on the Columbia/Snake River system are insufficient to permit barging, and associated costs which the region's farmers would have to bear as a result, and a computation of the costs of retrofitting existing privately owned irrigation pumping systems which draw water from the Snake and Columbia Rivers.

The Secretary should consult with the Department of Transportation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration, and appropriate State agencies to obtain the data necessary to complete the review.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates $543,000 for the Office of the Deputy Secretary as proposed by the House instead of $514,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates $6,149,000 for the Office of Budget and Program Analysis as proposed by the House instead of $5,303,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates $596,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration as proposed by the House instead of $576,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RENTAL PAYMENTS (USDA)

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates $51,203,000 for USDA Rental Payments instead of $50,808,000 as proposed by the House and $51,598,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates $25,700,000 for Building Operations and Maintenance as proposed by the House instead of $25,349,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES (USDA)

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates $2,038,000 for USDA Advisory Committees as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,918,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees expect the Secretary to report the findings and recommendations of the National Organic Standards Board to the appropriate committees of Congress prior to implementation of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates $26,350,000 for Hazardous Waste Management instead of $27,943,000 as proposed by the House and $24,757,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Deletes Senate language delaying the obligation of funds for Hazardous Waste Management until September 20, 1992. The House bill contained no similar provision.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates $25,014,000 for personnel, finance and management, operations, information resources management, advocacy and enterprise, and administrative law judges and judicial officer as proposed by the House instead of $24,764,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Provides a total appropriation of $25,064,000 for Departmental Administration as proposed by the House instead of $24,814,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $1,307,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations as proposed by the House instead of $1,265,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $62,786,000 for the Office of the Inspector General as proposed by the House instead of $60,786,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 to expand activities to eliminate fraud and abuse within the Food Stamp Program. The conference agreement does not include funds requested in the budget for the Chief Financial Officers Act, and the conferees expect there will be no reduction to ongoing activities as a result of that Act.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $580,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economics as proposed by the House instead of $563,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates $58,720,000 for the Economic Research Service instead of $59,125,000 as proposed by the House and $56,245,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for the Pesticide Data Program at the 1991 level, and provides up to $395,000 for modeling on rice in conjunction with the University of Arkansas and the University of Missouri.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates $82,601,000 for the National Agricultural Statistics Service instead of $83,401,000 as proposed by the House and $75,447,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for the Pesticide Data Program at the 1991 level, $415,000 to produce the Report of Cotton Ginned, and $60,000 for the nursery industry study.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK BOARD

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $2,367,000 for the World Agricultural Outlook Board as proposed by the House instead of $2,341,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates $560,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science and Education as proposed by the House instead of $544,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND COMMERCIALIZATION

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates $4,500,000 for the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Act instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conferees expect up to $250,000 of these funds to be made available to the North Dakota Department of Agriculture as proposed by the Senate under the Agricultural Marketing Service, Payments to States and Possessions Account.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates $658,379,000 for the Agricultural Research Service instead of $658,424,000 as proposed by the House and $629,143,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement is based on the following changes to the budget request:

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Fiscal year 1991 base	$621,585,000	$621,585,000	$621,585,000
Program Increases			
1. Water quality	2,000,000		2,000,000
2. Global climate change	2,900,000		1,900,000
3. Gypsum	2,000,000		
4. Integrated pest management	750,000		700,000
5. Animal waste	500,000		500,000
6. Alternative fuels	2,000,000		2,000,000
7. Minor use pesticides	1,000,000		1,000,000
8. Food safety	2,000,000		2,000,000
9. Chemical residue in foods	750,000		700,000
10. Pay costs	18,042,000	16,042,000	16,042,000
Subtotal	653,527,000	637,627,000	648,427,000
Other Changes			
1. Acoustics research, MS	500,000		500,000
2. Animal health consortium, Ames, IA		400,000	400,000
3. Apple research		275,000	275,000
4. Arkansas staff		400,000	400,000
5. Barley, Madison, WI		100,000	100,000
6. Beckley, WV, conservation lab		300,000	300,000
7. Bee research	500,000		500,000
8. Biological control, Tifton, GA		100,000	100,000
9. Boll weevil, Stoneville, MS		150,000	150,000
10. Columbia Plateau Conservation Research Center, OR		250,000	250,000
11. Corn earworm	150,000		150,000
12. Dry bean, Prosser, WA		125,000	125,000

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
13. Endophyte, AR, MO		200,000	200,000
14. Floriculture	125,000		125,000
15. Forage and Range Research Unit, Mandan, ND		250,000	250,000
16. Human nutrition:			
Baylor, TX	500,000		250,000
Beltsville, MD	500,000	250,000	250,000
Grand Forks, ND		250,000	250,000
17. Kearneysville, WV, fruit lab		300,000	300,000
18. Kenaf, MS	150,000		150,000
19. Lyme disease, NY	175,000		175,000
20. Meat Animal Research Center, Clay Center, NE		400,000	400,000
21. National Arboretum	400,000		400,000
22. New England Plant, Soil, and Water Laboratory, Orono, ME		300,000	300,000
23. Northwest Small Fruit Research Center		250,000	250,000
24. Peanut research:			
Aflatoxin	300,000		150,000
Cost of production	300,000		150,000
National Peanut Lab, Dawson, GA		300,000	150,000
25. Purdue University:			
Animal science	500,000		500,000
Plant science	950,000		950,000
26. Red River Valley Agriculture Research Center, Fargo, ND		150,000	150,000
27. Repair and maintenance, ARS facilities		−14,986,000	
28. Russian wheat aphid, CO		750,000	
29. Small fruits, Poplarville, MS		150,000	150,000
30. Southern Plains Range Research Station, Woodward, OK		280,000	280,000
31. Soybean-based ink	122,000	122,000	122,000
32. Lehigh University		(50,000)	(50,000)
33. STEEP II, WA, OR	200,000	200,000	200,000
34. Urban pests, Gainesville, FL	100,000		100,000
35. Unspecified decrease	−575,000	−250,000	
36. Warm Water Aquaculture Center, MS		500,000	500,000
Subtotal, Other Changes	4,897,000	−8,484,000	9,952,000
Subtotal, Agricultural Research Service	658,424,000	629,143,000	658,379,000
Special Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total, Agricultural Research Service	$660,924,000	$631,643,000	$660,879,000

Global climate change.—The conference agreement includes $1,900,000 for research to determine the impact of global climate change on the agricultural environment and agricultural impacts on climate. Included in this total is $900,000 for the Department to work with the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network for assessment of the Department's data integration.

Locoweed research.—The conference agreement provides $200,000 for research on locoweed, the same as the amount available for fiscal year 1991 and the same as the budget request.

Pima cotton improvement.—Continuation of a viable American pima program by the Agricultural Research Service, including the development of the germ plasm base, inheritance studies, developmental breeding, and the development and release of improved varieties is essential if the United States is to maintain its competitive position in domestic and export markets for ELS cotton. Therefore, the conferees urge ARS's continued and expanded support for this project.

Peanut research.—The conferees agree with the Senate report language directing the Agricultural Research Service to continue research activities at the Peanut Research Unit in Stillwater, Oklahoma. The conferees further direct that research activities at Stillwater continue at current program levels from within available funds.

Oregon.—The conferees are aware of coordinated, multidisciplinary research into the cardiovascular protective effects of dietary calcium being conducted at Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) Institute for Nutrition and Cardiovascular Research. The conferees understand that this research is important in assessing calcium impacts on pregnancy, infant birth weight and a wide variety of other nutritional areas. The conferees expect the Department to work with OHSU to continue this research.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes Senate language earmarking $750,000 for the Center for Russian Wheat Aphid Research at Colorado State University. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 22: Restores House language regarding the relocation of certain research facilities.

Amendment No. 23: Amends Senate language to exempt the purchase of land at Weslaco, Texas, from the $100 limitation contained in the bill.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates $50,564,000 for Federally owned facilities of the Agricultural Research Service instead of $49,473,000 as proposed by the House and $61,818,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the conference agreement.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 enacted	House bill	Senate bill	Conference recommendation
Buildings and Facilities				
Arkansas: Rice Research Center, Stuttgart	223	223	735	729
California: U.S. Salinity Lab, Riverside	5,050	5,050	5,550	5,300
Georgia: Poultry Disease Lab, Athens			400	400
Illinois: Northern Regional Research Center		3,650		1,825
Iowa: National Park Research Facility		1,000	2,600	1,800
Louisiana: Southern Regional Research Center		1,300	2,600	1,950
Maryland: Beltsville Agricultural Research Center	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Michigan: Regional Poultry Research Center		500		250
Minnesota: Soil and Water Lab, Morris	300	1,350		825
Mississippi:				
National Center for Natural Products	5,175	5,175	5,175	5,175
National Center for Warm Water Aquaculture	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,100
New York: Plum Island Animal Disease Center		3,000	3,000	3,000
Ohio: Demonstration greenhouse		375		187
Oklahoma:				
South Central Agricultural Research Center, Lane	1,450		2,000	1,725
Southern Plains Range Research Station, Woodward			347	173
Oregon/Washington/Idaho: Northwest Small Fruit Center	175	1,900	2,025	1,900
Texas:				
ARS Bee Lab, Weslaco	1,700	1,700		1,700
Plant Stress Lab, Texas Tech. University	600	2,000		1,300
Washington: U.S. Fruit and Vegetable Lab, Yakima	5,050	5,050	5,050	5,050
Wisconsin: Cereal Crops Research Unit—Barley/Malt Lab			350	175
Miscellaneous:				
Repair and improvement, ARS facilities			14,986	
Completed facilities	4,093			
Total, Buildings and facilities	41,016	49,473	61,818	50,564

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 25: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$73,979,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $73,979,000 for special research grants instead of $58,299,000 as proposed by the House and $63,978,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the conference agreement:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 enacted	House bill	Senate bill	Conference recommendation
Special Research Grants (P.L. 89–106)				
Aflatoxin (IL)	131	175		134
Agribusiness management (MS)	75	75	75	75
Agricultural diversification (HI)	154		154	154
Agricultural management systems (MA)	275		261	261
Agricultural trade (ND)	596		350	350
Agriculture utilization research (MN)	500			
Alfalfa (KS)			125	125
Alternative cropping systems (Southeast)	277	270	280	278
Alternative crops (ND)	497		700	700
Alternative marine and fresh water species (MS)	275	275	275	275
Alternative pest control (AR)	1,391		1,400	1,400
Alternative to dinoseb (OR)	225	225	225	225
Animal waste disposal (MI)	37	150		120
Appalachian hardwoods (WV)			750	750
Apple quality research (MI)	94	94		94
Aquaculture (general)	656	656		316
Aquaculture (Stoneville)	600	600	800	700
Aquaculture research (IL)		250		200
Aquaculture (LA)			440	390
Asparagus yield decline (MI)	94	94		94
Babcoc Institute (WI)		150	75	75
Bean and beet (MI)	189	189		189
Beef carcass evaluation and identification (IA, NY, GA, TX, IL)		267		210
Beef fat content (IA)	200		275	237
Belgian endive (MA)	67			
Blueberry shoestring virus (MI)	92			
Broom snakeweed (NM)	150	200	200	200
Canola (KS)			100	100
Celery fusarium (MI)	39	39		39
Center for rural studies (VT)			75	37
Chesapeake Bay aquaculture	437	437		437
Competitiveness of agricultural products (WA)		500	850	800
Competitiveness of forest products (WA, WV)		250		
CONSOIL (WI)			50	25
Controlled environment production systems (PA)		300		240
Cool season legume research (ID, WA)	375	375	400	387
Cottonseed extraction and oil refining (TX)	75	75		75

