

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1992

JUNE 12, 1991.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROYBAL, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2622]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report
in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive
Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the
fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

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APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, various offices in the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies. The following table summarizes these recommendations and reflects comparisons with the budget, as amended, and with amounts appropriated to date for fiscal year 1991.

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1991 enacted to date	Budget estimates of new (obligation) authority, fiscal year 1992	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligation) authority fiscal year 1991	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992
Title I, Department of the Treasury.....	\$8,727,337,000	\$9,599,514,000	\$9,473,718,000	+\$746,381,000	-\$125,796,000
Title II, U.S. Postal Service.....	510,734,000	689,876,000	689,876,000	+179,142,000	.....
Title III, Executive Office of the President.....	280,176,000	288,403,000	283,839,000	+3,663,000	-4,564,000
Title IV, Independent agencies.....	11,396,730,000	9,410,767,000	9,300,162,000	-2,096,568,000	-110,605,000
Grand total.....	20,914,977,000	19,988,560,000	19,747,595,000	-1,167,382,000	-240,965,000

OVERALL FUNDING FOR TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

In addition to the new obligational authority recommended in the accompanying bill, additional significant sums are made available each year for these same agencies under permanent authority which do not require consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. The details of these items are contained in the tables at the end of this report. The principal items in this category include payment of interest on the public debt which alone is anticipated to reach \$304 billion for fiscal year 1992, an amount the Committee believes may be understated; interest on Internal Revenue Service refunds of income tax payments; payment of some claims and judgments; payments in connection with the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; and payment to

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for internal revenue and customs collections. Also included is an item for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. It is estimated that the fiscal year 1992 requirements for funds for these purposes will increase over fiscal year 1991 by approximately \$50 billion.

The amounts recommended in the accompanying bill—in the form of new obligational authority—together with the funds provided under the permanent authority referred to above will provide approximately \$360 billion during fiscal year 1992 for the agencies and activities under the general heading of this bill.

The following table reflects comparisons of the gross amounts for fiscal year 1991 and 1992 for these activities:

	Fiscal year		Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	1991	1992	
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations	\$20,914,977,000	\$19,747,595,000	-\$1,167,382,000
Permanent new budget authority	339,811,136,000	389,852,404,000	+ 50,041,268,000
Grand total	360,726,113,000	409,599,999,000	+ 48,873,886,000

In addition to the agencies whose funds are derived from direct appropriations and from permanent authority as shown in the above table and discussed in the preceding paragraph, there are other agencies that operate under authorities which exempt them from Congressional review, in whole or in part, during the annual appropriations process or, as a matter of fact, from any other regular oversight by the Congress. For example, the United States Postal Service, under the Postal Reorganization Act, is authorized to use all of its income from postage and services for its own purposes and to request an appropriation from the Congress for certain subsidies. Therefore, only the amount of the subsidy requirement is regularly reviewed by the Congress. In the Treasury Department the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, whose income is derived principally from assessments paid by national banks, is exempt from Congressional review, because such assessments are not construed under law to be government funds.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The accompanying bill recommends funds for the activities of the Treasury Department, payment into the Postal Fund of the United States Postal Service, most of the agencies within the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year 1992.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 in the total amount of \$19,988,560,000 included in the President's budget request. The accompanying bill recommends new obligational authority of \$19,747,595,000 for those agencies, a reduction of \$240,965,000 below the budget estimates for new obligational authority.

The amount recommended for fiscal year 1992 is \$1,167,382,000 below the \$20,914,977,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1991.

UNAUTHORIZED ITEMS PROPOSED IN THE BUDGET

For many years the Budget has proposed appropriation language and requested funds for activities and purposes not authorized by law.

The rules of the House specifically prohibit the inclusion of funds for unauthorized activities in appropriation acts as well as language which is legislative in nature. Many of these items have been carried in several appropriation bills each year for many years. Others have been deleted in the House, restored by the Senate, and returned by the Conferees in "technical disagreement" for action by the whole House. The inclusion of such items in an appropriation act does not set a precedent and confers no subsequent legislative authority for such appropriations.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET
EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1992

The recommended reduction of \$241 million below the budget request in the accompanying bill for proposed new budget (obligational) authority and the effect of limitations on expenditures imposed on the Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal year 1992 would have the impact of reducing budget expenditures by about \$320 million in fiscal year 1992.

In view of the fact that most of the agencies covered by this bill deal in programs whose expenses are largely for personnel compensation, benefits, and related costs, the majority of the funds appropriated for such agencies will actually result in expenditures before the end of the fiscal year or very shortly thereafter. There are some exceptions, of course, and these exceptions are noted in the appropriate paragraphs in this report.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$63,883,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	68,975,000
Recommended in the bill.....	67,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+3,617,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-1,475,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,500,000, a reduction of \$1,475,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$3,617,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Departmental Offices function serves as the principal policy formulation and management arm of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretarial policy and program development.—The Secretary has primary responsibility for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial policy, economic policy, and tax policy; managing the public debt; and participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy.

Departmental management and administration.—This activity provides central administrative policies and guidance to the entire

Department; the direct administrative support required for the Departmental Offices operations; oversight and management of departmental information technology development; and computer support and services.

Buildings maintenance and operations.—This activity provides for maintenance and operation of the main Treasury Building and the Annex, including utilities, and custodial and craftsmen services. In addition, this activity provides for telecommunications facilities and services and the Federal Buildings Fund payment for space occupied by the Departmental Offices outside of the Treasury Building and the Annex.

Repairs and improvements.—This activity provides the funding for major repairs and improvements to the Treasury Building and Annex.

Reimbursements.—Beginning in 1990, 37 FTE were included to implement the Department's conversion to the Department of Agriculture's Payroll/Personnel System. This conversion will be completed in 1993.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 762 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 7 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$29,717,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	33,855,000
Recommended in the bill.....	32,794,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+3,077,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-1,061,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,794,000 a reduction of 1,061,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$3,077,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Departmental Offices function serves as the principal policy formulation and management arm of the Secretary of the Treasury.

International affairs.—Programs conducted within this activity analyze and implement international monetary and development financing policy. Additional staff support is provided in areas concerned with international investment, trade, and balance of payments issues. Those programs described in the salaries and expenses section, excluding repairs and improvements, are also funded through this appropriation.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 343 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$21,296,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	27,710,000
Recommended in the bill.....	22,710,000

Bill compared with:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+1,414,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,710,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$1,414,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides agencywide internal audit and internal investigative functions to identify and correct operational and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit and contract audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. This appropriation also provides for the oversight of internal investigations made by the Office of Internal Affairs and Inspection in the Bureau of ATF, the Customs Service, the Secret Service, and internal audits and internal investigations of the Inspection Service at IRS.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 326 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 27 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$40,265,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	39,245,000
Recommended in the bill.....	39,245,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-1,020,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,245,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$1,020,000 below fiscal year 1991.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel. Center personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit and some of the advanced training. This appropriation is for operating expenses of the Center, for research in law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content. In addition, the Center has a reimbursable program to accommodate the training requirements of various Federal agencies. As funds are available, law enforcement training is provided to certain State and local law enforcement personnel on a space-available basis.

MASTER PLAN FUNDING

Prior year Master Plan project funding restrictions notwithstanding, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to transfer funds available within its construction accounts as necessary to meet changing needs of Master Plan construction; however, funding for the three FLETC sites (Glynco, Artesia, Marana) may not be transferred between locations.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 440 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$20,775,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	5,359,000
Recommended in the bill.....	5,359,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-15,416,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,359,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$15,416,000 below fiscal year 1991.

This account provides for the acquisition, construction, improvements, equipment, furnishings and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$16,488,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	18,055,000
Recommended in the bill.....	18,055,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+1,567,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,055,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$1,567,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) provides a governmentwide, multi-source intelligence and analytical network in support of the detection, investigation, and prosecution of domestic and international money laundering and other financial crimes by Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies. This activity was funded previously by the U.S. Customs Service.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 151 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 3 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$218,742,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	233,895,00

Recommended in the bill.....	189,195,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	—29,547,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	—44,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$189,195,000, a reduction of \$44,700,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a reduction of \$29,547,000 below fiscal year 1991.

Financial operations—Field operations.—Payments are made through seven regional offices for Federal civilian agencies, except the U.S. Postal Service, the U.S. Marshals Service, and certain Government corporations. These disbursing services are provided through the timely issuance of checks, letters of credit, and electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments. Field Operations is also responsible for prescribing Federal Government payment policy, for processing EFT claims, for promoting the use of electronics in the payment process, for offering agency accounting services, and for providing full field representation for other functional areas of the Service.

Headquarters operations.—This activity is responsible for the control and financial integrity of the Federal payments and collections processes. This includes conducting reconciliation, accounting, and claims activities. It adjudicates and settles claims against the United States resulting from instances in which Government checks have been forged, lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated, and collects monies from those parties having liability to the United States through fraudulent or otherwise improper negotiation of Government checks.

General financial services.—This activity provides financial services for numerous accounts, including the two Social Security Trust Funds, the two Medicare Trust Funds, the Unemployment Trust Fund, the D.C. Government loan account, the Highway Trust Fund, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Toll Rebate Program. In addition, this activity provides for payment of domestic and international claims.

Federal finance.—This activity provides direction, leadership, and technical guidance for managing the Federal Government's cash and credit management programs. It ensures the integrity of the Government's financial accounting, reporting, and financing services to the Government at large and to its agents who participate in the payments and collections processes. It is responsible for the implementation, and dissemination of tools, policies, regulations, standards, and guidelines affecting all aspects of the Government's cash and credit management programs and its accounting, reporting, and financial management systems. It exercises effective control of cash and credit management activities, investment and loan services for Government funds, and financial accounting and reporting systems, ensuring that policies, standards, and fiscal procedures are specifically designed to reduce Treasury financing costs.

Federal tax deposit fee payments.—This activity oversees compensation made to commercial depositories for the processing services they provide to the Government in the collection and accounting of Federal Tax Deposits.

Information systems.—This activity is responsible for overseeing the development, implementation, and operation of information and financial management systems that support and promote sound money management in the Federal Government. It is responsible for automated data processing (ADP) operations and the associated computer support necessary to maintain the Service's internal and Government-wide systems. Specific functions include operating and maintaining all central facility computer systems and data communications mechanisms, scheduling and processing development and production workloads, installing and tuning operating system software, planning and coordinating hardware installations, providing user support services, and acquiring ADP and telecommunications equipment, software, services and supplies. It also supports a large number of developmental efforts to enhance the collections, payments, accounting, reporting, and resource management functions of the Service.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2211 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 5 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$303,882,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	316,796,000
Recommended in the bill.....	316,796,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+12,914,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$316,796,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$12,914,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is responsible for the enforcement of the laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine and nonbeverage alcohol products, tobacco, firearms, and explosives.

Compliance operations.—This activity covers the regulation of: the alcohol and tobacco industries relating to revenue protection and product and market integrity; the legal firearms industry through a system of licensing and compliance inspections; and the explosives industry through a license and permit system for manufacturers, dealers, and users of explosives. Effective July 1, 1987, this activity became responsible for the deposit and accounting for alcohol and tobacco excise taxes.

Law enforcement.—This activity covers the enforcement of: Federal laws relating to the liquor industry; Federal firearms statutes and Federal laws to suppress illegal use of explosives and illegal trafficking in explosives.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 4,066 positions for fiscal year 1992, the same number authorized in fiscal year 1991.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,137,786,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	1,261,814,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,226,514,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+88,728,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-35,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,226,514,000, a reduction of \$35,300,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$88,728,000 above fiscal year 1991.

Inspection and control.—In enforcing the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Inspection and Control activity must: (1) stop the illegal entry of drugs and other prohibited items and enforce export laws while accommodating the law-abiding persons and cargo entering this country; (2) augment selectivity of Customs inspectional enforcement programs through improved techniques and equipment; (3) process persons and cargo entering this country; and (4) open new ports of entry and expand service at existing ports to meet the needs of the traveling and importing public.

Enforcement.—Operating under the authority of titles 19 and 26, U.S. Code, the tactical interdiction program stops smuggling activity along our national borders by maintaining a highly mobile interdiction force proficient in land, sea, and certain air tactical enforcement operations. The investigative arm of the Customs Service conducts criminal, civil, and fact finding investigations of customs and related laws, including currency, fraud, neutrality, smuggling, and illegal exports of critical technology.

Tariff and Trade.—The Tariff and Trade program: (1) enforces the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; (2) collects lost revenue by assisting in enforcement investigations of commercial fraud; (3) improves the efficiency of processing through better selectivity in document review and laboratory analysis; (4) improves the administration of post-audit techniques; (5) provides Customs field personnel and the public with timely, uniform rulings and interpretations and final administrative decisions; and (6) achieves maximum utilization of Customs resources with minimum disruption of international trade and travel.

Public Law 101-382, as amended, extended the Customs user fees (merchandise and passenger fees) through September 30, 1995. The merchandise processing fee was modified to make it consistent with our international obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The passenger and conveyance fees were modified to permit surplus collections to be used for enhancing service to the payers of the fee proportionate to the amount paid by each.

FORCED LABOR IN THE PRC

The Committee is concerned by reports that the People's Republic of China has been exporting goods made with forced labor in PRC prisons to the United States, in violation of U.S. law. A Committee Member recently visited Beijing Prison No. 1, where 40 political dissidents from Tiananmen Square are imprisoned, and wit-

nessed prisoners making socks and plastic shoes which appeared to be destined for export. Several sources, including the GAO and Asia Watch, have recently reported the use of forced labor in the PRC for export products.

The importation of products made with forced labor involves both human rights and trade ramifications. Clearly, American consumers would not knowingly purchase products made under forced labor conditions by individuals who were imprisoned for expressing democratic ideas. Moreover, prison labor is unfair competition to American business, which may contribute to the PRC's \$10.4 billion trade surplus with the United States in 1990.

In a hearing before the Committee, the Commissioner of Customs testified that the United States Customs Service would aggressively investigate the matter and prohibit the importation of products made with forced labor in the PRC. The Committee has continued a general provision that prohibits the use of appropriated funds to weaken the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to bar the importation of goods made with prison labor. The Committee expects that the Customs Service will strictly enforce the applicable law, and will report to Congress if additional authority is needed to effectively bar the importation of prison labor products.

INTERAGENCY BORDER INSPECTION SYSTEM

Within the amount provided for salaries and expenses, the Committee has included \$7,000,000, the amount requested, for the machine-readable document border security program. The Committee continues to be pleased with the progress the Customs Service has made in implementing this project. This amount, together with other available funds, will enable the Customs Service to continue to work with the State Department and the INS in implementing the comprehensive, automated data system for machine readable travel and identity documents.

PASSENGER PROCESSING

The Committee supports the Customs Service efforts to improve the processing of passengers at U.S. international airports and directs Customs to work with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other Federal agencies to meet the 45-minute processing standard.

The Committee also directs the Customs Service to study the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of implementing preclearance at airports abroad to facilitate the processing of passengers at U.S. international airports. As part of this study, the Customs Service should include discussions with countries located in Asia and the Pacific. The Customs Service should report back to the Committee with its findings no later than April 30, 1992.

