

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL
GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1993

JUNE 25, 1992.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5488]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report
in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive
Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the
fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

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APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE

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

Section 1301. Application

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

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, various offices in the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies. The following table summarizes these recommendations and reflects comparisons with the budget, as amended and with amounts appropriated to date for fiscal year 1992.

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1992 enacted to date	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1993	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1992	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993
Title I, Department of the Treasury.....	\$9,623,046,000	¹ \$10,234,555,000	\$10,193,280,000	+\$570,234,000	-\$41,275,000
Title II, U.S. Postal Service.....	510,575,000	520,526,000	238,614,000	-271,961,000	-281,912,000
Title III, Executive Office of the President.....	298,303,000	280,791,000	268,918,000	-29,385,000	-11,873,000
Title IV, Independent agencies.....	9,450,431,000	12,008,109,000	12,067,402,000	+2,616,971,000	+59,293,000
Grand Total.....	19,882,355,000	23,043,981,000	22,768,214,000	+2,885,859,000	-275,767,000

¹ Does not include funds appropriated in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, 1992.

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

In addition to the new obligational authority recommended in the accompanying bill, additional significant sums are made available each year for these same agencies under permanent authority which do not require consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. The details of these items are contained in the tables at the end of this report. The principal items in this category include payment of interest on the public debt which

alone is anticipated to exceed \$300 billion for fiscal year 1993; interest on Internal Revenue Service refunds of income tax payments; payment of some claims and judgments; payments in connection with the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; and payment to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for internal revenue and customs collections.

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

GENERAL STATEMENT

The accompanying bill recommends funds for the activities of the Treasury Department, payment into the Postal Fund of the United States Postal Service, most of the agencies within the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for fiscal year 1993.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 in the total amount of \$23,043,981,000, included in the President's budget request. The accompanying bill recommends new obligational authority of \$22,768,214,000 for those agencies, a reduction of \$275,767,000 below the budget estimates for new obligational authority.

The amount recommended for fiscal year 1993 is \$2,885,859,000 above the \$19,882,355,000 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1992.

UNAUTHORIZED ITEMS PROPOSED IN THE BUDGET

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

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

**PROBABLE EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET
EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1993**

The recommended reduction of \$275,767,000 below the budget request in the accompanying bill for proposed new budget (obligational) authority and the effect of limitations on expenditures imposed on the Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal year 1993 would have the impact of reducing budget expenditures by about \$372 million in fiscal year 1993.

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

ESTIMATED SAVINGS

In testimony before the Subcommittee, various agencies, including the Savings Bond Division of the Department of the Treasury, stated that if they were provided with the fiscal year 1993 request, American taxpayers would save certain amounts of money. The Committee directs these agencies to submit with their fiscal year 1994 budget request, a plan detailing how the fiscal year 1993 savings are to be achieved, and a report detailing how much of their expected fiscal year 1992 savings were realized.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$68,238,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	73,093,000
Recommended in the bill.....	71,950,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+3,712,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-1,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,950,000, \$1,143,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$3,712,000 above fiscal year 1992.

Departmental Offices' function in the Treasury Department is to provide basic support to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the chief operating executive of the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury maintains the primary role in formulating and managing the domestic and international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing United States domestic economic policy, fiscal policy and tax policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; maintaining foreign assets control; managing the public debt; overseeing the major law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; and directing the general administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

In support of the Secretary, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides resources for policy formulation and implementation in the areas of tax and economic affairs, trade and financial operations and general fiscal policy. This appropriation also provides resources for comprehensive administrative support to the Secretary and policy components, and coordination of Departmental administrative policies in financial and personnel management, procurement operations, and automated information systems and telecommunications.

The operations of Departmental Offices' Salaries and Expenses appropriation are comprised of the following major activities:

Secretarial policy and program development.—This activity includes the immediate offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, as well as policy offices responsible for policy management, foreign assets control, legal counsel, Treasury law enforcement, domestic tax policy, legislative affairs, public affairs, domestic finance policy, economic policy, general fiscal policy and debt management.

International affairs.—This activity is financed in the International Affairs appropriations. It is listed here only to maintain consistency with the budget activity structure of the International Affairs appropriation.

Departmental management and administration.—This activity provides support services associated with general administrative management, oversight of Treasury bureaus, and the administration of Departmental Offices' function. These responsibilities include: financial management, personnel management, program and management analysis, procurement operations, telecommunication and information systems, equal employment opportunity programs, automated systems development and management, and other administrative activities.

Buildings maintenance and operations.—Under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (as amended), the Treasury Department has direct operational control over the Main Treasury Building and Annex. Services that otherwise would be provided by the General Services Administration (such as maintenance and utility services) are provided for Treasury directly through the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This activity includes the staff and funding needed to conduct these operations.

Repairs and improvements.—This activity includes the program for repairs and selected improvements to maintain the Main Treasury and Annex buildings.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the schedule for improvements to the automated information system, including a Local Area Network. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Department must accept a slower pace for its automation improvements.