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 enacted	House bill	Senate bill	Conference recommendation
Cranberry/blueberry disease and breeding (NJ)	260	260	260	260
CRP acreage usage (MO)	.....	.....	100	50
Dairy and beef photoperiod (MI)	33	.....	.....	.....
Dairy goat research (TX)	75	75	.....	75
Delta rural revitalization (MS)	175	175	175	175
Dogwood anthracnose (GA, NC, TN)	100	100	175	137
Dried bean (ND)	93	.....	100	100
Eastern filbert blight (OR)	75	75	85	85
Enhanced livestock production (ND)	250	.....	250	250
Environmental research (NY)	297	650	.....	575
Ethanol research (AR)	100	250	.....	175
Expanded wheat pasture (OK)	275	275	400	337
Export development (KY)	.....	.....	227	227
Export services (OR)	348	.....	.....	.....
Farm and rural business finance (IL, AR)	.....	.....	250	125
Fish marketing (OR, RI)	.....	.....	340	340
Floriculture (HI)	296	.....	296	296
Food and Agriculture Policy Institute (IA, MO)	750	750	750	750
Food irradiation (IA)	100	200	275	237
Food marketing policy center (CT)	393	393	393	393
Food processing center (NE)	.....	.....	80	50
Food safety consortium (AR, KS, IA)	1,845	.....	2,000	1,942
Food systems research group (WI)	261	261	261	261
Forestry marketing (VT, NH)	.....	.....	.....	50
Genetic engineering of plants (OH)	.....	300	.....	240
Global change	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Grasshopper biocontrol (ND)	73	.....	75	75
Great Plains agricultural policy center (KS, OK)	.....	.....	200	100
Human nutrition research (NY)	556	800	.....	735
Human nutrition (IA)	300	500	500	500
Human nutrition (LA)	800	500	800	800
Improved dairy management practices (PA)	.....	350	.....	335
Integrated forest management (AR)	25	.....	.....	.....
Integrated orchard management (VT)	49	.....	50	49
Integrated pest management	4,000	4,915	4,000	4,457
Integrated production systems (OK)	186	186	200	193
International livestock program (KS)	94	.....	95	94
Iowa biotechnology consortium	1,756	.....	2,150	1,953
Irrigation/fish production (AR)	167	.....	167	167
Kansas facility study	.....	.....	50	50
Leafy spurge biocontrol (MT)	125	.....	125	125
Livestock and dairy policy (NY, TX)	525	525	525	525
Lowbush blueberry research (ME)	202	185	185	185
Low-input agriculture (MN)	174	250	.....	230
Maple research (VT)	99	.....	100	99
Mechanical tomato harvester (PA)	.....	240	.....	134
Mesquite and prickly pear (TX)	.....	.....	200	100
Michigan institute	2,246	2,470	.....	2,358
Midwest agricultural products (IA)	.....	.....	700	700
Midwest plant biotechnology consortium	2,730	3,000	2,730	2,865
Milk safety (PA)	283	.....	285	284
Milkweed research (NE)	80	80	80	80
Mink research (OR)	.....	.....	92	46
Minor crop pest control (HI)	285	285	285	285
Minor use animal drugs (IR–4)	450	500	429	464
Mosquito research (AR, CA, LA, MS, TX)	453	453	.....	453
Multi-cropping strategies for aquaculture (HI)	150	.....	150	150
National biological impact assessment	300	300	300	300
Nematode resistance genetic engineering (NM)	150	150	.....	150
New uses for agricultural products (OH)	140	140	.....	140
Non-food agricultural products (NE)	110	.....	110	110
Oil from jojoba (NM)	200	200	200	200
Oregon—Mass. biotechnology	500	500	575	537
Peach tree short life (SC)	192	192	192	192
Peanut breeding (GA)	47	.....	.....	.....
Pecan weevil (OK)	25	.....	.....	.....
Pest control alternatives (SC)	.....	.....	250	125
Pesticide clearance (IR–4)	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,500
Pesticide impact assessment	2,968	2,968	2,968	2,968
Pesticide research (WA)	484	250	850	667
Phytophthora root rot (NM)	125	150	150	150
Plastic from cornstarch (NE)	40	.....	.....	.....
Potato research	1,371	1,500	1,371	1,435
Poultry (GA)	.....	.....	250	172
Preservation and processing research (OK)	265	265	300	282
Prime farm land reclamation (IL, KY)	609	.....	.....	.....
Procerum root disease (VA)	.....	50	.....	25
Product development and marketing center (ME)	.....	.....	250	221
Red River Corridor (MN, ND)	.....	.....	.....	200
Regional barley gene mapping project	262	412	412	412
Regionalized implications of farm programs (MO, TX)	348	348	348	348
Rural development centers (PA, IA, (ND), MS, OR)	500	500	500	500
Rural economic development (GA)	744	.....	744	744
Rural environmental research (IL)	75	150	.....	125
Rural policies institute (AR, NE, MO)	375	.....	675	525

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 enacted	House bill	Senate bill	Conference recommendation
Russian wheat aphid (WA, OR, ID, CA, CO)	350	435	350	437
Safflower research (ND, MT)	248	.....	250	250
Sandhills grazing management practices (NE)	99	99	.....	99
Seafood and aquaculture harvesting, processing, and marketing (MS)	361	361	361	361
Seedless table grapes (AR)	50	.....	.....	50
Seedstocks enhancement (ND)	198	.....	.....	.....
Small fruit research (OR, WA, ID)	125	250	.....	187
Southwest consortium for plant genetics and water resources	400	400	400	400
Soybean bioprocessing (IA)	200	.....	350	275
Soybean cyst nematode (MO)	333	385	333	359
STEEP II—water quality in Northwest	980	980	980	980
Stone fruit decline (MI)	283	283	.....	283
Stored grain insects (KS)	285	285	.....	.....
Subirrigation research (MI)	262	600	.....	531
Sunflower insects (ND, SD)	194	.....	200	200
Sustainable agriculture systems (NE)	.....	.....	120	70
Swine research (MN)	.....	175	.....	140
TCK smut (wheat)	250	250	250	250
Technology transfer development (IA)	.....	.....	200	100
Tropical and subtropical	3,320	3,320	3,320	3,320
Urban pests (GA)	76	.....	76	76
Water conservation (NV)	.....	250	.....	200
Water management (AL)	397	.....	400	398
Water quality	8,000	10,000	8,000	9,000
Weed control (ND)	.....	.....	500	500
Wheat genetic research (KS)	149	.....	159	159
Wheat marketing (OR)	.....	.....	300	300
White mold research (OH)	.....	70	.....	55
Wild rice research (MN)	50	100	.....	88
Wood utilization research (OR, MS, MI)	2,852	2,852	2,852	2,852
Wool research (TX)	198	250	250	250
World food systems (IN, OH)	357	380	357	368
Youth Science Camp (WV)	94	.....	.....	.....
Total, Special Research Grants	61,976	58,299	63,978	73,979

Competitiveness of agricultural products (WA).—In allocating funding under CSRS special research grants for the Competitiveness of Agricultural Products, funds are included for the Competitiveness of Forest Products. The conferees intend that the $800,000 shall be allocated between the two universities based on the allocation agreed to for fiscal year 1992.

Irrigation/fish production (AR).—The conferees are aware of the need to renovate an irrigation pond to conduct irrigation/fish production research and agree such renovation may be considered a research cost.

Trade research.—The conferees have agreed not to fund International Trade Centers as in past years. The conferees, however, have agreed to fund research on ways to expand exports of U.S. agricultural products. The conferees will expect the Department to review carefully all proposals for these funds to assure that each grant is a legitimate research project.

Amendment No. 26: Deletes Senate language earmarking $2,000,000 of the special grant funds for global change research for the monitoring of ultraviolet radiation.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$97,500,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $97,500,000 for competitive research grants instead of $99,000,000 as proposed by the House and $100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the conference agreement:

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Competitive research grants			
a. Plant systems	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$40,000,000
b. Animal systems	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
c. Nutrition, food quality and health	4,000,000	9,000,000	6,500,000
d. Global warming	5,000,000	.....	.....
e. Natural resources and the environment	18,000,000	18,000,000	81,000,000
f. Processes antecedent to adding value and developing new products	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
g. Markets, trade and policy	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total, Competitive Research Grants	99,000,000	100,000,000	97,500,000

The conferees concur with the Senate recommendation for a USDA experimental program to stimulate competitive research (USDA–EPSCoR). The State EPSCoR committees are to serve as planning and coordinating bodies for grant applications from individual institutions, but the institutions themselves may continue to submit applications and shall be direct recipients of any grants that are awarded.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which delays the obligation of $25,000,000 of the competitive research grants funds until September 20, 1992. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 29: Provides $1,168,000 for supplemental and alternative crops and products as proposed by the House instead of $500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Provides $400,000 for research under the Critical Agricultural Materials Act instead of $300,000 as proposed by the House and $1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides no funds for the National Center for Physical Acoustics instead of $800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement also provides $400,000 for the Polymer Center at the University of Southern Mississippi as proposed by the Senate instead of $300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides $3,500,000 for higher education graduate fellowship grants and $1,500,000 for higher education challenge grants. The House bill provided $5,000,000 for higher education graduate fellowships.

Amendment No. 32: Provides $4,000,000 for the research program at the aquaculture centers as proposed by the House instead of $3,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Provides $400,000 for a regional agricultural weather information service as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$20,795,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $20,795,000 for Federal Administration of the Cooperative State Research Service instead of $17,650,000 as proposed by the House and $17,391,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the conference agreement:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 enacted	Hosue bill	Senate bill	Conference recommendation
Federal Administration				
Shrimp aquaculture (Hawaii and Mississippi)	3,365	3,500	3,365	3,500
Mississippi Valley State University	642	668	642	668
Maize genetics research center (ND)	100	.....	400	400
Ag in classroom	170	208	170	208
Agricultural biotechnology	375	400	375	400
Peer panels	250	260	250	260
Office of grants and program systems	568	334	334	334
Alternative fuels characterization lab (ND)	250	.....	250	250
Pay costs and FERS	.....	550	550	550
Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (IA)	741	750	.....	750
Herd management (TN)	375	.....	475	475
1890 capacity building	8,250	8,580	8,580	10,250
Vocational aquaculture education	500	500	500	500
Water quality	1,600	900	500	1,250
Geographic information system	747	1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, Federal Administration	17,933	17,650	17,391	20,795