OPERATION EXODUS

The Committee has included all of the funds requested for the continuation of Operation Exodus. Over the past several years, enemies of the United States have undertaken a major coordinated effort to obtain sophisticated U.S. manufactured or designed high

technology items to enhance their own economic and defense capabilities. The rapid exportation of sophisticated strategic defense items, smuggled out of the country by clandestine and fraudulent means, poses a national security threat to this country and our allies. The funding requested by the Administration and recommended by the Committee will allow the Customs Service to aggressively counter this threat by utilizing integrated enforcement teams at specific ports of exportation of high and critical technology and equipment when such exportation is contrary to the best interests of the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The Committee directs the Customs Service to provide 12 additional full-time cargo inspectors and 12 additional entry/inspection aides for the San Francisco District Office of the U.S. Customs Service for a total of 24 additional full-time positions. The additional personnel is critical to San Francisco's air freight and sea container operations and will facilitate the backlog and delays under present staffing levels for the Cargo Inspection Program.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Committee directs the Customs Service to provide an additional 8 agents and 2 support personnel and an additional 8 inspection and control staff positions for the Baltimore Customs District.

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

The Committee directs the Customs Service to provide an additional 8 positions at the Blue Water Bridge in Port Huron, Michigan.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 17,168 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 210 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$110,347,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	121,432,000
Recommended in the bill.....	109,432,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-915,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-12,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$109,432,000, a reduction of \$12,000,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a reduction of 915,000 below fiscal year 1991.

The Customs Air Interdiction Program combats the illegal entry of narcotics and other goods into the United States. This appropriation provides capital procurement and total operations and maintenance for the Customs air program. The air program also provides support for the interdiction of narcotics by other Federal, State and local agencies.

CUSTOMS FORFEITURE FUND

(LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF DEPOSITS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$14,855,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	15,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	15,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+145,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$145,000 above fiscal year 1991.

Public Law 100-690, as amended by Public Law 101-382 and Public Law 101-508, authorized Customs to establish a Customs Forfeiture Fund. Seized and forfeited currency and any proceeds beyond the expenses of seizure, and forfeiture of merchandise are deposited into this account.

Use of the permanent appropriations is limited to the following:

- (1) all proper expenses of the seizure (including investigative costs incurred by the United States Customs Service leading to seizures) of the proceedings of forfeiture and sale, including, but not limited to, the expenses of inventory, security, and maintenance of custody of the property, advertisement and sale of the property, and if condemned by the court and a bond for such costs was not given, the costs as taxed by the court;
- (2) awards of compensation to informers under section 619;
- (3) satisfaction of liens for freight, charges, and contributions in general average, notice of which has been filed with the appropriate Customs officer according to law, and other liens against forfeited property;
- (4) amounts authorized by law with respect to remission and mitigation;
- (5) claims of parties in interest to property disposed in the amounts applicable to such claims at the time of seizure;
- (6) equitable sharing payments made to other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign countries under the authority of section 616(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 or section 981 of title 18, United States Code.

The current appropriations are used for the following:

- (1) purchases by the United States Customs Service of evidence of smuggling of controlled substances, and violations of the currency and foreign transaction reporting requirements of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code, if there is a substantial probability that the violations of these requirements are related to the smuggling of controlled substances.
- (2) equipment for any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft available for official use by the United States Customs Service to enable the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to assist in law enforcement functions;
- (3) the reimbursement, at the discretion of the Secretary, of private persons for expenses incurred by such persons in cooperating with the United States Customs Service in investigations and undercover law enforcement operations;

(4) publication of the availability of awards under section 619;

(5) equipment for any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft available for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency to enable to vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to assist in law enforcement functions if the conveyance will be used in joint law enforcement operations with the United States Customs Service; and

(6) payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State and local law enforcement officers that are incurred in joint law enforcement operations with the United States Customs Service.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$2,152,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	2,981,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,981,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 829,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,981,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$829,000 above fiscal year 1991.

Customs charges user fees at certain small airports where the volume or value of business is insufficient to justify the availability of Customs services. The funds generated from these user fees are applied to expenditures incurred in providing Customs services at each of these designated small airports.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 40 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 10 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

UNITED STATES MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$51,429,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	53,806,000
Recommended in the bill.....	53,806,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 2,377,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,806,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,377,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The United States Mint manufactures coins, receives deposits of gold and silver bullion, and safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals.

Manufacture of coins (domestic).—Production of coins is the major Mint activity. Funds requested for 1992 will permit production of approximately 15 billion coins. This activity also funds the deposits and issues of monetary metals and coins.

Protection of monetary metals and coins.—Protection of the Government's holdings of gold and silver bullion and coin is maintained by armed guards and modern protective devices.

Research and development.—Funds to explore the application of technological improvements to the coining process.

Expansion and improvements.—This activity will finance expansion of physical capacity of existing facilities, including major and long-term repairs, to remain available until expended.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 878 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 48 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$175,139,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	+192,270,000
Recommended in the bill.....	+192,270,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+17,131,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$192,270,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$17,131,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides funds for the conduct of all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. savings-type securities.

Processing and accounting for:

Savings securities.—This activity is concerned with the issuance, servicing, and retirement of savings bonds and notes and retirement-type securities, including: (1) the maintenance and servicing of individual accounts of owners of series H and HH bonds and the authorization of interest payments; and (2) the maintenance of accounting control over financial transactions, securities transactions and accountability, and interest cost. These functions are performed directly by the Bureau of the Public Debt, by the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States, and by the 14,000 qualified agents which issue and redeem savings bonds and notes.

Marketable and special securities.—This activity is concerned with all securities of the United States, other than savings and retirement securities, including securities of Government corporations for which the Bureau of the Public Debt provides services. Functions performed relate to the issuance, servicing, and retirement of these securities, both directly by the Bureau and through the Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents, including: (1) The maintenance and servicing of individual accounts of owners of registered securities and book-entry Treasury bills; (2) the authorization of interest and principal payments; and (3) the maintenance of accounting control over financial transactions, securities transactions and accountability, and interest cost.

Promoting the sale of savings bonds.—This activity consists of sales promotion efforts, using press, radio, other advertising media, and organized groups, augmented by concentrated sales campaigns

emphasizing payroll savings plans. These functions are performed by the U.S. Savings Bonds Division, a separate organization within the Department of the Treasury.

MOVE TO WEST VIRGINIA

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau of the Public Debt has not adequately protected existing Federal employees in pursuing its proposed consolidation to a new facility in Parkersburg, West Virginia. The Committee has included language guaranteeing that no employee would be forced to relocate to the new facility in order to retain employment with the Bureau or Department of Treasury at the same pay grade. The Committee believes that relocation to the new site should be voluntary. The Committee notes that the Department of Justice established a very successful program to ensure a smooth transition to a new fingerprinting facility for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, also located in West Virginia, and directs the Bureau to adopt the same program for employees of the Bureau. In addition, the Committee directs the Bureau and the Office of Personnel Management to provide voluntary early retirement for affected employees as well as reimbursement of relocation costs for those employees who choose to relocate to West Virginia. The Department of the Treasury and Bureau of Public Debt shall also:

Provide training programs for employees who must accept alternative employment;

Designate counselors to interview affected employees to identify skills and weaknesses in order to identify job retraining necessary for continuous employment;

Provide assistance for those employees who voluntarily choose not to remain with Treasury by identifying other Federal positions available in the Washington metropolitan region and assisting with job referrals, including job search training with such programs as preparation of SF 171's, Résumé writing, and career planning. All services should be provided at outplacement centers easily accessible to Bureau employees.

The Committee directs the Bureau of Public Debt to provide the Committee with a report detailing the implementation of the above listed directives within 90 days of enactment of this legislation.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2,222 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 5 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT LOSSES IN SHIPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$500,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	
Recommended in the bill.....	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	— 500,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends no appropriation for this account for fiscal 1992.

This account was created as self-insurance to cover losses in shipment of Government property such as coins, currency, securities, certain losses incurred by the Postal Service, and losses in connection with the redemption of savings bonds. Approximately 200 claims are paid annually.

Legislation will be proposed to establish a permanent, indefinite appropriation to fund payment of government losses in shipment. This change would allow the Bureau to make timely payments for valid claims.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$142,279,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	144,503,000
Recommended in the bill.....	144,503,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,224,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$144,503,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,224,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for overall planning and direction of the Internal Revenue Service, for management of the Service's support programs and for the conduct of internal audits and internal security investigations.

Executive direction.—This activity sets policies and goals, provides the research and planning necessary for sound and effective tax administration, and provides leadership and direction for the Service.

Management services.—This activity provides Servicewide policy guidance for managing the human, logistical, and financial resources needed to fulfill the Service's mission in tax administration in a cost effective manner while complying with relevant public laws and administrative procedures.

Internal audit and internal security.—This activity protects public confidence in the integrity of the Internal Revenue Service. Internal Audit independently reviews Service programs at the national, regional and local levels to ensure that laws and regulations are being followed, that management and financial internal controls are in place, that programs and major ADP systems are functioning effectively and efficiently and that appropriated funds are spent as authorized. Internal Security conducts background investigations to maintain the integrity of the IRS workforce against fraud and drug abuse and protect the Service against outside attempts to bribe, intimidate or harass its employees.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2,148 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 83 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS AND ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,521,595,000
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Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	1,661,298,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,661,298,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+139,703,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,661,298,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$139,703,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for processing tax returns and related documents, processing data for compiling statistics of income and assisting taxpayers in correct filing of their returns and in paying taxes that are due.

Returns processing and revenue accounting.—This activity provides for all actions associated with the mailing of tax return forms and instructions, receipt of completed returns and payments, deposit of those payments, processing and accounting for revenue collections and Federal Tax Deposits and verification of the accuracy of information provided by the taxpayer through an automated master file system. It provides for payment of refunds, offset of refunds against delinquent accounts, issuance of notices that payments are overdue, identification of possible nonfilers for investigation, and assistance in the selection of tax returns for audit.

Statistics of income.—This activity publishes Statistics of Income Reports on the operation of income tax laws, as required by the Internal Revenue Code for the Congress and its committees; for administrative use by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for the Federal benchmark statistical programs on income, wealth and finance.

Taxpayer service.—This activity aids voluntary compliance with Federal tax laws by informing taxpayers of their responsibilities and by providing services and information through various media which assist them in meeting their obligations. Inquiries concerning tax laws, IRS notices and procedures, and tax accounts problems are resolved.

TOLL FREE CALLS

The Committee expects that of the \$1,661,298,000 made available for processing tax returns and taxpayer assistance, \$3,800,000 shall be made available for a fourth toll-free call answering site in Rhode Island.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 35,436 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 613 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$3,501,119,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	3,632,384,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,606,124,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+105,005,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	−26,260,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,606,124,000, a reduction of \$26,260,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$105,005,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international, and the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings. It also provides for technical rulings, monitoring employee pension plans, determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status, examining tax returns of exempt organizations, enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws, collecting unpaid accounts, and securing unfiled tax returns and payments. Funds are requested to continue the Service's ability to ensure equitable application and adequate enforcement of the tax laws, to promote voluntary compliance with the internal revenue laws, to identify possible non-filers for investigation and to investigate cases of fraud or financial transactions related to possible money laundering schemes.

Examination.—This activity encourages voluntary compliance with the internal revenue laws through the determination of correct tax liability by the selective examination of tax returns, the correction of errors, and explanation of these corrections to taxpayers.

Appeals, tax litigation, and technical.—The appeals portion of this activity provides for an independent administrative review of contested tax assessments and adjustments with the objective of settling tax controversies without litigation. When settlement is not possible, the tax litigation portion of the activity provides for the handling of Tax Court litigation and for the coordination of the Service's legal position to ensure consistency. The technical activity provides legal advice and assistance to field enforcement activities, furnishes non-tax legal services and provides legal expertise in the issuance of ruling letters; technical advice; publication of revenue rulings and revenue procedures; review of legislation; interpretation of statutes and drafting of regulations.

Employee plans and exempt organizations.—This activity monitors private pension plans to ensure compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. Organizations apply for tax-exempt status, which is determined by this activity, through the application of certain tests. By examining tax returns of tax-exempt organizations, it monitors and ensures compliance with current tax laws regarding tax-exempt organizations.

International.—This activity directs the full range of IRS enforcement and assistance programs related to U.S. taxpayers doing business or residing outside the United States as well as non-resident aliens with a U.S. tax obligation; provides technical tax training and administrative assistance to foreign governments; works with States on exchange of information and other programs of mutual benefit; provides compliance and taxpayer service support to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and certain Pacific Island jurisdictions; and manages activities related to tax treaties between the United States and other governments. The International Counsel function identifies and resolves international tax issues; provides timely guidance to the field through both routine program assistance to the Assistant Commissioner (International) and to district

counsel and international examiners with respect to specific cases and issues; and provides timely guidance to taxpayers and tax practitioners through the rulings and regulations program.

Tax fraud and financial investigation.—This activity provides for enforcement of the criminal statutes relating to violations of internal revenue laws. It investigates cases of suspected intent to defraud, recommends prosecution as warranted, and assists in the preparation and trial of criminal tax cases. In addition, financial investigations of money laundering schemes involving Currency Transaction Reports are conducted.

Collection.—This activity collects unpaid accounts and secures delinquent returns; develops and implements programs to prevent accounts from becoming delinquent and prevents nonfiling; and determines and analyzes the reasons for and the types of nonfiling.

Information Reporting.—Through the Information Reporting program the Service processes information returns, such as wage, dividend, and interest statements and matches them with related individual income tax returns. This enables the Service to identify income reporting discrepancies, unsubstantiated deductions, and nonfiling of tax returns and to verify facts and amounts in question through taxpayer contact prior to assessing additional tax or refunding excess credits.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 70,282 positions requested, for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 1,343 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$942,932,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	1,294,713,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,294,713,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 351,781,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,294,713,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$351,781,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for Service-wide data processing support, including the evaluation, development, and implementation of computer systems, software, and hardware requirements.

Processing and services.—This activity provides automation support for processing of tax and information returns, issuing refunds and notices and accounting for tax revenue. It also provides automation support for assisting taxpayers in meeting their tax obligations.

Compliance and enforcement.—This activity provides automation support for systems involved in directing IRS compliance and enforcement programs including: examination of tax returns; collecting unpaid tax accounts; securing delinquent returns; investigating tax fraud; resolving tax disputes; and determining and/or examining employee plan or exempt organizations.

Program support.—This activity provides automation support for all Internal Revenue Service programs of a multifunctional and ad-

ministrative nature, including management and financial information logistics, payroll and personnel, and the automation of internal audit and internal security.

Tax systems modernization.—This activity provides for modernization of the U.S. tax administration and collection system in order to increase revenues, improve services to the taxpayer and improve taxpayer compliance and confidence.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 8,719 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 150 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$411,606,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	475,423,000
Recommended in the bill.....	475,423,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 63,817,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$475,423,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$63,817,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Secret Service is responsible for protection of the President and other officials, investigating counterfeiting of currency and check forgeries, protection of the White House and various other buildings within Washington, DC.