The Committee directs that a report be provided, by December 1, 1992, detailing how the reductions were applied to each Departmental Office.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 756 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$33,325,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	34,402,000
Recommended in the bill.....	33,902,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 577,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,902,000, \$500,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$577,000 above fiscal year 1992.

Departmental Offices' function in the Treasury Department is to provide basic support to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the chief operating executive of the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury maintains the primary role in formulating and managing the international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the International Affairs appropriation include: recommending and implementing United States international economic and tax policy; managing development financing policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department overseas operations; and directing the general administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

In support of the Secretary, the International Affairs appropriation provides resources for policy formulation and implementation in the areas of international financial, tax trade and investment issues. This appropriation also provides resources for comprehensive administrative support to the Secretary and policy components, and coordination of Departmental administrative policies in financial and personnel management, procurement operations, automated information systems, and telecommunications.

The operations of the Departmental Offices' International Affairs appropriation are comprised of the following major activities:

Secretarial policy and program development.—This activity includes the policy offices responsible for policy management and intelligence support, international legal counsel, and international tax policy.

International affairs.—This activity covers a wide range of policy development and analysis functions involving international trade and investment, international monetary affairs, development financing and debt policy, economic issues including resource and commodity policy, balance of payments, and major reports of economic data.

Departmental management and administration.—This activity provides support services associated with general administrative management oversight of Treasury bureaus and the administration of Departmental Offices' function. These responsibilities include: physical and personnel security, emergency preparedness, financial management, personnel management, program and management analysis, procurement operations, telecommunication and informa-

tion systems, equal employment opportunity programs, automated systems development and management, and other administrative activities.

Buildings maintenance and operations.—Under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (as amended), the Treasury Department has direct operational control over the Main Treasury Building and Annex. Services that otherwise would be provided by the General Services Administration (such as maintenance and utility services) are provided for Treasury directly through the International Affairs appropriation. This activity includes the staff and funding needed to conduct these operations.

Repairs and improvement.—This activity is financed through the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. It is listed here only to maintain consistency with the budget activity structure of the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee again recognizes that this reduction will affect the schedule for improvements to the automated information system. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Department must accept a slower pace for its automation improvements.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 340 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$24,835,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	31,459,000
Recommended in the bill.....	31,459,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+6,624,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,459,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$6,624,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

The Inspectors General Auditor Training Institute provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting auditor training for the Federal Government Inspector General community. Institute personnel develop and deliver instructional programs related to basic government audit skills. The budget simply requests "seed" funding. The full cost of training will be charged to those who benefit, specifically IGs who send their auditors to training.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee supports the Inspector General Audit Training Institute. However, the Committee is anxious to see this Institute become self-supporting through tuition fees. The Committee directs the Department to submit a plan, by January 1, 1993, detailing how the Institute will become self supporting and in which fiscal year it can expect to be so supported.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 322 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 11 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$39,645,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	42,936,000
Recommended in the bill.....	41,236,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,591,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-1,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,236,000, \$1,700,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,591,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the planned purchase of equipment and the maintenance of new buildings. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Center must accept a more modest equipment purchase plan.

PROLIFERATION OF TRAINING FACILITIES

Currently, several federal agencies perform either all or some of their law enforcement training outside the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). Section 621 of Public Law 102-141 prohibits agencies from purchasing, constructing, and/or leasing additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting law enforcement training without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Committee is aware of proposals by the Air Marshals (FAA) and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Anti-Terrorism Program (Department of State) to also provide training outside of FLETC. While the Committee understands there may be extraordinary circumstances when FLETC may not meet an agency's needs, it remains very concerned about any further proliferation of law enforcement training centers.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget to (1) within 30 days of enactment of this legislation submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on how many agencies have left or plan to leave FLETC for their law enforcement training since enactment of Public Law 102-141, and (2) determine whether or not it is in the best interest of the government to allow the proliferation of federal law enforcement training facilities. When the proliferation of training facilities is not in the best interests of the government, the Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget not to include funding for them in the President's budget request.

TRAINING ISSUES

It has come to the attention of the Committee that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) may be making commitments to training which are outside its ability to finance within the funds appropriated. The Committee believes that FLETC should be more cautious in accepting responsibility for training until funds are identified and appropriated for such initiatives.

MEDICAL CARE

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) annually provides in-residence training for thousands of law enforcement personnel from posts of duty throughout the United States. Many of these students are away from their homes for periods extending to several months. It is impractical for them to acquire needed primary care medical services during the course of training, due to their temporary duty status and the interference with their training schedules which would result from leaving the training center to seek out medical care.

The FLETC provides health units staffed by licensed physicians and nurses. It is the intent of this Committee that these health units may provide short term, primary medical services for students, similar to that provided by military initial care facilities, including but not limited to: consultation, diagnosis, administration or prescription of medications, follow-up treatment for illnesses and injuries not requiring specialized medical treatment, and referral to medical specialists when indicated. Routine, minor illnesses, and

ailments should be treated by the FLETC health unit; however, serious or long-term illnesses or injuries should be referred to appropriate treatment sources.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 441 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 1 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$8,309,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	12,386,000
Recommended in the bill.....	10,886,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+2,577,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-1,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,886,000, \$1,500,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$2,577,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the planned construction at the Glynco site. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Center must accept a more modest construction plan.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$18,055,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	19,987,000
Recommended in the bill.....	19,087,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,032,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,087,000, \$900,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,032,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the augmentation of commercial information systems, as well as the hiring of additional systems integration staff. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the FinCEN must accept a slower pace of systems integration.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 156 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 5 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$231,500,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	219,146,000
Recommended in the bill.....	214,146,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	–17,354,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	–5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$214,146,000, \$5,000,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$17,354,000 below fiscal year 1992.