The conference agreement for water quality research includes $500,000 for the program in North Dakota and $750,000 for the program at Southern Illinois University.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$430,711,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $430,711,000 for the Cooperative State Research Service instead of $412,886,000 as proposed by the House and $419,788,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 36: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$75,270,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $75,270,000 for the Cooperative State Research Service, Buildings and Facilities instead of $62,529,000 as proposed by the House and $60,769,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the conference agreement.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 enacted	House bill	Senate bill	Conference recommendation
Buildings and Facilities				
Alabama: Wallace State Junior College Wellness Center	.....	.....	(1)	.....
Arkansas:				
Center for Alternative Pest Control	811	.....	500	500
Poultry and Isolation Facility, University of Arkansas/Fayetteville	337	.....	250	250
Poultry Center of Excellence	3,750	.....	3,350	3,050
Arizona: Agriculture research complex-environmental stress lab	(1)	.....	200	100
California:				
Alternative pest control containment and quarantine, University of California	(1)	414	.....	207
Grape Importation Facility, University of California at Davis	897	2,321	.....	1,609
Florida: Biotechnology Institute, University of Florida-Alachua	2,690	500	1,180	840
Georgia:				
Agricultural Livestock Poultry Facility	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Biocontainment Research Center, University of Georgia	1,992	500	750	425
Center for Advanced Water Technology, Savannah	(1)	.....	272	136
National Laboratory for Environmentally Sound Production Agriculture—Tifton	300	.....	3,250	1,775
Vidalia Onion Storage Res Facility	(1)	.....	450	225
Hawaii: Center for Tropical/Subtropical Agriculture	5,675	.....	3,842	3,842
Idaho: Biotechnology Facility	590	.....	500	500
Illinois:				
Biotechnology Center, Northwestern University	(1)	1,200	.....	600
National Soybean Laboratory, University of Illinois	1,617	1,987	.....	1,987
Indiana: Molecular and Cellular Biotechnology Facility	1,500	4,000	.....	2,750
Kansas: Throckmorton Plant Science Center, Kansas State University	3,731	500	2,641	1,570
Maryland: Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Science, University of Maryland	(1)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Massachusetts: Center/hunger, poverty, nutrition and policy	(1)	500	633	562
Michigan: Food Toxicology Center, Michigan State University	5,076	15,712	.....	10,394
Mississippi: Biological Technology Center for Water and Wetlands Resources	.....	200	(1)	100
Missouri: Bennett Living and Learning Center, Lincoln University	(1)	.....	290	145
Montana: Bioscience Research Laboratory, Montana State University	1,250	500	1,625	1,062
Nebraska: Center for Advanced Technology, University of Nebraska	4,500	.....	4,500	4,500
Nevada: Biochemistry and Biology, University of Nevada	.....	500	.....	250
New Jersey: Plant Bioscience Facility, Rutgers University	2,544	2,544	3,544	3,044
New York:				
Cornell Research Greenhouse	.....	750	.....	375
New York Botanical Garden	(1)	1,300	1,400	1,350
North Carolina:				
Biotechnology Facility	750	1,450	1,450	1,450
Bowman-Gray Center at Wake Forest	.....	3,650	.....	1,825
North Dakota:				
Animal Care Facility, North Dakota State University	(1)	.....	500	250
Engineering and Biomechanics Building	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Facility completion	.....	.....	500	500
Food Processing Pilot Plant—NCI	.....	.....	750	375
Inst/Ag Health Science and Rural Medicine, University of North Dakota	2,892	.....	5,870	4,381
Inst/Ag and Rural Human Research Development, Minot State University	.....	.....	480	240
Seed Research and Regulatory Facility, North Dakota State University	(1)	.....	1,000	500
Ohio: Plant Science Research Facility, University of Toledo	.....	550	.....	275
Oklahoma: Nat'l Center for Bovine/Equine Biotechnology	.....	.....	450	225
Oregon:				
Regional Food Innovation Center	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Seafood Center, Oregon State University	(1)	218	.....	217
Pennsylvania:				
Center for Food Marketing, St. Joseph's University	600	2,420	3,000	2,710
Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island: Building consolidation, University of Rhode Island	1,904	.....	500	500
South Dakota: Northern Plains Biostress Laboratory, South Dakota State University	1,970	500	2,530	1,515
Tennessee:				
Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Research Complex, University of Tennessee in Knoxville	.....	(1)	1,850	925
Nursery Crop Research Station	248	.....	604	426
Texas: Inst/Biosciences and Technology, Texas A&M	2,797	4,700	3,021	3,860
Utah: Biotechnology Laboratory, Utah State University	280	.....	1,248	764
Virginia: Agriculture Biotechnology Facility, Virginia Polytechnic Institute	918	1,125	.....	1,021
Washington: Animal Disease Biotechnology Facility, Washington State University	1,210	3,030	1,210	2,120
Wisconsin:				
Agriculture Biotechnology/Genetics Facility, University of Wisconsin/Madison	2,600	9,858	3,429	7,393
College of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Research greenhouse	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Rural health information and technology initiative, Medical College of Wisconsin	(1)	.....	1,500	.....
Wyoming: Environmental Simulation Facility, University of Wyoming	(1)	500	500	500
Other facilities grants	9,138	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous: Fund for Reports	300	100	200	150
Total, Buildings and facilities	62,867	62,529	60,769	75,270

[1] Report on need and support for proposed faility.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment No. 37: Restores House language and provides $3,557,000 for the urban gardening program.

Amendment No. 38: Provides $8,200,000 for the pest management program instead of $8,950,000 as proposed by the House and $7,450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Provides $2,470,000 for the farm safety program instead of $1,970,000 as proposed by the House and $2,970,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the total, $1,500,000 is provided specifically for the assistance of disabled farmers and for those in farm-related occupations to continue their farm and farm-related activities, as recommended by the National Easter Seal Society, instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the House and $2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Provides $3,405,000 for the pesticide impact assessment program instead of $3,580,000 as proposed by the House and $3,230,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Provides $1,010,000 for the District of Columbia extension program instead of $1,031,000 as proposed by the House and $991,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Provides $11,375,000 for a groundwater quality program instead of $12,375,000 as proposed by the House and $10,375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Provides $1,221,000 for an agricultural telecommunications program instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conferees note the work of the Agricultural Satellite Corporation (AG*SAT), a consortium of 34 land-grant universities, and urge the Department to participate with AG*SAT to make affordable telecommunications available to rural schools and universities and to rural communities. The conferees will expect the Extension Service to work closely with the Rural Electrification Administration and to participate with SERC and AG*SAT to expand the use of this technology in rural America.

Amendment No. 44: Restores House language and provides $1,500,000 for the food safety program instead of $1,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 45: Provides $1,500,000 for payments for Indian reservation agents instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 46: Provides $24,730,000 for payments for extension work to the 1890

land-grant colleges and Tuskegee University instead of $25,755,000 as proposed by the House and $23,706,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates $407,978,000 for the Extension Service, excluding Federal Administration, as proposed by the House instead of $401,732,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $255,000, within the total for the Youth-at-Risk Program, for a joint outreach program between Southwest State University and the Minnesota Extension Service instead of $300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$11,347,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $11,347,000 for Federal Administration of the Extension Service instead of $9,079,000 as proposed by the House and $10,397,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the conference agreement for Federal Administration and recommends the following amounts:

[In thousands of dollars]

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Federal Administration			
General administration	5,388	5,181	5,181
Pilot tech. transfer (OK, MS)	331	331	331
Pilot tech. transfer (WI)	165	165	165
Crambe/rapeseed (NE)	67	67	67
Ag. development Pacific (HI)	647	647	647
Pay costs	797	797	797
Project future (MN)	250	.....	250
Rural rehabilitation (GA)	256	256	256
Crop simulation (MS)	498	498	498
Income enhancement demonstration (OH)	250	.....	250
Rural education satellite downlink (PA)	150	.....	285
Rural development (NM)	230	115	230
Southern Kentucky feasibility study	50	.....	50
Rural development (NE)	.....	200	200
Rural development (OK)	.....	300	300
Rural education pilot (ND)	.....	846	846
Presque Isle (ME)	.....	187	187
Beef producers' improvement (AR)	.....	200	200
Integrated cow/calf resources management (IA)	.....	150	150
Rural health infrastructure (AL)	.....	200	200
Home sewing (MS, SC, AL)[1]	.....	157	157
Extension specialist (AR)	.....	100	100
Total, Federal Administration	9,079	10,397	11,347

[1] House bill included $157,000 under General Administration.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Amendment No. 49: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$17,715,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $17,715,000 for the National Agricultural Library instead of $17,253,000 as proposed by the House and $417,149,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: *$462,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement earmarks $462,000 for the National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information at the Leflar School of Law in Fayetteville, Arkansas, instead of $500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND INSPECTION SERVICES

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates $550,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services as proposed by the House instead of $535,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 52: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$430,939,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $430,939,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses instead of $426,903,000 as proposed by the House and $415,987,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for all earmarks as proposed in the House and Senate reports. The following table reflects the conference agreement:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Pest and Disease Exclusion			
Africanized bee	1,000	.....	.....
Agricultural quarantine inspection	19,128	20,425	20,425
User fees	85,922	78,356	85,922
Subtotal, Agricultural quarantine inspection	105,050	98,781	106,347
Foot-and-mouth disease	3,891	3,891	3,891
Import-export inspection	9,918	9,627	9,918
International programs	4,498	4,498	4,498
Mediterranean fruit fly exclusion	10,052	10,052	10,052
Mexican fruit fly exclusion	1,164	1,164	1,164
Screwworm	34,011	34,011	34,011
Total, Pest and disease exclusion	169,584	162,024	169,881
Plant and Animal Health Monitoring			
Animal disease detection	9,452	8,846	9,452
Fruit fly detection	3,941	3,941	3,941
Pest detection	3,976	3,976	3,976
Total, Plant and animal health monitoring	17,369	16,763	17,369
Pest and Disease Management Programs			
Animal damage control—operations	25,822	25,811	25,822
Animal health compliance and enforcement	12,354	11,604	12,354
Biocontrol	7,549	5,149	5,149
Boll weevil	13,135	13,135	13,135
Brucellosis eradication	67,135	67,135	67,135
Cattle ticks	6,172	6,172	6,172
Citrus canker	.....	.....	.....
Golden nematode	862	862	862
Grasshopper	3,850	3,850	3,850
Reserve fund	.....	5,000	5,000
Gypsy moth	5,162	5,162	5,162

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Honey bee pests	531	531	531
Imported fire ant	3,732	3,732	3,732
Miscellaneous plant and animal diseases	3,475	2,211	3,475
National poultry improvement plan	245	245	245
Noxious weeds	1,081	561	820
Pink bollworm	2,800	2,800	2,800
Poultry diseases	722	722	722
Pseudorabies	7,554	6,713	7,554
Russian wheat aphid	.....	2,400	2,400
Scrapie	1,846	846	846
Swine health protection	3,586	3,586	3,586
Tuberculosis	3,738	3,738	3,738
Witchweed	5,386	5,386	5,386
Total, Pest and disease management programs	176,737	177,351	180,476
Animal Care			
Animal welfare	9,688	9,688	9,688
Horse protection	382	382	382
Total, Animal welfare	10,070	10,070	10,070
Scientific and Technical Services			
ADC methods development	9,517	9,267	9,517
Biotechnology	6,194	6,087	6,194
Integrated systems acquisition project	2,507	.....	2,507
Plant methods development	5,834	5,834	5,834
Veterinary biologics	9,756	9,756	9,756
Veterinary diagnostics	14,335	14,335	14,335
Total, Scientific and technical services	48,143	45,279	48,143
Contingency fund	5,000	4,500	5,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	426,903	415,987	430,939

Amendment No. 53: Provides that $85,922,000 shall be derived from the user fees deposited in the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection User Fee Account as proposed by the House instead of $78,356,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware of concern that the fees collected for Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) may exceed the amount required to carry out the program. The conferees expect the Secretary to report to the appropriate committees of Congress, on a semiannual basis, on the status of the AQI fund and to take any action necessary to maintain no more than a reasonable reserve in the fund by adjusting the fees accordingly. The conferees further note that the prohibition in this Act on the collection of user fees for travel from Hawaii and Puerto Rico applies to passengers, commercial aircraft and cargo.