Investigations, protection, and uniformed activities.—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, immediate family members, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of the President, and the Vice President-elect, and the members of their immediate families unless the members decline such protection; protection of the person of a visiting head and accompanying spouse of a foreign state or foreign government and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad; the protection of the person of a former President and spouse during the former President's lifetime, the protection of the person of the spouse of a former President until death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach 16 years of age, unless such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for investigation of counterfeiting of currency and securities; forgery and altering of Government checks and bonds; thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic funds transfers; fraud relative to federally insured financial institutions; and other criminal and noncriminal cases.

The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; the Treasury Building,

its Annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

Presidential candidate protective activities.—The Secret Service is authorized to protect major Presidential or Vice Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not commence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 4,531 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

GENERAL PROVISION—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Committee has included language in Section 104 which provides that the Internal Revenue Service conduct a pilot program to test the feasibility of sharing efficiency savings between employees and Federal agencies. The purpose of the program is to encourage employees to offer ideas, inventions, or suggestions which effect budgetary savings and reduce the federal deficit, by rewarding them with cash awards and using savings for additional efficiency improvements.

The provision would permit the carryover of certain appropriated funds that are the result of efficiency savings achieved during fiscal year 1992. Fifty percent of the savings achieved under an appropriations account would be returned to the Treasury for deficit reduction. The other 50 percent of the savings would be returned to the Internal Revenue Service, to be used for cash awards to employees and managers who contributed to or participated in the efficiency savings, as well as for further efficiency improvement by the agency.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue would determine the method of ascertaining efficiency savings, and would provide advance notice to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before including the funds in the shared savings program. The cash awards to any employee would conform with the limits currently established by the Office of Personnel Management, would supplement but not replace awards provided under subchapter I of Chapter 45 of title 5, United States Code, and would not create any new right or remedy.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$472,592,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	649,301,000
Recommended in the bill.....	649,301,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+176,709,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

¹ Postal Service request transmitted in the Administration Budget. The Administration request for 1992 is \$182,778,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$649,301,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request from the U.S. Postal Service, and an increase of \$176,709,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Budget proposes \$113 million in reforms to implement recommendations made by the Postal Rate Commission in its June 1986 Preferred Rate Study. These reforms would discontinue abuses of the reduced postage rate subsidy by tightening eligibility requirements. Preferred rate status would be terminated or restricted for the following categories: (a) second-class nonprofit mail whose content includes more than 10 percent advertising; (b) third-class nonprofit mail with advertising that does not relate directly to the primary purpose of the organization or includes political advocacy material, and educational material for organizations that are not schools; and (c) fourth-class library rates for commercial publishers. The Committee has not included these proposed reforms in this bill because this would be legislation on an Appropriation bill.

The Budget also proposes an appropriation for these subsidies that is \$265 million below the full entitlement level. This amount is comparable to the across-the-board reduction enacted by the Congress in 1986 for the Revenue Forgone appropriation. Charitable, educational, and benevolent organizations would continue to receive reduced postage rates but they would be required to pay about 60 percent of the overhead allocated to their mail. At the full entitlement level, these mailers pay none of their overhead costs.

FINANCING OF POSTAL SERVICE OPERATIONS

Financing.—The activities of the U.S. Postal Service are financed from the following sources: (1) mail and services revenue; (2) reimbursements from Federal and non-Federal sources; (3) proceeds from borrowing; (4) interest from U.S. securities and other investments; and (5) appropriations by the Congress. All receipts and deposits are made to the Postal Service Fund and are available without fiscal year limitation for payment of all expenses incurred, retirement of obligations, investment in capital assets, and investment in obligations and securities.

Separate legislation also increased the Postal Service's statutory borrowing authority beginning in FY 1991. Section 2005 of title 39, as amended, increases the Postal Service's borrowing authority by \$2.5 billion in FY 1991 for a revised ceiling of \$12.5 billion and an additional \$2.5 billion in FY 1992 for a revised total ceiling of \$15 billion. The total net increase in amounts outstanding in any one fiscal year was also increased and now may not exceed \$2.0 billion in obligations issued for the purpose of capital improvements and \$1.0 billion for the purpose of paying operating expenses. As of September 30, 1992, it is expected that the total debt instruments issued and outstanding pursuant to this authority will amount to \$9.786 billion.

Operating.—Estimated revenue will total \$48.146 billion in 1992. This includes \$46.891 billion from mail and services revenue, \$694 million from investment income, and a net revenue forgone appro-

priation of \$561 million. Total expenses are estimated at \$46.440 billion in 1992.

POST OFFICE RELOCATION IN (NORTH) TOLEDO, OHIO

The Committee directs the U.S. Postal Service to step-up discussions with residents and leaders of North Toledo to find a suitable site for the relocation of Toledo's Station D Post Office. For several years, residents have worked with the Postal Service to find a location in the Lagrange Street Business District because of the District's accessibility and importance to the revitalization of the neighborhood. The U.S. Postal Service should consider relocation of Toledo's Station D within the Lagrange Street Business District and move toward completion of plans and relocation in a timely manner.

POSTAL FACILITY FOR FLATWOODS, KENTUCKY

The Committee expects that the Postal Service shall establish during FY 1992 a new Postal facility for Flatwoods, Kentucky. The Committee has been made aware that this has been a high priority for the Louisville Division for many years because of the current inadequacy of the existing facility.

POSTAL FACILITY FOR NORTHWOOD, OHIO

The Committee recommends that the U.S. Postal Service give very strong consideration to the re-opening of a Post Office in Northwood, Ohio. Northwood is a home rule charter city with a growing population, according to the 1990 U.S. Census. The population census does not take into account the large number of businesses in Northwood nor the fact that the Northwood zip code also serves Lake Township. The city limits contain 7 square miles, only half of which is developed. Northwood's Post Office was eliminated in the 1970's and its substation was closed in the mid-1980's. Since then, the City has grown, particularly in the commercial sector.

USE OF RENTAL VERSUS GOVERNMENT-OWNED TRAILERS

It has been the understanding of the Committee for a number of years that it has been more economical for the Postal Service to use rental trailers rather than Government-owned trailers for the movement of mail within New York City. Accordingly, the Postal Service is requested to continue the use of rental trailers for the movement of mail in New York City rather than purchasing and using Government-owned trailers.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND POSTAL REGION

The Committee is concerned by the most recent report by the U.S. Postal Service that showed mail delivery in the southern Maryland region to be the worst in the Nation. Surveys showed that only 55.9 percent of overnight mail reached its destination on time, which was a sharp drop in performance from previous ratings. The Committee directs the Postal Service to take immediate steps to restore service levels to at least be equal with the national average. The Committee expects that regular accounting periods of no less than 4 weeks will be established for this region, and that

on-site reviews and observations be made to ensure that service improves on a consistent basis. The Committee expects to be kept closely informed of what action is taken to identify and resolve the problem of mail delivery in the southern Maryland region, but in no event less than on a quarterly basis.

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND FOR NONFUNDED LIABILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$38,142,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	40,575,000
Recommended in the bill.....	40,575,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,433,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,575,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,433,000 above fiscal year 1991.

An annual amount is requested to fund compensation paid to postal employees for injuries which occurred prior to July 1, 1971, while employed by the Post Office Department, which remain liabilities of the U.S. Government. The Postal Service annually requests an appropriation to cover the amount billed by the Department of Labor for compensation payments made in the latest fiscal year. The amount appropriated is then reimbursed to the Department of Labor.

HARRISON, N.Y. POSTAL FACILITY AND NEW YORK CITY'S WATERSHED

The U.S. Postal Service has proposed locating a massive mail distribution center adjacent to the Kenisco Reservoir in Harrison, N.Y. The City of New York, Town of Harrison, County of Westchester and the Purchase Environmental Protective Association filed law suits against the Postal Service in which the judge decided that the Postal Service cannot proceed with construction of such a facility until a full environmental impact statement regarding, among other things, the cumulative water quality impact of the project on the water supply, has been completed. The Postal Service has begun scoping sessions for the environmental impact statement.

The Kensico Reservoir is the reservoir through which all of the water from both the Delaware and Catskill systems flows and is perhaps the City's single most critical reservoir. The New York City Department of Environmental Protection anticipates significant cumulative adverse impact on the quality of the water supply of the Kenisco Reservoir from the construction of this project (proposed to contain a 551,000 square foot regional mail distribution facility and a 20,700 square foot vehicle maintenance facility) due to stormwater runoff, contaminated site conditions and destruction of wetlands proximate to the public water supply intakes.

The Committee directs the Postal Service to carefully review this proposed site and report to the Committee.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$250,000
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Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	250,000
Recommended in the bill.....	250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request.

These funds provide for the compensation of the President and for official expenses.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$32,799,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	34,885,000
Recommended in the bill.....	34,885,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,086,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,885,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,086,000 above fiscal year 1991.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the direct support of the President.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 401 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 20 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$8,495,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	8,362,000
Recommended in the bill.....	8,362,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-133,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,362,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$133,000 below fiscal year 1991.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, and operation of the Executive Residence.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 97 position requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$626,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	324,000
Recommended in the bill.....	324,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-302,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$324,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$302,000 below fiscal year 1991.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, and operation of the Vice President's official residence.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 1 position requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$2,587,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	2,932,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,932,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+345,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,932,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$345,000 above fiscal year 1991.

These funds are to be used by the Vice President to carry out responsibilities assigned him by the President and by various statutes.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 26 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$3,064,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	3,345,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,345,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+281,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,345,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$281,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal Government, and assists in preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 41 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 3 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$3,395,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	3,701,000

Recommended in the bill.....	3,701,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 306,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,701,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$306,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Office of Policy Development advises and assists the President in the formulation, evaluation and coordination of long-range economic and domestic policy; supports the operation of the Office of Cabinet Affairs, including the Domestic Policy Council and the Economic Policy Council; and supports the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 51 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 7 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$5,893,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	6,145,000
Recommended in the bill.....	6,145,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 252,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,145,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$252,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The National Security Council advises the President on the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 60 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

NATIONAL CRITICAL MATERIALS COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$400,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	235,000
Recommended in the bill.....	235,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	- 165,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$235,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$165,000 below fiscal year 1991.

The National Critical Materials Council assists in the coordination of materials policies and programs and works with the various agencies with mineral and materials policy and program responsibilities.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 3 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 2 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$25,410,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	24,510,000
Recommended in the bill.....	23,010,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-2,400,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-1,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,010,000 a reduction of \$1,500,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$2,400,000 below fiscal year 1991.

This Office provides common administrative support and services to units within the Executive Office of the President. Included are personnel and financial management; administrative services such as mail distribution, messenger services, printing and duplication, and procurement; and automated data processing.

Program development in ADP systems will be funded by reimbursements from users.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 212 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 10 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$48,343,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	53,434,000
Recommended in the bill.....	50,470,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,127,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-2,964,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,470,000, a reduction of \$2,964,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,127,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This Office assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

Budget review.—Budget instructions and procedures are developed, review of agency estimates is coordinated, budget data systems are maintained, agency financial management plans are reviewed, the budget document is prepared, and scorekeeping is accomplished.

National security and international affairs; Economics and government; Natural resources, energy, and science; and Human resources, veterans, and labor.—Agency programs, budget requests, and management activities are examined, appropriations are apportioned, proposed changes in agency functions are studied, and special studies aimed at establishing goals and objectives that would result in long- and short-range improvements in the agen-

cies' financial, administrative, and operational management are conducted.

Director's office.—Executive direction and coordination for all Office of Management and Budget activities is provided. This includes the Director's immediate office as well as staff support in the areas of administration, public affairs, legislative reference, congressional and legislative affairs, economic policy, and General Counsel.

Management.—Development and oversight of the implementation of Government-wide management policies and programs. OMB's Management staff provides policy leadership, review and assistance to aid the improvement of Federal program management in the areas of service delivery, collections, management integrity, management and control systems, personnel management, Federal-State-local-relations, cash and credit management, a drug-free workplace, privatization, and program evaluation.

Information and regulatory affairs.—Policy leadership and assistance to agencies in paperwork management and reduction, ADP telecommunications policy, statistical policy, information policy and regulatory reviews are provided. Estimates include resources necessary for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in OMB to implement the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (as amended by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1986) and other functions delegated or assigned by the Director.

SECURITY CLEARANCE INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee understands that OPM employees are being detailed to the Department of Energy, trained, and then used to help DOE process a backlog of security clearance investigations for employees at its nuclear weapons facilities. It is the Committee's understanding that the training process can often take so long that the OPM investigators' temporary assignments expire just as they have reached maximum efficiency. Given the costs to the federal government of the backlog of security clearances, the Committee urges that, to the extent possible, OPM act favorably on requests to extend such assignments until significant progress is made in eliminating the backlog of cases at DOE facilities such as the Rocky Flats Plant, in Colorado.

The Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget to review the incidence of security clearance delays on a national basis and, within 3 months of enactment of this legislation, report back to the Committee with a plan of action to eliminate the backlog of clearances.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee notes that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the only Federal agency active in the Earth sciences programs whose budget is reviewed by the Economics and Government Directorate at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Recognizing the importance of NOAA programs to a coherent federal science policy, the Committee believes that budgetary evaluations should be made by examiners with science and technological training. Therefore, the Committee directs OMB to

reassign NOAA review to the Science and Space Programs Branch of the Natural Resources, Energy and Sciences Directorate.

SCORING RULES ON OPERATING LEASES

The Committee notes the assurances made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that agreement has been reached between OMB and General Services Administration (GSA) as to interpretation of the budgetary scoring rules of OMB Bulletin 91-02 and that the fiscal year 1992 President's Budget as submitted is consistent with the agreed upon interpretation.

However, the Committee remains concerned that the OMB/GSA application of Bulletin 91-02 scoring rules may prevent GSA from selecting the least costly solution when leasing space to satisfy client agency needs. The Committee understands that OMB and GSA have agreed that operating leases (with or without Termination for Convenience clause) will continue to be scored annually as payments are made to the lessor. Leases which are capital leases in accordance with criteria established by the Bulletin will be scored up front. Budgetary and resource constraints will of necessity require that most space actions be configured as operating leases. This may force GSA to make lease awards to other than low bidders or to reconfigure solicitations for leased space in such a manner as to elicit more costly offers from bidders.

The Committee therefore directs OMB to evaluate the impact of Bulletin 91-02 on the cost and methods of doing business (i.e., the leasing of space) and report to the Committee within six months.

STAFFING

The Committee allows 579 positions for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 2 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee specifically denies the 21 positions and related funding requested to implement the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$2,914,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	3,058,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,058,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+144,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,058,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$144,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is responsible for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by and for the executive branch.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 37 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$99,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	69,222,000
Recommended in the bill.....	69,122,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-29,878,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$69,122,000, a reduction of \$100,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$29,878,000 below fiscal year 1991.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program; annually promulgating the National Drug Control Strategy; coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Strategy; developing the consolidated National Drug Control Budget; making recommendations to the President regarding changes in the organization, management, personnel, and budgets of the Federal departments and agencies engaged in the drug effort; designating areas as high intensity drug trafficking areas and consulting with and assisting State and local governments regarding drug control matters. In fiscal year 1991 the Office was required to establish a Counternarcotics Technology Assessment Center, whose purpose is to serve as the coordinating center for counternarcotics research and development of the Federal Government.