Financial operations.—Payments are made through seven regional offices for Federal civilian agencies, except the U.S. Postal Service, the U.S. Marshals Service, and certain Government corporations. These disbursing services are provided through the timely issuance of checks, letters of credit, and electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments. This activity is also responsible for processing EFT claims, for promoting the use of electronics in the payment process, and for providing full field representation for other functional areas of the Services. This activity is also responsible for the control and financial integrity of the Federal payments and collections processes. This includes conducting reconciliation, accounting, and claims activities. It adjudicates and settles claims against the United States resulting from instances in which Government checks have been forged, lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated, and collects monies from those parties having liability to the United States through fraudulent or otherwise improper negotiation of Government checks. Financial Operations ensures the integrity of the Government's financial accounting, reporting, and financing services to the Government-at-large and to its agents, who participate in the payments and collections processes. Additionally, this activity provides financial services for numerous accounts, including the two Social Security Trust Funds, the two Medicare Trust Funds, the Unemployment Trust Fund, the D.C. Government loan account, the Highway Trust Fund, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Toll Rebate Program. In addition, this activity provides for payment of domestic and international claims.

Federal finance.—The activity provides direction, leadership, and technical guidance for managing the Federal Government's cash, credit, and financial management programs. It is responsible for the development, implementation, and dissemination of tools, regulations, standards, and guidelines affecting all aspects of the Government's cash, credit, and financial management programs. The major focus is on development and evaluation of cash, credit and asset management techniques, credit management training, and financial accounting and reporting systems to minimize the cost and maximize the effectiveness of the Federal Government's financial

management. In addition, this activity oversees compensation made to commercial depositories for the processing services they provide to the Government in collecting and accounting of Federal Tax Deposits.

Agency support.—This activity provides leadership and guidance for administrative and financial activities that enable the Service to manage programs and resources effectively. It is responsible for all internal FMS accounting, auditing, program review, budget and financial operation, financial systems, and facilities and personnel functions. This activity also encompasses the Service's legal, planning, and legislative and public affairs needs. Top management and the Service's Chief Financial Officer are also included under this activity.

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

CHECK PAYMENT POSTAGE INITIATIVE

The recommended funding level in fiscal year 1993 will allow the Financial Management Service to undertake the Check Payment Postage Initiative to encourage the Internal Revenue Service and the National Finance Center to more fully utilize electronic funds transfer as a payment mechanism. While pursuing this initiative, the Committee directs that by no later than January 31, 1995, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide the Committee with a study of actual results demonstrating measurable savings directly resulting from the achieved purpose of this initiative. Until the Committee is able to conclude that significant payment efficiencies are directly attributable to the Check Payment Postage Initiative, the initiative should not be expanded.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the implementation of the automation improvements for financial management systems.

However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Service must accept a more modest implementation plan.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2,226 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 10 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	¹ \$336,040,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	352,419,000
Recommended in the bill.....	355,419,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+19,379,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	+3,000,000

¹ Does not include funds appropriated in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, 1992.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$355,419,000, \$3,000,000 above the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$19,379,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

The 1993 Budget request included appropriations language that would have initiated a user fee for alcoholic beverage label approvals and laboratory analyses performed by the Bureau. These services are currently provided free of charge.

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

RELIEF FROM FEDERAL FIREARMS DISABILITIES

Under current law, a person convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may not lawfully possess, receive, ship, or transport firearms. In addition, other proscribed persons, *i.e.*, fugitives from justice, persons committed to mental institutions or adjudicated mentally incompetent, persons dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces, citizens who have renounced citizenship, illegal aliens, and illegal drug users or addicts, are also under these disabilities.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) may grant relief from these disabilities where it is determined that the applicant for relief will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to

public safety and that the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

Under the relief procedure, ATF officials are required to guess whether a convicted felon or a person committed to a mental institution can be entrusted with a firearm. After ATF agents spend many hours investigating a particular applicant for relief, there is no way to know with any certainty whether the applicant is still a danger to public safety. Needless to say, it is a very difficult task. Thus, officials are now forced to make these decisions knowing that a mistake could have devastating consequences for innocent citizens.

Thus, the Committee believes that the \$3.75 million and the 40 man-years annually spent investigating and acting upon these applications for relief would be better utilized by ATF in fighting violent crime. Therefore, the Committee has included language which states that no appropriated funds be used to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities.