Amendment No. 54: Provides that $5,000,000 shall be available for a contingency fund for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as proposed by the House instead of $4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Deletes Senate language prohibiting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's Methods Development Center in Hoboken, New Jersey, from being moved to any other State before September 30, 1992. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conferees have been advised that APHIS plans to relocate the Methods Development Center currently located in Hoboken, New Jersey, to another location in New Jersey. Therefore, the Senate bill language is no longer necessary. The conferees agree with maintaining the Center in New Jersey.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates $21,396,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service, Buildings and Facilities as proposed by the House instead of $20,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to delete earmarks.

Amendment No. 57: Deletes Senate language providing that $4,998,000 of the amount appropriated shall not be available for obligation until September 20, 1992. The House bill contained no similar provision.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates $11,397,000 for the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Salaries and Expenses as proposed by the House instead of $10,557,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Amendment No. 59: Provides a limitation of $40,176,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $39,383,000 as proposed by the House.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SERVICE

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates $5,640,000 for the Agricultural Cooperative Service as proposed by the House instead of $5,140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that $99,000 shall be available for a field office in the State of Hawaii. The House bill contained no similar provision.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates $56,636,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services as proposed by the House instead of $42,066,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides not more than $11,862,000 for the Pesticide Data Collection Program, the same level as provided in fiscal year 1991. The conference agreement restores House report language for the Toledo, Ohio, farmers market.

The agreement deletes the Senate earmark under payments to States and Possessions.

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

Amendment No. 63: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

In fiscal years 1992 and 1993, section 32 funds shall be used to promote sunflower and cottonseed oil exports to the full extent authorized by section 1541 of Public Law 101-624 (7 U.S.C. 1464 note), and such funds shall be used to facilitate additional sales of such oils in world markets.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement amends Senate language providing for an export program for sunflower and cottonseed oil.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Amendment No. 64: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

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

For expenses necessary to recapitalize Dairy Graders, $1,250,000, and to capitalize the Laboratory Accreditation Program, $600,000, making a total of $1,850,000

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $1,850,000 for Miscellaneous Trust Funds instead of $1,650,000 as proposed by the House and $600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes $1,250,000 for the Dairy Grading Program, $400,000 for the National Laboratory Accreditation Program, and an additional $200,000 for development, promulgation, and implementation of the rules and regulations for the National Laboratory Accreditation Program.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates $12,009,000 for the Packers and Stockyards Administration as proposed by the House instead of $11,859,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree with Senate report language on a red meat concentration study.

FARM INCOME STABILIZATION

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates $551,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs as proposed by the House instead of $531,000 as proposed by the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 67: Provides a total of $720,451,000 for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Salaries and Expenses instead of $720,705,000 as proposed by the House and $720,436,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this total, $719,289,000 is appropriated as proposed by the House instead of transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation Fund as proposed by the Senate. In addition, $573,000 is transferred from the Public Law 480 Program Account as proposed by the House instead of $558,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that funds shall be available to establish a National Appeals Division.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Amendment No. 69: Appropriates $260,500,000 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $221,500,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees expect the Department to abide by last year's report which directed that sales and loss adjustment for Federal crop insurance be returned to the control of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Personnel in ASCS county offices should be trained in sales and services of crop insurance to assist the farmers.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

The conferees agree that for the alternative fuels program specified in Senate report language, not less than six qualified unrelated farmer-owned cooperatives shall be involved.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 70: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Act, the reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, in fiscal year 1992 shall not exceed $7,250,000,000.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

For fiscal year 1992, CCC shall not expend more than $3,000,000 for expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9607(g), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, 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.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement limits the reimbursement for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, to $7,250,000,000 instead of $8,450,000,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement also restores House language which limits the amount the Commodity Credit Corporation can obligate in connection with operations and maintenance for hazardous waste management to $3,000,000. The House bill provided a limit of $5,000,000 and the Senate bill deleted the House language.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER

Amendment No. 71: Provides $9,071,000 for expenses of the General Sales Manager as proposed by the Senate instead of $9,103,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 72: Provides that $1,242,000 may be transferred from the Public Law 480 Program Account to the General Sales Manager's Account as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,274,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates $563,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment as proposed by the House instead of $543,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 74: Provides that not less than $400,000,000 of the amount appropriated for the Soil Conservation Service, Conservation Operations may be used for personnel compensation and benefits as proposed by the Senate instead of $411,800,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees agree to the earmarks proposed by both Houses.

Amendment No. 75: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds acquired as a result of a land transfer in Skagit County and Bellingham, Washington. The funds may be used to construct buildings and related facilities on Federally owned land for plant materials purposes in Skagit County, Washington.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates $205,266,000 for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations as proposed by the Senate instead of $205,238,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement earmarks not less than $8,500,000 for the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi, project. The conference agreement also earmarks not less than $4,250,000 for phase I construction of North and South Mill Creek Dam No. 7 in West Virginia and not less than $4,250,000 for phase I construction of Howard Creek Dam No. 12 in West Virginia. The conferees are aware that the higher funding levels provided by the conference agreement for the Public Law 534 and Public Law 566 programs may increase these States' allocations beyond the levels earmarked herein. The conferees also agree with the Senate earmarks for exigency work under the Emergency Watershed Protection Program in West Virginia and Mississippi.

The conferees are aware of flooding conditions along the Big Creek, Lost Creek, and Christian Creek vicinity of Jonesboro, Arkansas, and expect the Soil Conservation Service to begin the flood plain management study as soon as possible.

Amendment No. 77: Provides $36,091,000 for the Public Law 534 program as proposed by the Senate instead of $30,091,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 78: Provides $20,028,000 for the Emergency Watershed Program as proposed by the Senate instead of $30,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 79: Restores House section numbers.

Amendment No. 80: Restores House U.S. Code citation.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 81: Appropriates $32,516,000 for Resource Conservation and Development as proposed by the House instead of $31,236,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware of the additional needs of the Laurel Ridge, Pennsylvania, and North Dakota Resource Conservation Districts and expect the Soil Conservation Service to give special consideration to these projects.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates $194,435,000 for the Agricultural Conservation Program as proposed by the House instead of $193,652,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that the Lake Champlain basin special water quality projects in Vermont shall be given increased attention.

Amendment No. 83: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: *Provided further, That not to exceed $6,750,000 of the amount appropriated shall be used for water quality payments and practices in the same manner as permitted under the program for water quality authorized in chapter 2 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3838 et seq.)*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides that not to exceed $6,750,000 of the amount appropriated for the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) shall be used for a Water Quality Incentives Program instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House provided $3,500,000 for the same activity under Amendment No. 85. The conference agreement provides that these funds shall be derived from within the total of $30,000,000 available for the Agricultural Conservation Program water quality activities, and that funds for the Water Quality Incentives Program will not impact the normal Agricultural Conservation Program practices. The conferees expect the Water Quality Incentives Program to be an ACP practice but regulations should be promulgated for the Water Quality Incentives Program before expending these funds.

Amendment No. 84: Deletes Senate language which allowed the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to cost share irrigation systems with Hawaiian Home Land homesteaders. The House bill contained no similar provision.

AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

Amendment No. 85: Deletes House language which provided funding for the Agricultural Water Quality Incentives Program. Funding for this program is provided as part of the Agricultural Conservation Program under Amendment No. 83.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Amendment No. 86: Appropriates $6,000,000 for the Emergency Conservation Program instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill deleted the House provision.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROGRAM

The conferees agree to delete the Senate earmark but the conferees are aware of the need to complete the Environmental Impact Statement for the Moapa Valley salinity control project and expect the Department to provide the necessary funds.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Amendment No. 87: Appropriates $1,611,277,000 for the Conservation Reserve Program as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,642,760,000 as proposed by the House.

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

Amendment No. 88: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

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

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Wetlands Reserve Program pursuant to subchapter C of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3837), $46,357,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to enter in excess of 50,000 acres in fiscal year 1992 into the Wetlands Reserve Program provided for herein: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the Wetlands Reserve Program.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $46,357,000 to carry out a Wetlands Reserve Program not in excess of 50,000 acres during fiscal year 1992. The Senate bill provided $91,000,000 for the Wetlands Reserve Program and not in excess of 98,000 acres during fiscal year 1992. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conferees expect the Department to conduct a pilot program for the Wetlands Reserve Program in not more than five States. The pilot program should be evaluated to determine the actual cost and benefits to be derived from the Wetlands Reserve Program in the interest of farmers. In the report requested by both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations the conferees expect information on the prospect of easements for periods less than 30 years, including budgetary impacts, the quality and quantity of wetlands restoration, and program participation. The conferees expect the report by June 30, 1992.

The agreement also allows the use of Commodity Credit Corporation services, facilities, and authorities in carrying out the Wetlands Reserve Program as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—FARMERS HOME AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SMALL COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates $572,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development as proposed by the House instead of $552,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 90: Provides $1,624,500,000 for section 502 loans instead of $1,626,451,000 as proposed by the House and $1,406,451,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 91: Provides $329,500,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed loans instead of $350,000,000 as proposed by the House and $100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 92: Deletes Senate language which added the word "and".

Amendment No. 93: Restores House language and provides $250,000,000 for credit sales of acquired property. The House bill provided $284,000,000.

Amendment No. 94: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that up to $35,000,000 of the section 502 loan funds shall be made available for section 502(g), Deferred Mortgage Demonstration. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on the rural housing loan program:

LOAN LEVELS

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
RHIF loan levels:			
Low-income housing loans (sec. 502)	$1,226,451,000	$1,256,451,000	$1,245,000,000
Unsubsidized direct loans	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Unsubsidized guaranteed loans	350,000,000	100,000,000	329,500,000
Rural housing site loans (sec. 524)	600,000	600,000	600,000
Rural rental housing loans (sec. 515)	573,900,000	573,900,000	573,900,000
Very low-income repair loans (sec. 504)	11,330,000	11,330,000	11,330,000
Domestic farm labor loans	16,300,000	16,300,000	16,300,000

LOAN LEVELS—Continued

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Credit sales of acquired property	284,000,000		250,000,000
Total, RHIF loan levels	2,512,581,000	2,008,581,000	2,476,630,000

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates $287,591,000 for the cost of direct and guaranteed low-income housing section 502 loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $324,896,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 96: Earmarks $3,723,000 for the cost of guaranteed loans instead of $12,360,000 as proposed by the House and $1,130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97: Appropriates $4,999,000 for the cost of section 504 housing repair loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $5,280,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 98: Appropriates $9,002,000 for the cost of section 514 farm labor housing as proposed by the Senate instead of $9,536,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 99: Appropriates $248,499,000 for the cost of section 515 rental housing as proposed by the Senate instead of $268,585,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 100: Restores House language and appropriates $36,725,000 for the cost of credit sales of acquired property. The House bill appropriated $40,612,000.