REQUEST FOR DRIVERS

The Committee denies all funding for drivers for three ONDCP officials requested in the budget for 1992 and specifically directs that no personnel be used for that purpose.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 129 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 15 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$46,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	77,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	77,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+31,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$77,000,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$31,000,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund, to be administered by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. This Fund, which began operation in fiscal year 1990, receives deposits on a quarterly basis from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund. The monies in the Fund will be disbursed to the drug control agencies in accordance

with the priorities articulated in the National Drug Control Strategy.

TRANSFERS TO BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

The Committee recommends that \$15 million be transferred to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) for Project Achilles, a law enforcement program focusing primarily on the armed drug trafficker, under which ATF has arrested 7,533 defendants since FY 1989. This program has been widely praised by national police organizations and civic leaders as one of the most innovative and successful drug enforcement programs. The Justice Department has recently committed additional prosecutorial support to the program.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request.

These funds enable the President to meet unanticipated needs in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$2,079,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	2,227,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,227,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+148,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,227,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$148,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Conference assists the President, the Congress, and the Federal departments and agencies in improving administrative procedure. It conducts studies of the efficiency, adequacy, and fairness of the procedures that the agencies and departments use to determine the rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons. The Conference issues formal recommendations for improvements and then encourages their implementation.

In addition to its research activities, the Conference also arranges for the interchange among administrative agencies of information useful in improving administrative procedure and, on an ongoing basis, furnishes assistance and advice on matters of administrative procedure to the agencies, the Congress, and others.

The Conference receives funds from other Federal agencies for special projects carried out by the Conference pursuant to agreements with these agencies.

The 1992 estimate provides for increased assistance to agencies whose budgets do not permit reimbursement, and training and program evaluation for alternative dispute resolution and negotiated rulemaking by the agencies.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 24 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,300,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	1,330,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,330,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+30,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,330,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$30,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) is a 26-member independent, bipartisan body. The Commission and its staff examine Federal, State and local trends, events, and programs that affect intergovernmental relations. On request, proposed legislation and executive actions are reviewed to determine their overall effect on the Federal system. The Commission also identifies emerging problems of Federal-State-local relations and assists States and localities in anticipating and meeting problems caused by various intergovernmental overlaps and conflicts, and makes recommendations concerning the workings and structural arrangements of governmental units and allocation of responsibilities and revenues among the various levels of government. The recommendations and published reports growing out of the Commission's work are submitted to the executive and legislative branches of Federal, State, and local governments for appropriate action.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 18 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM THE BLIND AND OTHER SEVERELY HANDICAPPED

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,160,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	1,293,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,293,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+133,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,293,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$133,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Committee for Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped was established by the Wagner-O'Day Act of 1938, as amended. Its primary objective is to increase the employment op-

portunities for the blind and other severely handicapped and, whenever possible, to prepare them to engage in competitive employment. In 1992, approximately 23,000 blind and handicapped individuals are projected to be employed in 490 producing workshops. The Committee's duties include promoting the program; determining which commodities and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified nonprofit agencies serving the blind and other severely handicapped; publishing a procurement list of such commodities and services; determining the fair market price for commodities and services on the procurement list; and making rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. In FY 1992, the Committee expects to have 3,500 items on its procurement list, and estimates workshops sales of \$435 million.

The Committee staff's responsibilities include promoting and assessing the overall program; supervising the selection and assignment of new commodities and services; assisting in establishing prices; reviewing and adjusting these prices; verifying the qualifications of workshops; and monitoring their performance.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 16 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$17,150,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	18,808,000
Recommended in the bill.....	18,808,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+1,658,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,808,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$1,658,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Commission administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on contributions and expenditures, supervises the public funding of Presidential elections, and performs other tasks related to Federal elections.

The Commission is authorized to submit budget estimates to the President and concurrently to Congress.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 266 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 12 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,645,733,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	47,144,000
Recommended in the bill.....	

Bill compared with:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-1,645,733,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-47,144,000

The Committee recommends no appropriation in fiscal 1992. A reduction of \$47,144,000 below the budget request, and a decrease of \$1,645,733,000 below fiscal year 1991.

The Federal Buildings Fund program consists of the following activities financed from rent charges:

Construction and acquisition of facilities.—Space is acquired through direct federally-financed construction of facilities, prospectus-level extensions to existing buildings and direct purchase of facilities. All costs directly attributable to Federal Buildings Fund construction projects for site acquisition and construction are financed under this activity. The total cost of new commitments for direct federally-financed construction and acquisition of facilities is estimated at \$1,461 million in 1991 and \$477 million in 1992.

Repairs and alterations.—Repairs and alterations of public buildings are funded under this activity. Protection of the Government's investment, health and safety of building occupants, transfer of agencies from leased space, and cost effectiveness are the principal criteria used in establishing priorities. Primary consideration is given to repairs to prevent deterioration and damage to buildings, their support systems, and operating equipment. This activity also provides for conversion of existing facilities and nonprospectus extensions.

Design and construction services.—This activity consolidates funding for the full range of design and construction services including preparation of drawings and specifications, management and inspection of construction and repairs and alterations projects, other construction related costs and non-project related technical services. In the case of prospectus level new construction projects and repairs and alterations projects, design work will be restricted to those projects reflected in the budget justifications for this activity or other projects which have been specifically approved.

Installment acquisition payments.—Payments are made for liabilities incurred under purchase contract authority and lease purchase arrangements. The periodic payments cover principal, interest, taxes, and other requirements. Purchase contract authority, which provided for private investment capital financing of public buildings, expired at the end of 1975.

Rental of space.—Space is acquired through the leasing of buildings including space occupied by Federal agencies in U.S. Postal Service facilities. This program will provide an estimated 107.7 million square feet in 1991 and 105.7 million square feet in 1992.

Real property operations.—Services are provided for Government-owned and leased facilities, including cleaning, utilities and fuel, protection, maintenance, and miscellaneous services (such as moving, evaluation of new materials and equipment, and field supervision).

Program direction.—Overall general management, including office automation, financial management, policy development, planning, program evaluation and administration, is funded under this activity.

Other programs.—When requested by Federal agencies, the Public Buildings Service provides building services such as tenant alterations, cleaning and other operations, and protection services which are in excess of those services provided under the commercial rental charge.

GRANTS

The Committee took testimony from an extensive number of Members of Congress and Public Witnesses concerning the need for grants for fiscal year 1992. The total amount requested for grants was nearly \$160,000,000.

The Committee was unable to fund any of these grants due to very stringent budget ceilings pursuant to Section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$53,957,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	54,605,000
Recommended in the bill.....	54,605,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 648,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$54,605,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$648,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for property management, transportation services, transportation audits, schedules contracting, and regulatory activities. The major objective of these programs is to provide in a timely manner the goods and services needed by Federal departments and agencies, at a quality level to assure successful completion of their missions, all at least cost to the taxpayer.

Supply.—The purpose of this activity is to provide a Governmentwide program of contracts for commercial and commercial-type items required by Federal agencies and other authorized users of the Federal supply system. The program allows Government agencies the option of ordering standard commercial items directly from the contractor at prices which reflect the discounts associated with volume buying. This budget proposes \$19,466,000 to support this program.

Transportation.—The purpose of this activity is to provide a Governmentwide program for transportation and travel management, transportation audits, Federal fleet management and the management of aircraft owned or operated by civilian agencies in support of their missions. This budget proposes \$16,782,000 to support the transportation programs.

The GSA/FSS transportation and travel management programs continue to provide support and dollar savings for Government agencies through negotiated airline city-pair contracts, Travel Management Centers (TMC), hotel/motel discounts, charge card/travelers check program, automated rate and routing processes, the small package express delivery program, audits of transportation

claims by and against the U.S. Government, and the long-term vehicle lease contracts program.

Property management.—This activity manages and operates a Governmentwide personal property program including the utilization, donation, and sale of property. It encompasses most Government agencies, and provides for utilization of excess property and the donation of surplus property. The budget proposes \$18,357,000 in 1992 to support the property management programs.

Reimbursable operations.—This activity provides supply support services to other Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. The principal activities involve: (1) the provision of technical support services to the Government of Saudi Arabia for a joint U.S./Saudi Arabian project, known as CENPRO, for centralized procurement; (2) the printing of the Federal Travel Directory through a reimbursable agreement with the Military Traffic Management Command; (3) the provision of personal property services related to seized and forfeited property; and (4) provision for the sale of GSA's Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) vehicles. The IFMS, funded through the General Supply Fund (GSF), is a full cost recovery program. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1992, costs of IFMS vehicle sales will be borne by the GSF. The budget proposes a level of reimbursable services of \$5,219,000 in 1992.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 818 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 48 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES ACTIVITIES

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$13,386,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	14,227,000
Recommended in the bill.....	14,227,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 841,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,227,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$841,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation funds the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus real property. The estimate for 1992 is for activities related to the Real Estate Policy and Sales program, the appraisal of real property, and continuing emphasis on reuse of existing real property to extend its useful life.

Real estate policy and sales.—This activity promotes maximum utilization of real property by Federal agencies and the transfer among agencies of excess real property. It provides for the disposal of surplus real property by sale, exchange, lease, permit, assignment, or transfer, as well as the protection and maintenance of excess and surplus property pending its disposition. It also provides for the appraisal of excess and surplus property, necessary environmental and cultural analyses, disposition and predisposition reuse planning, and real property utilization surveys.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 160 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

REAL PROPERTY RELOCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	8,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	16,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+8,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	+8,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,000,000, an increase of \$8,000,000 above the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$8,000,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation covers relocation costs involved in moving agencies from valuable underutilized property, targeted for public sale, to facilities determined to be more economically suitable to their needs. For 1990, approved allocations to other agencies for relocation purposes amounted to \$8.0 million. The resulting disposal of underutilized property resulted in an average benefit/cost ratio of 2:1. The sale of these valuable underutilized properties would provide significant revenue to the Treasury and would far outweigh the relocation costs involved.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RELOCATION

The project was developed and sponsored by the late Honorable Silvio O. Conte. The relocation project was initiated in 1987 when report language was included in the report accompanying H.R. 2907, the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1988. That report language directed the General Services Administration (GSA) to survey Western Massachusetts to determine if adequate leased space was available to relocate the Region Five office from its present location in Newton Corner.

Concurrently with the GSA survey, the Fish and Wildlife Service conducted an extensive study of areas throughout the region to determine a suitable location for the regional office. The study was motivated by several concerns, including (1) decrease the cost of federal office space; (2) improve the quality of the space; (3) improve recruitment capability for resource and support staff; and (4) improve professionalism through cooperative agreements with universities and colleges. The study analyzed several areas up and down the East coast, and the Amherst area topped the list. The results of this study were submitted to the Department of the Interior on January 3, 1989. Based on this information, formal approval for the relocation to Amherst was granted by the Interior Department.

At the same time, in 1989, the House Public Works and Transportation Committee approved a resolution, pursuant to Section 11(b) of the Public Building Act of 1959, which authorized the relocation of the regional office. That resolution was based on a second report prepared by GSA, which analyzed the suitability of the Pioneer Valley as a home for the regional office.

The implementing legislation for the relocation was contained in Public Law 100-136, the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1990. This provision is still the law of the land, and it reads as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Administrator of General Services, with the concurrence of the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is authorized and directed to acquire, by means of a lease up to twenty years duration, a new facility to house the offices of Region Five of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Hampshire County or Holyoke, Massachusetts. [Section 11(a), Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990 (P.L. 101-136)]

The Committee directs the GSA to make these funds (in an amount not to exceed \$8 million) available directly to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service immediately upon enactment of this Act. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall determine all appropriate expenditures.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$35,100,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	31,421,000
Recommended in the bill.....	31,421,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-3,679,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,421,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$3,679,000 below fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for policy direction and coordination of all GSA programs by the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and Regional Administrator. It also provides for congressional and public affairs activities; agencywide acquisition policy, planning and coordination.

Policy direction.—This activity provides for the formulation and execution of agency policy, oversight of the acquisition process and for functions assigned GSA by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended. It also provides for the Regulatory and Information Service Center which compiles and analyzes data on both Governmentwide and agency-specific regulatory, information resource management, and statistical activities.

Indian Trust Accounting.—This activity provides accounting services to the Department of Justice in defense of Indian tribal claims against the U.S. Government.

Board of Contract Appeals.—In accordance with the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, the Board has jurisdiction over any dispute relating to a contract for the provision of goods and services to the Government, inclusive of, but not limited to, disputes clause cases concerning contract performance; appeals of disappointed bidders; and proposed debarment or suspension actions. In addition, the Board serves as an administrative trial court for resolution of ADP bid protests under the Competition in Contracting Act, Title VII of the Deficit Reduction Act (Public Law 98-369).

Reimbursable Operations.—The General Management and Administration centralized internal administrative support services

are funded through reimbursable funding from GSA's benefiting accounts. Reimbursable services include administrative, financial and management support; legal advice and services and equal employment opportunity; budgetary policy and liaison activities with Congress and OMB; and management review and oversight of financial management systems. Provide liaison with the Small Business Administration on national minority businesses proposals and contracts to ensure that minority and small business receive a fair share of the agency's business. Responsible for implementation and execution of the functions and duties under section 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act (P.L. 95-507). Consideration will be given by the Administration to converting this reimbursable funding arrangement for GSA's centralized management and support activities to direct appropriation in FY 1993.

FUNDING OF CERTAIN UNAPPROVED PROJECTS

The Committee has specifically included funding in the bill for construction projects in St. Louis, Missouri and Boulder, Colorado that have not yet been fully approved by the Committee on Public Works. The Committee also included additional funding for a repair and alteration project in Worcester, Massachusetts. The Committee specifically directs GSA not to obligate any funds for these projects unless the funding has been approved by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The Committee believes that the federal government should serve as a model with respect to energy efficiency. For that reason, the Committee directs the General Services Administration to take such actions as may be necessary to achieve maximum energy efficiency in its motor vehicle fleet and in the design, construction, and operation of federal facilities under its authority.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, DISTRICT COURT FACILITY

The Committee is aware that the General Services Administration (GSA) is reviewing the urgent need for additional court space in the Middle District of Florida and would direct that in preparing a prospectus for this project, GSA take into consideration the unique geographic barriers that separate St. Petersburg and Tampa, and which limit access to the Courts for many litigants, jurors, and attorneys from Pinellas County. The Committee would encourage GSA to review the additional space requirements of the Court to meet the projected sharp increase in the criminal and civil caseload, the need for this project to meet local and state environment and building codes, traffic estimates, and available parking. The Committee also is aware that the City of St. Petersburg has approved the donation of 4.6 acres of city owned land, valued at \$2,500,000, for the construction of this project and would direct that GSA take the availability of this land into consideration in preparing a cost profile.

