/reasury/ REPORT 103D CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 103-741 2d Session TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, THE EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT, AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1995, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES SEPTEMBER 22, 1994.—Ordered to be printed Mr. HOYER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following CONFERENCE REPORT [To accompany H.R. 4539]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4539) "making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 8, 11, 15, 21, 26, 30, 35, 40, 49, 65, 69, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 88, 93, and

95.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 7, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 46, 47, 48, 56, 57, 59, 62, 64, 67, 74, 83, 89, 90, 91, and 92.

And agree to the same. Amendment No. 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: not to exceed \$2,900,000 for official travel expenses; not to exceed \$3,101,000 to remain available until September 30, 1997, shall be available for information technology modernization requirements; of which not less than \$6,443,000 and 85 full-time equivalent positions shall be available for enforcement activities; not to exceed \$150,000 for official reception and representation expenses; ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: \$104,497,000: Provided, That of the offsetting collections credited to this account, \$79,000 are permanently canceled; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert:

\$29,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment, insert: \$19,823,000: Provided, That of the offsetting collections credited to this account, \$1,000 are permanently canceled; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$183,889,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: Provided further, That of the offsetting collections credited to this account, \$4,000 are permanently canceled: Provided further, That funds made available shall be used to achieve a minimum staffing level of 4,215 full-time equivalent positions during fiscal year 1995; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$1,394,793,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: : Provided further, That Customs shall achieve a minimum full-time equivalent staffing level of 17,524 during fiscal year 1995: Provided further, That \$500,000 shall remain available until expended for the construction of a replacement fence within the city limits of Nogales, Arizona under the authority of section 69, title 19, United State Code; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert:

\$89,041,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$1,511,266,000, of which \$3,700,000; and the Senate agree

to the same.

Amendment No. 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert:

\$4,385,459,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an

amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: for research: Provided further, That the \$405,000,000 made available for the fiscal year 1995 tax compliance initiative shall not be expended for any other purposes: Provided further, That no funds shall be transferred from this account during fiscal year 1995; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$1,388,000,000 of which no less than \$650,000,000 shall be available for tax system modernization, of which up to \$185,000,000 for tax and information systems development projects; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: : Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Internal Revenue Service is authorized to transfer such sums as may be necessary between appropriations with advance approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees; Provided further, That no funds shall be transferred from the "Tax Law Enforcement" account during fiscal year 1995.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury may establish new fees or raise existing fees for services provided by the Internal Revenue Service to increase receipts, where such fees are authorized by another law. The Secretary of the Treasury may spend the new or increased fee receipts to supplement appropriations made available to the Internal Revenue Service appropriations accounts in fiscal years 1995 and thereafter: Provided, That the Secretary shall base such fees on the costs of providing specified services to persons paying such fees: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provided quarterly reports to the Congress on the collection of such fees and how they are being expended by the Service; Provided further, That the total expenditures from such fees shall not exceed \$119,000,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 113. (a) The Director of the United States Secret Service shall direct and apply appropriate agency personnel and resources for the purpose of conducting a security survey of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(b) Such security survey shall include a review of all general se-

curity provisions, including:

(1) The security and safeguarding of currency;

(2) Personnel screening and employee background check procedures;

(3) Access control and identification procedures;

(4) The security and safeguarding of currency materials, supplies and related items; and

(5) Other security areas of concern as deemed relevant and

appropriate by the agency.

(c) The Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Federal agencies which participated in any investigations or arrest of person(s) for theft of currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and directed to

(1) provide any assistance and cooperation to the United States Secret Service for the purposes of the security survey;

(2) provide Secret Service personnel, in accordance with all laws, with access to person(s) arrested in connection with theft or removal of currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and

(3) provide access to all relevant investigative reports and materials: Provided, That access to such persons is approved by

the appropriate United States Attorney.

(d) The Director of the United States Secret Service shall provide a preliminary report to the Congress no later than 90 days from the date of enactment of this Act, and a final report containing specific findings and recommendations to the Congress within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$92,317,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$57,754,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$52,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: Provided, That an additional \$9,000,0000 shall be made available for drug control activities in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands only if the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy designates such areas as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area: Provided further, That the funds made available under this head shall be obligated within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$41,900,000, which shall be derived from deposits in the Special Forfeiture Fund; of which \$1,800,000 shall be transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration for the El Paso Intelligence Center; of which \$15,000,0000 shall be available to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for enhancing anti-drug control activities, upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; of which \$3,100,000 shall be available to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for ballistics technologies, upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; of which \$14,000,0000 shall be transferred to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and of which \$10,000,000 shall be available to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment for the residential women and children's program, and of which \$4,000,000 shall be available to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment for community drug treatment programs; of which \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$310,197,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$4,932,322,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$601,702,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

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

Alabama:

Montgomery, U.S. Courthouse Annex, \$40,547,000

Arizona:

Bullhead City, A grant to the Federal Aviation Administration for a runway protection zone, \$2,200,000

Tucson, a grant to the Arizona Historical Documents Edu-

cation Foundation, \$2,000,000

Tucson, U.S. Courthouse, \$81,708,000

Florida:

Jacksonville, U.S. Courthouse, \$4,600,000

Georgia:

Albany, U.S. Courthouse, \$5,640,000

Savannah, U.S. Courthouse Annex, \$3,000,000

Hawaii:

Consolidation, University of Hawaii-Hilo, \$12,000,000 Kentucky:

Covington, U.S. Courthouse, \$2,914,000 London, U.S. Courthouse, \$1,523,000

Louisiana:

Lafayette, U.S. Courthouse, \$5,042,000

Maryland:

Beltsville, Secret Service Building, \$2,400,000

Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Food and Drug Administration consolidation, \$45,000,000

Beltsville, a transfer to the Rowley Secret Service Training

Center, \$5,000,000 Missouri:

Kansas City, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$84,895,000

St. Louis, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$171,863,000

New Mexico:

Albuquerque, U.S. Courthouse, \$44,342,000

New York:

Long Island, U.S. Courthouse, \$23,200,000

Nevada:

Las Vegas, U.S. Courthouse, \$4,230,000

Ohio:

Cleveland, U.S. Courthouse, \$28,246,000 Steubenville, U.S. Courthouse, \$2,820,000

Tennessee:

Greeneville, U.S. Courthouse, \$2,936,000

Texas:

Brownsville, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$5,980,000

Corpus Christi, U.S. Courthouse, \$6,446,000

El Paso, Federal Office Building, Claim, \$327,000

Washington:

Blaine, Border Station, \$4,472,000

Point Roberts, Border Station, \$698,000

West Virginia:

Martinsburg, Internal Revenue Service Computer Center, \$7,547,000

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$720,564,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

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

insert:

California:

Los Angeles, U.S. Courthouse, \$22,420,000

Menlo Park, U.S. Geological Survey Building #3, \$6,868,000

Sacramento, Federal Building, \$14,914,000

San Pedro, Custom House, \$4,887,000

Colorado:

Denver, Federal Building and Custom House, \$8,006,000 District of Columbia:

Ariel Rios, Facades, \$3,551,000

Customs/ICC/Connecting Wing Complex, (phase I), \$8,696,000

National Courts, \$4,129,000

Illinois:

Chicago, Federal Center, \$47,682,000

Maryland:

Baltimore, George H. Fallon Federal Building (phase 3), \$15,459,000

Woodlawn, SSA East High-Low Buildings, \$17,292,000

New Jersey:

Trenton, Clarkson S. Fisher Courthouse, \$14,107,000

New York:

Holtsville, IRS Service Center, \$19,183,000

New York, Jacob K. Javits Federal Building, \$2,602,000 New York, Silvio V. Mollo Federal Building, \$953,000

North Carolina:

Asheville, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$6,347,000

Ohio:

Cleveland, Anthony J. Celebreeze Federal Building, \$10,972,000

Oklahoma:
Oklahoma City, Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, \$5,290,000

Pennsylvania:

Harrisburg, Federal building and U.S. Courthouse, \$15,213,000

Philadelphia, Byrne-Green Complex, \$30,628,000

Philadelphia, R.N.C. Nix, Sr., Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (phase 3), \$13,257,000

Rhode Island:

Providence, Kennedy Plaza Federal Courthouse, \$7,740,000

Texas:

Lubbock, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$12,167,000 Virginia:

Richmond, U.S. Courthouse and Annex, \$12,509,000

Washington:

Walla Walla, Corps of Engineers Building, \$2,800,000

Nationwide:

Chlorofluorocarbons Program, \$90,035,000

Energy Program, \$45,723,000

Advance Design, \$19,515,000

Minor Repairs and Alterations, \$257,619,000

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: of which \$3,400,000 shall be available for essential functional requirements for primary structural, electrical, and security systems of the Bureau of Census, New Computer Center; Provided further, That of the funds available to the General Services Administration for the U.S. Courthouse in Albany, Georgia; the Federal building consolidation in Hilo, Hawaii; the U.S. Courthouse in Covington, Kentucky; the U.S. Courthouse, London, Kentucky; the Secret Service building, Beltsville, Maryland; the U.S. Courthouse, Albuquerque, New Mexico; the U.S. Courthouse, Long Island, New York; the U.S. Courthouse, Las Vegas, Nevada; the U.S. Courthouse, Jacksonville, Florida; the U.S. Courthouse, Corpus Christi, Texas; the U.S. Courthouse, Stuebenville, Ohio; the U.S. Courthouse, Greeneville, Tennessee; the Kennedy Plaza Federal

Courthouse, Providence, Rhode Island; the Corps of Engineers building, Walla Walla, Washington; and the construction funds only for the U.S. Courthouse, Tucson, Arizona; shall not be available for expenses in connection with any construction, repair, alteration, and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus; Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Food and Drug Administration consolidation may be used for necessary infrastructure improvements: Provided further, That of the \$6,000,000 made available in Public Laws 102-93 and 103-123 for the acquisition, lease, construction and equipping of flexiplace work telecommuting centers, not to exceed \$1,300,000 shall be available for payment to a public entity in the State of Maryland to provide facilities, equipment and other services to the General Services Administration for purposes of establishing telecommuting work centers in Southern Maryland (Waldorf, Prince Frederick, and St. Mary's County) for use by governmental agencies designated by the Administrator of General Services; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$4,932,322,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

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

insert:

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 100-440, Public Law 101-136, Public Law 101-509, Public Law 102-141, Public Law 102-393, and Public Law 103-123, \$84,120,000 are rescinded from the following projects in the following amounts:

California:

Menlo Park, U.S. Geological Survey Office and Laboratory Buildings, \$783,000

District of Columbia:

United States Secret Service, Headquarters, \$13,958,000 White House Remote Delivery and Vehicle Maintenance Facility, \$4,918,000

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Field Office, \$4,419,000

Federal Office Building No. 6, \$8,583,000

Florida:

Ft. Myers, U.S. Courthouse, \$654,000 Hollywood, Federal Building, \$1,000,000 Lakeland, Federal Building, \$4,400,000 Indiana:

Hammond, U.S. Courthouse, \$2,500,000

Iowa:

Burlington, Parking Facility, \$2,400,000

Maryland:

Bowie, Bureau of Census, Computer Center, \$660,000

New Carrollton, Internal Revenue Service, Headquarters, \$30,100,000

New Hampshire:

Concord, U.S. Courthouse, \$867,000

New Jersey:

Newark, Federal Building, 20 Washington Plaza, \$327,000

New Mexico:

Santa Teresa, Border Station, \$4,044,000

North Dakota:

Fargo, U.S. Courthouse, \$2,000,000

Tennessee:

Knoxville, U.S. Courthouse, \$800,000

Texas:

Del Rio, Border Station, \$1,707,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$130,036,000; Provided, That of the offsetting collections credited to this account, \$172,000 are permanently canceled: Provided further, That no less than \$825,000 shall be available for personnel and associated costs in support of Congressional District and Senate State offices without reimbursement from these offices; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$2,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$195,238,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, as amended, \$9,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That \$2,000,000 shall be a grant to the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Li-

brary: Provided further, That \$2,000,000 shall be a grant to the Robert H. and Corinne W. Michel Congressional Education Fund.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to

read as follows:

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, \$2,150,000 to remain available until expended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: \$115,139,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the establishment of health promotion and disease prevention programs for Federal employees, and in addition \$93,934,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: \$34,039,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 527. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 1995 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1995 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 1996 for each such account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That a request shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment, insert: 528; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 79:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 529. Law Enforcement Exclusion From Workforce Restruc-

turing.

(a) For the fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1994, no reductions pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–226) may be made in the number of full-time equivalent employees classified as law enforcement and law enforcement support personnel in the Department of Treasury.

(b) During the period specified in subsection (a), no law, regulation, Executive Order, guidance, or other directive imposing a restriction on hiring by executive agencies for the purpose of achieving workforce reductions shall apply to employees classified as law enforcement and law enforcement support personnel in the Department of the Treasury.

(c) Section 5(f) Paragraph (3) of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act shall not apply with respect to any instances of voluntary separation incentive payments made to Treasury law enforcement

personnel.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment,

insert: 530; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment, insert: 531; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 532. Section 1 under the subheading "General Provision" under the heading "Office of Personnel Management" under title IV of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102–141; 105 Stat. 861; 5 U.S.C. 5941 note), is amended—

(1) by striking "1995" both places it appears and inserting

in lieu thereof "1996"; and

(2) by striking "adjustments" and the remainder of the sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "appropriate changes in the method of fixing compensation for affected employees, including any necessary legislative changes. Such study shall include—

"(1) an examination of the pay practices of other em-

ployers in the affected areas;

"(2) a consideration of alternative approaches to dealing with the unusual and unique circumstances of the af-

fected areas, including modifications to the current methodology for calculating allowances to take into account all cost of living in the geographic areas of the affected employee; and

"(3) and evaluation of the likely impact of the different approaches on the Government's ability to recruit and re-

tain a well-qualified workforce.