Amendment No. 101: Appropriates $9,000 for the cost of site loans as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on the cost of loan subsidies associated with the Rural Housing Insurance Fund:

LOAN SUBSIDIES

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
RHIF loan subsidies:			
Single family (sec. 502):			
Direct	$312,536,000	$286,461,000	$283,868,000
Guaranteed	12,360,000	1,130,000	3,723,000
Housing repair (sec. 504)	5,280,000	4,999,000	4,999,000
Farm labor (sec. 514)	9,536,000	9,002,000	9,002,000
Rental housing (sec. 515)	268,585,000	248,499,000	248,499,000
Site loans		9,000	9,000
Credit sales of acquired property	40,612,000		36,725,000
Total, RHIF loan subsidies	648,909,000	550,100,000	586,825,000

The Senate bill and the conference agreement utilize the Office of Management and Budget subsidy rates, whereas the House bill utilized the Congressional Budget Office subsidy rates.

Amendment No. 102: Appropriates $427,111,000 for administrative expenses in connection with Rural Housing Insurance Fund loans instead of $425,173,000 as proposed by the House and $428,746,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Amendment No. 103: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$319,900,000; 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*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement appropriates $319,900,000 for rental assistance agreements as proposed by the Senate instead of $308,100,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement also adds a technical amendment to conform the Rental Assistance Program to the provisions of the Credit Reform Act.

SELF-HELP HOUSING LAND DEVELOPMENT FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 104: Appropriates $43,000 for the cost of direct loans under the Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates $21,000 for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program under the Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 106: Provides for a direct and guaranteed farm ownership loan program of $555,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of $861,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 107: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: *$488,750,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for a guaranteed loan program of $488,750,000 instead of $509,000,000 as proposed by the House and $774,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 108: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$2,832,140,000, of which $1,800,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and $182,140,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $2,832,140,000 for a direct and guaranteed operating loan program instead of $3,500,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,922,140,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also provides $1,800,000,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed loans instead of $2,600,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the agreement provides $182,140,000 for subsidized guaranteed loans as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conferees agree that for annual operating loans the Department should give increased emphasis to subordinations, which will help utilize more direct and guaranteed loan funds for term loans. But, in no case should the Department restrict annual loans to farmers because of the lack of a subordination opportunity.

Amendment No. 109: Deletes Senate language which added the word "and".

Amendment No. 110: Restores House language and provides $200,000,000 for the cost of credit sales of acquired property. The House bill provided $250,000,000 for the cost of credit sales.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund loan program:

LOAN LEVELS

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
ACIF loan levels:			
Farm ownership loans:			
Direct	$46,500,000	$87,000,000	$66,750,000
Unsubsidized guaranteed loans	509,000,000	774,000,000	488,750,000
Farm operating loans:			
Direct	900,000,000	740,000,000	850,000,000
Unsubsidized guaranteed loans	2,600,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,800,000,000
Subsidized guaranteed loans		182,140,000	182,140,000
Soil and water loans:			
Direct	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000

LOAN LEVELS—Continued

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Guaranteed	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Indian land acquisition	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Emergency loans	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000
Watershed and flood prevention loans	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Resource conservation and development loans	600,000	600,000	600,000
Credit sales of acquired property	250,000,000		200,000,000
Total, ACIF loan levels	4,918,100,000	3,395,740,000	4,200,240,000

Amendment No. 111: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that loan funds made available herein shall be completely allocated to the States and made available for obligation in the first two quarters of fiscal year 1992. The conferees expect the Department to continue the current pooling practices during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year.

Amendment No. 112: Appropriates $39,786,000 for the cost of direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans instead of $33,359,000 as proposed by the House and $58,735,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 113: Earmarks $24,545,000 for the cost of guaranteed farm ownership loans instead of $15,270,000 as proposed by the House and $38,870,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 114: Appropriates $168,277,000 for the cost of direct and guaranteed operating loans instead of $220,200,000 as proposed by the House and $141,412,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 115: Earmarks $22,455,000 for the cost of guaranteed loans instead of $31,200,000 as proposed by the House and $12,475,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 116: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which earmarks the foregoing $22,455,000 as unsubsidized guaranteed loans and also provides $15,350,000 for subsidized guaranteed loans. The House did not differentiate between subsidized and unsubsidized loans.

Amendment No. 117: Appropriates $499,000 for the cost of direct and guaranteed water development, use, and conservation loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,615,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 118: Earmarks $43,000 for the cost of guaranteed water development, use, and conservation loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $30,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 119: Appropriates $253,000 for the cost of Indian tribe land acquisition loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 120: Appropriates $55,000,000 for the cost of disaster loans instead of $32,100,000 as proposed by the House and $121,560,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 121: Deletes Senate language which added the word "and".

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates $2,000 for the cost of watershed, flood prevention and resource conservation loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,162,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 123: Restores House language and appropriates $59,880,000 for the cost of credit sales of acquired property. The House bill appropriated $117,500,000 for credit sales and no funds were proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on the cost of loan subsidies under the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund:

LOAN SUBSIDIES

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
ACIF loan subsidies:			
Farm ownership:			
Direct	$18,089,000	$19,865,000	$15,241,000
Guaranteed unsubsidized	15,270,000	38,870,000	24,545,000
Farm operating:			
Direct	189,000,000	113,587,000	130,472,000
Guaranteed unsubsidized	31,200,000	12,475,000	22,455,000
Guaranteed subsidized		15,350,000	15,350,000
Soil and water:			
Direct	2,585,000	456,000	456,000
Guaranteed	30,000	43,000	43,000
Indian tribe land acquisition	1,000,000	253,000	253,000
Emergency disaster	32,100,000	121,560,000	55,000,000
Watershed and flood prevention	1,880,000	1,000	1,000
Resource conservation	282,,000	1,,000	1,000
Credit sales of acquired property	117,500,000		59,880,000
Total, ACIF loan subsidies	480,936,000	322,461,000	323,697,000

The Senate and the conference agreement subsidy rates are based on those used by the Office of Management and Budget, whereas the House subsidy rates were based on the Congressional Budget Office rates.

Amendment No. 124: Appropriates $230,179,000 for the cost of administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs under the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund as proposed by the House instead of $229,557,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 125: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which rephrases and adds permanency to House language limiting loans to the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conferees' attention has been called to the need for community development and restoration in the inner cities where the need is great. Particular attention was directed to the Labor, Cultural and Community Center in Chicago, Illinois, as a typical example of the national need. No funds are included in this Act; however, the conferees request that a report on the situation be made, from funds available, to the Committees on Appropriations. The conferees are well aware of the success we have had on 4-H type programs in our major cities.

Amendment No. 126: Provides $635,000,000 for direct and guaranteed water and sewer facility loans as proposed by the House instead of $535,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees urge the Farmers Home Administration to consider the loan application for a $1,300,000 rural industrial development guaranteed loan by the City of Spokane for the Spokane marketplace.

Amendment No. 127: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to make transfers between the loan levels provided.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on loan levels to be available under the Rural Development Insurance Fund:

LOAN LEVELS

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
RDIF loan levels:			
Water and waste disposal loans	$600,000,000	$500,000,000	$600,000,000
Guaranteed	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Community facility loans	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Guaranteed	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000

LOAN LEVELS—Continued

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Industrial development loans (guaranteed)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total RDIF loan levels	860,000,000	760,000,000	860,000,000

Amendment No. 128: Appropriates $90,510,000 for the cost of direct and guaranteed water and sewer facility loans instead of $96,840,000 as proposed by the House and $75,530,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 129: Earmarks $630,000 for the cost of guaranteed water and sewer facility loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $840,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 130: Appropriates $12,519,000 for the cost of direct and guaranteed community facility loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $14,325,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 131: Earmarks $508,000 for the cost of guaranteed community facility loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $325,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 132: Appropriates $5,870,000 for the cost of guaranteed industrial development loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $7,920,000 as proposed by the House.

The following table reflects the cost of the loan programs under the Rural Development Insurance Fund:

LOAN SUBSIDIES

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
RDIF loan subsidies:			
Water and sewer:			
Direct	$96,000,000	$74,900,000	$89,880,000
Guaranteed	840,000	630,000	630,000
Community facility:			
Direct	14,000,000	12,011,000	12,011,000
Guaranteed	325,000	508,000	508,000
Industrial development	7, 920,000	5,870,000	5,870,000
Total RDIF loan subsidies	119,085,000	93,919,000	108,899,000

The Senate and the conference agreement subsidy rates are based on those used by the Office of Management and Budget, whereas the House subsidy rates were based on the Congressional Budget Office rates.

Amendment No. 133: Appropriates $52,286,000 for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs under the Rural Development Insurance Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $54,906,000 as proposed by the House.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 134: Appropriates $16,260,000 for the cost of rural development loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $22,050,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates $689,000 for the cost of administrative expenses necessary to carry out the rural development loan programs as proposed by the House instead of $656,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

The conferees are aware of the growing problems of livestock waste in rural areas and support efforts to reduce the threat it poses to dependable water supplies through the use of bacterial digesters and related procedures.

SUPERVISORY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Amendment No. 136: Restores House language which appropriates $2,500,000 for Supervisory and Technical Assistance Grants. The Senate bill contained no similar provision. The conferees agree that priority for such funds shall be given to applications to assist underserved areas as defined in section 509 of the Housing Act of 1949.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Amendment No. 137: Adds "of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act" to the citation of legislative authority as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement provides for the following grants:

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
1. Recycling facility, Susquehanna Co., PA	$1,000,000		$1,000,000
2. Catfish processing facility, Cotton Plant, AR	500,000	[1]	800,000
3. Livestock holding pens, TX	400,000		400,000
4. Regional farmer's markets:			
Eastern Arkansas	350,000	[1]	[2] 50,000
Carroll County, VA	350,000		350,000
5. Red River Trade Corridor, MN, ND and Manitoba		$400,000	[3]
6. Forestry Marketing Program, VT, NH		100,000	[3]
7. Wheat protein facility, Russell, KS		500,000	400,000
8. Maui Economic Development Board, HI		250,000	250,000
9. State water plan, IA		200,000	200,000
10. Rural Economic Development Center, Jefferson Co., WA		500,000	400,000
11. Extension of sewer facilities, Port of Ephrata, WA		500,000	400,000
12. Job Education and Learning Center, Vermont State Colleges		500,000	400,000
Total earmarks	2,600,000	2,950,000	4,650,000

[1] Senate report includes an unspecified amount for these projects.
[2] Conference agreement provides for a grant of $50,000 for the Eastern Arkansas Farmer's Market as proposed by the House.
[3] Funded under CSRS, special grants.