ACHILLES TASK FORCE

Of the additional funds made available for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, \$1,000,000 shall be used to fund an Achilles Task Force in the area of Denver, Colorado.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 4,161 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 105 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	¹ \$1,266,305,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,324,070,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,331,070,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 64,765,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	+ 7,000,000

¹ Does not include funds appropriated in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, 1992.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,331,070,000, \$7,000,000 above the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$64,765,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

Enforcement.—Operating under the authority of titles 19 and 26, United States Code, the tactical interdiction program stops smuggling activity along our national borders by maintaining a highly

mobile interdiction force proficient in land, sea, and certain air tactical enforcement operations. The investigative arm of the Customs Service conducts criminal, civil, and fact-finding investigations of customs and related laws, including currency, fraud, neutrality, smuggling, and illegal exports of critical technology.

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

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

RECOMMENDED INCREASE

The Committee has provided this increase to facilitate the hiring of additional inspectors. The Committee directs that additional inspectors be assigned to the highest priority areas.

SERVICE ANALYSIS OF SOUTHWEST BORDER REQUIREMENTS

The Committee is concerned about the continuing need for additional customs agents along the Southwest Border. While the Committee is reluctant to direct the Service to assign a certain number of additional personnel, it is aware of claims that additional inspectors are needed.

The Committee has been assured by the Treasury Department that a report and staffing analysis is being prepared on the Southwest Border requirements. The Committee directs the Treasury Department to submit the report and analysis to the Committee by April 1, 1993. This report should address all staffing and capital improvement requirements for the Southwest Border and a plan for meeting these requirements.

EL PASO, TEXAS, DISTRICT STAFFING ENHANCEMENT

The Committee recognizes the need for additional U.S. Customs staffing in the El Paso, Texas Customs District, and is recommending that the Customs Service give high priority to assigning additional full-time commercial operations positions to El Paso in fiscal year 1993. The Committee notes that the Commissioner of Customs, in her testimony before the Committee this spring, cited a shortfall of at least 20 positions in El Paso and that an additional 12 to 17 positions may be lost to this important Customs District.

CANINE TRAINING FACILITY

The Customs Service currently uses, under special park uses authority, 9.8 acres of land within Shenandoah National Park for a canine training center. This is the primary facility for training dogs used in drug enforcement activities throughout the United States. The Committee approves the planned improvements at the facility, and has included a provision to permit the transfer of the property to the Department of Treasury to facilitate these improvements. The transfer is supported by both the Department of the Treasury and the National Park Service. The Shenandoah National Park general management plan of 1983 identified the property as surplus to park needs, and stated that the land should be transferred to the Customs Service. The current arrangement limits the ability of Customs to carry out the planned improvements, because the National Park Service would not be able to authorize the improvements under the special park uses authority. Thus, the Committee has included a provision (Section 533) which will allow the two agencies to carry out the land transfer.

INCREASED PENALTIES FOR TRANSPORTING, IMPORTING, AND FAILURE TO MARK GOODS MADE BY FORCED LABOR

The Committee is concerned that the People's Republic of China (PRC) has continued to allow the exportation to the United States of goods made with forced labor, in violation of U.S. law. The Commissioner of Customs and the Department of the Treasury should be commended for the progress that has been made in targeting prison-made imports and banning them. But the Committee recognizes that in order to successfully halt the importation of these products, a message needs to be sent to the importing community that the applicable laws will be enforced and that those who knowingly participate in the importation of products made with forced labor will face a meaningful punishment. The \$1,000 penalties set forth in current law, which have not been adjusted since the law was first enacted in 1935, provide minimal deterrent or punitive effect. The Department of the Treasury has indicated support for increasing these penalties, and accordingly the Committee has included a provision (Section 535) which will bring these fines in line with analogous sections of the United States Code.

The Committee encourages the Customs Service to aggressively enforce the prohibitions on importing products made with forced labor from all countries, including the PRC, and expects the Customs Service to report to Congress if additional authority is needed to effectively bar the importation of prison labor products.

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

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

PORT OF PIEGAN, MONTANA

The Committee recognizes the difficulties for local residents caused by last year's cancellation of an arrangement which allowed

school children and other local Canadian and U.S. citizens border crossings after service hours at the Port of Piegan, Montana.

In recognition that the U.S. Customs Service has offered to provide the additional staff hours to alleviate this problem, and that Customs officials are cross-designated to perform INS inspections, the Committee directs the Customs Service to restructure its personnel assignments at Port of Piegan, in coordination with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, to operate the port of entry year-round between the hours of 7:00 am to 11:00 pm.

The Committee directs the Commissioner to report to the Committee before October 1, 1992, detailing a plan to accomplish the Committee's direction.

PORT OF WILD HORSE, MONTANA

The Committee directs the Customs Service to expand the hours of operation at the Port of Wild Horse, Montana, to year-round hours between 8:00 am and 12:00 midnight.

FABRIC FOR HOT AIR BALLOONS

The Committee is concerned by a recent action by the U.S. Customs Service with respect to the duty rate assigned to coated fabrics used in hot air balloons. Hot air balloons are FAA-certified aircraft and as such the balloon envelope is in all senses an aircraft part. As such, the duty rate on such parts is zero.