PARKING FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN DOWNTOWN TOLEDO

The City of Toledo currently lacks adequate parking for its federal employees. There is no free public parking in downtown Toledo. Furthermore, there is not adequate inexpensive parking within a reasonable distance from the federal buildings in the City. This raises significant accessibility questions. Currently, the General Services Administration (GSA) Regional Office in Chicago is conducting two studies on federal facilities in Toledo. The first study is looking at the feasibility of a facelift to the Federal Building and/or interior improvements. This study is not looking at parking options. The second study will look at replacing the U.S. Federal Courthouse and the Federal Building with a new structure to house both facilities. The Committee directs that all studies and long term decisions on the federal buildings in Toledo, include parking to better serve the constituency of Toledo. The Committee also directs that GSA complete its second study by November 30, 1991 and report back to the Committees on Appropriations at that time on its findings.

U.S. CENSUS FACILITY

The Committee is aware that the General Services Administration and the Bureau of the Census have been developing plans for a facility to accommodate the computing needs of the Bureau of the Census and is supportive of efforts in this regard. The Committee is concerned that if this facility is to be effective, it should be completed in sufficient time for the next decennial census. Further, the Committee is aware that the State of Maryland may be willing to provide the property for this facility at no cost to the Federal Government. Therefore, the Committee has authorized the Administrator of the General Services Administration to accept property for the construction of this facility and begin work on the preliminary design for the facility. In order that the project may be fully reviewed by the authorizing and appropriations committees before proceeding to actual construction, the Committee has directed the GSA to submit an evaluation of need and a prospectus to the appropriate authorizing and Appropriations Committees no later than August 23, 1991.

SURPLUS PROPERTY IN CHICAGO

The Committee understands that the City of Chicago has attempted to secure from the General Services Administration a small, surplus parcel of real estate at the mouth of the Chicago River. The Committee supports the efforts of the City to acquire this parcel at no cost for a public park as part of the City's open space plan for that area.

REPAIR OF BUILDING IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Committee directs the General Services Administration to adhere to the timetable outlined in Administrator Richard Austin's letter to Congresswomen Nancy Pelosi dated April 22, 1991, regarding the repair of the U.S. Court of Appeals-Post Office (CT-PO) at 7th and Mission Streets in San Francisco, California. GSA should

report to the Committee semiannually on its progress in completing the repairs and meeting the timetable outlined in the April 22, 1991 letter.

SHREVEPORT FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

The Committee directs GSA to continue planning for construction of a new federal courthouse for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana. It is the understanding of the Committee that federal agencies unrelated to the operations of the federal court will not be housed in the new facility, but remain in the existing federal building being used in downtown Shreveport, Louisiana.

This position was taken during the Conference between the House and Senate on the Bill for fiscal year 1991 (Public Law 101-509) and is clearly set forth on page 71 of Conference Report 101-906 of October 20, 1990.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SOUTHEAST FEDERAL CENTER

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers together with the District of Columbia, Maryland and regional and local agencies, is undertaking a comprehensive feasibility study for the restoration of fish and wildlife habitat and improvement of environmental quality of the Anacostia River Basin. Studies conducted by the corps to date clearly indicate there is considerable opportunity for improvement and restoration of the water resources within the basin that are consistent with the need for development of such areas as the Southeast Federal Center. The Committee is strongly in support of the restoration effort. Therefore, the Administrator of the General Services Administration is directed to develop, in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a comprehensive riverfront plan for the development of the Southeast Federal Center area on the Anacostia River in the interest of reduced flood damages, improved water quality, enhanced recreational use and the overall improvement of urban environmental quality.

NOAA FACILITY, BOULDER, COLORADO

The Committee understands that there has been some community concern about the design of the new NOAA facility in Boulder, Colorado, and the combined impact of that building and other possible development of the Department of Commerce site on which the NOAA building will be located. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA and the Department of Commerce to work closely with officials of the City of Boulder to ensure that city planning and zoning laws, other substantive city requirements, and community values are considered and given appropriate weight in the design and construction of the building. The Committee also strongly encourages the GSA and the Department of Commerce to reach agreement with the City of Boulder regarding the extent of future development of the site.

The Committee expects that the GSA will use a portion of the additional reprogrammed funds provided for in this bill to improve the energy efficiency of the laboratory.

CENTRALIZED SUPPORT SERVICES

In fiscal year 1991 the Committee approved full conversion of General Management and Administration's centralized internal administrative and staff support services from a single direct appropriation to reimbursable funding from GSA's benefiting accounts.

The Committee strongly supports continuation in fiscal year 1992 of the methodology established in fiscal year 1991 for cost distribution of the GM&A centralized administrative and staff support services to the benefiting accounts. This methodology not only provides for an efficient distribution of costs, but avoids complicated and unnecessary record keeping, and paperwork and cost accounting expenses.

PORT OF BROWNSVILLE-MATAMOROS COMMERCIAL BRIDGE

The Committee has been informed of the need for a rail-vehicular traffic commercial bridge across the Rio Grande River, connecting commercial interests in Matamoros of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico with the Port of Brownsville, Texas. The Committee also acknowledges that there appears to be strong private and public sector support for this bridge in Mexico and equally strong support for the project at the Port, the City of Brownsville and among the local Federal agencies on the U.S. side of the border—including Customs and GSA. The purpose of the bridge is to enhance commercial traffic across the border and reroute such traffic out of the downtown areas of Brownsville and Matamoros where traffic jams and hazardous cargo are serious problems for both cities. The Committee is also aware that the Port of Brownsville is contemplating using its own authorities and resources to initiate this important bridge project and is exploring innovative financing arrangements to carry out the construction, operation, and maintenance of this bridge.

The Committee requests that the Administrator of GSA and the Commissioner of Customs study this proposal and report back to the Committee by February 1, 1992.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 315 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 101 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$39,961,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	46,014,000
Recommended in the bill.....	46,014,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+6,053,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$46,014,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$6,053,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for the overall direction and coordination of comprehensive Government-wide programs for the management, procurement, and utilization of automatic data process-

ing, telecommunications, and office information equipment and services. It provides for the development and coordination of Governmentwide policies, procedures and regulations pertaining to ADP, telecommunications, and office information systems acquisition, management and utilization; provides information services to the public; and provides for the overall management of operations financed through the Information Technology (IT) Fund.

Federal information resources management.—This activity develops, plans and directs Governmentwide programs governing the management and acquisition of Federal information resources. It also develops and monitors Governmentwide policies and regulations, reviews Federal agencies' implementing programs, and conducts long-range planning and research relating to future Governmentwide information resources management needs.

External information services.—This activity manages and directs the operation and maintenance of the Governmentwide data bases, including the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, the Federal Procurement Data System, and the Automatic Data Processing Equipment/Data System.

Information resources procurement.—This activity directs, administers, and manages Governmentwide acquisition programs for ADP and telecommunications equipment, software, services, and related items; procures circuit facilities, services, and terminal and special purpose equipment competitively; directs the development of and implements new acquisition techniques and programs for ADP and telecommunications; maintains liaison with industry associations and State, local and foreign governments in ADP and telecommunications matters; conducts specific economic analyses required by IRMS to achieve its program objectives; represents the Government before State telephone rate commissions when proposed rate changes are determined to have a large impact on Government costs.

GSA information systems.—This activity develops and oversees GSA policy concerning the acquisition, development, and use of automated information systems, equipment, and facilities within the guidelines established by the Executive Steering Committee for Information Resources Management; develops GSA 5-year IRM Plan and ensures initiatives undertaken are consistent with the Plan; develops and enforces standards and procedures within GSA for the acquisition, development, and use of automated information systems, equipment, and facilities; provides assistance and support to GSA units whose level of ADP activity does not warrant a full-time ADP staff, or to those who require special support; and manages internal common use ADP and data communication facilities.

Telecommunications services.—This activity is responsible for the operation of the Federal Information Center (FIC) program which provides information services for the public and business community on Federal Government programs. The FIC program started serving the public in 1966, and major expansion of the program occurred between 1970 and 1973. More than 70 key cities across the U.S. have locally-listed telephone access to the FIC.

Information security oversight office.—This activity provides oversight for the information security program established by Executive Order 12356 and reports annually to the President on the

status of that program. This involves monitoring the information security programs of approximately 80 executive branch agencies. Major responsibilities include the conduct of on-site reviews and the development and promulgation of directives necessary for the implementation of the order. The Oversight Office establishes requirements for reports from agencies, analyzes data received together with data collected from on-site reviews, and advises agencies about any deficiencies or violations.

National security emergency preparedness.—This activity provides a flowthrough funding mechanism for GSA's share of payments to the Department of Defense (DOD) in support of the National Communications Systems (NCS).

FTS2000

The Committee understands that the Federal Government may be able to realize substantial savings, perhaps several hundred million dollars, by taking advantage of the provisions of the existing FTS2000 contracts that permit agencies to procure telecommunications services from other vendors once minimum purchase requirements have been met. In light of that, the Committee is concerned about whether retaining "mandatory use" language in this appropriation bill continues to be a good policy. Specifically, the committee is concerned that agencies may be required to pay rates that are substantially above the prevailing market rates for comparable telecommunications services. Given current fiscal constraints, it is important to ensure that the federal government is getting the best rates available.

At the request of the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee will not act at this time to alter the mandatory use policy. However, we would like to resolve this matter conclusively prior to considering the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill.

In order to assist us in addressing this issue for fiscal year 1993, the Committee requests that the General Accounting Office examine the legal and financial considerations, and the potential for savings to the government if the mandatory use policy is altered. The Committee requests that GAO investigate and report no later than March 1, 1992 on:

(1) FTS2000 pricing, to determine if the government is getting the lowest prices available for services; if not, to determine why, and to determine whether there are steps Congress should take to correct the situation; and,

(2) the extent to which the FTS2000 contracts have been modified to encompass new services not referenced in the original RFP, and whether any such modifications have occurred contrary to federal procurement statutes and regulations.

In addition, the Committee encourages the authorizing Committee to hold investigative hearings on this subject, with particular attention to possible cost savings associated with altering mandatory use language, before the Committee considers any similar provision for the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 364 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 21 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$30,997,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	35,994,000
Recommended in the bill.....	34,994,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+3,997,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,994,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$3,997,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within GSA which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste and mismanagement. The audits function provides internal audit and contract audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to GSA contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of GSA operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 435 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$1,964,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	2,129,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,129,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+165,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,129,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$165,000 above fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides for the pensions, office staff, and related expenses for former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan and for a pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS—FISCAL YEAR 1992

	Former Presidents					Total
	Nixon	Ford	Carter	Reagan	Widows	
Personnel compensation	\$96,000	\$93,100	\$96,000	\$112,489		\$397,589
Personnel benefits	24,800	25,000	5,000	32,450		87,250
Benefits for former personnel: Pensions.....	138,900	138,900	138,900	138,900	\$20,000	575,600
Travel	18,000	43,600	2,000	44,500		108,100
Motor pool			2,300			2,300
Transportation of things.....	250	300		2,200		2,750
Rental payments to GSA.....	137,000	82,500	77,000	325,125		621,625
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges:						
Equipment rental.....	3,500	2,000				5,500
Telephone.....	23,600	13,600	38,400	43,700		119,300
Postage.....	4,600	8,500	13,500	14,000	2,600	43,200
Printing.....	4,200	3,300	26,700	20,986		55,186
Other services.....	1,200	12,600	13,950	7,600		35,350
Supplies and materials.....	6,000	10,550	15,600	10,650		42,800
Equipment.....	1,000	9,300	19,550	2,600		32,450
Totals	459,050	443,250	448,900	755,200	22,600	2,129,000

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$138,219,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	152,143,000
Recommended in the bill.....	152,143,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+13,924,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$152,143,000, the full amount of the fiscal year 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$13,924,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The National Archives and Records Administration provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, and for the review for declassification of classified security information.

Records centers.—This activity provides for the accessioning, storage, reference service, and disposal of the semiactive and non-current records of Federal agencies through a nationwide system of 14 records centers. Significant savings result from use of low cost records storage and the efficient and timely disposal of non-permanent records.

Archives and related services.—This activity provides for selecting, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies, the permanently valuable records of the Federal Government and the historical material in Presidential libraries, related publications and exhibit programs, and the appraisal of all Federal records. It also provides for the publication of the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations*, the *U.S. Statutes-at-Large*, Presidential documents and for a program to improve the quality of regulations and the public's access to them. It also provides for the National Audiovisual Center's audiovisual information and management programs.

Through the records declassification program, historically valuable information in the records of the Federal Government and in

donated historical materials are made available to the public by declassifying as much information as possible without endangering the national security.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission.—This Commission coordinates and provides technical assistance to archival planning and assessment projects in many States and also offers a specialized reference service to Federal, State and local and nongovernment institutions that are publishing significant portions of records from official government files. The Commission also lends its endorsement and support to those specific projects that further the basic objectives stated in its legislation.

Archives II Facility.—Provides for construction and related services of a new archival facility. Costs of construction are financed by \$301,702 thousand of federally guaranteed debt issued in 1989.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2,086 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 51 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$3,725,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	6,303,000
Recommended in the bill.....	6,303,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,578,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,303,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,578,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is charged by law to provide overall direction of executive branch policies designed to prevent conflicts of interest and insure high ethical standards. The OGE discharges its responsibilities to preserve and promote public confidence in the integrity of Federal officials by developing rules and regulations pertaining to conflicts of interest, post employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and public and confidential financial disclosure in the executive branch; monitoring compliance with the public and confidential financial disclosure requirements of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, Public Law 101-194, to determine possible violations of applicable laws or regulations and recommending appropriate corrective action; consulting with and assisting various officials in evaluating the effectiveness of applicable laws and the resolution of individual problems; preparing formal advisory opinions, informal letter opinions, policy memoranda, and Federal Register entries on how to interpret and comply with the requirements on conflicts of interest, post employment, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure, and issuing and amending regulations implementing the procurement integrity provisions relating to negotiating for employment and gratuities in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-679. The FY 1992 request is above the legislated ceiling of \$5,000,000. A legislative proposal will be submitted to the 102nd Congress to remove that ceiling.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 70 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 26 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$114,461,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	117,893,000
Recommended in the bill.....	116,893,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,432,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$116,893,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,432,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for personnel management functions which include the following activities:

Career entry.—This activity consists of: (a) recruiting; (b) examining; (c) developing qualification standards; and (d) administering the affirmative employment program.

Human resources development.—This activity includes: (a) employee development; and (b) administration of the Senior Executive System.

Retirement and insurance.—This activity administers retirement and insurance programs for Federal employees and retired Federal employees. These programs include the Civil Service retirement and disability fund, the Employees life insurance fund, the Employees health benefits fund, and the Retired employees health benefits fund.

Investigations.—This activity focuses on assuring applicant and appointee fitness and suitability. Beginning in FY 1992, OPM will conduct National Agency Check and Inquiry cases for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis through OPM's revolving fund. They will no longer be funded from OPM's salaries and expenses appropriation.