Amendment No. 138: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which earmarks $2,000,000 for grants to statewide private, nonprofit public television systems in predominantly rural States.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT GRANTS

Amendment No. 139: Appropriates $3,000,000 for Solid Waste Management Grants as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Amendment No. 140: Appropriates $10,000,000 for Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 141: Provides $748,584,000 for administrative expenses of the Farmers Home Administration as proposed by the House instead of $750,225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 142: Appropriates $38,298,000 for administrative expenses instead of $37,637,000 as proposed by the House and $38,959,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 143: Provides for a transfer from the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account of $427,111,000 for administrative expenses instead of $425,173,000 as proposed by the House and $428,746,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 144: Provides for a transfer from the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account of $230,179,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of $229,557,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 145: Provides for a transfer from the Rural Development Insurance Fund Program Account of $52,286,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $54,906,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 146: Provides for a transfer of $21,000 from the Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund Program Account for administrative expenses as proposed by the

Senate and amends Senate language to limit the transfer to funds "in this Act." The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 147: Provides for a transfer of $689,000 from the Rural Development Loans Program Account for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of $656,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 148: Provides that $3,985,000 shall be available for contracting with the National Rural Water Association or other equally qualified national organization for a circuit rider program instead of $3,670,000 as proposed by the House and $4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELEPHONE LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendments No. 149 and 150: Restore House language providing not less than $622,050,000 nor more than $933,075,000 for rural electrification loans. The Senate bill provided $622,050,000.

Amendments No. 151 and 152: Restore House language providing not less than $239,250,000 nor more than $311,025,000 for rural telephone loans. The Senate bill provided $239,250,000.

Amendments No. 153 and 154: Restore House language providing not less than $933,075,000 nor more than $2,100,615,000 for guaranteed loans. The Senate bill provided $933,075,000.

The following table reflects the conference agreement for loans from the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund:

LOAN LEVELS

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
RETRF loan levels:			
Electric loans:			
REA insured	$622,050,000	$622,050,000	$622,050,000
FFB insured	813,450,000	813,450,000	813,450,000
Private sector guarantees	169,042,000		
Total, electric	1,604,542,000	1,435,500,000	1,435,500,000
Telephone loans:			
REA insured	239,250,000	239,250,000	239,250,000
FFB insured	119,625,000	119,625,000	119,625,000
Private sector guarantees	64,958,000		
Total, telephone	423,833,000	358,875,000	358,875,000
Modified direct loans	493,700,000	493,700,000	493,700,000
Total, RETRF loan levels	2,522,075,000	2,288,075,000	2,288,075,000

Amendment No. 155: Deletes House language which provided that no funds appropriated in this Act may be used to deny or reduce loans or loan advances based on a borrower's level of general funds. The conferees agree to delete the House language because this provision has been enacted into permanent law by other legislation.

Amendment No. 156: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: *: Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act may be used to implement any other criteria, ratio, or test to deny or reduce loans or loan advances*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement amends Senate language by deleting the prohibition against using funds to "develop" any other criteria, ratio, or test.

Amendment No. 157: Appropriates $157,609,000 for the cost of direct loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $229,967,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 158: Adds the word "and" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 159: Appropriates $14,152,000 for the cost of guaranteed loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,531,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 160: Deletes House language which appropriated $105,000 for the cost of private sector loan guarantees.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on the cost of loan subsidies associated with the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund:

LOAN SUBSIDIES

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
RETRF loan subsidies:			
Direct loans:			
Electric	$166,087,000	$117,319,000	$117,319,000
Telephone	63,880,000	40,290,000	40,290,000
Guaranteed loans:			
Electric	62,000		
Telephone	43,000		
REA–FFB loans	6,531,000	14,152,000	14,152,000
Total, RETRF loan subsidies	236,603,000	171,761,000	171,761,000

The Senate bill and the conference agreement utilize the Office of Management and Budget subsidy rates, whereas the House bill utilized the Congressional Budget Office subsidy rates.

Amendment No. 161: Appropriates $29,163,000 for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs as proposed by the House instead of $28,311,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 162: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which deletes House language and adds new language providing that hereafter, no funds in this Act or any other Act shall be available to carry out loan programs under the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund at levels other than those provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendments No. 163 and 164: Restore House language providing not less than $177,045,000 nor more than $210,540,000 for loans from the Rural Telephone Bank. The Senate bill provided $177,045,000.

The conferees agree that the Department should not 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 that such balance shall receive interest as set forth for financial accounts in section 505(c) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Amendment No. 165: Appropriates $3,629,000 for the cost of direct loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $11,331,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 166: Appropriates $8,632,000 for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the loan programs as proposed by the House instead of $8,392,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT FUND

Amendment No. 167: Deletes House language which appropriated $1,264,000 for interest subsidies and losses of the Rural Communication Development Fund as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to delete this account since under Credit Reform this appropriation is no longer required.

DISTANCE LEARNING AND MEDICAL LINK PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 168: Restores House language which appropriates $5,000,000 for the Distance Learning and Medical Link Programs. The Senate bill contained no similar provision. The conferees note the work of the Satellite Education Resources Consortium (SERC), a leading multistate distance learning consortium, and urge the Department to participate with SERC to make affordable advanced telecommunications available to rural schools and communities. The conferees expect the Rural Electrification Administration to work closely with the Extension Service and to participate with SERC and AG*SAT to expand the use of this technology in rural America.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUBACCOUNT

Amendment No. 169: Provides $8,406,000 for loans from the Rural Economic Development Subaccount as proposed by the Senate instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the House. The House bill also provided that such funds were to remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 170: Appropriates $2,546,000 for the cost of direct loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,700,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendment No. 171: Appropriates $243,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of $256,000 as proposed by the House.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 172: Provides $37,795,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration as proposed by the House instead of $36,703,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 173: Provides for a transfer from the Rural Electrification and Telephone Loans Program Account of $29,163,000 as proposed by the House instead of $28,311,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 174: Provides for a transfer of $8,632,000 from the Rural Telephone Bank Program Account as proposed by the House instead of $8,392,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 175: Adds the word "additional" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 176: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *$500,000 nor more than $1,000,000 of this appropriation shall be expended to provide community and economic development technical assistance and programs*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement limits funds available for community and economic development technical assistance and programs to not less than $500,000 nor more than $1,000,000 instead of not less than $500,000 as proposed by the House and not less than $500,000 nor more than $1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 177: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: *and whose full-time responsibilities are to administer such community and economic development programs*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement adopts Senate language and deletes House language, both of which dealt with Rural Electrification Administration employees who carry out community and economic development programs. The agreement also makes a technical correction to the Senate language.

Amendment No. 178: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that none of the salaries and expenses provided to the Rural Electrification Administration and none of the responsibilities assigned by law to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration may be reassigned or transferred to any other agency or office.

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FOOD AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Amendment No. 179: Appropriates $542,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services as proposed by the House instead of $522,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 180: Provides a total of $6,068,315,000 for the Child Nutrition Programs, including transfers of funds from section 32, instead of $6,067,386,000 as proposed by the House and $6,068,743,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 181: Appropriates $1,393,223,000 for the Child Nutrition Programs instead of $1,392,294,000 as proposed by the House and $1,393,651,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 182: Provides that $1,322,000 shall be available to operate the Food Service Management Institute instead of $1,143,000 as proposed by the House and $1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $750,000 for nutrition studies and surveys to conduct a comprehensive school lunch study instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The Food Service Management Institute was established to improve the operation and quality of Child Nutrition Programs. The conferees expect the Department to utilize this source of knowledge and expertise and coordinate the school lunch study with the Institute. The conferees have provided increases to both the Department and the Institute for this purpose.

The conferees are aware of the pledge by the Secretary to take steps to reduce the fat content of meals provided by the school lunch program and bring their nutritive content into compliance with Federal dietary guidelines by 1994. The conferees expect the Department to use the Food Service Management Institute to assist in educating and training school food service personnel to meet this initiative.

The conference agreement provides for the Child Nutrition Programs at the following annual rates:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Child Nutrition Programs:			
School lunch program	$3,622,973,000	$3,622,973,000	$3,622,973,000
School breakfast program	721,924,000	721,924,000	721,924,000
State administrative expenses	69,852,000	69,852,000	69,852,000
Summer food service program	196,164,000	196,164,000	196,164,000
Child care food program	1,211,589,000	1,211,589,000	1,211,589,000
Commodity procurement	226,573,000	226,573,000	226,573,000
Nutrition studies and surveys	3,085,000	4,085,000	3,835,000
Nutrition education and training	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Federal review system	4,083,000	4,083,000	4,083,000
Food Service Management Institute	1,143,000	1,500,000	1,322,000
Total	6,067,386,000	6,068,743,000	6,068,315,000

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

Amendment No. 183: Appropriates $2,600,000,000 for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) as proposed by the House instead of $2,573,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees understand that the Department is currently reviewing the WIC food package. The conferees believe the review should be completed as expeditiously as possible so that WIC participants are assured of continued access to highly nutritious foods which are critical to the health and development of mothers, infants and children. The conferees expect the Department to make a report to the appropriate committees of Congress on the issue of cereals containing fruit in the WIC food package by December 31, 1991.

Amendment No. 184: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: *$3,000,000*

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement provides that up to $3,000,000 may be used to carry out the Farmer's Market Coupon Demonstration Project instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conferees expect the project to be carried out under the same terms and conditions as last year.

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM

Amendment No. 185: Appropriates $90,000,000 for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program instead of $91,284,000 as proposed by the House and $88,318,000 as proposed by the Senate.

In the past, the conferees have directed the Department to use unexpended funds to expand elderly caseloads and approve applications for additional Commodity Supplemental Food Program sites. It has come to the attention of the conferees that, due to lower-than-projected food costs and lower-than-projected participation by women and children, the Department will carry over into fiscal year 1992 over $6,000,000 of unused funds. It has also come to the attention of the conferees that the Department did not expand the elderly caseload or approve any additional sites in fiscal year 1991. The con-

ferees expect the Department to comply with the intent of Congress and expand both the women and children and the elderly programs where possible.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Amendment No. 186: Appropriates $23,362,975,000 for the Food Stamp Program instead of $22,162,975,000 as proposed by the House and $23,662,975,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 187: Provides that $1,500,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, is transmitted to the Congress as proposed by the House instead of $3,000,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the amount provided is up to $3,000,000 to fund outreach programs; up to $1,000,000 to fund the food stamp strike force program to be coordinated with the Office of the Inspector General; and $500,000 for expansion of the electronic benefit transfer (EBT) program. The conferees still expect the Department to submit the study requested in the House report regarding EBT by March 31, 1992.

FOOD DONATIONS PROGRAMS FOR SELECTED GROUPS

Amendment No. 188: Appropriates $233,437,000 for the Food Donations Programs for Selected Groups as proposed by the House instead of $225,143,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount are funds for the continuation of assistance traditionally provided to the nuclear-affected atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utrik.

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Amendment No. 189: Appropriates $45,000,000 for necessary expenses to carry out The Emergency Food Assistance Program as proposed by the Senate instead of $50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 190: Appropriates $103,535,000 for Food Program Administration instead of $101,617,000 as proposed by the House and $105,453,000 as proposed by the Senate.

HUMAN NUTRITION INFORMATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 191: Appropriates $10,788,000 for the Human Nutrition Information Service instead of $11,255,000 as proposed by the House and $9,788,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided restores the Pesticide Data Program to the 1991 level and provides a $500,000 increase for activities required in the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990.

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Amendment No. 192: Appropriates $110,023,000 for necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service as proposed by the House instead of $106,626,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees expect the Department to give consideration to the Senate earmarks involving the peanut and pecan programs when making allocations for the Market Promotion Program, but emphasize that the Department is to review fully all segments of the peanut and pecan industries when making any allocations for these commodities to assure that the programs, which have the greatest benefit to the industries, receive priority.