The fabric imported from Great Britain for the manufacture of balloons in this country is a highly specialized fabric coated with either urethane or silicon. It is not available in the United States and is used only for hot air balloons. At most, any such fabric should be considered a coated fabric and charged the duty rate of 5.3 percent normally charged for coated fabrics. This was the rate charged for eight years until 1991 when the Customs Service unilaterally declared it to be uncoated and not an aircraft part with a duty rate of 17 percent. This decision, if permitted to stand, can only result in a loss in jobs here in assembling the balloons since the customs duty rate for importing a completed balloon from Great Britain is zero.

Beyond this, the Committee directs that the Customs Service consult with the FAA as to whether such specialized fabrics should be treated as an aircraft part. The agency should be guided by how other aircraft hull parts are treated for purposes of customs duties when they are imported in an unfinished condition for assembly in the United States.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE

INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$175,932,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	138,983,000
Recommended in the bill.....	136,783,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	— 39,149,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	— 2,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$136,783,000, \$2,200,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$39,149,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the planned marine vessel replacement program. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Service must accept a more modest vessel replacement program.

Additionally, the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary for Management to submit a report, no later than January 15, 1993, explaining the methodology used to determine the cost effectiveness of the interdiction programs. The Committee is concerned that the Service requests funds for the interdiction programs without sufficient data to support the effectiveness of previously appropriated funds.

THERMAL IMAGING FOR NIGHT OPERATIONS

The U.S. Customs Service has established as mission critical the capability for night operations through the use of thermal imaging systems. It is the Committee's view that a fleet program rather than a piece-meal procurement will provide the Service with the most cost-effective solution to their urgent requirement. This equipment is commonly used by the U.S. Military Services and other Federal agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Border Patrol, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) systems complement night vision goggle capabilities to provide a comprehensive ability to operate safely at night and during periods of weather related reduced visibility. Furthermore, FLIR enhances mission effectiveness for the war on drugs, border security, and other missions by dramatically improving the ability to identify and record hostile threats.

The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the Committee, no later than January 15, 1993, on the need for such systems in the U.S. Customs Service.

CUSTOMS FORFEITURE FUND

(LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF DEPOSITS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	15,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	15,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request.

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

Use of the permanent appropriations is limited to the following:

(1) all proper expenses of the seizure (including investigative costs incurred by the United States Customs Service leading to seizures) or the proceedings of forfeiture and sale, including, but not limited to, the expenses of inventory, security, and maintenance of custody of the property, advertisement and sale of the property, and if condemned by the court and a bond for such costs was not given, the costs as taxed by the court;

(2) awards of compensation to informers;

(3) satisfaction of liens for freight charges, and contributions in general average, notice of which has been filed with the appropriate customs officer according to law, and other liens against forfeited property;

(4) amounts authorized by law with respect to remission and mitigation;

(5) claims of parties in interest to property disposed in the amounts applicable to such claims at the time of seizure;

(6) equitable sharing payments made to other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and foreign countries under the authority of section 616(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 or section 981 of title 18, United States Code.

The current appropriations are used for the following:

(1) purchases by the United States Customs Service of evidence of smuggling of controlled substances, and violations of the currency and foreign transaction reporting requirements of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code, if there is a substantial probability that the violations of these requirements are related to the smuggling of controlled substances.

(2) equipment for any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft available for official use by the United States Customs Service to enable the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to assist in law enforcement functions;

(3) the reimbursement, at the discretion of the Secretary, of private persons for expenses incurred by such persons in cooperating with the United States Customs Service in investigations and undercover law enforcement operations;

(4) publication of the availability of awards;

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

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

CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS

(TO BE DERIVED FROM FEES COLLECTED)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$2,981,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,500,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	-1,481,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$1,481,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 32 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 8 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

UNITED STATES MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$52,450,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	54,208,000
Recommended in the bill.....	53,808,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,358,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,808,000, \$400,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,358,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

Manufacture of coins (domestic).—Production of coins is the major Mint activity. Funds requested for 1993 will permit production of approximately 12.5 billion coins. This activity also funds the deposits and issues of monetary metal and coins.

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

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

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the Mint's planned computer replacement program. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Mint must accept a more modest replacement program.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 845 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 9 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$189,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	201,233,000
Recommended in the bill.....	198,233,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+9,233,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-3,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$198,233,000, \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$9,233,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

Processing and accounting for:

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

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

Promoting the sale of savings bonds.—This activity consists of sales promotion efforts, using press, radio, other advertising

media, and organized groups, augmented by concentrated sales campaigns emphasizing payroll savings plans. These functions are performed by the U.S. Savings Bonds Division, a separate organization within the Department of the Treasury.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect the purchase of a replacement mainframe computer. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the Bureau should reconsider its replacement program.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2,207 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 19 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$141,372,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	160,948,000
Recommended in the bill.....	157,368,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+15,996,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-3,580,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$157,368,000, \$3,580,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$15,996,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

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

TAXPAYER RIGHTS TRAINING PROGRAM

The Committee directs the Internal Revenue Service to start a comprehensive training program for Internal Revenue Service employees. The Commissioner for the IRS shall establish an ongoing training program for educating agents and employees to insure that all employees are fully aware of all taxpayers' rights and educates the employees to be courteous and cooperative in dealing with the taxpayers. The Committee specifically directs the Service to include courses in cross-cultural relations.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The Committee recognizes that this reduction will affect many ongoing programs as well as new initiatives. However, the Committee agrees that due to overall funding constraints, the IRS should reconsider its planned initiatives.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2,255 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 84 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS AND ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$1,657,944,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,648,960,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,648,960,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—8,984,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,648,960,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$8,984,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

Taxpayer service.—This activity aids voluntary compliance with Federal tax laws by informing taxpayers of their responsibilities

and by providing services and information through various media which assist them in meeting their obligations. Inquiries concerning tax laws, IRS notices and procedures, and tax accounts problems are resolved.