For the purpose of conducting such study and preparing such report, the Office may accept and utilize (without regard to any restriction on unanticipated travel expenses imposed in an Appropriations Act) funds made available to the Office pursuant to court ap-

proval.".

SEC. 533. (a) Facilities or buildings located at Safford, Graham County, Arizona and constructed with Federal funds made available to the General Services Administration for the United States Forest Service Administrative Offices and Cultural Center, shall be designated in honor of "Ora Webster DeConcini". Any reference to such facilities or buildings in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be a reference to the "Ora Webster DeConcini" building(s) or facilities".

(b) The Federal Building and United States Courthouse to be located in Tucson, Arizona is hereby designated as the "Evo A. DeConcini Federal Building and United States Courthouse". Any reference to such building in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be a reference to the "Evo A. DeConcini Federal Building and United States Court-

house".

SEC. 534. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to execute a lease, of no less than twenty years, with the City of Tucson, Arizona, or a subdivision thereof, for space to house the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and other Federal tenants in an office complex to be developed by the City of Tucson on a site or sites owned by the City of Tucson and located near the intersection of Interstate Highway 10 and Congress Street in the City of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona. The Administrator shall negotiate an operating lease that he deems to be in the best interests of the United States and necessary for the accommodation of Federal agencies.

SEC. 535. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation: (1) the authority of the special police officers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area, extends to buildings and land under the custody and control of the Bureau; to buildings and land acquired by or for the Bureau through lease, unless otherwise provided by the acquisition agency; to the streets, sidewalks and open areas immediately adjacent to the Bureau along Wallenberg Place (15th Street) and 14th Street between Independence and Main Avenues and C and D Streets between 12th and 14th Streets; to areas which include surrounding parking facilities used by Bureau employees, including the lots at 12th and C Streets, S.W., Main Avenue and Water Streets, S.W., Maiden Lane, the Tidal Basin and East Potomac Park; to the protection in transit of United States securities, plates and dies used in the production of United States securities, or other products or

implements of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which the Director of that agency so designates; (2) The exercise of police authority by Bureau officers, with the exception of the exercise of authority upon property under the custody and control of the Bureau, shall be deemed supplementary to the Federal police force with primary jurisdictional responsibility. This authority shall be in addition to any other law enforcement authority which has been provided to these officers under other provisions of law or regulations.

SEC. 536. Of the unobligated balance of funds made available until expended to the United States Mint in Public Law 103-123 and in prior appropriations acts, not to exceed \$2,066,000 shall also be available in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994 for all purposes for which funds are appropriated under the heading

"United States Mint, Salaries and expenses".

SEC. 537. Of the funds appropriated to the Office of Policy Development in Title III of this Act, not to exceed \$800,000 may be transferred to the "Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality."

SEC. 538. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Internal Revenue Service is authorized to replace no more than 850 vehicles for the criminal investigation division in fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 539. The activity referenced in section 5 of GSA's General Provisions in Public Law 103–123 (107 Stat. 1246) "Major equipment acquisitions and development activity" of the Salaries and Expenses, General Management and Administration appropriation account for transfer of prior year unobligated balances of operating expenses and salaries and expenses appropriation accounts may be separately accounted for under the new Working Capital Fund enacted in this Act.

SEC. 540. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the review being conducted by the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the September 12, 1994 air incursion into the White House complex shall be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463 (codified at Title 5, United States Code, Appendix 2) as amended.

SEC. 541. Section 1(a)(1) of Public Law 101-509 is amended—(a) by deleting subsection (a)(1) and inserting in lieu thereof the

following:

"(a)(1) The Director of the Center for Legislative Archives within the National Archives and Records Administration shall be established without regard to chapter 51 title 5 and shall be paid at a rate determined without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of Chapter 53 of title 5 governing General Schedule classification and pay rates: Provided, That such pay shall be no less than 120 percent of the rate of pay for GS-15, step 1 of the General Schedule nor more than the rate of pay in effect for level one of the Senior Executive Schedule.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 87:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 630. (a)(1) The adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that takes effect in fiscal year 1995 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, shall be an increase of 2

percent.

(2) For purposes of each provision of law amended by section 704(a)(2) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5318 note), no adjustment under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to have taken effect in fiscal year 1995 in the rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, the term "statutory pay system" shall have the meaning given such term by section 5302(1) of

title 5, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of any locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 1995 under subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code (whether by adjustment or otherwise), section 5304(a) of such title shall be deemed to be without force or effect.

(c) Not withstanding section 5304(a)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code, the annualized cost of pay adjustments made under section 5304 of such title in calendar year 1995 shall be equal to 0.6 percent of the estimated aggregate fiscal year 1995 executive

branch civilian payroll—

(1) as determined by the pay agent (within the meaning of

section 5302 of such title); and

(2) determined as if the rates of pay and comparability payments payable on September 30, 1994, had remained in effect. And the Senate agrees to the same.

Amendment No. 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 633. LAW ENFORCEMENT AVAILABILITY PAY.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the "Law Enforcement Availability Pay Act of 1994".

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT AVAILABILITY PAY.—

(1) In General.—Chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5545 the following new section:

"§5545a. Availability pay for criminal investigators

"(a) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term "available" refers to the availability of a criminal investigator and means that an investigator shall be considered generally and reasonably accessible by the agency employing such investigator to perform unscheduled duty based on the needs of an agency;

"(2) the term 'criminal investigator' means a law enforcement officer as defined under section 5541(3) (other than an officer occupying a position under Title II of Public Law 99–399)

is required to—

"(A) possess a knowledge of investigative techniques, laws of evidence, rules of criminal procedure, and precedent

court decisions concerning admissibility of evidence, constitutional rights, search and seizure, and related issues;

"(B) recognize, develop, and present evidence that reconstructs events, sequences and time elements for presentation in various legal hearings and court proceedings;

"(C) demonstrate skills in applying surveillance techniques, undercover work, and advising and assisting the

United States Attorney in and out of court;

"(D) demonstrate the ability to apply the full range of knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for cases which are complex and unfold over a long period of time (as distinguished from certain other occupations that require the use of some investigative techniques in short-term situations that may end in arrest or detention);

"(E) possess knowledge of criminal laws and Federal rules of procedure which apply to cases involving crimes

against the United States, including—

"(i) Knowledge of the elements of a crime; "(ii) evidence required to prove the crime; "(iii) decisions involving arrest authority; "(iv) methods of criminal operations; and "(v) availability of detection devices; and

"(F) possess the ability to follow leads that indicate a crime will be committed rather than initiate an investiga-

tion after a crime is committed;

"(3) the term "unscheduled duty" means hours of duty a criminal investigator works, or is determined to be available for work, that are not—

"(A) part of the 40 hours in the basic work week of the

investigator; or

"(B) overtime hours paid under section 5542; and

"(4) the term 'regular work day' means each day in the investigator's basic work week during which the investigator works at least 4 hours that are not overtime hours paid under section 5542 or hours considered part of section 5545a.

"(b) The purpose of this section is to provide premium pay to criminal investigators to ensure the availability of criminal investigators for unscheduled duty in excess of a 40 hour work week

based on the needs of the employing agency.

"(c) Each criminal investigator shall be paid availability pay as provided under this section. Availability pay shall be paid to ensure the availability of the investigator for unscheduled duty. The investigator is generally responsible for recognizing, without supervision, circumstances which require the investigator to be on duty or be available for unscheduled duty based on the needs of the agency. Availability pay provided to a criminal investigator for such unscheduled duty shall be paid instead of premium pay provided by other provisions of this subchapter, except premium pay for regulatory scheduled overtime work as provided under section 5542, night duty, Sunday duty, and holiday duty.

"(d)(1) A criminal investigator shall be paid availability pay, if the average of hours described under paragraphs (2) (A) and (B) is

equal to or greater than 2 hours.

"(2) The hours referred to under paragraph (1) are—

"(A) the annual average of unscheduled duty hours worked by the investigator in excess of each regular work day; and

"(B) the annual average of unscheduled duty hours such investigator is available to work on each regular work day upon

request of the employing agency.

"(3) Unscheduled duty hours which are worked by an investigator on days that are not regular work days shall be considered in the calculation of the annual average of unscheduled duty hours worked or available for purposes of certification.

"(4) An investigator shall be considered to be available when the investigator cannot reasonably and generally be accessible due to a status or assignment which is the result of an agency direction,

order, or approval as provided under subsection (f)(1).

"(e)(1) Each criminal investigator receiving availability pay under this section and the appropriate supervisory officer, to be designated by the head of the agency, shall make an annual certification to the head of the agency that the investigator has met, and is expected to meet, the requirements of subsection (d). The head of a law enforcement agency may prescribe regulations necessary to administer this subsection.

"(2) Involuntary reduction in pay resulting from a denial of certification under paragraph (1) shall be a reduction in pay for pur-

poses of section 7512(4) of this title.

"(f)(1) A criminal investigator who is eligible for availability pay shall receive such pay during any period such investigator is—"(A) attending agency sanctioned training;

"(B) on agency approved sick leave or annual leave;

"(C) on agency ordered travel status; or

"(D) on excused absence with pay for relocation purposes.

"(2) Notwithstanding (a)(A), agencies or departments may provide availability pay to investigators during training which is considered initial, basic training usually provided in the first year of service.

"(3) Agencies or departments may provide availability pay to investigators when on excused absence with pay, except as provided in

paragraph(a)(D).

"(g) Section 5545(c) shall not apply to any criminal investigator who is paid availability pay under this section.

"(h) Availability pay under this section shall be—

"(1) 25 percent of the rate of basic pay for the position; and

"(2) treated as part of basic pay for purposes of—

"(A) sections 5595(c), 8114(e), 8331(3), 8431, and 8704(c); and

"(B) such other purposes as may be expressly provided for by law or as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe.".

(2) LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY.—Section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by in-

serting "5545a," after "5545(a), (b), and (c),".

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5545 the following new item:

[&]quot;5545. Availability Pay for Criminal Investigators.".

(c) COMPUTATION OF OVERTIME RATES.—Section 5542 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) In applying subsection (a) of this section with respect to any criminal investigator who is paid availability pay under section

5545a-

"(1) such investigator shall be compensated under such subsection (a), at the rates there provided, for overtime work which is scheduled in advance of the administrative workweek—

"(A) in excess of 10 hours on a day during such inves-

tigator's basic 40 hour workweek; or

"(B) on a day outside such investigator's basic 40 hour workweek; and

"(2) such investigator shall be compensated for all other

overtime work under section 5545a".

- "(d) Exemptions From Certain Fair Labor Standards.— Section 13 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213) is amended—
 - (1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (15) by striking out the period and

inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and "or"; and

(B) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(16) a criminal investigator who is paid availability pay under section 5545a of title 5, United States Code."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (28) by striking out "or" after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (29) by striking out the period and

inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and "or"; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

(30) a criminal investigator who is paid availability pay

under section 5545a of title 5, United States Code.".

(e) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after the later of October 1, 1994, or the 30th day following the date of enactment of this Act, Except that—

(1) criminal investigators, employed in Offices of Inspectors General, who are not receiving administratively uncontrollable overtime compensation or who are receiving such premium pay at a rate less than 25 percent prior to the date of enactment of this Act, may implement availability pay at any time prior to September 30, 1995, after which date availability pay as authorized under this section shall be provided to such criminal investigators.

(2) criminal investigators, employed by Offices of Inspectors General, who are receiving administratively uncontrollable overtime at a rate less than 25 percent, shall continue to receive this compensation at the same rate or higher until availability pay compensation is provided, which shall be no later than the

last period ending on or before September 30, 1995.

(f) Not later than the effective date of this section, each criminal investigator under section 5545a of title 5, United States Code, as

added by this section, and the appropriate supervisory officer, to be designated by the head of the agency, shall make an initial certification to the head of the agency that the criminal investigator is expected to meet the requirements of subsection (d) of such section 5545a. The head of a law enforcement agency may prescribe procedures necessary to administer this paragraph.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment, insert: 634; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment, insert: 635; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 98:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 636. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act may be used to pay for the expenses of travel of employees, including employees of the Executive Office of the President, not directly responsible for the discharge of official governmental tasks and duties: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to the family of the President, Members of Congress or their spouses, Heads of State of a foreign country or their designee(s), persons providing assistance to the President for official purposes, or other individuals so designated by the President.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first section number named in said amendment, insert: 637; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the section number named in said amendment, insert: 638; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 639. Section 3626, paragraph (j)(1), subparagraph (D), of Title 39, United States Code is amended by—

(a) deleting the final "." from (II) and adding, "; and";

(b) an adding "(III) clause (i) shall not apply to space advertising in mail matter that otherwise qualifies for rates under former section 4452(b) or 4452(c) of this title, and satisfies the content requirements established by the Postal Service for periodical publications: Provided, That such changes in law shall take effect immediately and shall stay in effect hereafter unless the Congress enacts legislation on this matter prior to October 1, 1995.

SEC. 640. In the administration of section 3702 of title 31, United States Code, the Comptroller General of the United States shall apply a 6-year statute of limitations to any claim of a Federal employee under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201

et seq.) for claims filed before June 30, 1994.

SEC. 641. The Bureau of the Public Debt is authorized to pay in advance or reimburse any Treasury organization, an amount not to exceed one year of salary and benefits for each Public Debt employee hired by that organization described in section 521(a) of this Act.

SEC. 642. Chapter 63 of Title 5 of the United States Code is amended by adding, following the word "Forces" in section 6326, a new section, 6327 to read as follows:

"6327. Absence in connection with funerals of fellow federal law enforcement officers."

"A federal law enforcement officer or a Federal firefighter may be excused from duty without loss of, or reduction in, pay or leave to which such officer is otherwise entitled, or credit for time or service, or performance or efficiency rating, to attend the funeral of a fellow Federal law enforcement officer or Federal firefighter, who was killed in the line of duty. When so excused from duty, attendance at such service shall for the purposes of section 1345(a) of title 31, be considered to be an official duty of the officer or firefighter."