AMERI FLORA, '92 EXPOSITION

Amendment No. 193: Restores House language which appropriates $500,000 for the Ameri Flora '92 Exposition. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 194: Provides $511,619,000 for Public Law 480 title I direct loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $513,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 195: Appropriates $52,185,000 for ocean freight differential costs as proposed by the Senate instead of $57,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 196: Appropriates $710,087,000 for title II commodities as proposed by the Senate instead of $696,000,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees urge that up to $13,500,000 of title II funds be made available to private voluntary organizations and cooperatives as authorized in Public Law 101-624.

Amendment No. 197: Appropriates $333,594,000 for title III commodities instead of $254,959,000 as proposed by the House and $333,609,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 198: Appropriates $388,319,000 for the cost of direct loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $389,979,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 199: Appropriates $1,815,000 for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the Public Law 480 title I credit program instead of $1,979,000 as proposed by the House and $1,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC LAW 480 DEBT RESTRUCTURING

Amendment No. 200: Deletes House language which appropriated $668,000 for Public Law 480 Debt Restructuring.

The following table reflects the conference agreement on the Public Law 480 Program:

PUBLIC LAW 480

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Title I—Credit Sales			
Program level	($570,800,000)	($563,804,000)	($563,804,000)
Direct loans	(513,800,000)	(511,619,000)	(511,619,000)
Ocean freight differential			
Appropriation			
Ocean freight differential	57,000,000	52,185,000	52,185,000
Title II—Commodities for Disposition Abroad			
Program level	(696,000,000)	(710,087,000)	(710,087,000)
Appropriation	696,000,000	710,087,000	710,087,000
Title III—Commodity Grants			
Program level	(254,959,000)	(333,609,000)	(333,594,000)
Appropriation	254,959,000	33,609,000	333,594,000
Loan subsidies	389,979,000	388,319,000	388,319,000
Debt restructuring	668,000		
Salaries and expenses:			
General Sales Manager	1,274,000	1,242,000	1,242,000
ASCS	705,000	558,000	573,000
Subtotal	1,979,000	1,800,000	1,815,000
Total, Public law 480:			
Program level	(1,521,759,000)	(1,607,500,000)	(1,607,485,000)
Appropriation	1,400,585,000	1,486,000,000	1,486,000,000

EMERGING DEMOCRACIES EXPORT CREDIT

Amendment No. 201: Restores House language citing a Public Law and adds a United States Code citation. The House bill cited the Public Law and the Senate bill cited the United States Code and the Act.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amendment No. 202: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides "such sums as necessary" for the cost of Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans. The House bill provided an appropriation of $155,524,000 for this purpose.

The conferees agree that all loan guarantees to be backed by CCC shall be approved by the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The conferees expect further that each such guarantee shall be reported to the appropriate committees of Congress.

As a condition of agreeing to "such sums as necessary" for the subsidy cost of guaranteed loans under the Credit Reform Act as proposed by the Senate instead of $155,524,000 as proposed by the House, the conferees expect the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations in advance prior to the House amount being exceeded.

Amendment No. 203: Appropriates $3,320,000 for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's Export Guarantee Program as proposed by the House instead of $2,465,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 204: Appropriates $7,247,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of International Cooperation and Development as proposed by the Senate instead of $7,392,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement includes $1,815,000 for the Middle-Income Countries Training Program instead of $1,745,000 as proposed by the House and $1,850,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement also provides $225,000 each for the Associate Professional Officers Program and for the Agri-

cultural Information Exchange with Ireland as proposed by both Houses.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

(FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Amendment No. 205: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

(FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies owed to or owned by the United States for research activities authorized by section 104(c)(7) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(c)(7)), not to exceed $1,062,000: Provided, That not to exceed $25,000 of these funds shall be available for payments in foreign currencies for expenses of employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), as amended by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement restores and amends House language to place a limitation on funds available for the Scientific Activities Overseas Program of $1,062,000. The House bill provided a direct appropriation of $1,062,000.

TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 206: Appropriates $725,962,000 for the Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses as proposed by the House instead of $704,734,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware of the Agricultural Marketing Service's need to establish an accreditation laboratory at the Pesticide Residue Laboratory in Gulfport, Mississippi, and expect the Food and Drug Administration to cooperate and expedite assistance to the Agricultural Marketing Service to establish minimum standards, qualifications and procedures for the National Laboratory Accreditation Program.

The conferees are aware of the high priority the Food and Drug Administration has placed on resources for drugs for life-threatening diseases, and urge an aggressive posture be maintained in dealing with drugs which may benefit those individuals facing life-threatening illnesses.

Amendment No. 207: Restores House language providing that $188,858,000 of the amount appropriated for the Food and Drug Administration shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, is transmitted to Congress as proposed by the House. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conferees provide this $188,858,000 increase above the President's budget request to assist in the safety and welfare of the country. The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health and Human Services routinely have not requested sufficient funds for this important agency. It is disheartening that these two agencies continue to resort to budget gimmickry by claiming fictitious user fees as part of the Food and Drug Administration's annual budget request. The conferees expect future appropriation requests to be submitted based on existing law rather than creative accounting.

Amendment No. 208: Deletes Senate language which provided that $51,490,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1992, and that an additional $45,421,000 shall be available only upon an emergency declaration by the President. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 209: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that section 3 of the Saccharin Study and Labeling Act be extended until May 1, 1997 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Amendment No. 210: Appropriates $8,350,000 for the Food and Drug Administration, Buildings and Facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,350,000 as proposed by the House. Additional funds for FDA headquarters facilities are provided in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 211: Appropriates $47,300,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as proposed by the House instead of $46,597,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

CONSULTING SERVICES

Amendment No. 212: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the provision on consulting services through procurement contracts. This provision has been in the bill since 1981.

Amendment No. 213: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which makes the provision on consulting services through procurement contracts apply to all funds available to the Department of Agriculture. The House language applied only to funds "under this Act."

ADVANCES TO CHIEFS OF FIELD PARTIES

Amendment No. 214: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the provision on advances to chiefs of field parties. This provision has been in the bill since 1975.

Amendment No. 215: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which gives authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to make advances to chiefs of field parties from all funds available to the Department of Agriculture. The House language applied only to funds "in this Act."

EXTENDED AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS

Amendment No. 216: Restores House language which limits the extended availability of certain appropriations to those contained "in this Act."

Amendment No. 217: Deletes House language limiting the extended availability for contingency funds to $5,000,000.

Amendment No. 218: Restores House language which allows for funds for the Integrated Systems Acquisition Project to remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 219: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which makes the reserve fund for the Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control Programs available until expended.

Amendment No. 220: Deletes House language which provided that up to $10,000,000 of funds made available for construction at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center shall remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 221: Deletes House language which provided that funds for Scientific Activities Overseas (Foreign Currency Program) shall remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 222: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which makes funds for the Office of International Cooperation and Development, Middle-Income Country Training Program available until expended.

Amendment No. 223: Deletes House language limiting to $3,500,000 the amount of higher education graduate fellowship grants that would remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 224: Amends a Public Law citation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 225: Amends a U.S. Code citation as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 226: Deletes House language limiting to $8,580,000 the amount of capacity building grants to certain colleges that would remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 227: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which provides that, hereafter, appropriations listed in section 708 are authorized to remain available until expended. The House bill contained no similar provision.

OTHER GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 228: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the provision that allows employees of agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be used by other agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture without reimbursement, when they are not otherwise fully utilized. This provision has been in the bill since 1978.

Amendment No. 229: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the authority to translate publications into foreign languages. This provisions has been in the bill since 1983.

Amendment No. 230: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the exception of veterinarians from personal services contracts. This provision has been in the bill since 1985.

Amendment No. 231: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the authority to enter into two-year contracts. This provision has been in the bill since 1986.

Amendment No. 232: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of

the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the provision regarding information required on Federal contracts. This provision has been in the bill for the last several years.

Amendment No. 233: Restores House language which prohibits the Department from establishing any new office, organization or center for which funds have not been provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

Amendment No. 234: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which defers obligation of $70,000,000 under the Market Promotion Program until September 30, 1992. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 235: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the authority to reimburse employees for the cost of State licenses and certification fees.

Amendment No. 236: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the authority to pay volunteers for incidental expenses. The House language applied only to fiscal year 1992.

Amendment No. 237: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which amends House language to make permanent the provision regarding the sale of inventory property under regulations in effect prior to November 28, 1990.

Amendment No. 238: Restores House language which requires that priority be given to former owners and members of the immediate family when property is sold from inventory.

Amendment No. 239: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which adds a new section 741 to the bill requiring that loan subsidy rates shall not exceed those estimated by the Office of Management and Budget in carrying out the loan programs. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 240: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate which adds a new section 742 to the bill extending the authorization of the section 515 program and of the Mutual and Self-help Housing Grants and Loan Authority for one year. Language is also included to conform the guaranteed section 502 program to the direct loan program. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Amendment No. 241: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment as follows:

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

SEC. 743. The Secretary shall ensure that no funds made available to carry out section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, shall be used in a manner that differs from the Department's policies or practices in effect ton July 1, 1991.

The managers on the part of the Senate will move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The conference agreement deletes Senate language which would have delayed reporting requirements on tobacco exports. The agreement also instructs the Secretary to have the Farmers Home Administration continue timely processing and approval of section 515 loans for which low-income housing credits have been allocated, according to practices that were in effect on July 1, 1991.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1992 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1991 amount, the 1992 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1992 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	$54,091,931,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1992	52,579,946,000
House bill, fiscal year 1992	52,570,051,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1992	53,120,030,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1992	52,522,621,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	−1,569,310,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1992	−57,325,000
House bill, fiscal year 1992	−47,430,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1992	−597,409,000

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
BOB TRAXLER,
MATTHEW F. MCHUGH,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
RICHARD J. DURBIN,
DAVID E. PRICE,
NEAL SMITH,
DAVID R. OBEY,
JOE SKEEN,
JOHN T. MYERS,
VIN WEBER,
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
DALE BUMPERS,
TOM HARKIN,
BROCK ADAMS,
WYCHE FOWLER, Jr.,
J. ROBERT KERREY,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
THAD COCHRAN,
ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.,
ARLEN SPECTER,
DON NICKLES,
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
MARK O. HATFIELD,
Managers of the Part of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FROST (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of illness.

Ms. SLAUGHTER, of New York (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of funeral.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LEACH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LEACH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. KENNELLY) to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. RICHARDSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SWIFT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. KENNELLY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HUTTO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes each day, on October 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28, and 31.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LEACH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
Mr. BILIRAKIS.
Mr. SANTORUM.
Mr. LEACH.
Mr. CRANE.
Mr. VANDER JAGT.
Mr. GILMAN.
Mr. LIVINGSTON.
Mr. MACHTLEY.
Mr. HENRY.
Mr. ZIMMER.
Mr. EWING.
Mr. RIDGE.
Mr. RITTER.
Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.
Mr. GALLO.
Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
Mr. BROOMFIELD.
Mr. LENT.
Mr. GINGRICH.
Mr. GEKAS in two instances.
Mr. ROTH.
Ms. SNOWE.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. KENNELLY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.
Mr. RANGEL.
Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.
Mr. BONIOR.
Mrs. LOWEY of New York.
Mr. SWETT, in two instances.
Mr. PEASE.
Mr. KLECZKA.
Mr. TRAFICANT.
Mr. SERRANO.
Mr. MANTON.