Personnel systems and oversight.—This activity includes: (a) managing human resource systems innovation and simplification; (b) developing and implementing pay and leave administration policy; (c) managing employee health programs; (d) conducting personnel management evaluations, including oversight; (e) managing employee and labor relations; (f) developing classification standards; and (g) providing work-force information.

Administrative services.—This activity includes: (a) personnel and equal employment opportunity; (b) finance; (c) facilities, publishing and acquisitions management; and (d) library and health services in support of all OPM programs.

Information resources management services.—This activity consists of the internal information resources management activities, including the central computing facility and related functions in support of program requirements.

Executive services.—This activity includes: (a) executive direction; (b) policy development; (c) legal advice and representation; (d) public affairs; (e) legislative activities; and (f) budget.

Other programs.—This activity includes: (a) administering the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and (b) operating expenses of the President's Commissions on Executive Exchange and White House Fellowships.

Reimbursable programs.—The OPM performs reimbursable work at the request of other agencies. OPM also provides administrative, information resource management and executive services to other OPM accounts on a reimbursable basis.

WORK AND FAMILY FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PROGRAMS

Recognizing the increasing number of federal employees who must balance the demands of work and family, the Committee has inserted language that directs the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to survey federal agencies to assess the use of pro-family employee programs, and to report to Congress on measures that would make these programs more effective and more extensively utilized. The Committee expects that the employee programs considered should not be limited to, but should include: child day care, eldercare, flexiplace, flexitime and other alternative work schedules, job-sharing, leave sharing, and annual and sick leave policy. The report should include specific recommendations on measures that would make these programs more useful to employees. It should also include specific recommendations on incentives for federal agencies to implement these programs, for supervisors and managers to promote these programs, and for employees to participate. The report should be accompanied by legislation to implement the Director's recommendations, and should indicate which recommendations could be implemented by OPM or other federal agencies under current law.

The Committee believes that in order to recruit, retain, and motivate high quality employees, the federal government must be sensitive to work and family considerations, and hopes that the OPM report will advance this effort.

GEOGRAPHIC ADJUSTMENTS OF PAY

The Committee is aware that the Office of Personnel Management has quickly moved to implement authority granted in last year's bill reforming the pay system for the Federal Civil Service and commends Director Newman on her efforts to date. The Committee notes with pride the positive impact on employee morale, recruitment and retention of Federal employees in those cities where the President exercised authority granted him by the Pay Reform Act to award immediate locality adjustments in pay of 8 percent in areas where critical problems existed. The Committee further notes that the General Accounting Office in April 1991 surveyed 22 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAS) and found that the private sector paid more than the Federal sector in each area under review. In 14 of the MSAS, average Federal pay trailed private sector pay by more than 20 percent, and only in 3 of the 22 MSAS was the average private sector pay advantage less than 15 percent.

The Committee is concerned, that the problems of recruitment and retention that many of these MSAS with significant pay gaps are facing are too critical to wait until 1994, when locality adjustments will begin for all cities. The Committee notes that the authority granted the President to grant relief up to 8 percent in these areas continues until 1994, and though a full 8 percent award may not be possible for each area, an interim award of less than 8 percent may have significant impact on recruitment and retention problems in high cost areas. The Committee therefore directs the Office of Personnel Management to review each MSA that is experiencing a gap between private sector pay and Federal pay that is greater than 15 percent and submit a report to the President and the Congress no later than December 31, 1991, analyzing the impact of this gap on recruitment and retention, including recommendations on whether an interim geographic adjustment of an amount up to 8 percent should be awarded, and what the costs of such an adjustment would be.

TOLL-FREE LINE

The Committee directs the Office of Personnel Management to study the cost and feasibility of installing a toll-free telephone line so Federal employees around the country can contact OPM about personnel matters without incurring long-distance charges. OPM should install such a toll-free line if the study indicates doing so would be cost-effective and feasible. The Committee requests that OPM notify this Committee of the results of the study by February 28, 1992.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 3,458 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, a decrease of 50 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	(\$74,379,000)
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	(65,046,000)
Recommended in the bill.....	(65,046,000)
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	(-9,333,000)
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,046,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$9,333,000 below fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$4,607,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	4,118,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-1,489,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	-1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,118,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$1,489,000 below fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigation functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for fraud, waste and mismanagement. The audits function provides internal audit, insurance audit, contract audit, and inspections services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Inspections services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 118 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 30 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$3,509,563,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	2,503,535,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,503,535,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	-1,006,028,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,503,535,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and a decrease of \$1,006,028,000 below fiscal year 1991.

The Committee has been informed that the amount of funds requested in the Budget for the government's contribution for annuitants in the Federal health benefits system is sufficient to maintain current service levels. It is the Committee's intent in approving the requested appropriation to provide sufficient funds to maintain Federal employee health benefits at no less than current levels.

This appropriation covers: (1) the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for 1,700,000 annuitants as defined in sections 8901 and 8906 of title 5, United States Code; (2) the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for 20,000 annuitants (who were retired when the Federal employees health benefits law became effective), as defined in the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960; and, (3) the Government's contribution for payment of administrative expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in administration of the act. In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 101-508, the United States Postal Service must finance a portion of its post-1971 retirees' health benefit costs beginning in fiscal year 1991. The budget authority requested for this account reflects these payments.

The use of these funds is reflected in the schedules for the Employees health benefits fund and the Retired employees health benefits fund.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$8,700,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	14,249,000
Recommended in the bill.....	14,249,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 5,549,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,249,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$5,549,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The 1980 law which established the Federal Employees Life Insurance Program requires all annuitants retiring after December 31, 1989 to contribute toward their post-retirement coverage until they attain age 65. The annuitant contribution is two-thirds of the basic life insurance premium, identical to that paid by active Federal employees for Basic life insurance coverage. The appropriation finances the government's share of premiums collected for post-retirement coverage.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$5,687,105,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	6,078,686,000
Recommended in the bill.....	6,078,686,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+ 391,581,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,078,686,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$391,581,000 above fiscal year 1991.

Payment of annuities under special acts.—These annuities are paid to persons who were employed on the construction of the Panama Canal or their widows and widows of former employees of the Lighthouse Service.

Payment of Government share of retirement costs.—The Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969 provide for financing of the current year's costs of the unfunded liability created since its enactment on October 20, 1969. Any statute which authorizes (1) new or liberalized benefits, (2) extension of retirement coverage, or (3) pay increases, is deemed to authorize appropriations to the fund to finance the unfunded liability created.

Transfers for interest on unfunded liability and payment of military service annuities.—The Secretary of the Treasury is required to make annual payments from general revenues into the Retirement fund of an amount equivalent to: (1) interest on the unfunded liability, and (2) annuity disbursements attributable to military service. The Office of Personnel Management, at the end of each year, notifies the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount of payment to be made to the Retirement fund and reports such sums to the President and Congress.

Payments for spouse equity.—The Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act of 1985, Public Law 98-615, provides for the payment of survivor annuities to eligible former spouses of annuitants who died between September 1978 and May 1986 and who did not elect survivor coverage. The law authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount of such annuities paid each fiscal year and directs the Secretary to credit this amount to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Transfers for payment of FERS supplemental liability.—Under provisions of the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) Act of 1986, Public Law 99-335, the Secretary of Treasury is required to make annual amortization payments to finance supplemental (unfunded) liabilities as calculated for FERS.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$22,564,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	23,361,000
Recommended in the bill.....	23,361,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+797,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,361,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$797,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Merit Systems Protection Board performs the adjudicatory functions necessary to maintain the civil service merit system. These include hearing appeals on adverse actions, reduction-in-force actions, and retirement. The Board will report to the President on whether merit systems are sufficiently free from prohibited personnel practices to protect the public interest.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 300 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 4 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$6,608,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	7,789,000
Recommended in the bill.....	7,789,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+1,181,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,789,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$1,181,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Office of Special Counsel (1) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices (including reprisal for whistleblowing) and when appropriate prosecutes before the Merit Systems Protection Board; (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees; and (3) enforces the Hatch Act. The

Office may transmit whistleblower allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and report to the Congress and the President when appropriate.

Many cases investigated by the Office are resolved without recourse to formal proceedings before the Board. Efforts to obtain such informal resolutions will continue.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 101 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 12 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date	\$18,693,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	20,769,000
Recommended in the bill.....	20,769,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+2,076,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,769,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$2,076,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The Authority serves as a neutral party in the settlement of disputes that arise between unions, employees, and agencies on matters outlined in the Federal Service Labor Management Relations Statute, decides major policy issues, prescribes regulations, and disseminates information appropriate to the needs of agencies, labor organizations, and the public. Establishment of the Federal Labor Relations Authority gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority is composed of three components.—The Authority, the Office of the General Counsel, and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

Authority.—The Authority adjudicates labor-management disputes in the Federal sector including: appeals on negotiability issues; exceptions to arbitration awards; appropriate units for the purposes of exclusive recognition; eligibility of labor organizations for national consultation rights and unfair labor practice complaints.

Within the Authority, Administrative Law Judges hold hearings on unfair labor practice complaints, issuing reports, and making recommendations to the Authority on each case to allow timely settlement of disputes arising between agencies and unions.

Administrative support is also provided to all components of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. These activities involve financial management, which includes budget accounting and payroll support; personnel management, which includes position management and classification; and office services, which includes space management, procurement, contracting, printing support, supply and property management, records management, and other administrative services.

The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits and investigations related to the functions

of the FLRA, pursuant to the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended in 1988.

Office of the General Counsel.—The functions of this Office include the investigation of all allegations of unfair labor practices filed and the processing of all representation petitions received; the exercise of final authority over the issuance and prosecution of all complaints; the supervision and conducting of elections concerning the exclusive recognition of labor organizations and the certification of the results of elections; the conducting of all hearings to resolve disputed issues in representation cases; preparing final Decisions and Orders in these cases; and the direction and supervision of all employees of the Regional Offices.

Federal Service Impasses Panel.—The functions of the Panel involve the resolution of labor negotiation impasses between Federal agencies and labor organizations which arise under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Panama Canal Act of 1979 and other statutes. The Panel uses a variety of procedures including factfinding and arbitration.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 253 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, an increase of 8 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1991.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

Apropriation, fiscal year 1991 to date.....	\$31,598,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992	33,050,000
Recommended in the bill.....	33,050,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1991	+1,452,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,050,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1992 budget request, and an increase of \$1,452,000 above fiscal year 1991.

The U.S. Tax Court hears and decides cases involving deficiencies in Federal income, estate and gift taxes and in excise taxes relating to public charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, and real estate investment trusts. The Tax Court also renders declaratory judgments regarding the qualification or continuing qualification (including revocation of rulings on the exemptions) of retirement plans.

The Tax Court has jurisdiction to render declaratory judgments with respect to exempt organization status determinations pursuant to section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code, and to enter declaratory judgments on the tax treatment of interest on proposed issues of governmental obligations. In addition, the court has jurisdiction over actions to restrain disclosure and to obtain additional disclosure with respect to public inspection of written determinations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, and actions to compel the disclosure of the identity of third-party contacts relating to written determinations made by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Tax Court has jurisdiction to restrain the premature assessment and collection of any tax that is the subject of a petition before the Court, to review post-petition jeopardy levies and jeop-

ardy assessments, to review Internal Revenue Service determinations to sell property seized pursuant to a jeopardy assessment, and to award administrative and litigation costs.

For 1992, the court proposes a trial program of 400 weeks consisting of 275 weeks of regular trial sessions and 125 weeks of small tax case sessions. Trials are held in approximately 80 cities throughout the United States.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 350 positions requested for fiscal year 1992, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1991.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

This bill carries a number of general provisions, some of which are routine and have been carried for a number of years, and some are proposed for the first time this year.

Those general provisions that deal only with a single agency are shown immediately following that agency's appropriation in the accompanying bill. Others that deal with all of the agencies provided for in this bill are shown under Title V, and those general provisions that are Government-wide in scope are shown under Title VI of the accompanying bill.

A brief explanation of General Provisions which have not been included in prior Appropriations Acts follows:

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS ACT

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Section 529: The Committee directs GSA to require federal agencies, when entering into leases in the Omaha, Nebraska—Council Bluffs, Iowa, geographical area, to give preference to space available meeting standard government lease criteria, which is offered at the lowest cost per square foot within the geographical area, provided it also meets the occupying agency's mission requirement.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT MOVE

Section 530: The Committee is concerned that the Bureau of the Public Debt has not adequately protected existing Federal employees in pursuing its proposed consolidation to a new facility in Parkersburg, West Virginia. The Committee has included language guaranteeing that no employee would be forced to relocate to the new facility in order to retain employment with the bureau or Department of the Treasury at the same pay grade. The Committee has included a more detailed explanation under the heading of Bureau of the Public Debt in Title I of this report.

GAO INVESTIGATION

Section 531: The Committee requests that GAO (1) conduct an investigation of allegations of past instances in which the Internal Revenue Service is alleged to have abused taxpayers' rights, is alleged to have been used for political purposes, is alleged to have improperly targeted taxpayers (or groups of taxpayers) for investigation, is alleged to have promoted overzealous agents on the

strength of collections, is alleged to have maintained illegal dossiers on taxpayers, or is alleged to have conducted investigations for political purposes, and

(2) make an assessment and evaluation of the implementation and effectiveness of the program of the Internal Revenue Service to prevent such alleged abuses.

It is requested that not later than the date one year after the date of the enactment of this Act the Comptroller General submit to the Congress a report on the investigation of those allegations, together with such recommendations as he may deem advisable.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Section 625: The Committee continues this general provision which permits Federal employees to use sick leave, in limited amounts, for adoption purposes.

Section 626. The Committee believes that Federal employees should be encouraged to participate in blood marrow donor programs, and has included a General Provision that would allow employees who actually donate bone marrow to be granted up to seven days of administrative leave without reduction in pay.

Section 627: The Committee has inserted a new provision proposed by the Administration which mandates that a Federal employing agency make the deposit from existing appropriations into the Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund, as required by section 8509 of title 5, United States Code, not later than thirty days after the Department of Labor has billed the agency for the amount to be deposited.

Section 629: The Committee has included a provision prohibiting the use of any funds in this Act to implement the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Public Law 101-576. Currently, there is insufficient funding to carry out important programs the country desperately needs. The Government Operations Committee estimates that over \$100,000,000 has been requested to implement this act—money that has to come out of the hide of existing programs. Adding another layer of managers on the same work force will reduce these important program funds further.

The Committee strongly feels the executive agencies should be focusing on using existing managers and personnel to accomplish the intent of the Chief Financial Officers Act. The Committee deals directly with a portion of the financial management organization, the Budget Office, on a regular basis that provides us with the information on which we act. If financial management procedures or controls need to be strengthened, then the parts that are working effectively should be enhanced and the parts that are ineffective should be improved.

The primary justification for this act was that it will stop the scandals that occurred during the past decade in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These actions were taken by high level executive branch employees. There was ample authority to investigate and stop these problems if that level of scrutiny was desired. Adding new legislation to control fraud will not stop the

problem if the Administration did not use what they already had in place.