SEC. 643. Of the amount appropriated for "Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance" under this Act, such sums as may be necessary for such payments for the period September 15 through 30, 1994 shall become available upon enactment of

this Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

SEC. 644. (a) The Office of Management and Budget shall report to the Congress no later than November 1, 1994, for each agency for which the budgetary resources available to the agency in fiscal year 1995 would be canceled in an appropriations Act to achieve savings in procurement and procurement-related expenses, of the

manner in which these savings are to be achieved.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each agency for which the budgetary resources available to the agency in fiscal year 1995 would be canceled in an appropriations Act to achieve savings in procurement and procurement-related expenses, such cancellation shall occur on November 30, 1994, or 30 days after the Office of Management and Budget submits the report required by subsection (a) of this section, whichever date is earlier.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment No. 103:
In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

TITLE VII—VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Enforcement to oversee the implementation of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 as it relates to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to implement the gateway network and other related financial intelligence and enforcement activities, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses for enforcing Federal firearms provisions and Public Law 103–159, \$7,000,000 to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For grants to communities and police agencies for the establishment of gang resistance education and training programs to be designated by the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, \$9,000,000 to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

United States Customs Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses for expanding border and port enforcement activities, \$4,000,000 to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by

Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

For tax law enforcement for combatting public corruption and enhancing illegal tax enforcement activities, \$7,000,000 to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

United States Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses \$6,600,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for combatting the counterfeiting of United States currency, and of which \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for the hiring, training, and equipping of 18 additional full-time equivalent positions for improving forensic capabilities which will assist in the investigations of missing and exploited children to be derived from balances available in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by Title XXXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Steny H. Hoyer,
Peter J. Visclosky,
George (Buddy) Darden,
John W. Olver,
Tom Bevill,
Martin Olav Sabo,
David R. Obey,
Jim Lightfoot
(except amendment 29),
Joseph M. McDade
(except amendment 53),
Managers on the Part of the House.

Dennis DeConcini,
Barbara A. Mikulski,
J. Robert Kerrey,
Robert C. Byrd,
Christopher S. Bond,
Alfonse M. D'Amato,
Mark O. Hatfield,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The mangers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4539) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President and funds appropriated to the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The conference agreement on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1995, incorporates some of the language and allocations set forth in House Report 103–534 and Senate Report 103–286. The language in these reports should be complied with unless specifically addressed in the accompanying

statement of the managers.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

REPROGRAMMINGS

The conferees agree to require a reprogramming request from any agency, department or office when the amount to be reprogrammed exceeds \$500,000 or 10 percent of any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity, whichever is greater. For agencies receiving appropriations under \$20,000,000, this threshold shall be \$100,000 or 5 percent, whichever is greater.

Such requests shall be submitted for the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The Committees must receive such requests in sufficient time to consider them before their proposed implementation. In the past, the Administration has delayed submission as much as four months between the time that it knew that the reprogramming was necessary and the time that is was formally transmitted. The conferees expect that such delays will not recur in the future.

Amendment No. 1. Earmarks not to exceed \$2,900,000 for official travel expenses; \$3,101,000 for information technology modernization requirements; \$6,443,000 and 85 full-time equivalent positions for enforcement activities; and \$150,000 for official reception and representation expenses. The conferees have provided \$3,040,000 to support not to exceed 46 full-time equivalent positions for the Office of Foreign Assets Control in fiscal year 1995.

Amendment No. 2. Appropriates \$104,479,000, instead of \$104,400,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$105,150,000 as proposed by the House. Also restores House language canceling \$79,000 in offsetting collections. Of the funds provided, the conferees have provided an additional \$1,000,000 for the Office of Enforcement and up to 13 additional FTEs

ELECTRIC RESOURCES FINANCED BY PUBLIC ENTITIES

The House included language which requested the Secretary of the Treasury to provide a report on the need for a revised procedure and methodology to implement Section 9(f) of Public Law 96–501. The conferees understand that several concerns have been raised with respect to the existing procedure under Section 9(f).

First, the conferees understand that the rulings issued by the Internal Revenue Service have not ordinarily been issued within 60 days, as called for under the existing procedure. Second, the conferees understand that the existing procedure does not reflect subsequent changes in federal tax law. Third, one of Congress' stated purposes for the enactment of Section 9(f) was to enable Bonneville Power Association (BPA) to acquire resources necessary to meet the firm load of public bodies at a cost no greater than in the absence of acquisition by BPA. The conferees understand that the existing procedure may not treat electric resources financed by public entities and acquired by BPA for use in meeting public entities' loads in the same manner as if the public entities were to use those resources directly to meet their own loads and, therefore, may be inconsistent with the stated Congressional intent.

The conferees expect that the report required by the House will address each of these concerns. Further, to the extent that the Secretary's report indicates that these concerns are valid, the conferees expect that the report will include the Secretary's recommendations on the appropriateness of changes to the existing methodology and the time and manner in which such changes

would be implemented.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER

The conferees agree with the House report language which requires the Secretary to submit with fiscal year 1996 budget request, a report on the proposed regulations and legislation to effect the direction that all recurring Federal payments be paid by electronic funds transfer.

EXEMPTION FROM THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed a thorough review into the recent air intrusion into the White House complex. This review is to be completed in 90 days of the incident. The review will require access to classified and highly sensitive information and will involve highly classified discussions with experts, senior Secret Service officials, and other interested parties. Compliance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act could delay or interfere with the expeditious consideration of this matter. Therefore, the conferees have included a provision in the Act which

exempts this review from the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463).

TREASURY PERSONNEL IN OVERSEAS LOCATIONS

The conferees are aware that the Department of the Treasury has not fully paid its current bills under the Foreign Affairs Administrative System for Treasury personnel located overseas. The conferees also note that the Department of State has not allowed an increase in the number of Treasury personnel located overseas, despite the July 11, 1994, letter from the State Department. That letter indicated that concerns increasing overseas Treasury Department staffing to improve anti-counterfeiting efforts would be considered by the State Department in making decisions on overseas staffing requirements.

The conferees agree that the Treasury Department should meet its obligations under the Foreign Affairs Administrative System and expects Treasury to fulfill this obligation after the State Department agrees to assign additional Treasury personnel to overseas locations for expanding anti-counterfeiting investigations.

ELECTRONIC FILING TAX FRAUD TASK FORCE

The conferees agree with the House report language which requires a report which addresses the problem of electronic tax filing fraud. This report shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations when it is complete.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 3. Appropriates \$29,700,000 instead of \$28,897,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,497,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 4. Appropriates \$19,823,000 instead of \$18,280,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,690,000 as proposed by the Senate. Also, cancels \$1,000 in offsetting collections. The conferees concur in the reorganization transferring funding and FTEs from Departmental Offices to FinCEN for the functions of the Office of Financial Enforcement.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 5. Makes available \$7,000 for official reception and representation expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6. Deletes Senate language relating to the re-

imbursement of training expenses for Postal Police.

Amendment No. 7. Inserts Senate language authorizing the use of funds for first-aid and emergency medical services.

Amendment No. 8. Appropriates \$46,713,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$47,114,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Amendment No. 9. Appropriates \$16,815,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements and related expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,815,000 as proposed by the House. Of this amount, \$7,600,000, shall be available for the following construction projects at the Tucson, Arizona satellite facility: \$5,000,000 for a 150-room dormitory; \$2,100,000 for a dining hall; and \$500,000 for firearms ranges. The conferees instruct the Center to request funding in fiscal year 1996 to cover the remaining costs of permanent facility improvements at the Tucson Center. The remaining funds, \$2,400,000 shall be available for the design, acquisition and preparation of a facility dedicated to periodic firearms requalification and training in advanced firing techniques and explosives.

The conferees direct the Center to provide all training for the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program through the satellite facility located at Davis-Mountain Air Force

Base, Tucson, Arizona.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 10. Appropriates \$183,889,000 instead of \$185,389,000 as proposed by the House and \$183,697,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COMBO PRINTER

The reduction to the Federal Management Service (FMS), should to the extent possible, not be applied to the COMBO Printer initiative. The current Troy check printers have been in use at FMS since 1984 and have already surpassed their anticipated eight-year system life. The COMBO Printer initiative is to begin the development of a printer replacement plan. The conferees are supportive of the need to replace printers, with the understanding that it should be a lower priority than the electronic funds transfer initiative, and the understanding that there will be a decrease in the number of printers needed by FMS.

Amendment No. 11. Restores House language canceling

\$192,000 in offsetting collections.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 12. Appropriates \$385,315,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$376,181,000 as proposed by the House. Included in this amount is \$5,000,000 for the 6 GREAT projects initiated in fiscal year 1994, \$1,400,000 to restore the 22 full-time equivalent positions which were due to be eliminated under the President's Executive Order, and \$2,700,000 to fund the Adminis-

tration's request for systems modernization. The \$3,100,000 in funding for ballistics technology as proposed by the House is funded through the Special Forfeiture Fund. Conferees expect the Bureau to add two agents to the Des Moines, Iowa post as proposed by the House within the amounts provided.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The House report directed the Bureau to change the title for the senior manager responsible for equal employment opportunity from "Executive Assistant to the Director (Equal Employment Opportunity)" to "Assistant Director for Equal Employment Opportunity". The conferees agree that the official title for such a position be left to the discretion of the ATF Director.

Amendment No. 13. Restores House language canceling \$4,000 in offsetting collections and includes language as proposed by the Senate establishing a FTE floor of 4,215.

United States Customs Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 14. Appropriates \$1,394,793,000 instead of \$1,391,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,378,914,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is funding for the following: \$18,000,000 for NAFTA implementation; \$10,000,000 for the Center for Study of Western Hemispheric Trade; \$2,310,000 for the restoration of 35 marine enforcement officers; \$2,000,000 for the restoration of 25 air program positions to support the Department of Defense JTF-4 operations in Key West, Florida; \$780,000 to support 10 additional pilot and crew positions at the Corpus Christi Surveillance Support Center; \$500,000 for a border barrier in Nogales, Arizona; \$2,100,000 for 30 inspectors in El Paso; \$15,000,000 for phase I of the automated commercial systems redesign and \$5,503,000 to restore 110 full-time equivalent positions proposed for elimination under the President's Executive Order. Savings of \$2,641,000 resulting from exemption of the Fair Labor Standards Act shall be applied to the allocations made above.

ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

The conferees strongly support the activities currently underway to enforce the Serbian Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAMS), including those being carried out by U.S. Customs Service inspectors. However, the conferees continue to be concerned about the costs incurred by the Customs Service for activities which were not budgeted and for which Customs has no specific legal authority. In fiscal year 1993, the Senate Committee expressed its concerns about the use of Customs funds for SAMS teams and directed the Department to seek appropriate reimbursement from the Department of State. Based on this directive, the Department of State reimbursed Customs for \$3,575,000 of its travel and per diem costs for 27 inspectors engaged in SAMS. In addition, the President requested, and was provided by the Congress, \$17 million in the Department of State's peacekeeping operations budget for fiscal year 1995 to cover the costs of the SAMS. No funds were requested and

none have been provided in the Customs Service 1995 budget. Therefore, the conferees, while strongly supporting the use of Customs inspectors in the SAMS efforts, instruct Customs to participate in these activities commensurate with its reimbursement from the Department of State. The conferees direct the Office of Management and Budget to insure that the Customs Service be reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses associated with the SAMS missions.

The conferees note that the Administration failed to make clear how Customs inspectors participating in sanctions assistance missions would be funded in the fiscal year 1995 budget request. The conferees therefore direct the Administration to present a clear and identifiable request for such items in a single account in the FY 1996 budget.

UNIFIED PORT MANAGEMENT PILOT PROJECT

Numerous studies conducted on border management have consistently found that the lack of coordination between Federal inspection agencies at the ports of entry have contributed to a slow down in the processing of persons and commerce. Most recently, an assessment of United States-Mexico border ports of entry under section 6015 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 found that the most pressing institutional border issue was a lack of a comprehensive Federal approach to border management, which contributes to an increase in the overall costs of transportation and distribution of goods. The conferees believe these problems must be resolved in order to accommodate and facilitate increased trade between Mexico and the United States and to achieve a more efficient and "user-friendly" border environment. For this reason, the conferees instruct the U.S. Customs Service to undertake a unified binational border port management pilot project to design and test a model of unified border port management in the Nogales Customs District.

The pilot project should establish a single inspection procedure that satisfies the needs of all agencies currently operating at the border and should be undertaken in cooperation with the State of Arizona. This pilot should address the following: coordinated management of border port facilities among various Federal and state agencies; coordinated operation of border facilities between U.S. and Mexico agencies; harmonized binational regulations and crossing procedures; application of technologies to expedite vehicular and commercial processing; binational planning of port facilities and transportation systems; and coordinated planning and operation of border facilities between Federal, state and local governments. The conferees instruct the Commissioner of Customs to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by no later than March 1, 1995 on the progress being made in this regard.

CUSTOMS STAFFING

With the staff reassigned as part of the planned reorganization, the conferees direct Customs to provide additional inspectors to El Paso, Hidalgo Pharr International Bridge, the Miami International Airport, and the Atlanta International Airport to cover the expected workloads.

PREMIUM PAY

The conferees note that individuals receiving premium pay for overtime or holiday work, such as Customs inspectors, who call in sick, often receive that premium pay, despite the fact that they did not work. The conferees direct the General Accounting Office to examine this issue and report back to the Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1995. This report shall not apply to availability pay, established under section 634 of this Act.

CUSTOMS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The General Accounting Office, in a report released June 30, 1993, declined to express an opinion on Customs' FY 1992 Financial Statements "because of the lack of reliable financial information, inadequate financial systems and processes, and its ineffective internal control structure". GAO found several major weaknesses:

Accounts receivable may have excluded entries and failed to consider debtor's ability to pay in estimating collections.

Seized property records did not include some property, showed incorrect locations, and included some erroneous values.

Internal controls could not assure that the proper duties were assessed importers or that claimants received proper refunds ("drawbacks").

Budget records did not include documentation linking

charges for interagency agreements to actual costs.