ALLEGED TAXPAYER ABUSE AND HARASSMENT

The Committee has requested the General Accounting Office (GAO) to review questions and concerns of the Congress over reported abuse and harassment of taxpayers by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The GAO is in the process of identifying areas for study and will report to the Subcommittee by September on the areas it will study and will report to the Committee in final form by Spring of 1993.

The Committee has requested that GAO focus particular attention on allegations of past instances in which the IRS is alleged to have abused taxpayers' rights or improperly targeted taxpayers (or groups of taxpayers) for investigation. Additionally, the Committee has requested GAO review the implementation and effectiveness of the programs of the IRS to prevent such alleged abuses. Furthermore, the Committee has requested GAO to review and evaluate taxpayer education programs which the IRS has implemented.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 34,583 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 385 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$3,579,879,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	3,852,588,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,835,192,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 255,313,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 17,396,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,835,192,000, \$17,396,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$255,313,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

Examination.—This activity encourages voluntary compliance with the internal revenue laws through the determination of correct tax liability by the selective examination of tax returns, the

correction of errors, and explanation of these corrections to taxpayers.

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

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

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

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

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

Information reporting.—Through the Information Reporting program, the Service processes information returns, such as wage dividend, and interest statements and matches them with related individual income tax returns. This enables the Service to identify income reporting discrepancies, unsubstantiated deductions, and nonfiling of tax returns, and to verify facts and amounts in ques-

tion through taxpayer contact prior to assessing additional tax or refunding excess credits.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTIONS

The Committee is reluctant to make this reduction. Enforcement of the tax law is one of the principal ways to increase revenue to the Treasury. Unfortunately, overall funding constraints require the Committee to reduce the amount requested.

UNITED STATES SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN-CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS

For the past several years the Committee has urged the Internal Revenue Service to allocate sufficient resources to a task force composed of senior IRS attorneys, accountants, and economists dedicated to enforcement activities related to U.S. subsidiaries of foreign-controlled companies. Recent statistics of income data suggest that the lower-than-expected tax payments by foreign-controlled corporations have continued. Given the federal budget situation, this source of revenue should be aggressively pursued. Both the competitive challenge to U.S. companies and simple fairness counsel that all companies should pay their fair share of taxes. Thus, the Committee urges the IRS to make every effort to recover taxes owed by foreign-controlled corporations, and to report the results of these efforts to the Committee on a quarterly basis. In order to increase the government's recovery of taxes in this area, the Committee has also included a provision (Section 530) which clarifies language included in the fiscal year 1991 Act regarding the procurement of expert legal services.

PLAN ON CLOSING TAX GAP

The Committee is concerned about the revenue owed to the Federal Treasury that is not being reported and collected, particularly in light of the size of the federal budget deficit. In testimony before the Committee, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) indicated there is currently a "tax gap"—unreported or underreported tax liability—of approximately \$100 billion. IRS testimony also indicated that much of the tax-gap is caused by taxpayers' failure to understand their true liability and not willful violations of tax law.

Therefore, the Committee directs the IRS to submit with its fiscal year 1994 budget request, a breakdown of the sources and corresponding amounts of the tax gap and a plan as to how the IRS will recoup these amounts.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 69,288 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 102 under the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$1,294,713,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,580,865,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,566,909,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 272,196,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 13,956,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,566,909,000, \$13,956,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$272,196,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

Program support.—This activity provides automation support for all Internal Revenue Service programs, of a multi-functional and administrative nature, including management and financial information logistics, payroll and personnel, and the automation of internal audit and internal security.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The Committee is reluctant to make this reduction. Modernization of the IRS information systems speeds the processing of returns, highlights areas to be investigated, and provides more accurate information to the IRS. The Committee agrees that even with this reduction, the IRS shall fully fund the Tax Systems Modernization effort.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 9,672 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 11 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has amended one provision (Section 1), to allow 8 percent, vice 4 percent in 1992, of the funds available to the IRS to be transferred to other IRS operations with the advance approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Committee has inserted a new provision (Section 2), which directs the implementation of a training program for training of employees in taxpayers rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, and in cross-cultural relations.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$475,423,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	470,372,000
Recommended in the bill.....	470,372,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—5,051,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$470,372,000, the full amount of the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$5,051,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

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

The Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice-President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; the Treasury Building, its Annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

Presidential candidate protective activities.—The Secret Service is authorized to protect major Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouse of major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not com-

mence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 4,603 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 14 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Committee has continued those general provisions included in the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1992, which address IRS efficiency savings, uniform allowances, debt collection requirements of IRS, and the limitation on funds available for reprogramming.