Administration and management of financial management activities need to be improved, but this needs to be efficiently accomplished within the resources available because of the fiscally constrained environment we are faced with so that important program funding can be maintained.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ANNUAL COMPARABILITY ADJUSTMENT

The Committee has not included language mandating the annual comparability adjustment for Federal employees because the President has proposed in his budget the full formula adjustment of 4.2 percent that was provided for under the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990. The Committee is supportive of the President's recommendation and expects that the formula adjustment provided in the law for FY 1992 will be fully implemented.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES

DEFINITION OF "PROGRAM, PROJECT AND ACTIVITY" AS PROVIDED FOR BY PUBLIC LAW 99-177, THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

During fiscal year 1991, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee. The term "program, project and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1987 as passed the House including this House Report which accompanies that Act. (Under the above definition, the Federal Building Fund, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund and other intragovernmental funds are exempt under section 255(g)(1) of Public Law 99-177.)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by title, Department and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Federal Property Resources Service	14,227,000	Proceeds from transfer of property.....	14,227,000
Office of Personnel Management	80,057,000	Trust fund of the Office of Personnel Management.	80,057,000
Inspector General, OPM	6,375,000	Appropriate Trust Funds.....	6,375,000
Merit Systems Protection Board	1,850,000	Civil service retirement and disability fund.....	1,850,000

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI, CLAUSE 2(1)(4)

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4), Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that enactment of this bill would have minimal overall inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

The total amount recommended in the bill is about \$1.2 billion less than the total amount appropriated for these same agencies for fiscal year 1991 and about \$241 million less than is proposed in the President's budget request for 1992.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill: -

	<i>In millions</i>
Budget authority.....	\$19,485
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1992.....	17,107
Fiscal year 1993.....	2,065
Fiscal year 1994.....	355
Fiscal year 1995.....	200
Fiscal year 1996 and future years.....	89

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3

(RAMSEYER RULE)

The Committee has included no provision in this bill which specifically amends current law.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to state and local governments is as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

New budget authority.....	0
Fiscal year 1991 outlays resulting therefrom.....	0

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 602(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	602(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary	10,750	11,100	10,750	11,093
Mandatory	8,937	9,839	8,735	9,319

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXI, CLAUSE 3

In compliance with rule XXI, clause 3, the Committee has inserted at the appropriate place in the report a description of the effects of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

The bill provides, in some instances, for funding of agencies and activities where legislation has not yet been finalized (U.S. Customs Services, Bureau of the Mint, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget, the Administrative Conference and the Federal Election Commission.) In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law, or exempting agencies from certain provisions of law, but which has been carried in appropriations acts for many years.

In title IV of the bill, in connection with the General Services Administration, certain limitations on availability of revenue in the Federal Buildings Fund and certain legislative provisions have been carried forward from last year. The Committee has included a provision requiring approval by the Appropriations Committee of additional repair and alteration projects, as well as several additional general provisions.

The bill continues a number of general provisions applying to agencies covered by the bill as well as certain provisions applying Government-wide. These provisions have been carried in the prior year appropriations bill, and a number of them have been carried for many years.

The following provisions are included in the bill for fiscal year 1992:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex and for systems modernization to remain available until expended, and expenses for unforeseen emergencies.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for maintenance, repair; purchase of commercial insurance policies for rental properties overseas; and for official travel and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for systems modernization to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for student athletic and related activities, uniform purchases, conducting of and participating in firearms matches, repair and minor construction of the facility to remain available until expended, for community relations for State and local law enforcement training and training of foreign law enforcement officials on a space available basis, acceptance of gifts, training of private sector security officials on a reimbursable space available basis, and travel expenses of non-federal personnel to attend State and local course development meetings at the Center. Language is also included which prohibits certain reductions in training.

The Committee has also included language which provides for the establishment of a fund to provide gifts for certain honor graduate students and directs the Director to present certain awards.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The Committee has inserted language for construction, repair, etc., which provides funds to remain available until expended.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds to remain available until expended for systems modernization.

The Committee has also inserted language which provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Financial Management Service shall be fully and directly reimbursed from the Social Security Trust Funds for the costs it incurs in processing Social Security Trust Funds benefit payments, including but not limited to, payment preparation, postage, and account reconciliation.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for hire of aircraft, services of expert witnesses, certain assistance to state and local governments, establishing a minimum number of positions, enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, and payment of attorneys' fees under certain conditions. Language is also included regarding explosive identification and detection as well as language regarding firearms records.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for compensation to informers, for rental space for pre-clearance operations, part-time and temporary positions, for research, for uniforms, for establishing a minimum number of positions and directs that certain current services continue to be provided. It also provides funds for operation and maintenance of aircraft.

Authorization for all the language included in this bill for the Customs Service has not been enacted as of the date of this report.

U.S. MINT

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for purchase and maintenance of uniforms and for Expansion and Improvement to Mint.

Authorization for the Mint has not been enacted as of the date of this report.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for payment of services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, for research, for systems modernization initiatives, for Tax Counseling of the Elderly Program, transfer authority within IRS appropriations and transfer of funds for document matching and for certain funds to remain available until expended. The Committee has also inserted a provision mandating a minimum level of enforcement in certain activities.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for hire of aircraft, training and assistance requested by State and local governments, services of expert witnesses, rental of certain buildings, improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective functions, conducting of firearms matches, presentation of awards and travel of employees on protective missions, uniforms, and for research and for reimbursement for protection as authorized by law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101: The Committee has continued language which provides funds for uniforms, cleaning, insurance for vehicles operated in foreign countries, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 102: The Committee has continued language which prohibits funds from being used for the collection of taxes unless IRS complies with certain provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Act.

Section 103: The Committee has continued language which provides for transfer of funds within Treasury.

Section 104: The Committee has included language in Section 104 which provides that the Internal Revenue Service conduct a pilot program to test the feasibility of sharing efficiency savings between employees and Federal agencies. The purpose of the program is to

encourage employees to offer ideas, inventions, or suggestions which effect budgetary savings and reduce the federal deficit, by rewarding them with cash awards and using savings for additional efficiency improvements.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

The Committee has continued language which prohibits funds made available to the Postal Service from being used to close or consolidate certain post offices, from charging employees of local and child support agencies, and provides funds for free mail for the blind and for six day mail delivery and rural delivery of mail at existing levels.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

The Committee has continued language which mandates that unused amounts of the President's expense allowance will revert to the Treasury and not be taxable to the President.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Committee has included a provision requested by the President which provides funds for repair of the face of the Executive Residence and makes them available until expended.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for official expenses of the Vice President and authorizes repayment or transfer of funds to any department for carrying out certain activities.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The Committee has inserted language prohibiting OMB from reviewing transcripts under certain conditions, from reviewing marketing orders, from reducing certain publications, from revising certain methodologies and the funds shall be applied only to the objects for which appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law. The funds appropriated under this paragraph fund the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, which is not currently authorized by law.

OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for official representation expenses and for participation on joint projects with other organizations. It has also authorized the Office to receive certain gifts for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Office. The Committee has also authorized funds to support the Counternarcotics Technology Assessment Center.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for official reception and entertainment expenses. The authorizing legislation for the Conference has not been enacted as of the date of this report.

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Committee has inserted language permitting use of funds collected from sale of publications for the purposes of this appropriation.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for the Federal Election Commission and made funds available for representation expenses.

Authorizing legislation for the Commission had not been enacted as of the date of this report.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

The Committee has inserted language dealing with the conditions under which funds made available to the Federal Buildings Fund can be used and has designated certain projects which can be undertaken. Many technical provisions have been inserted regarding use of funds in the Federal Buildings Fund which are not specifically authorized by law.

The Committee has inserted language making funds available for the construction and repair and alteration of building projects not authorized by law. A more detailed analysis of the Federal Buildings Fund can be found in the General Services Administration chapter of this report.

The Committee has also provided funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for the relocation of the National Science Foundation headquarters, the expenses of which are to be reimbursed to the Fund.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has inserted language allocating funds to support Congressional District and Senate State offices and provided funds for official reception and representation expenses.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for payment for information and detection of fraud, for awards, and provides that certain funds may remain available until expended.

REAL PROPERTY RELOCATION

The Committee has inserted language which provides for expenses of relocation of Federal agencies, establishes certain criteria

for using the funds and reiterates certain duties of the Administrator of GSA and various Agency heads.

The Committee has also provided funds for the National Archives to establish and relocate a National Long Term Records Center to be known as the "Silvio O. Conte National Records Center".

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Committee has inserted language making funds available to the Information Security Oversight Office which is not authorized by law but was established by Executive Order.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Provides that 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 Governmental corporations.

Section 2. Provides that funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 3. Provides that 2 per centum of funds made available in appropriations for operating expenses and salaries and expenses may be transferred between such appropriations for mandatory program requirements.

Section 4. Provides that funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1992 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between activities under certain conditions.

Section 5. Authorizes agencies to make rent payments to GSA for lease space relating to expansion needs under certain circumstances.

Section 6. Prohibits the disposition of certain lands in the vicinity of Norfolk Lake, Arkansas.

Section 7. Prohibits the disposition of certain lands in the vicinity of Bull Shoals Lake, Arkansas.

Section 8. Provides that 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.

Section 9. Provides that the Administrator of General Services is directed to coordinate its requirements for office and other space to house Government activities by utilizing assets of the Resolution Trust Corporation and its receivers and conservators.

Section 10. Provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Fund established pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 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 Administrator 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. The General Services Administration is authorized to: receive amounts from the sale of materials for recycling, all of which shall remain in the Fund until expended, and shall remain available for Federal energy management improvement programs, for further source reduction and recycling programs, and for child day care or other Federal employee benefit programs to encourage employees to participate in recycling programs; receive amounts from concessionaires' fees, all which shall remain in the Fund until expended, and shall remain available for programs which promote energy conservation in food service facilities and equipment.

Section 11. Provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Services Administration shall pay from funds made available to GSA in the Real Property Relocation account in fiscal year 1992, not to exceed \$8,000,000, for expenses related to the relocation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional office authorized and directed by Public Law 101-136.

Section 12. Provides that the Administrator of 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 is directed to submit to the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees of the Congress an evaluation of need and prospectus for this project no later than August 23, 1991.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for medical exams performed for veterans, rental of conference rooms, official entertainment, the authority to use certain trust funds and has provided certain legislation authority for the President's Commission on White House Fellows and mandates that OPM submit a report to the Congress.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for rental of conference rooms and administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals under certain circumstances.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, and for rental of conference rooms.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for hire of experts and consultants, rental of conference rooms, certain

public members to be paid travel and per diem in lieu of subsistence.

U.S. TAX COURT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for travel expenses of judges to be paid upon certification.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 501: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides for certain travel limitations.

Section 502: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides for certain employment practices regarding veterans.

Section 503: The Committee has continued this General Provision concerning the establishment of offices outside of the District of Columbia.

Section 504: The Committee has continued this General Provision limiting funds to the current fiscal year.

Section 505: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding consultant services.

Section 506: The Committee has continued this General Provisions regarding procurement of hand tools.

Section 507: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding employment of certain categories of Federal employees.

Section 508: The Committee has continued this General Provision which affects the advertising of wine and distilled spirits.

Section 509: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the closing of an office of Sacramento, CA.

Section 510: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the elimination of existing requirements for surety bonds.

Section 511: The Committee has continued this General Provision amending the provision of enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act.

Section 512: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Section 513: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds for certain propaganda purposes.

Section 514: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds appropriated in this Act from being used to prevent certain Federal employees from contacting their Congressman.

Section 515 and 516: The Committee has continued these General Provisions prohibiting abortion coverage in Federal employees health plans except under certain circumstances.

Section 517: The Committee has inserted language regarding executive seminar centers for the Office of Personnel Management.

Section 518: The Committee has continued language which provides that GSA shall acquire, by a lease of up to 30 years, space for the United States Courts in Tacoma, Washington at the site of the Union Station in Tacoma, Washington.

Section 519: The Committee has inserted language which provides that funds in this Act shall be available as authorized by U.S.C. 4501-4506.

Section 520: The Committee has continued this General Provision which grants special pay relief to certain Federal employees under certain circumstances.

Section 521: The Committee has continued a General Provision which provides that no funds in this Act may be used to contract out positions or downgrade the position classification of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police Force.

Section 522: The Committee has continued a General Provision which authorizes donations of supplies and equipment to the Federal Executive Institute.

Section 523: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the procurement of stainless steel flatware except under certain circumstances.

Section 524: The Committee has continued this General Provision which authorizes the Secret Service to accept certain donations regarding protection of former Presidents.

Section 525: The Committee has continued this General Provision which prohibits the withdrawal of the designation of Front Royal, Virginia as a Customs Service Port of Entry.

Section 526: The Committee has continued this General Provision which prohibits the Postal Service from transferring certain mail processing capabilities from Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Section 527: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1992 pay raises for programs funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated by this Act.

Section 528: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used to reduce the rank or rate of pay of a career appointee in the SES upon reassignment or transfer.

Section 529: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that no funds in this Act may be used to award a Federal agency lease in the Omaha, Nebraska-Council Bluffs, Iowa, geographical area, which do not meet certain criteria.

Section 530: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that 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 of such Bureau's operations or functions to Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Section 531: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provided for an investigation of Internal Revenue Service alleged abuse of taxpayers' rights.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENTWIDE

Section 601: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 602: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding availability of funds for quarters allowance.

Section 603: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding certain citizenship requirements for employment in the Federal Government.

Section 604: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding funds made available to GSA for renovation of buildings and facilities.

Section 605: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding rentals in the District of Columbia.

Section 606: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the filling of positions by persons not approved by the Senate.

Section 607: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States.

Section 608: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds for certain interagency financing except under certain conditions.

Section 609: The Committee has continued this General Provision making funds available for guards for GSA and the Postal Service under certain conditions.

Section 610: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 611: The Committee has continued this General Provision to establish a limitation of the rate per square foot that GSA can charge.

Section 612: The Committee has continued this General Provision which limits the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 613: The Committee has continued this General Provision which prohibits the Customs Service from initiating certain reductions and consolidations.

Section 614: The Committee has continued this General Provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 615: The Committee has continued language providing transportation to the United States for the families of Federal employees serving abroad, when the employee dies or has a life threatening illness.

Section 616: The Committee has continued this General Provision which establishes certain reporting requirements for the detailing of certain Federal employees.

Section 617: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding non-disclosure agreements.

Section 618: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that 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 con-

ducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 619: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding the procurement of "FTS 2000". A detailed explanation of this provision is provided under the title of General Services Administration.

Section 620: The Committee has continued this General Provision dealing with a drug-free workplace.

Section 621: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding the announcement of certain information regarding certain Federal grants.

Section 622: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides for the interagency funding of certain activities.

Section 623: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides for a Federal Flexiplace workplace project.

Section 624: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that 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 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 with certain exceptions.

Section 625: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, sick leave 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.