Accounting staff did not routinely review and revise estimates of unliquidated obligations, resulting in difficulty reconciling obligations and expenditures at the end of the fiscal year.

Customs has begun responding to these criticisms. Revenue estimates should substantially improve as Customs improves its random inspection processes, enhances selectivity and improves information management systems. The conferees have provided an additional \$1,377,000 and 12 FTE to produce auditable financial statements. The conferees direct Customs to provide a report on its financial improvement plans with the fiscal year 1996 budget submission.

Amendment No. 15. Restores the House allocation of \$10,000,000 for the Center for Study of Western Hemispheric Trade and House language cancelling \$410,000 in offsetting collections.

Amendment No. 16. Inserts Senate language authorizing an FTE floor of 17,524 and making available \$500,000 for the construction of a border fence in Nogales, Arizona. Deletes Senate language relating to certain Customs fees.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 17. Appropriates \$89,041,000 instead of \$78,991,000 as proposed by the House and \$91,891,000 as proposed

by the Senate. This amount shall be enhanced by \$10,698,000 in unobligated balances remaining in the account including \$3,100,000 set aside for the ASARS program. The additional funds provided shall be used for the following: \$3,000,000 for operations and maintenance activities associated with the Blackhawk apprehension and support program; \$850,000 for marine interdiction operations and maintenance activities; \$3,700,000 for Citation training in Mexico and other host countries; and \$1,500,000 to support the continued operations of C3I-East through December 1994.

Amendment No. 18. Inserts Senate language prohibiting the transfer of aircraft outside the Department of the Treasury. The term "transfer", as used here, includes sales and long term loans.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Amendment No. 19. Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds shall be used to construct a hangar at the Customs Air Branch in Puerto Rico.

UNITED STATES MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 20. Appropriates \$55,740,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$54,770,000 as proposed by the House.

MINT ZINC PURCHASES

The conferees have learned that the Mint has been purchasing zinc for coin production from international sources when domestic stocks may be available at a lower cost. The conferees note that current Mint policy allows the Mint to purchase only "special high grade" zinc for production. The conferees do not wish to address issues relating to the quality of the material necessary for coinage. However, the conferees express their concern that the domestic industry is being harmed when domestic products are available yet coins are being produced with foreign zinc. It is the conclusion of the conference that if the grade of domestic zinc is available at a competitive price it should be used. The conferees direct the Mint to review current activities and report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, as to the actions it has taken as well as future plans with regard to the purchase of zinc.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 21. Appropriates \$225,632,000 for administration and management instead of \$163,431,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees support the restructuring of certain activities from the processing tax returns activities as proposed by the Administration and have reinstated the funds requested for this purpose. However, the conferees have denied funding for the requested workload increase of \$825,000 and 6 FTEs.

PRIVACY OF TAXPAYER RECORDS

The conferees are very concerned about the recent revelations of the extent of employee violations of privacy standards uncovered by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Internal audits conducted by the IRS indicate that there has been a serious problem of certain employees reviewing taxpayer information which is beyond the scope of their job responsibilities. The IRS has reported that some of these cases went beyond curiosity and involved perusing tax information for fraudulent reasons. This activity could seriously jeopardize the full and fair tax filing of honest citizens who believe the

principle of trust has been violated.

The conferees agree that the Tax Systems Modernization (TSM) program will provide state of the art security and privacy protection for the taxpayers. However, the conferees note that the reductions made to the TSM program by Congress for fiscal year 1995 are the first budgetary reductions made to this program since its inception. Nonetheless, TSM is a computer system and the violations of taxpayer privacy identified by IRS are behavioral in nature, not technical. Furthermore, TSM will not be fully implemented for at least another six years. Taxpayers should not be subject to invasion of their privacy for another six years while awaiting a new computer system.

The IRS is directed to provide quarterly reports on its efforts to identify and correct invasions of taxpayer privacy by unauthor-

ized employees.

FEES FOR COPIES OF TAX RETURNS

The conferees are concerned about the IRS proposal to increase fees for providing taxpayers with copies of their tax returns. The conferees believe that taxpayers who have been the victims of natural disasters or other incidents beyond their control may be adversely impacted by increases in return copying fees. Therefore, the conferees direct IRS to institute a policy which would permit the Service to waive such fees if a taxpayer has been the victim of a natural disaster or other event which may have adversely impacted economic conditions in their community. The IRS shall report on the status of implementation of this policy by no later than January 1, 1995. Such report shall include a description of taxpayers who will qualify for such waiver and the procedure IRS will employ to notify eligible taxpayers.

FLEXIBILITY IN IRS APPROPRIATIONS

The conferees agree that Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) should explore options available for providing more flexibility to execute tax enforcement initiatives through changing the current budget structure. The IRS currently has four different appropriations which fund the four major missions of IRS. It may be more advantageous to combine some of these appropriations.

IRS RULING ON TAXING OF "HARPER" REFUNDS

The Commonwealth of Virginia has recently settled its legal dispute over the taxation of Federal retirement benefits. This set-

tlement includes the repayment of a portion of the taxes paid by retirees to the Commonwealth. While the IRS has not yet ruled on any plan to assess Federal tax liability on the repayment, there is concern that such a ruling may severely impact the affected retirees.

Therefore, the conferees agree that before IRS makes a final decision on its ruling for assessing a Federal tax liability on the settlement, it submit such a plan to the appropriate Congressional

committees.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS

Amendment No. 22. Appropriates \$1,511,266,000 instead of \$1,616,295,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,586,028,000 as proposed by the Senate for processing tax returns and assistance. The conferees have denied the requested increase of \$12,842,000 and 345 FTEs for service center workload increases. Provides \$3,700,000 for Tax Counseling for the Elderly as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Amendment No. 23. Appropriates \$4,385,459,000 for tax law enforcement instead of \$4,358,180,000 as proposed by the Senate

and \$4,412,580,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24. Inserts Senate language allocating certain funds for the 1995 tax compliance initiative and prohibiting the transfer of funds from this account. Deletes Senate language from the bill allocating \$442,148,000 and 5,002 full-time equivalent positions for tax fraud investigations. The conferees note, however, that they expect IRS to achieve these minimum levels for tax fraud investigations.

ENFORCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT TAX LAWS

The conferees agree with the House report language which directs that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) hire and train additional examiners to enforce classification rules in the construction industry. The IRS is to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1995 on this direction.

GASOLINE TAX REFUNDS

The House included language in its report expressing concern over the effect certain law changes had on gasoline tax refunds. The House stated that there should be no extensive delays in processing gasoline refunds and directed quarterly reports on the length of time taken by IRS to process claims for these refunds.

The Senate included language in its report stating that the diesel refund schedule of 20 days is an appropriate target for gasoline refunds as well. The Senate directed IRS to keep it advised of

progress in meeting the 20-day goal for gasoline refunds.

The conferees agree that IRS does not appear to be applying the same refund goals for diesel and gasoline refunds. Therefore, the conferees direct IRS to ensure adequate staffing and management support to meet the 20-day goal. The IRS should advise the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on its progress in meeting this goal.

TAX COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE

The conferees have provided \$426,300,000 and 5,078 FTEs for a variety of enhanced compliance initiatives designed to collect taxes owned the U.S. Government. Of this amount, \$405,000,000 shall not be utilized by the Service for any purpose than for carrying out the compliance initiatives as outlined by the Department of the Treasury.

The conferees agree with the Senate position on the hiring of 1,192 additional revenue officers. According to the General Accounting Office (GAO), collections could be better achieved through the use of less expensive call site collectors. Therefore, the conferees agree that the \$87,908,000 associated with hiring additional revenue officers is denied and instead instructs the IRS to redeploy these funds into the hiring of additional call site collectors.

Furthermore, the IRS is required to fulfill the reporting requirements set forth in both the House and Senate reports concern-

ing the monitoring of this initiative.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Amendment No. 25. Appropriates \$1,388,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,240,357,000 as proposed by the House, allocates \$650,000,000 for tax systems modernization, and authorizes \$185,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 1997, for tax and information systems development.

UPGRADING OF IRS COMPUTING CENTER, MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

The conferees agree with the Senate report language which requires Internal Revenue Service (IRS), in cooperation with the General Services Administration (GSA), to submit a plan, by March 1, 1995, for upgrading facilities and equipment at the Martinsburg facility. This plan should be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

TAX SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

The conferees have agreed to provide a total of \$1,388,000,000 for IRS Information Systems, of which \$650,000,000 is available for tax systems modernization (TSM). The conferees have not agreed with the Senate proposal to allow the amounts collected by the Customs Service Merchandise Processing fee to be credited to the IRS for TSM. Despite this reduction from the TSM program, the conferees remain dedicated to ensuring that TSM is implemented to protect the confidence of American taxpayers in the concept of voluntary compliance as a means of financing government operations. Additionally, it is not the intent of the conferees that this reduction should be disproportionately applied to contractual efforts. The current effort expended by the contracted groups is to support the TSM Program Manager and should therefore, to the extent possible, be exempt from reductions.

There remain a number of concerns about TSM which both the House and Senate have addressed. In its report, the House required a variety of actions be taken by IRS to enforce management control over the TSM program. The conferees are pleased to see that swift action on the part of IRS to implement the most important of these requirements: the establishment of a Program Manager for TSM. The Program Manager must receive the necessary support from all levels within the IRS to ensure the success of TSM.

There are additional requirements which were addressed by the House which IRS will be unable to comply with by the stated deadline due to the complexity of the information required by the House. A delay in providing these reports is approved by the conferees with the understanding that IRS will comply with all the requirements no later than March 1, 1995, with the exception of the costing methodology which may be submitted no later than Sep-

tember 1, 1995.

The conferees are strongly supportive of the goals of TSM and agree that the IRS should work toward implementation at the earliest possible date. However, the conferees caution IRS not to proceed at a pace which jeopardizes the success of the program. The successful implementation of a new tax processing system is far more important than meeting a timetable which was established long before the complexity of TSM was fully known. Additionally, while IRS should monitor each project within the TSM program, it is important to keep in mind that TSM is a program made up of a number of big and small projects which must work together to produce the overall system to support the IRS mission.

FUTURE FUNDING OPTIONS FOR TAX SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

The conferees are concerned about the need to establish a steady funding level for TSM for future requirements. The conferees believe that there are various options which the Office of Management and Budget could pursue toward this end. For example, the conferees believe that some aspects of the TSM program such as the procurement of hardware and software could be put into a separate procurement account similar to the method used for Department of Defense procurement requirements.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Internal Revenue Service to work with the Office of Management and Budget to develop a comprehensive plan to fund the TSM program. The plan should address the total requirement and the budgeting techniques which could be used to ensure full funding of the requirement. This plan should be submitted with the fiscal year 1996 budget request

Amendment No. 26. Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would have increased the amount appropriated for Information Systems if the Customs Service Merchandise Processing Fee

increase were authorized.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Amendment No. 27. Inserts Senate language requiring advance approval of transfers of funds from the four IRS operating accounts.

Amendment No. 28. Inserts modified Senate language concerning transfers of funds from the "Tax Law Enforcement" account in

fiscal year 1995.

Amendment No. 29. Modifies a provision proposed by the Senate which permits the Secretary of the Treasury to use the receipts from fees for services, not to exceed \$119,000,000, where such fees are authorized by another law, for supplementing IRS operating accounts for the actual cost of services.

USER FEES

The conferees have agreed to language proposed by the Sneate which permits the Secretary of the Treasury to impose fees or change the amount of existing fees which are already authorized by law. The conferees have also included language requiring that any fees imposed be based on the actual cost of providing the service

which is being performed.

The fees must be assessed and collected solely to cover the costs of providing the services and activities for which the fees are being charged. Furthermore, the General Accounting Office (GAO) is directed to audit both the methodology used by the IRS to develop the fee structure and the fee structure itself to insure that the fees being charged reflect actual costs incurred. The GAO shall provide its report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than January 15, 1995.

United States Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 30. Appropriates \$476,931,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$474,988,000 as proposed by the Senate. Also includes language as proposed by the House canceling offsetting collections totaling \$43,000. Included in the appropriated amount is an additional \$4,914,000 for the restoration of 71 positions proposed for elimination in the President's Executive Order; and \$1,943,000 for additional agent positions to enhance counterfeiting investigations overseas.

ENTITLEMENT FRAUD

The conferees agree with the Senate report language that entitlement fraud has become a significant problem both domestically and internationally. The conferees strongly endorse the initiatives taken by the Secret Service in working with other government agencies to correct problems related to entitlement fraud. The conferees direct the Service to advise the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on its progress and any actions which might be necessary to assist in this effort.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

REVIEW OF SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

The conferees understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has formed a Departmental Task Force to review security and management control systems at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP). The conferees are encouraged by the formation of

this group but believe that an independent team would be appropriate to review any security deficiencies at the BEP which led to the recent theft of currency. The conferees believe that an independent investigation would also ensure a cost effective approach

to any enhancement in security.

The conferees believe that management and security issues have not been interwoven into decisions at BEP because the Management Directorate and its Office of Security have not received adequate attention. The independent investigation should review the organizational structure of BEP management to ensure the most appropriate location for the Management Directorate and its Office of Security as well as the qualifications required for individ-

uals to head the Office of Security.

Additionally, the conferees are concerned that "off line" currency production did not receive proper management oversight. The "test" currency recently stolen from BEP, was not destroyed in a timely manner and was not incorporated into the management information system so that it could be monitored. Furthermore, management oversight appears to have been lax in the assignment of duplicate serial numbers to this particular currency. These issues must be investigated and procedures implemented to correct deficiencies in management oversight.

The conferees expect the Department of Treasury to report back within 30 days of enactment of this Act on the steps being

taken to address these matters.

RATIO OF SUPERVISORS TO POLICE OFFICERS

The conferees are concerned about the ratio of supervisors to police officers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP), which according to information provided to the conferees, may be as high as one supervisor to two police officers. The conferees agree that BEP could address its shortfall of police officers by reducing the number of supervisors and adopting a ratio which more closely reflects the need for additional security.