The Committee eliminated two provisions which were contained in the 1992 Act which limits U.S. Mint salaries and expenses and limits funds for IRS processing tax returns and assistance.

Additionally, the Committee has added a provision (Section 105) which requires the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the National Finance Center (NFC) to reimburse the Financial Management Service (FMS) for postage costs which the FMS incurs to make payments on behalf of the IRS and NFC.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	¹ \$470,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	481,912,000
Recommended in the bill.....	200,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—270,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	—281,912,000

¹ Postal Service request transmitted in the Administration Budget. The Administration request for fiscal year 1993 is \$121,912,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000,000, \$281,912,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$270,000,000 below fiscal year 1992.

The Budget proposes \$95 million in reforms including some made by the Postal Rate Commission in its June 1986 Preferred Rate Study. These reforms would discontinue abuses of the reduced postage rate subsidy by tightening eligibility requirements. Preferred rate status would be terminated or restricted for the following categories: (a) second-class nonprofit mail whose content includes more than 10 percent advertising; (b) third-class nonprofit mail containing advertising or including political advocacy material, and educational material for organizations that are not schools; and (c) fourth-class library rates for commercial publishers.

The Budget also proposes an appropriation for these subsidies that is \$265 million below the full entitlement level. This amount is comparable to the across-the-board reduction enacted by the Congress in 1986 for the revenue forgone appropriation. Charitable, educational, and benevolent organizations would continue to receive reduced postage rates but they would be required to pay

about 68 percent of the overhead allocated to their mail. At the full entitlement level, these mailers pay none of their overhead costs.

REDUCTION IN REVENUE FORGONE APPROPRIATION

The Committee has inserted a new general provision.

Section 201 (a) prohibits the Postal Service from applying 39 U.S.C. § 3627 to increase the rates of postage for preferred rate mailers because Congress did not appropriate the amount authorized under § 2401 (c) of such title. The amount of the reduction in the revenue forgone appropriation cannot be recovered from preferred rate mailers. The \$281.9 million reduction in appropriations will be included in any losses incurred by the Postal Service and recovered from rates of all mailers in the next proceeding before the Postal Rate Commission.

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is developing legislation to reform the revenue forgone appropriation authorization. That Committee intends to act quickly on that legislation so that subsection (a) or similar provisions would not be required. Since this Committee expects that the revenue forgone appropriation authorization will be reformed in the near future, the Committee has included Section 201 as an interim measure.

Section 201(b) continues the provisions enacted in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 which encourages mailers to use mail pieces which reduce Postal Service costs.

The Committee recognizes the difficult task that the Postal Service has in adjusting to the revenue forgone shortfall. However, the Committee believes it is critical that the Postal Service maintain its postal operations, service hours, rural post offices, and not layoff or furlough employees. Should major adjustments be necessary, the Committee urges the Postal Service to work with all committees of jurisdiction to minimize the impacts on the workforce and Postal Service customers.

The Committee directs the Postal Service not to reduce any services or make any operational reductions based on this reduction. The Committee notes that the Postal Service does have borrowing authority and is authorized to use that authority to fund the revenue forgone shortfall in the short term.

USE OF RENTAL VERSUS GOVERNMENT-OWNED MAIL TRAILERS

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

HUMANITARIAN DELIVERIES TO EASTERN EUROPE

The Committee is aware of the program by the U.S. Postal Service that provided a special "humanitarian rate" for airmail packages to the former Soviet Union and the Baltic States. This program has greatly alleviated suffering in these countries and the

Committee commends the Postal Service for implementing and executing this successful program. The Committee urges the Postal Service to continue to monitor this program closely and provide that it be extended as long as is necessary to meet urgent humanitarian needs in these countries, most especially during severe winter months.

ENCOURAGING USE OF RECYCLED MATERIALS

The Committee directs the Postal Service to devise a strategy for encouraging the use of recycled materials in the production of third class mail. The plan shall be submitted to the House Appropriations Committee no later than six months from the date of enactment of this bill.

GENERAL MAIL FACILITY, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

The Committee is concerned with delays in the expansion of the General Mail Facility in Scranton, Pennsylvania. The Committee notes that the building expansion of approximately 33,000 square feet is needed in order to accommodate automation equipment and urges the Postal Service to move expeditiously in the completion of this project.

POSTAL MAIL PROCESSING FACILITY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

The Committee is aware that construction of the new Postal Mail Processing Facility in Terre Haute, Indiana, is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1993. As the employees in the current facility are housed in a temporary and inadequate structure, the U.S. Postal Service is directed to report back to the Committee by April 1, 1993, on the progress of this project.

POST OFFICE RELOCATION, (NORTH) TOLEDO, OHIO

The Committee directs the U.S. Postal Service to re-evaluate the decision not to study relocating Toledo's Station D Post Office to the main business district along Lagrange Street near Manhattan Boulevard, taking into consideration the community's concerns about the present location. For several years, residents have worked with the Postal Service to find a location in the Lagrange Street Business District because of the District's accessibility and importance to the revitalization of the neighborhood. The U.S. Postal Service should review the community's concerns and consider relocation of Toledo's Station D within the Lagrange Street Business District. The Postal Service should begin developing a strategy suited to urban neighborhood relocation in a timely manner. The Committee also directs the U.S. Postal Service to report the decision back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this bill.