Section 626: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, an employee in or under an executive agency may be granted leave without loss of or reduction in pay, leave to which otherwise entitled, credit for time or service, or performance or efficiency rating, for the time, not to exceed seven days in any calendar year, necessary in order to permit such employee to serve as a bone marrow or other organ donor, to test the feasibility of this concept during fiscal year 1992.

Section 627: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal employing agency shall make the deposit from existing appropriations into the Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund, not later than thirty days after the Department of Labor has billed the agency for the amount to be deposited.

Section 628: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that 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.

Section 629: The Committee has inserted this General Provision which provides that no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to implement the provisions of Public Law 101-576.

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

It should be emphasized again that a more detailed statement describing the effect of the above provisions inserted or continued this year by the Committee which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law may be found at the appropriate place in this report.

Amount	Description	Type of Appropriation	Comments
10,000,000
7,500,000
4,500,000
1,000,000
132,000,000
40,000,000
24,210,000
12,152,000
100,000
3,350,000
4,500,000
51,811,000
7,350,000

These items are not included in the accompanying report... AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1983 - BERNARDINI WITH CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF MEM BUDGET (BUDGETARY)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1991
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1992 – PERMANENT AUTHORITY**

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress.
Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1992 (3)	Fiscal year 1992 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1991 (4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation.....	1,726,000,000	2,285,015,000	+ 559,015,000
Interest on uninvested funds.....	21,871,000	17,541,000	-4,330,000
Credit Reform: Interest paid on uninvested funds .....	.....	128,000,000	+ 128,000,000
Claims, judgments, and relief acts.....	426,520,000	468,018,000	+ 41,498,000
Internal Revenue collections for Puerto Rico.....	272,000,000	277,000,000	+ 5,000,000
Reimbursement to state and local law enforcement agencies.....	100,000	100,000	.....
United States Customs Service:			
Salaries and expenses	157,125,000	163,410,000	+ 6,285,000
Customs forfeiture fund.....	34,510,000	89,000,000	+ 54,490,000
Payments from forfeited assets.....	40,000,000	.....	-40,000,000
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations	135,000,000	141,400,000	+ 6,400,000
Coinage profit fund	4,078,000	97,435,000	+ 93,357,000
Administering the public debt .....	.....	.....	.....
Payment where credit exceeds liability for tax.....	4,369,000,000	6,772,000,000	+ 2,403,000,000
Health insurance supplement to earned income credit.....	.....	507,000,000	+ 507,000,000
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest	1,975,704,000	2,247,706,000	+ 272,002,000
Interest on the public debt.....	191,994,000,000	228,070,000,000	+ 36,076,000,000

Interest on the public debt paid to trust funds	68,090,472,000	75,824,087,000	+ 7,733,615,000
Contributions for annuity benefits.....	18,000,000	20,000,000	+ 2,000,000
Presidential Election Campaign Fund.....	29,000,000	33,000,000	+ 4,000,000
Total, Treasury Department	269,293,380,000	317,140,712,000	+ 47,847,332,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Office of Personnel Management: Payment to Civil Service retirement and disability fund	12,203,915,000	13,245,671,000	+ 1,041,756,000
General Services Administration: Expenses of transportation audit contracts and contract administration	15,760,000	17,376,000	+ 1,616,000
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property.....	3,800,000	4,117,000	+ 317,000
Postal Service	2,164,139,000	813,668,000	-1,350,471,000
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: Program expenses	20,623,000	23,373,000	+ 2,750,000
United States Tax Court: Tax Court independent counsel.....	10,000	10,000	.....
Total, Independent Agencies	14,408,247,000	14,104,215,000	-304,032,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds	283,701,627,000	331,244,927,000	+ 47,543,300,000

AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1983 — FEDERAL GOVERNMENT — CONTINUED
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1981

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1991
AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1992 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued**

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress.
Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1992 (3)	Fiscal year 1992 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1991 (4)
TRUST FUNDS			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Gifts and bequests.....	1,530,000	510,000	-1,020,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	51,000	51,000	.....
Refunds, transfers, and expenses: Unclaimed and abandoned goods, U.S. Customs Service.....	17,819,000	18,567,000	+ 748,000
Total, Treasury Department.....	19,400,000	19,128,000	-272,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:			
Contributions.....	165,000	165,000	.....
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (authority to borrow).....	500,000,000	.....	-500,000,000
Office of Personnel Management:			
Civil Service retirement and disability fund.....	55,584,918,000	58,494,535,000	+ 2,909,617,000
(Limitation).....	.....	68,171,000	+ 68,171,000
Employees health benefits fund.....	.....	18,759,000	+ 18,759,000
Employees life insurance fund.....	.....	1,144,000	+ 1,144,000
Retired employees health benefits fund.....	.....	208,000	+ 208,000
National Archives and Records Administration:			
National archives gift fund.....	368,000	398,000	+ 30,000

Harry S. Truman memorial scholarship trust fund	4,260,000	4,550,000	+ 290,000
United States Tax Court:			
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund	398,000	419,000	+ 21,000
Total, Independent Agencies	56,090,109,000	58,588,349,000	+ 2,498,240,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust funds	56,109,509,000	58,607,477,000	+ 2,497,968,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority.....	339,811,136,000	389,852,404,000	+ 50,041,268,000

Department of Agriculture	309,282,000	318,188,000	318,188,000	+ 8,906,000	.....
Department of Commerce	318,345,000	327,832,000	327,832,000	+ 9,487,000	.....
Department of Defense	383,320,000	383,320,000	383,320,000	.....	.....
Department of Education	10,382,000	38,382,000	38,382,000	+ 28,000,000	.....
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	3,817,000	3,817,000	3,817,000	.....	.....
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,478,000	1,478,000	1,478,000	.....	.....
Department of Justice	1,313,000	1,313,000	1,313,000	.....	.....
Department of Labor	38,313,000	1,38,322,000	1,38,322,000	+ 1,009,000	.....
Department of State	93,883,000	98,883,000	98,883,000	+ 5,000,000	.....
Department of the Interior	6,211,215,000	6,711,215,000	6,711,215,000	+ 500,000,000	.....
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	418,000,000	475,427,000	475,427,000	+ 57,427,000	.....
Total, all U.S. Department of the Treasury, new budget (obligational) authority.....	418,000,000	475,427,000	475,427,000	+ 57,427,000	.....
Total, all U.S. Department of the Treasury, new budget (obligational) authority.....	418,000,000	475,427,000	475,427,000	+ 57,427,000	.....

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1985
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1985 AND

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1991 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1992**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1991 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1992 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1991 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1992 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices:					
Salaries and expenses	63,883,000	68,975,000	67,500,000	+ 3,617,000	-1,475,000
International affairs	29,717,000	33,855,000	32,794,000	+ 3,077,000	-1,061,000
Office of the Inspector General.....	21,296,000	27,710,000	22,710,000	+ 1,414,000	-5,000,000
Financial crimes enforcement network	16,488,000	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	-1,020,000	.....
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	20,775,000	5,359,000	5,359,000	-15,416,000	.....
Financial Management Service: Salaries and expenses	218,742,000	233,895,000	189,195,000	-29,547,000	-44,700,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.....	303,882,000	316,796,000	316,796,000	+ 12,914,000	.....
(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	+ 88,728,000	-35,300,000
(By transfer)	(18,884,000)	.....	.....	(-18,884,000)	.....
Operation and maintenance, air interdiction program	110,347,000	121,432,000	109,432,000	-915,000	-12,000,000

Customs forfeiture fund (limitation on availability of deposits)	14,855,000	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	+ 829,000	.....
Total, United States Customs Service	1,265,140,000	1,401,227,000	1,353,927,000	+ 88,787,000	-47,300,000
United States Mint:					
Salaries and expenses	51,429,000	53,806,000	53,806,000	+ 2,377,000	.....
Expansion and improvements	550,000	.....	.....	-550,000	.....
Bureau of the Public Debt	175,139,000	192,270,000	192,270,000	+ 17,131,000	.....
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	+ 2,224,000	.....
(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	+ 139,703,000	.....
Tax law enforcement.....	3,501,119,000	3,632,384,000	3,606,124,000	+ 105,005,000	-26,260,000
Information systems.....	942,932,000	1,294,713,000	1,294,713,000	+ 351,781,000	.....
Total, Internal Revenue Service	6,107,925,000	6,732,898,000	6,706,638,000	+ 598,713,000	-26,260,000
United States Secret Service	411,606,000	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	+ 746,381,000	-125,796,000
(By transfer).....	(25,890,000)	.....	.....	(-25,890,000)	.....

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1991 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1992—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1991 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1992 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1991 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1992 (6)
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund 1/.....	472,592,000	649,301,000	649,301,000	+ 176,709,000	.....
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for nonfunded liabilities.....	38,142,000	40,575,000	40,575,000	+ 2,433,000	.....
Total, Postal Service.....	510,734,000	689,876,000	689,876,000	+ 179,142,000	.....
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Office of Administration.....	25,410,000	24,510,000	23,010,000	-2,400,000	-1,500,000
The White House Office.....	32,799,000	34,885,000	34,885,000	+ 2,086,000	.....
Executive Residence at the White House.....	8,495,000	8,362,000	8,362,000	-133,000	.....
Official Residence of the Vice President.....	626,000	324,000	324,000	-302,000	.....
Special Assistance to the President.....	2,587,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	+ 345,000	.....

1/ FY 91 supplemental request of \$97,272,000 from U.S.Postal Service pending. OMB FY 92 request for Postal Service is \$182,778,000.

Council of Economic Advisers.....	3,064,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	+ 281,000	.....
Office of Policy Development.....	3,395,000	3,701,000	3,701,000	+ 306,000	.....
National Critical Materials Council.....	400,000	235,000	235,000	-165,000	.....
National Security Council.....	5,893,000	6,145,000	6,145,000	+ 252,000	.....
Office of Management and Budget.....	48,343,000	53,434,000	50,470,000	+ 2,127,000	-2,964,000
Office of Federal Procurement Policy.....	2,914,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	+ 144,000	.....
Unanticipated needs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Office of National Drug Control Policy:					
Salaries and expenses	99,000,000	69,222,000	69,122,000	-29,878,000	-100,000
Special forfeiture fund.....	46,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000	+ 31,000,000	.....
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President, new budget (obligational) authority	280,176,000	288,403,000	283,839,000	+ 3,663,000	-4,564,000
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	2,079,000	2,227,000	2,227,000	+ 148,000	.....
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	1,300,000	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	+ 133,000	.....
Federal Election Commission.....	17,150,000	18,808,000	18,808,000	+ 1,658,000	.....
General Services Administration:					
Federal Buildings Fund:					
Appropriation.....	1,645,733,000	47,144,000	.....	-1,645,733,000	-47,144,000
Unobligated balances.....	.....	185,679,000	117,218,000	+ 117,218,000	-68,461,000
Limitation on availability of revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	(1,460,678,000)	(477,021,000)	(371,416,000)	(-1,089,262,000)	(-105,605,000)
Repairs and alterations.....	(790,252,000)	(569,251,000)	(569,251,000)	(-221,001,000)	.....
Design and construction services	(247,665,000)	(143,072,000)	(143,072,000)	(-104,593,000)	.....
Installment acquisition payments.....	(136,579,000)	(144,587,000)	(144,587,000)	(+ 8,008,000)	.....

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1991 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1992—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1991 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1992 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1991 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1992 (6)
Rental of space	(1,545,100,000)	(1,665,900,000)	(1,655,900,000)	(+ 110,800,000)	(-10,000,000)
Real property operations	(1,037,200,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(+ 70,172,000)	.....
Program direction.....	(122,474,000)	(139,748,000)	(139,748,000)	(+ 17,274,000)	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund:					
New budget (obligational) authority	1,645,733,000	232,823,000	117,218,000	-1,528,515,000	-115,605,000
(Limitations).....	(5,339,948,000)	(4,246,951,000)	(4,131,346,000)	(-1,208,602,000)	(-115,605,000)
Federal Supply Service: Operating expenses.....	53,957,000	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	+ 841,000	.....
Real property relocation.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	16,000,000	+ 8,000,000	+ 8,000,000
General management and administration	35,100,000	31,421,000	31,421,000	-3,679,000	.....
International Cultural and Trade Center Commis- sion (by transfer).....	.....	(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)	(+ 1,240,000)	.....
Information resources management service.....	39,961,000	46,014,000	46,014,000	+ 6,053,000	.....

Office of Inspector General.....	30,997,000	35,994,000	34,994,000	+ 3,997,000	-1,000,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	1,964,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	+165,000	.....
Total, General Services Administration	1,829,098,000	425,213,000	316,608,000	-1,512,490,000	-108,605,000
(By transfer).....	.....	(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)	(+ 1,240,000)	.....
National Archives and Records Administration.....	138,219,000	152,143,000	152,143,000	+ 13,924,000	.....
Office of Government Ethics.....	3,725,000	6,303,000	6,303,000	+ 2,578,000	.....
Office of Personnel Management:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	114,461,000	117,893,000	116,893,000	+ 2,432,000	-1,000,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(74,379,000)	(65,046,000)	(65,046,000)	(-9,333,000)	.....
Employees Health Benefit Fund					
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	.....	(13,850,000)	(13,850,000)	(+ 13,850,000)	.....
Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund					
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	.....	(208,000)	(208,000)	(+ 208,000)	.....
Employees Life Insurance Fund					
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	.....	(953,000)	(953,000)	(+ 953,000)	.....
Office of Inspector General.....	4,607,000	4,118,000	3,118,000	-1,489,000	-1,000,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(3,043,000)	(6,375,000)	(6,375,000)	(+ 3,332,000)	.....
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits.....	3,509,563,000	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	+ 5,549,000	.....
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund	5,687,105,000	6,078,686,000	6,078,686,000	+ 391,581,000	.....
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	9,324,436,000	8,718,481,000	8,716,481,000	-607,955,000	-2,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1991 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1992—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1991 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1992 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1991 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1992 (6)
Merit Systems Protection Board:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	22,564,000	23,361,000	23,361,000	+ 797,000	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(1,500,000)	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)	(+ 350,000)	.....
Office of special counsel.....	6,608,000	7,789,000	7,789,000	+ 1,181,000	.....
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	29,172,000	31,150,000	31,150,000	+ 1,978,000	.....
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	18,693,000	20,769,000	20,769,000	+ 2,076,000	.....
Total, federal personnel activities.....	9,372,301,000	8,770,400,000	8,768,400,000	-603,901,000	-2,000,000
United States Tax Court.....	31,598,000	33,050,000	33,050,000	+ 1,452,000	.....
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	11,396,730,000	9,410,767,000	9,300,162,000	-2,096,568,000	-110,605,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(5,418,870,000)	(4,335,233,000)	(4,219,628,000)	(-1,199,242,000)	(-115,605,000)
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	20,914,977,000	19,988,560,000	19,747,595,000	-1,167,382,000	-240,965,000
(By transfer).....	(25,890,000)	(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)	(-24,650,000)	.....
(Limitations).....	(5,418,870,000)	(4,335,233,000)	(4,219,628,000)	(-1,199,242,000)	(-115,605,000)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



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