EXPANSION OF CURRENT POLICE AUTHORITY FOR SECURITY

The conferees have included a provision (Sec. 535) which provides clarification and extends the authority delegated from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administrator of General Services to meet the security needs of the Bureau of Engraving and

Printing (BEP).

The conferees agree that this extension is necessary to protect the product, property, and the personnel of the BEP. The current authority does not permit the BEP police officers to provide adequate protection for personnel during the extended hours of BEP operations. Additionally, the current authority limits the ability of the BEP police to respond to the needs of tourists and vendors who are drawn to the area surrounding the facility. Section 535 will provide the necessary authority to enhance the ability of the BEP Police to provide adequate attention to these problems. The conferees require that the BEP provide information on the incidents which occur in this expanded area of authority so that the impact of Section 535 can be measured.

Amendment No. 31. Inserts a Senate provision relating to the

consolidation plans of the Bureau of the Public Debt.

Amendment No. 32. Inserts Senate language exempting positions funded through reimbursement from the Puerto Rico Trust Fund from workforce reductions.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

Amendment No. 33. Inserts a Senate provision authorizing certain expenses in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to be paid out of the permanent indefinite appropriation.

EXPENDITURE SHIFT

The conferees have included language shifting certain Forfeiture Fund expenses from the discretionary to the permanent indefinite category. This includes the costs of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other costs of State or local law enforcement that are incurred in joint law enforcement operations and seizures, as well as expenses for the purchase or lease of automatic data processing systems, training, printing and contracting services.

The Department shall submit an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for their approval within 30 days of enactment of this Act. The operating plan should describe the use of all resources, including both discretionary and permanent indefinite expenditures including, but not limited to, the following categories:

Permanent Authority:

Purchase of Evidence/Information

Salaries

Rent & Other Space Costs

Investigative Costs Leading to Seizure

Advertising Expenses

Property Tracking System Maintenance

Independent Audit of Forfeiture Fund

Other Seizure-Related Expenses

Contract Services: Maintenance & Disposal of Assets

Payments of Liens & Mortgages Remission & Mitigation Expenses

Equitable Sharing Payments Section 9703(b)(5) Expenses

Assistance to State and Local Law Enforcement

Contract Services, Consultants and Training Consolidated Assets Tracking System (CATS)

Other

Discretionary Expenses:

Purchase of Evidence and Information

Investigative Equipment

Training Foreign Law Enforcement Personnel

U.S. Coast Guard Expenses

The Department shall submit a reprogramming request for any

reallocation greater than \$500,000 among these groupings.

Amendment No. 34. Inserts a Senate provision authorizing a security survey of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but changes the preliminary reporting requirement to 90 days of the

date of enactment of the Act and final recommendations within 180 days of the date of the enactment of the Act.

Amendment No. 35. Deletes a provision proposed by the Senate

regarding Customs Service inspectors retirement.

HAZARDOUS PAY FOR CUSTOMS INSPECTORS AND CANINE ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

It is the belief of the conferees that some Customs Inspectors and Canine Enforcement Officers engage in hazardous duties and these employees should be eligible for additional compensation. The conferees are further aware that Customs has authority to implement hazardous pay compensation, under section 5545(d) of title 5, United States Code, with the concurrence of the Office of Personnel Management. Therefore, the conferees direct the Customs Service to designate hazardous duty functions for the purpose of paying hazardous duty differentials to Customs recommendations with a request for a waiver the Office of Personnel Management by no later than February 1, 1995.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Amendment No. 36. Appropriates \$92,317,000 instead of \$85,717,000 as proposed by the House and \$102,317,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS, POST OFFICE PROPERTY

The City of Beverly Hills and the United States Postal Service are discussing the possible transfer of the old post office at 469 North Crescent Drive by the Postal Service to the City of Beverly Hills, California. The City of Beverly Hills deeded this property, undeveloped, to the Postal Service in 1931 for the sum of one dollar. It is the belief of the conferees that this property, having been declared excess by the Postal Service, should be returned to the City of Beverly Hills at little or no cost and that it should continue to be used for a public purpose. Working with community and business leaders, the City of Beverly Hills has developed a comprehensive plan for the re-use of the post office that would establish a visitor and multi-use cultural center at the Post Office site using existing facilities for the benefit of the entire community. It is the understanding of the conferees that the Postal Service maintains an interest in using a portion of the facility for retail services, and hopes that this use can be accommodated as part of an agreement between the City and the Postal Service. The conferees strongly urge a resolution of this matter within six months.

U.S. POSTAL OPERATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

A Postal Service survey completed on May 27, 1994, rated Washington, D.C. as having the worst first class mail delivery performance in the nation, with 61 percent on time as compared to an average of 82 percent nationwide. The same survey showed that 70 percent of Washington customers were satisfied with their postal

service, as opposed to 85 percent nationwide. On time performance is 21 percent below the national average, and customer satisfaction is 15 percent below the average.

Between May 17 and 19, Postal Service inspectors paid an unannounced visit to several processing centers in this area. Some of

their findings follow:

The Washington, D.C. P&DC (Processing and Distribution Center) had large volumes of first-class mail in the government mail section with dates as old as February 1994.

In Southern Maryland, 2.3 million pieces of third-class letters were found stored in trailers on the P&DC yard * * * 230,000 pieces of second-class news were also on trailers * * *

Based on our observations, we estimate approximately 75 percent of all the mail at Southern Maryland P&DC was delayed.

The Postal Service has focused on cutting overhead, reducing operating costs, restructuring staff and enhancing automation. While these are worthwhile goals, the manner in which these efforts have been implemented may have left the Postal Service in a state of disarray. The recent history of the Postal Service has included:

Departures of experienced operational personnel (over 47,000) at a cost of more than \$1 billion in retirement incentives.

Two reorganizations in the past 2 years which may have led to a lack of continuity as well as uncertainty in organizational relationships.

The concurrent introduction of automated systems and significant numbers of inexperienced personnel into the mail handling process without adequate training.

As noted in the May report of the inspectors:

At Aspen Hill, general housekeeping was unsatisfactory, empty soda cans were found everywhere; sacks were not stowed; lobby counters were dirty; and trash cans throughout the office were almost full.

The general feeling among carrier supervisors is the CSDRS (Customer Service Data Reporting System) is not used as an information source; rather, it is used to "get"

supervisors.

Operations in the Washington, DC Area can be temporarily improved through large, quick injections of overtime and short-term staff transfers; and this should be done. But the conferees expect more of the Postal Service. The conferees expect consistent, high quality service both throughout the country and in this region.

Therefore, the conferees agree that the Postal Service needs to

focus on the following fundamentals:

Accountability: local managers must know that they will be answerable for the performance of their office.

Performance Measurement: the Postal Service needs objective, consistent and reliable measures of its performance that can be used at all levels of management.

Process: the Congress must be assured that procedures are in place to address problems without extraordinary interven-

tion.

Corporate Culture: all postal employees must be able to work together toward a common goal, and that good performance will be rewarded and poor performance will not be tolerated.

The Postal Service needs employees who are well trained, qualified, and willing to work. The Postal Service needs management with clear goals and clear strategies to achieve them. The Postal Service needs systems and procedures that are efficient and understandable to all. The Postal Service needs technology that can be appropriately used by the workforce.

The conferees will be carefully monitoring Postal Service oper-

ations to insure that this occurs.

PAGE, ARIZONA POSTAL FACILITY

The conferees are aware of the pressing need for new and expanded postal services for the community of Page, Arizona. The conferees understand that in recognition of this need, the Postal Service purchased 2.53 acres of land for the new Post Office in 1986. A recent meeting by the Postal Service Area Review Committee recommended a new Post Office in Page as the number one priority in the State of Arizona. The conferees, therefore, direct the Postal Service to expeditiously approve plans for this facility so that construction can be completed in the 1995–1996 time frame. The conferees expect the Postal Service to provide an updated status report on this project within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

CHRIST CHURCH STAMP

The conferees request that the Postal Service review the need for a stamp or postal card to be used by the Postal Service to honor the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Christ Church of Philadelphia.

FEDERAL PROCUREMENT IMPROVEMENTS

The conferees are encouraged by the widespread interest in moving Federal procurement activities away from a paper-based process to an electronic-based process. The interest in electronic procurement procedures, as expressed by various Federal officials, and put forth in the National Performance Review, shows significant potential for meaningful cost savings. This theme is also contained in the statement which accompanies the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994.

The conferees are aware that the U.S. Postal Service is implementing electronic, just-in-time, supply system which is image-based. The conferees are encouraged by this Postal Service test and direct the Service to keep the House and Senate Committees on

Appropriations apprised of the success of this test.

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

REPROGRAMMINGS

The conferees agree to require a reprogramming request from any agency, department or office when the amount to be reprogrammed exceeds \$500,000 or 10 percent of any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity, whichever is greater. For agencies receiving appropriations under \$20,000,000, this threshold shall be \$100,000 or 5 percent, whichever is greater.

Such requests shall be submitted for the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The Committees must receive such requests in sufficient time to consider them before their proposed implementation. In the past, the Administration has delayed submission as much as four months between the time that it knew that the reprogramming was necessary and the time that it was formally transmitted. The conferees expect that such delays will not recur in the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 37. Appropriates \$40,193,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$38,754,000 as proposed by the House.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 38. Appropriates \$3,280,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,270,000 as proposed by the House.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 39. Appropriates \$3,439,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,420,000 as proposed by the House. Also deletes language proposed by the House authorizing a representation fund.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 40. Appropriates \$6,648,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$8,222,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 41. Appropriates \$26,217,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$24,850,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 42. Appropriates \$57,754,000 instead of \$56,272,000 proposed by the House and \$55,081,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have provided \$1,482,000 and 15 FTEs in the OMB budget for the Information Security Oversight Office. The conferees have transferred this program from GSA to OMB beginning in fiscal year 1995.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 43. Allocates \$52,000,000 in transfers to Federal agencies for anti-drug activities instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$55,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

HIDTA STAFFING LEVELS

The conferees are very concerned about the lack of sufficient staffing to support the activities of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). The conferees understand that only one individual is assigned to this program which currently covers six HIDTA regions and which will be responsible for seven such regions in fiscal year 1995. Given the importance of this program to the success of the National Drug Control Strategy, the conferees believe the HIDTA program requires additional staff and the requisite support. Therefore, the conferees expect the Director of ONDCP to allocate a minimum of two FTEs to this program during fiscal year 1995 and report what actions have been taken to implement this directive by no later than November 1, 1994.

Amendment No. 44. Allocates an additional \$9,000,000 for HIDTA activities in the Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands area, if such area is so designated a HIDTA by the Director. The conferees expect the Director of ONDCP to request the full \$12 million for

HIDTA support for this region in fiscal year 1996.

With reference to the Southwest Border HIDTA, the funds provided shall only be used for those activities approved by the five HIDTA Executive Committees for the Southwest Border HIDTA and ultimately, the Under Secretary for Enforcement of the Department of the Treasury.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 45. Appropriates \$41,900,000 instead of \$14,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$52,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have provided \$41,900,000 for antidrug activities from proceeds in the Special Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 1995. Those funds shall be used for the following purposes: \$15,000,000 for anti-drug activities at the discretion of the Director; \$3,100,000 for testing and implementation of new ballistics technologies at the discretion of the Director; \$8,000,000 for CTAC

projects; and \$14,000,000 for transfer to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The bulk of the discretionary funds provided to the Director are intended to cover shortfalls in drug control accounts, such as the Customs Air and Marine Interdiction programs, which would be insufficient if the drug threat increases as a result of increased border penetrations. The conferees expect the Director to seek advance approval from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of these funds.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The conferees have provided a total of \$14,000,000 to be transferred to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Of these funds, \$10,000,000 is for the Residential Women and Children's program, and \$4 million is for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) for community treatment programs. Of the \$4,000,000, \$1,300,000 shall be provided to Amity, Inc. for a comprehensive outpatient program, administered in cooperation with the Adult Probation Department of the Pima County Superior Court, targeted to drug-using offenders diverted from incarceration into treatment; \$500,000 shall be provided to CODAC Behavioral Health Services, Inc. for a comprehensive treatment and prevention program for substance-abusing mothers and their infants; and \$200,000 shall be available for renovation of a facility to serve the substance abuse needs of the people of Page, Arizona and the western portion of the Navajo Nation under the existing grants policy of the Center.

EL PASO INTELLIGENCE CENTER

The conferees have included a total of \$1,800,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The conferees believe that in the future, the DEA should provide sufficient funds for the support and expansion of EPIC through its own appropriation so as not to establish a continued pattern of using the Special Forfeiture Fund for this purpose.

NEW BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY

The conferees have included \$3,100,000 to expand testing of new ballistics technologies. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms currently operates in the District of Columbia a pilot project called CEASEFIRE, which uses advanced computer technology and traditional investigative techniques to assist State and local police in solving firearms-related violent crimes. A key element of this project is the Projectile Comparison System, which stores ballistic images in a computer data base, facilitating comparisons and positive matches.

The \$3,100,000 for additional testing should focus on the ability to coordinate among multiple jurisdictions. An example of this is the Northern California Gun-Link project, which combines the resources of ten federal, state and local crime laboratories for ballistics identification and tracing.