Mr. MURTHA.
Mr. DINGELL.
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
Mr. LEVINE of California, in two instances.
Mr. HOYER.
Ms. HORN.
Mr. DELLUMS.
Mr. MATSUI.
Mr. ASPIN.
Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.
Mr. TALLON.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States and the Soviet Union should lead an effort to promptly repeal United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 305. Joint resolution to designate the month of October 1991 as "Country Music Month."

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 868. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, and title 38, United States Code, to improve the educational assistance benefits for members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in the Persian Gulf war, to improve and clarify the eligibility of certain veterans for employment and training assistance, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 13, 1991, through October 19, 1991, as "National Radon Action Week."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 7, 1991, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2160. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the fifth annual report on agricultural trade consultations with major producing countries, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736r(c); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2161. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the Department of Defense to adhere to uniform Federal regulations requiring the informed consent of persons participating in human medical research; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2162. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve foster care available overseas to the children of members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2163. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled. "Analysis of the Home Purchase Assistance Program Moratorium," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2164. A letter from the Under Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the Distribution of State-Administered Education Funds, Fourteenth Annual Report; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2165. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Toxic Substances Control Act report for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2629; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2166. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 76th annual report covering its accomplishments during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1990, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 46(f); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2167. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title II of the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985, as amended, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994 for Department of Commerce export promotion programs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2168. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2169. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2170. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2171. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "America the Beautiful Passport Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2172. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 calendar, as follows:

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 3409. A bill to prevent the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons; with amendments (Rept. 102-235, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HEFNER; Committee of Conference. Conference Report on H.R. 2426 (Rept. 102-236). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1470. A bill to establish evidentiary standards for Federal civil antitrust claims based on resale price fixing. (Rept. 102-237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House of the State on the Union.

Mr. BERMAN: Committee of Conference. Conference Report on H.R. 1415 (Rept. No 102-238). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee of Conference. Conference Report on H.R. 2698 (Rept. No. 102-239). 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. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WYLIE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. RIDGE):

H.R. 3483. A bill to amend title II of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 to make technical corrections providing for the preservation of federally assisted low-income housing, extend certain rural housing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 3484. A bill to provide for the regulation of imports of fresh cut flowers by measures in addition to existing duties; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Texas:

H.R. 3485. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide special rules for certain gratuitous transfers of employer securities for the benefit of employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. TALLON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. HORTON, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. JONTZ):

H.R. 3486. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to provide for examination of the health of marine mammal populations and for effective coordinated response to strandings and catastrophic events involving marine mammals; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut:

H.R. 3487. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a 1-year extension of certain expiring tax provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLO (for himself, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. ZIMMER):

H.R. 3488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit employees to enter into new salary reduction agreements under a tax-sheltered annuity plan due to the impairment or insolvency of the issuer of the annuity contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. ROTH, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ORTON, Mr. MILLER of Washington, and Mr. HOUGHTON):

H.R. 3489. A bill to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SWIFT (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. RITTER):

H.R. 3490. A bill to protect the public interest and the future development of interstate pay-per-call technology by providing for the regulation and oversight of the applications and growth of the pay-per-call industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 3491. A bill to amend the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 to remove class C waste from the low-level program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GILCHREST:

H.R. 3492. A bill to improve the administration of Federal permits for activities in wetlands, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GILLMOR:

H.R. 3493. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of, and the deduction of contributions to, education savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GLICKMAN:

H.R. 3494. A bill to provide for a Department of Transportation study of the impact of the depressed state of the general aviation industry on our Nation's air transportation system; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 3495. A bill to declare certain portions of Wappinger Creek in Dutchess County, NY, as nonnavigable waters; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself and Mr. PEASE):

H.R. 3496. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a carryover basis of property at death and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. FEIGHAN):

H.R. 3497. A bill to place restrictions on United States assistance for El Salvador; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RITTER):

H.R. 3498. A bill amending the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 to establish research and development and joint venture authority for high temperature superconductivity electric power technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MYERS of Indiana:

H.R. 3499. A bill to provide for the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to be classified as Executive Level IV, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 3500. A bill to amend the National Apprenticeship Act to require minimum funding for certain outreach recruitment and training programs, to restore a national information collection system, to require increases in force within the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the Department of Labor and to limit decreases in such force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RITTER:

H.R. 3501. A bill to amend the Federal Communications Act of 1934 to require that at least one member of the Federal Communications Commission be skilled in the engineering sciences; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SARPALIUS:

H.R. 3502. A bill to exempt small, rural communities from landfill requirements contained in regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 3503: A bill to encourage the establishment and implementation of the principle of fair trade in financial services in the delivery of financial services, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mr. AUCOIN, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 3504. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to entities in rural areas that design and implement innovative approaches to improve the availability and quality of health care in such rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER of California:

H.R. 3505. A bill to establish conditions on United States assistance to the Soviet Union and its constituent or successor states; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 3506. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the dependent care credit refundable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VALENTINE (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MINETA, Mr. PRICE, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. HORN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BACCHUS, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.R. 3507. A bill to establish programs under the technology administration of the Department of Commerce, and elsewhere, to promote a skilled work force and U.S. industrial competitiveness; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. SOLARZ):

H.R. 3508. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs relating to the education of individuals as health professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WOLPE (for himself, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. GREEN of New York):

H.R. 3509. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide for the reduction of toxic metals in packaging; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself, Mr. GALLO, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 3510. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to modify the Expanded East Coast Plan for the purpose of reducing aviation noise in the States of New York and New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LONG, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SABO, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TRAXLER, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WASHINGTON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WISE, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.J. Res. 342. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the year 1992 as the "Year of the American Indian"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MINK, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. RICHARDSON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.J. Res. 343. Joint resolution to designate March 12, 1992, as "Girl Scouts of the United States of America 80th Anniversary Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 236. Resolution instructing the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to review the operation of the Bank of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. Res 237. Resolution regarding the crisis in Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANCASTER (for himself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. PRICE, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. VALENTINE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FROST, and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H. Res. 238. Resolution amending the rules of the House of Representatives to create a scholar's gallery; to the Committee on Rules.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 23: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

H.R. 74: Mrs. BYRON and Mr. REED.

H.R. 187: Mr. HERTEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 318: Mr. SHAW and Mr. TALLON.

H.R. 392: Ms. LONG.

H.R. 413: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. JAMES, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 423: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 467: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. LAROCCO.

H.R. 501: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MRAZEK, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. FROST, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 565: Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, and Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 643: Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 713: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.

H.R. 819: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ESPY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LANCASTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, and Mr. STOKES.

H.R. 843: Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 858: Mr. SKELTON and Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri.

H.R. 860: Mr. UPTON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mrs. BYRON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 911: Mr. MCMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 967: Mr. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 997: Mr. OLIVER.

H.R. 1126: Mr. BENNETT.

H.R. 1181: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1186: Mr. CARR, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. JAMES, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRYANT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. SYNAR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. ANDREWS of MAINE, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. LENT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BARNARD, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 1244: Mrs. MINK and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1259: Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1346: Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 1385: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. OLIN, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. COYNE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. FORD of Michigan, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1398: Mr. MORRISON.

H.R. 1400: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 1422: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 1443: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BEILENSON, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. HUTTO.

H.R. 1450: Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 1473: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. OLIN.

H.R. 1474: Mr. PORTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. SPRATT.

H.R. 1483: Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 1495: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 1503: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. HEFNER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 1509: Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. RITTER, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. SWETT, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 1515: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1522: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1523: Mr. HANSEN and Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 1527: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 1531: Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 1593: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 1597: Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1598: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. KOPETSKI, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1628: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SOLOMON, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. FUSTER.

H.R. 1703: Mr. COX of Illinois.

H.R. 1719: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1725: Mrs. LOWEY of New York and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1771: Mr. DAVIS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 1969: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1992: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HATCHER, and Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 2046: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 2075: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. KOPETSKI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. ROE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ZIMMER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FROST, Mr. TORRES, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ESPY, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 2082: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 2179: Mr. TALLON.

H.R. 2248: Mr. CAMP, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 2299: Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 2362: Mr. FISH, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 2374: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2415: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2452: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2486: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 2526: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2531: Mr. STOKES and Mr. AUCOIN.

H.R. 2540: Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. WEISS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. SWETT, Mr. ECKART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 2541: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEISS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FISH, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. LA-ROCCO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. SWETT, Mr. ECKART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 2553: Mr. MCMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. EWING, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 2598: Mr. RINALDO, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. NAGLE.

H.R. 2625: Mr. MARLENEE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BATEMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. NUSSLE.

H.R. 2643: Mr. STUMP and Mr. GEREN of Texas.

H.R. 2648: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ECKART, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FROST, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 2672: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WELDON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 2678: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 2755: Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 2763: Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 2766: Mr. VOLKMER.

H.R. 2779: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 2781: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 2797: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 2798: Mr. PICKETT.

H.R. 2812: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TALLON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

H.R. 2872: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 2874: Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 2880: Mr. HORTON, Mr. LAROCCO, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H.R. 2881: Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2890: Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. KYL.

H.R. 2923: Mr. BRUCE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 2959: Mr. TRAXLER and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.

H.R. 3078: Mr. OLVER and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3081: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3101: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3102: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 3113: Mr. SISISKY and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 3130: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. WELDON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. WOLF, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 3168: Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 3172: Ms. MOLINARI.

H.R. 3195: Mr. FAZIO and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 3206: Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 3212: Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 3222: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, and Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 3250: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 3256: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 3273: Mr. KYL, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. ROE, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GOSS, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. PRICE.

H.R. 3281: Mr. GEREN of Texas.

H.R. 3282: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. LEWIS of California Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. TALLON, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. RITTER.

H.R. 3334: Mr. FROST, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3362: Mr. HOYER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ESPY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 3393: Mr. DIXON and Mr. ESPY.

H.J. Res. 123: Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LENT, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CARPER, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. RITTER.

H.J. Res. 175: Mr. MINETA, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. MOODY, Mr. YATRON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. LEACH, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. LENT, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.J. Res. 177: Ms. MOLINARI and Mr. WHITTEN.

H.J. Res. 239: Mr. OLVER.

H.J. Res. 261: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. KLUG, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TANNER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.J. Res. 273: Mr. YOUNG of Florida and Mr. HUGHES.

H.J. Res. 280: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. FISH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CLINGER, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. HAYES OF LOUISIANA, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MCMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PARKER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. WILSON.

H.J. Res. 284: Mr. OLVER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. HYDE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HANSEN, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.J. Res. 288: Mr. ENGEL.

H.J. Res. 300: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WELDON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. GEKAS.

H.J. Res. 302: Mr. ATKINS.

H.J. Res. 316: Mrs. BOXER.

H.J. Res. 318: Mr. AUCOIN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. STARK, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. FROST, Mr. WEISS, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.J. Res. 321: Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARR, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. LONG, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARTIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. EMERSON.

H. Con. Res. 188: Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GREEN of New York, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H. Con. Res. 208: Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ESPY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H. Res. 115: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BEVILL, and Mrs. MINK.

H. Res. 204: Ms. MOLINARI and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H. Res. 234: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. HENRY, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1790: Mr. KOLBE.

H. Res. 194: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.