COUNTER-DRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

The conferees have provided \$8,000,000 for research and development activities of CTAC in fiscal year 1995. Of this amount, \$500,000 is provided for a non-intrusive inspection system assessment and engineering tradeoff study. The conferees recognize the significant progress made toward achieving our national goal to develop a rapid, modern automatic system to inspect shipment and cargo containers for illicit substances and drugs. Recognizing this progress, the conferees direct ONDCP/CTAC to conduct, with the United States Customs Service, a comprehensive non-intrusive inspection (NII) system technology assessment and engineering tradeoff study. The tradeoffs between cost, performance, and operational parameters, associated with each subsystem component, the training requirements, personnel manning and all relevant factors should be addressed. These trade offs should also evaluate the mix of information, screening and detection subsystems; develop estimates of the non-recurring, engineering, and architectural costs; show how the subsystems and investments scale in size; and evaluate various functional configurations to meet the needs of individual ports and border crossing locations, as well as to satisfy requirements for mobility along our extensive southwest land border. The study objective is to ensure well thought out plans for developing first generation NII systems and address such items as research and development resource allocation, system engineering, cost benefit analyses, and transition of the maturing technologies. The study should consider the entire range of customs, transportation security and counter-terrorism applications. The study shall include the U.S. Customs Service, the Departments of Defense, Treasury, Commerce, Transportation, and other involved governmental agencies. The results should be reported to Congress by September 30, 1995.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

The conferees agree that multiagency research and development programs be coordinated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy through the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that those efforts transcend the need of any single Federal agency. Prior to the obligation of these funds, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations expect to be notified by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent and receive advance approval prior to the obligation of these funds. Additionally, the chief scientist should provide periodic reports on the priority counterdrug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center and on the status of the projects funded by CTAC.

The conferees agree that CTAC should recognize and support agency contributions to research and development. However, the CTAC should be the primary research and development organization and agencies should not expend resources to develop new or expanded internal research and development offices.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

REPROGRAMMINGS

The conferees agree to require a reprogramming request from any agency, department or office when the amount to be reprogrammed exceeds \$500,000 or 10 percent of any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity, whichever is greater. For agencies receiving appropriations under \$20,000,000, this threshold shall be \$100,000 or 5 percent, whichever is greater.

Such requests shall be submitted for the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The Committees must receive such requests in sufficient time to consider them before their proposed implementation. In the past, the Administration has delayed submission as much as four months between the time that it knew that the reprogramming was necessary and the time that it was formally transmitted. The conferees expect that such delays will not recur in the future.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 46. Appropriates \$1,800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Administrative Conference of the U.S. as proposed by the Senate.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 47. Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 48. Appropriates \$27,106,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$23,564,000 as proposed by the House.

MODERNIZATION EFFORTS

The conferees support the FECs efforts to modernize its operations through computerization but are unable to earmark funds for that purpose at this time. The conferees have taken this step without prejudice and on the basis that any such earmark might undermine FECs ability to carry out its statutory responsibilities in the upcoming fiscal year.

Within available funds, the conferees urge the FEC to move as expeditiously as possible with their plans to modernize operations through computerization. The conferees encourage the FEC to develop options that will provide for the electronic filing of reports.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 49. Appropriates \$21,341,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$21,540,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

Amendment No. 50. Appropriates \$310,197,000 for expenses of the Federal Buildings Fund, instead of \$361,615,520 as proposed

by the House and \$500,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51. Establishes an aggregate limitation of \$4,932,322,000 in obligational authority to be expended from receipts to the Federal Buildings Fund instead of \$4,973,825,520 as proposed by the House and \$5,055,841,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52. Authorizes GSA to expend \$601,702,000 in obligational authority for construction of federal building projects instead of \$502,709,520 as proposed by the House and

\$721,129,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53. Deletes language proposed by the House and modifies language proposed by the Senate which provides funding for the construction of certain Federal buildings and facilities.

FEDERAL BUILDING FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Due to budgetary constraints, the conferees have reduced the funding available to Federal office building and courthouse projects for fiscal year 1995. The conferees are fully aware that the reduced funding may not cover the full costs of the projects as presently planned. The conferees expect the General Services Administration to proceed with the projects with the scope as originally planned. If funding provided through the line-item projects is not sufficient, the conferees direct GSA to submit reprogramming requests to the Committees on Appropriations to keep these projects on schedule. In addition, the conferees expect GSA to submit budget requests in future fiscal years for those projects which have not been fully funded.

U.S. Courthouse St. Louis, Missouri

Construction has begun on the new Federal Courthouse in St. Louis, Missouri. Budget restraints have required the conferees to reduce funding for this project below the actual costs of this project. The conferees intend that GSA proceed on schedule with the scope as planned and utilize its reprogramming authority to insure appropriate funding is made available for completion of this project.

U.S. Courthouse, Fresno, California

The conferees understand that GSA will soon begin the process of selecting a site for a new Federal Courthouse in Fresno, California. The conferees agree that GSA should adequately review all sites, including those in downtown Fresno for the new facility. The conferees note the Congressional intent is that to the extent possible, GSA strive to locate new facilities in downtown areas.

EPA BUILDING, RESEARCH TRIANGLE, NORTH CAROLINA

The conferees agree with the House position supporting the plans for a new Environmental Protection Agency laboratory in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The conferees expect the Administration to submit a request for construction funds for this building in the appropriate agency account in fiscal year 1996.

CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S. COURTHOUSE

The conferees encourage GSA to work with the Planning Commission of the City of Cleveland on the location of the proposed U.S. Courthouse taking into consideration the "Group Plan of the Public Buildings of the City of Cleveland," prepared by the Board of Supervisors for Public Buildings and Grounds of the City of Cleveland. The conferees further encourage GSA to work with the Planning Commission of the City of Cleveland to review the need for pedestrian links to the community's pending waterfront rapid rail transportation extension.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, LAKELAND, FLORIDA

The conferees agree with the House report language directing GSA to develop a plan to renovate and upgrade the existing facility and use up to \$1,500,000 for available funds to accomplish this task.

U.S. COURTHOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The conferees direct the General Services Administration to work with the City of Savannah, Georgia to incorporate, to the extent possible, adaptive renovation of historic structures, within the Federal Courthouse project.

U.S. COURTHOUSE, TAMPA, FLORIDA

The conferees agree that the report requested by the Senate with regards to this facility is no longer required.

NOAA FACILITIES

The House has included language in its report on the consolidation of NOAA facilities in the Norfolk/Hampton Roads area. With respect to any facilities for the fleet, the conferees direct that GSA examine the cost effectiveness of using facilities and docks at military bases that are being closed.

U.S. COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION REQUESTS

The conferees agree with the House report language accompanying the provision in the bill (Sec. 9) on courthouse construction. The conferees direct that the Courthouse construction requirements established by GSA and OMB include a prioritization of the projects by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

The conferees have funded certain Federal building projects which are subject to authorization. A provision has been included

which prohibits GSA from expending the provided funds until these projects receive the necessary authorization. In the meantime, however, the conferees direct the Administrator of General Services to submit information on these projects to the authorization committees. That information should take the form of either a formal prospectus or 11(b) report.

Amendment No. 54. Makes available \$720,564,000 for repairs and alterations of certain Federal buildings and facilities instead of \$815,268,000 as proposed by the House and \$714,556,000 as pro-

posed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55. Makes available funds for repairs and alterations of certain Federal buildings and facilities.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS FACILITY, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON

The conferees have provided \$2,800,000 for repair and alteration of the land and facilities currently occupied by the Corps of Engineers in Walla Walla, Washington. The conferees are concerned about GSA's lack of knowledge about this effort and the possibility that it may be using unrealistic cost estimates in preparing its plan. Therefore, the conferees direct GSA to work with the Corps of Engineers to implement the most cost-effective plan for this project. Additionally, the GSA shall keep the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations apprised of its efforts to complete this project.

Amendment No. 56. Makes available \$2,173,000,000 for rental of space activities as proposed by the Senate instead of

\$2,204,628,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 57. Makes available \$1,309,525,000 for building operations as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,323,689,000

as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 58. Restores House language, with certain modifications, which allocates funds for a Bureau of Census project and subjects the obligation of funds for various Federal building projects to authorization approval, and provides that \$5,000,000 appropriated for the FDA consolidation may be used for necessary infrastructure improvements.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The conferees have included language directing the General Services Administration to transfer \$5,000,000 to the Secret Service for road improvements at the Rowley Training Center in Beltsville, Maryland. These funds shall be expended for purposes of repairs of the adjacent roadways and its appurtenances.

TELECOMMUTING CENTER

The conferees have identified the specific amount that is available for the General Services Administration to pay to a public entity in the State of Maryland for purposes of establishing telecommuting work centers in Southern Maryland. The \$1,300,000 in this language includes, and is not in addition to, those expenditures incurred or to be incurred for facilities, equipment and other services pursuant to the existing lease contract (including any sup-

plements or riders thereto) between the General Services Administration and Charles County Community College.

Amendment No. 59. Deletes language proposed by the House

with regard to certain building projects.

Amendment No. 60. Establishes an aggregate limitation of \$4,932,322,000 in obligational authority to be expended from receipts to the Federal Buildings Fund instead of \$4,973,825,520 as proposed by the House and \$5,057,841,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61. Modifies Senate language rescinding funds from certain projects funded in previous fiscal years.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Amendment No. 62. Deletes language proposed by the House authorizing expenditures for the Information Security Oversight Office. This office has been transferred to the Office of Manage-

ment and Budget for fiscal year 1995.

Amendment No. 63. Appropriates \$130,036,000 for operating expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$123,020,000 as proposed by the House; includes language proposed by the House cancelling \$172,000 in offsetting collections; and includes language as proposed by the Senate allocating certain funds for Congressional and Senate offices.

COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

The conferees have provided \$6,000,000 for two communications networks. The conferees direct GSA to use up to \$3,000,000 to implement the pilot project described in its report, "Iowa Communications Network Study". The remaining \$3,000,000 shall be available to GSA for enhancing information superhighway capabilities in the State of Arizona working through Arizona State University.

AUTOMATING PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

The conferees agree with the House report language concerning savings which might be achieved throughout the government through application of the Interior Department's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) contract. This system could help reduce costs and provide savings to the government through increased private sector competition and a reduction of administrative requirements.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT TEST

The conferees agree with the House report language which reaffirms the Congressional directive to move forward on the test of diesel fuel additives as a means to reduce emissions and particulates. The GSA has submitted a report on its role in the pollution abatement test and the conferees direct the agency to ensure that the test is carried out as directed in 1994.

CONVERSION OF GASOLINE POWERED VEHICLES

The conferees are aware of a unique coupling technology utilized in the fueling of alternative fueling vehicles such as liquid

propane gas and liquid natural gas. This coupling technology has been successfully employed by the Houston Metro Bus System in the conversion of buses to liquid natural gas. The conferees direct GSA and the U.S. Postal Service to investigate the applicability of this coupling in their existing vehicle conversion programs mandated by Executive Order 12844 and to report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than March 1, 1995 on the results of this investigation.

XTH PARALYMPIAD

The conferees agree that of the amounts appropriated to GSA, up to \$1,000,000 shall be used for logistical and personnel support for the Xth Paralympiad on disability. The conferees recommend GSA's participation in preparation of public facilities for use by an unprecedented population of people with disabilities during the 1996 Paralympiad. The extent of accessibility associated with the event provides a model for future design and adaptability in Federal facilities.

TELECOMMUTING CENTERS

The conferees are particularly pleased with the success of the Waldorf InTeleWorkCenter, the first of a network of telecommuting centers in Southern Maryland being developed by Charles County Community College for this demonstration. The conferees are concerned that these centers and the supporting research being undertaken by Charles County Community College on behalf of this demonstration progress in an expedited manner which encourages innovation and flexibility. In establishing the first center in Charles County, the College experiences difficulty in securing GSA reimbursement for appropriate expenditures totaling \$180,676 and covering start-up, build-out and development of the Waldorf InTeleWorkCenter and the supporting program. The conferees direct GSA to promptly reimburse Charles County Community College for all the justifiable reimbursable expenses. The conferees support the continuation of the College's role as the developer of initiatives to provide tools for success for future Federal telework centers including telework training, analysis of emerging technologies, business planning, etc. Further, the conferees direct Charles County Community College to provide a full report of findings and status to date directly to this committee by July 1, 1995.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASE—WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Committees have included a provision establishing an expanded GSA Working Capital Revolving Fund to provide a more appropriate account for the administration of the various centralized administrative support services provided to benefiting GSA organizations and external entities and the centralized acquisition of major equipment and development of agencywide financial management and management information systems. These functions were heretofore housed under the Salaries and Expenses, General Management and Administration direct appropriation account.

Accordingly, it is the intent of the Committees that the activities referenced in section 5 of GSA's General Provisions in Public

Law 103-123 (107 Stat 1246) "Major equipment acquisitions and development activity" of the Salaries and Expenses, General Management and Administration appropriation account for transfer of prior year unobligated balances of operating expenses accounts be separately accounted for under the new Working Capital Fund.

Amendment No. 64. Deletes language proposed by the House

authorizing GSA to transfer funds between operating accounts.

Amendment No. 65. Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing GSA to use certain payments received from contractors or vendors for General Supply Fund purposes.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES

The conferees have agreed not to include a provision (Sec. 11) as recommended by the Senate which would have authorized GSA to retain refunds and rebates from contractors or vendors to manage and administer service programs such as the government credit card contracts due to the significant legislative concerns which have been raised. The conferees note that the current credit card contracts includes approximately \$18,000,000 which will be available for rebate to all Federal agencies which use the service, based on usage and other factors. The conferees direct that all agencies receiving these rebates reimburse GSA for the costs of administering the program. Additionally, GSA should develop accurate cost measures associated with management and administration of this program and ensure that only those costs are the basis for reimbursement, before it seeks future action on this issue.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amendment No. 66. Makes available \$2,250,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for administrative expenses instead of \$2,420,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,989,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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

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

Amendment No. 67. Appropriates \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Amendment No. 68. Appropriates \$195,238,000, instead of \$194,638,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,238,000 as proposed by the Senate. Also deletes language proposed by the Senate earmarking certain funds for grants for historical publications and records. The amount provided includes \$100,000 for Archival activities associated with the Gallery of the Open Frontier in Nebraska

and \$500,000 to continue the feasibility study begun in fiscal year 1994 on the integration of Archives' collections into Internet and follow-on on-line systems in Nebraska.

Amendment No. 69. Restores House language canceling

\$441,000 in offsetting collections.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 70. Modifies House language appropriating \$9,000,000 for historical publications and records grants and provides funds for the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Library and the Robert H. and Corinne W. Michel Congressional Education Fund.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

In its continuing effort to improve teaching about the United States Constitution and the U.S. government, the Division of Exhibits and Educational Programs and the Constitution Project have developed a national institute for teachers on the subject of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The conferees commend this action and have provided \$250,000 to fund this important program.

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS AND REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 71. Appropriates \$2,150,000 instead of \$2,418,000 as proposed by the House.

HIRING OF INVESTIGATORS

The conferees agree that the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board should give favorable consideration to hiring individuals which have investigative experience due to their former employment with the Office of Personnel Management. These individuals may well possess the skills which the Board will need to accomplish its mission.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Amendment No. 72. Restores language and appropriations of \$115,139,000 for salaries and expenses and \$93,934,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House, including \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House for OPM training. Includes language proposed by the Senate establishing health promotion and disease prevention programs.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS (FEHB)

The conferees support all efforts to encourage FEHB Plan members to utilize quality and cost-effective health care delivery systems. The conferees support OPM's position in its March 24, 1994 letter to carriers in the FEHB requiring that carriers must put in place procedures to capture discounts from all bills presented and/or contract with vendors to do so.

The conferees have some concerns that confusion and questions can arise among providers about the nature and relationship of FEHB carriers, their networks, and other organizations that are not so closely affiliated. The conferees expect OPM to carefully review carrier submissions and encourage carries to work with providers to alleviate those concerns. The conferees further expect carriers to describe in their annual benefit submissions to OPM procedures for obtaining the lowest price for these services.

In addition, the conferees expect the OPM to review procedures and practices of all in and out of network contractors to ensure that Federal employees have the best available information in

order to make sound choices and decisions.

The conferees direct OPM to report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by April 1, 1995 on the amount of savings realized from this program. The conferees wish to reiterate that OPM is expected to ensure FEHB program integrity and the highest quality care for Federal employees at the lowest price.

DIVERSITY IN THE FEDERAL WORKPLACE

The conferees are supportive of efforts by the Office of Personnel Management to promote diversity and equal employment opportunity in the Federal civil service. The conferees are aware of one such program used in this regard, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Program in Public Policy. Over 800 students have been selected as Wilson Fellows for training in over 30 of the Nation's top graduate schools and universities teaching public policy in the United States. Wilson Fellows account for nearly 50 percent of all minority students served by many of these programs. The conferees are supportive of efforts by the Office of Personnel Management to improve cooperation with the Wilson program, as well as other programs that are geared to increasing minority participation in government, and encourage OPM to recommend how these efforts can be improved in its fiscal year 1996 budget submission.

BUDGET SUBMISSION

The fiscal year 1995 OPM budget submission is unclear and should be revised to illustrate the relationship between its initiatives and various appropriated and non-appropriated accounts. The conferees direct that a revised submission, with prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations, be prepared for the fiscal year 1996 budget submission.

BASE PAY FOR UNIFORMED DIVISION OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AND POLICE OFFICERS OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The conferees recommend that the Office of Personnel Management incorporate Special Pay Rates, which were previously granted to the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division officers, into the base pay scale of these officers. The conferees further recommend that the police officers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing be provided locality pay. It was the original intent of the

conferees that the Secret Service Uniformed Division Special Rates be included as part of base pay for all purposes and receipt of these Special Rates should not preclude these officers from locality pay adjustments. Comparison of locality adjustments to Special Rates is certain to reflect the very disparities which precipitated the need for the Special Rate adjustments for the Uniform Division officers in 1988. Similarly, lack of locality pay for Bureau of Engraving and Printing police erodes their new pay plan established in 1991. The conferees fear that without action to correct these oversights additional recruitment and retention problems will result. The conferees instruct OPM to report back on its actions in this regard no later than February 1, 1995.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 73. Appropriates \$34,039,000 instead of \$33,650,000 as proposed by the house and \$34,427,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

REPROGRAMMINGS

The conferees agree to require a reprogramming request from any agency, department or office when the amount to be reprogrammed exceeds \$500,000 or 10 percent of any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity, whichever is greater. For agencies receiving appropriations under \$20,000,000, this threshold shall be \$100,000 or 5 percent, whichever is greater.

Such requests shall be submitted for the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The Committees must receive such requests in sufficient time to consider them before their proposed implementation. In the past, the Administration has delayed submission as much as four months between the time that it knew that the reprogramming was necessary and the time that it was formally transmitted. The conferees expect that such delays will not recur in the future.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The conferees agree to direct agencies to begin implementing performance measurement, pursuant to the following principles:

(1) A relatively large number of measures are needed to fully understand a product/service's performance. Organizations which are just now establishing measures are advised to start small with a few key areas until they increase their proficiency.

(2) Managers should be using performance measurement data, paying special attention to often-ignored quality and customer satisfaction information. Managers typically use traditional financial performance measures while ignoring quality and customer satisfaction data.

(3) Managers should ensure that performance measures are linked with all relevant planning and improvement efforts. It is

also important that organizations use performance measurement in

senior management appraisals.

(4) Managers should limit the creation of overhead organizations. Initiatives that make performance measures easier—such as automated systems—are popular and often create higher user satisfaction. Initiatives that create extra work—such as central office collecting measurement data or a consolidated report—inhibit productivity and are not frequently used by corporations.

The conferees note that government leaders should adopt the practice of involving customers and stakeholders in the development of performance measurements, involving line management, employees, and even customers. This tends to increase "buy-in," usability, and implementation. Development and implementation should be driven by broader improvement efforts providing a mechanism for following up on the opportunities revealed by the measurement data.

The conferees agree that, to the extent practicable, performance management concepts be incorporated and identified in the fiscal year 1996 budget requests.

TASK FORCES FUNDED IN THIS ACT

The conferees agree with the House report language requiring agencies which fund any task force to report the amount contributed to a task force to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

MAILING LISTS

The conferees agree that section 522 which addresses the availability of mailing lists, has no bearing on information that may be available to Federal labor organizations pursuant to any other law, rule, or regulation.

Amendment No. 74. Inserts a Senate provision changing a date from 1994 to 1995 with reference to the use of funds and other con-

tributions to OPM.

Amendment No. 75. Restores language proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used to withdraw the designation of a port in Front Royal, Virginia.

Amendment No. 76. Restores language proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to relocate any Federal agency for

the sole reason that locality pay was increased.

Amendment No. 77. Restores language proposed by the House with modification requiring advance approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for funds carried-over from certain salaries and expense accounts.

Amendment No. 78. Inserts Senate language which limits trav-

el expenses for Federal agencies and changes section number.

Amendment No. 79. Modifies Senate language to exempt Treasury law enforcement and support positions from the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act for one year.

Amendment No. 80. Inserts Senate language amending a law

relating to former Presidents and changes section number.

Amendment No. 81. Inserts Senate language amending a law relating to former Presidents and changes section number.

Amendment No. 82. Modifies language proposed by the Senate requiring the Office of Personnel Management to conduct a study on cost of living allowances for Federal employees stationed outside of the continental United States. It also inserts language concerning the U.S. Forest Service Administrative Offices in Graham County, Arizona, the U.S. Courthouse in Tucson, a leased facility in Tucson, jurisdiction of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the use of funds made available in previous years for the U.S. Mint, a transfer of funds provided for the Office of Policy Development, the replacement of vehicles at IRS, equipment purchases for the GSA from the Working Capital Fund, exempting a Treasury Department review from the Federal Advisory Committee Act and clarifies pay for the legislative archivist at the National Archives and Records Administration.

TITLE VI—GOVERNMENTWIDE GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Amendment No. 83. Inserts Senate language permitting other employee programs as authorized by law or deemed appropriate to benefit from funds received from recycling programs.

Amendment No. 84. Restores House language and deletes Sen-

ate language relating to wage grade employees.

OFFICE REDECORATING ALLOWANCES

The conferees agree with the Senate position on Section 618 regarding the use of funds for decorating and improvement purposes. It is the intent of the conferees that the word "office" refers not only to the personal office of the official, but also the entire suite of offices assigned to the official, as well as any other space that is directly controlled by the official or is recognized within the agency as being primarily for the use of the official.

Amendment No. 85. Restores House language relating to man-

datory use of FTS2000.

Amendment No. 86. Deletes Senate language relating to utility rebates.

Amendment No. 87. Restores House language with a technical change to provide for an average .6% locality pay and a 2% ECI increase for Federal employees.

Amendment No. 88. Restores House language relating to the

backfilling of positions eliminated through Federal "buy-outs".

Amendments No. 89-92. Inserts four Senate amendments relating to the employment of Executive Office of the President individuals and access to the White House.

Amendment No. 93. Deletes Senate language relating to pay

for the Uniformed Division of the United States Secret Service.

Amendment No. 94. Modifies Senate language which authorizes law enforcement availability pay.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AVAILABILITY PAY

The provision included in the conference report provides a 25 percent premium pay allowance to all 1811 OPM series criminal investigators, and to 1812 OPM series criminal investigators employed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Availability pay replaces discretionary premium pay, commonly referred to as "Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO)", with guaranteed compensation at the rate of 25 percent. The compensation is provided in anticipation of the unscheduled work which these criminal investigators are expected to perform due to the nature of their work.

Criminal investigators receiving this guaranteed compensation shall be exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act payment. This does not imply that the conferees believe that such an exemption should or should not be applied to State and local law enforcement officers. Federal investigators are faced with unique conditions of employment, such as interstate and international relocation, which necessitate guaranteed compensation in lieu of Fair Labor Standards Act payments.

The provisions contained in this section provide criminal investigators with a guaranteed, uniformly-applied form of compensation for unscheduled duty. It will facilitate budgeting, scheduling and operations for the affected agencies. Enactment of this section will prevent litigation and provide fair and secure compensation to fed-

eral criminal investigators.

Amendment No. 95, Deletes Senate language relating to utility rebates.

Amendment No. 96. Inserts Senate language amending Section 5704 of title 5, United States Code, relating to employee mileage reimbursement and changes the section number.

Amendment No. 97. Inserts Senate language relating to Canadian restrictions on the import of chickens from the United States

and changes the section number.

Amendment No. 98. Modifies Senate language relating to the use of funds for the travel of certain individuals and changes the section number.

Amendment No. 99. Inserts Senate language making amendments to Section 3 of the Congressional Award Act and changes the section number.

Amendment No. 100. Inserts a Senate provision relating to

drug-free workplace programs and changes section number.

Amendment No. 101. Modifies Senate language relating to the use of subsidies for certain third-class periodical publications; establishes a 6-year statute of limitations on certain claims; authorizes the Bureau of the Public Debt to pay for certain expenses; authorizes Federal law enforcement officers to attend the funerals of fellow officers and firefighters; and permits OPM to use funds for government payments for annuitants and employee life insurance programs.

Amendment No. 102. Inserts Senate language relating to savings from procurement reforms and changes the section number.

Amendment No. 103. Deletes Senate language relating to GSA buildings and establishes a new title, Title VII, which appropriates funds for violent crime control and law enforcement programs and activities.

The conferees have provided \$38,700,000 for various law enforcement activities of the Department of the Treasury. The funds

are allocated as follows: \$2,400,000 for the Office of Enforcement; \$9,000,000 for the Gang Resistance Education and Training program; \$7,000,000 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for firearms enforcement and compliance activities; \$7,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigation Division; \$4,000,000 for the U.S. Customs Service for border and port enforcement activities; \$2,700,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network for Gateway and other financial intelligence activities; and \$6,600,000 for the United States Secret Service for anticounterfeit investigations and enhancing forensics capabilities to aid in the identification of missing and exploited children.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR GREAT PROGRAM

The conferees direct that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms give priority to the consideration of funding for New York City and the District of Columbia when distributing funds under the GREAT program.

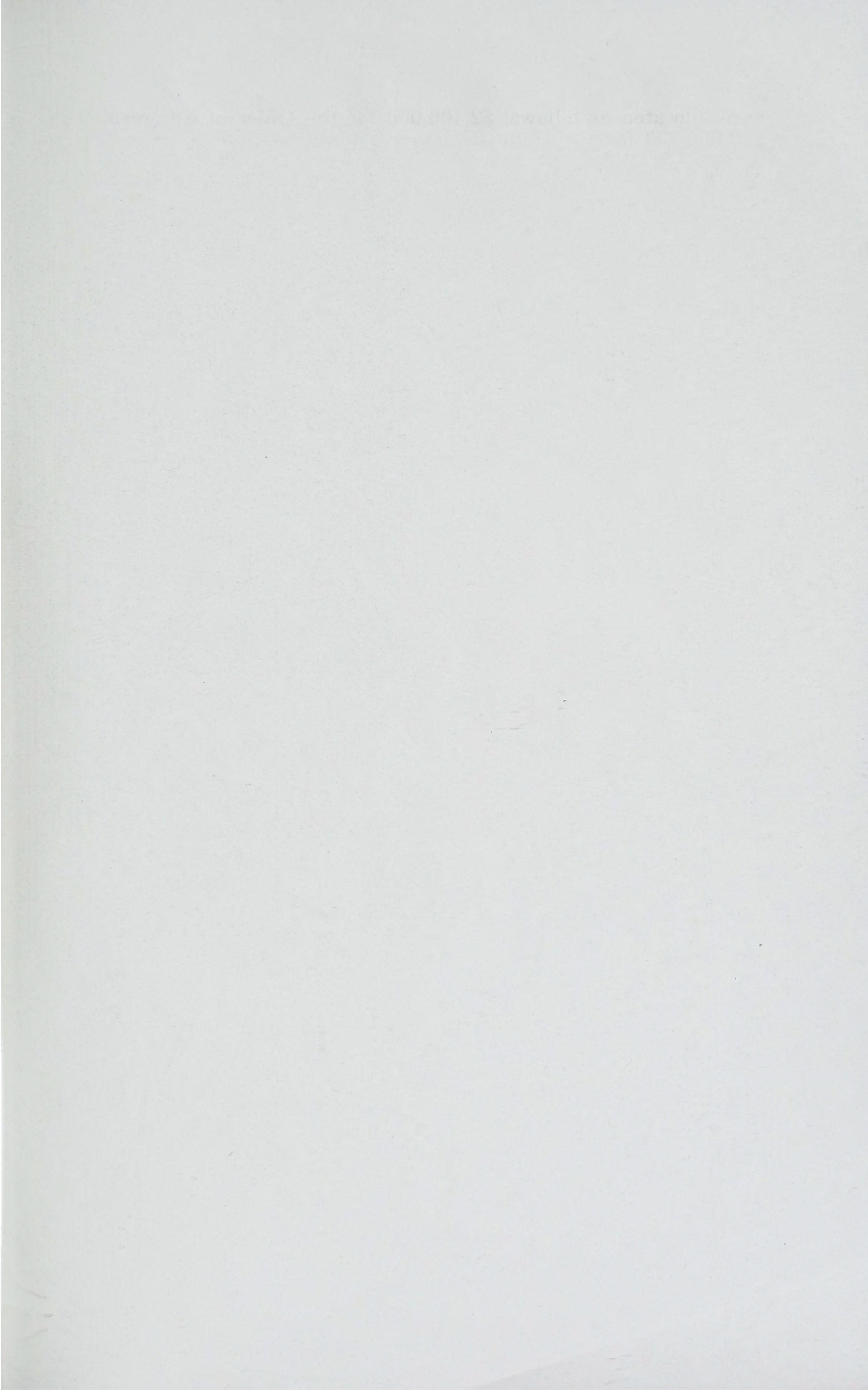
CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

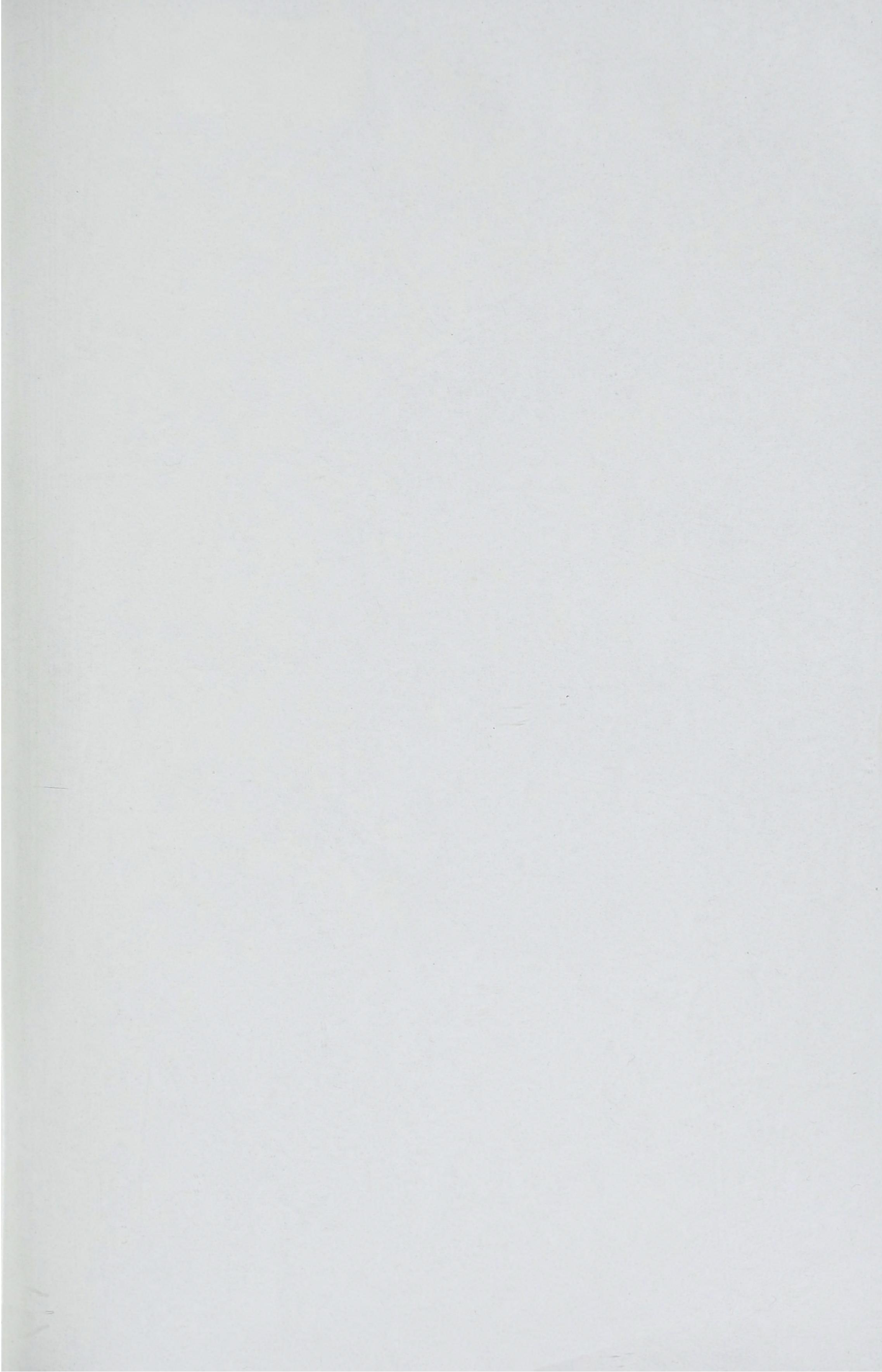
The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1995 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1994 amount, the 1995 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1995 follow:

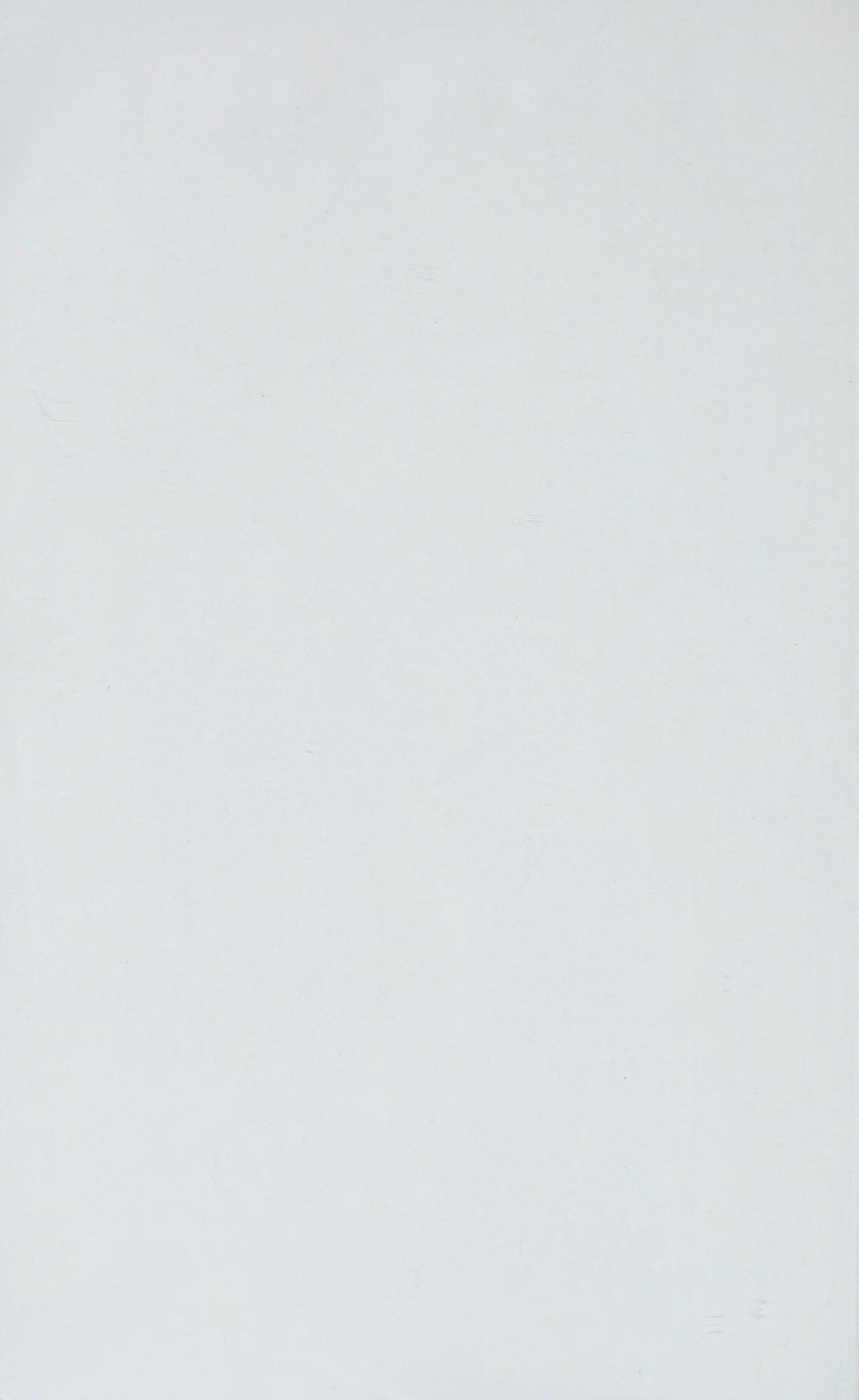
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994	\$22,538,822,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995	24,571,817,000
House bill, fiscal year 1995	23,347,513,520
Senate bill, fiscal year 1995	23,591,590,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1995	23,454,806,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1994	+915,984
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year	
1995	-1,117,011,000
House bill, fiscal year 1995	+107,292,480
Senate bill, fiscal year 1995	-136,784,000

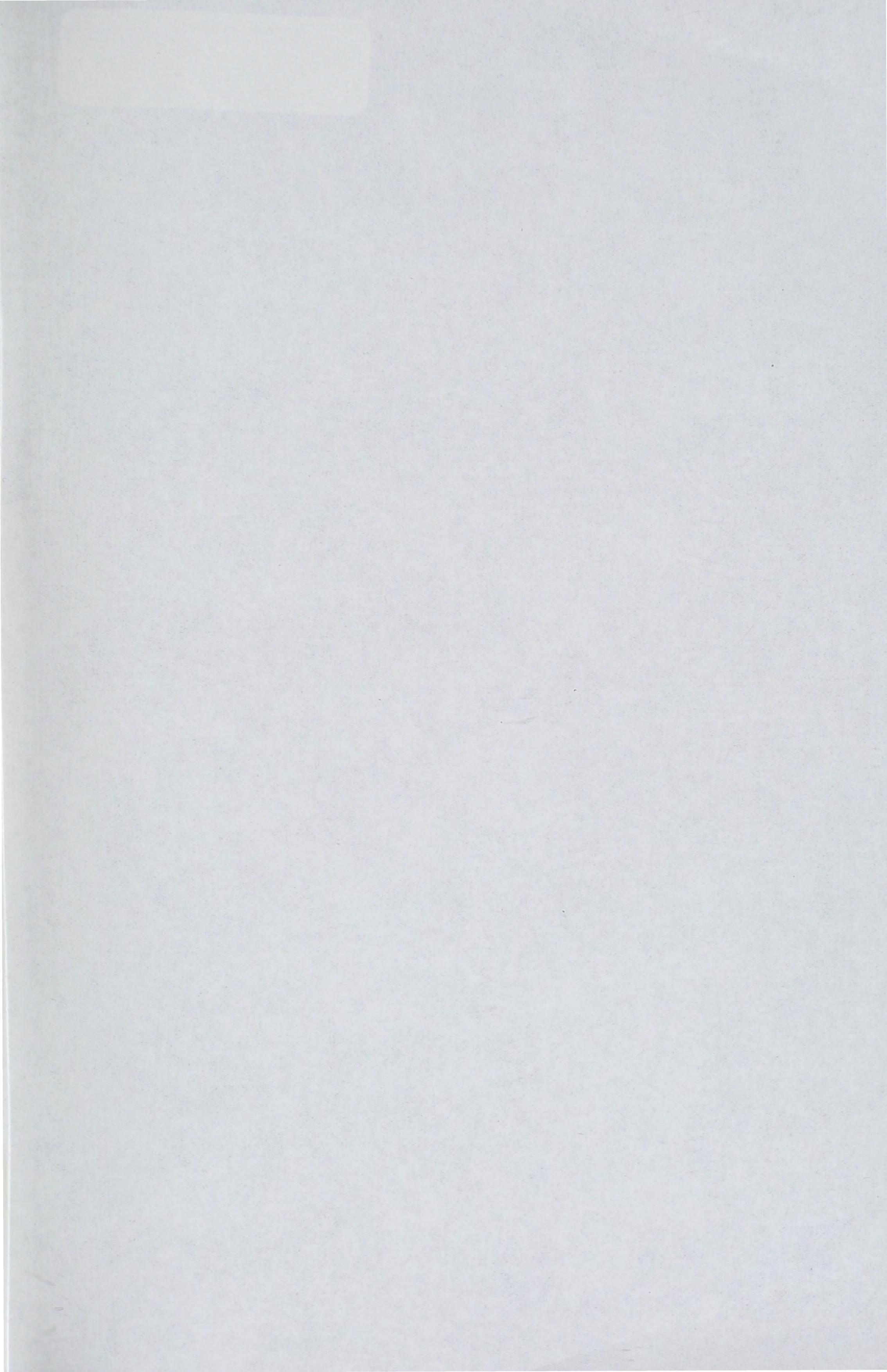
STENY H. HOYER,
PETER J. VISCLOSKY,
GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN,
JOHN W. OLVER,
TOM BEVILL,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
DAVID R. OBEY,
JIM LIGHTFOOT,
(except amendment 29),
JOSEPH M. McDade,
(except amendment 53),
Managers on the Part of the House.

Dennis DeConcini,
Barbara A. Mikulski,
J. Robert Kerrey,
Robert C. Byrd,
Christopher S. Bond,
Alfonse M. D'Amato,
Mark O. Hatfield,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.









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