AMTRAK AND CONRAIL MAIL OPERATIONS

The Postal Service is requested to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of the fiscal year 1993 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government bill, on its current mail operations that are handled by Amtrak and Conrail carriers through the Toledo Union Terminal site, detailing the type of mail,

and volume of these shipments and how these services relate to the Postal Service national mail operations. Further, the Postal Service is requested to report back to the Committee within 60 days of the enactment of this bill on future Postal Service plans for expansion or reorganization of Postal operations on a national or regional basis and how these changes would affect the level and nature of these shipments through Toledo.

REVENUE FORGONE

The Committee is concerned about the impact of the revenue forgone changes as it relates to rural in-county newspapers. It is the Committee's intent that any changes made to the revenue forgone account should not adversely impact the rates for second-class mailers who are now receiving a preferred postal rate.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSERTS IN NEWSPAPERS

The Committee is concerned that a current Postal Service regulation, (Section 424.4, Supplements, .43) which is aimed at controlling the inclusion of loose supplements in magazines and commercial mailings, has an unintended adverse effect on a handful of second class weekly newspapers utilizing a two-staple bound format. The intent of the regulation is to prevent commercial mailers from including numerous supplemental inserts without paying additional postage. However, a very small number of bona fide newspapers which use a two-staple bound format are also affected by the regulation. The Committee requests the Postal Service to review this regulation to see if an adjustment could be made to accommodate the needs of these newspapers.

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND FOR NONFUNDED LIABILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$40,575,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	38,614,000
Recommended in the bill.....	38,614,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—1,961,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,614,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$1,961,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

GENERAL PROVISION—POSTAL SERVICE

The Committee has included a new provision (Section 201) which forbids a change in rate of postage for non-profit mail. This General Provision is more fully explained under the heading "Reduction in Revenue Forgone Appropriation" (page 29).

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$250,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	250,000
Recommended in the bill.....	250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$34,885,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	36,561,000
Recommended in the bill.....	35,584,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 699,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	- 977,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,584,000, \$977,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$699,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

Of this reduction, \$10,000 is from the \$20,000 entertainment account available for senior White House staff and \$2,000 from the estimated cost of subsidizing the athletic center located in the Old Executive Office Building for use by senior Administration officials at no cost.

The Committee notes that each of these reductions is of special interest to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds into these areas, requires prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$8,362,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	7,684,000
Recommended in the bill.....	7,499,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	- 863,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 185,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,499,000, \$185,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$863,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The reduction shall be applied as follows: \$35,000 from computer enhancements and \$150,000 from the request for official and ceremonial functions based on historical use of these funds.

The Committee notes that each of these reductions is of special interest to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds into these areas, with the exception of the computer enhancements, requires prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 97 position requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$324,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	337,000
Recommended in the bill.....	332,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 8,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 5,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$332,000, \$5,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$8,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 1 position requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$2,932,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	3,150,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,014,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 82,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 136,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,104,000, \$136,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$82,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$86,000 in fiscal year 1993 appropriations for Special Assistance to the President, reflecting funds that would have been available for staff supporting the Council on Competitiveness. The Committee has also included a statutory provision prohibiting the expenditure of any appropriated

funds for the Council on Competitiveness, or a successor organization of like purpose. By extending the prohibition in funding to any successor organization, the Committee wants to be clear that the Administration may not simply transfer all or part of the regulatory review activities of the Council on Competitiveness to any other entity which, like the Council on Competitiveness, conducts reviews of rules and regulations without adhering to the procedures for public and inter-agency disclosure established by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget on June 13, 1986, the Freedom of Information Act, and the Administrative Procedure Act.

The regulatory processes and jurisdiction of the many Administrative agencies of the Federal government have been established by statute. Under the Administrative Procedure Act, agencies receive comments from all concerned parties which are then required to be made available for public review. The Committee is concerned about Council on Competitiveness intervention in the regulatory process despite the fact that it clearly has no legislative authority to do so. The Council on Competitiveness acts in secret, refuses to disclose from whom it has heard, refuses to disclose all regulations in which it has intervened, and refuses to detail the actual facts and evidence upon which its decisions are based.

The Committee believes the Council's insistence on secret deliberative processes violates both the spirit and letter of established regulatory procedures. The Committee is also very concerned about the Council's refusal to cooperate with congressional committees conducting legitimate inquiries about its activities. Finally, the Committee believes that, given enormous budgetary constraints, it is unwise to fund another level of bureaucracy involved in the regulatory process. The Administration has ample resources within authorized Administrative agencies to conduct appropriate review of regulations.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

Of this reduction, \$86,000 shall be applied to the Council on Competitiveness, and \$23,500 shall be applied to the requested increase for travel and transportation.

The Committee notes that each reduction is of special interest to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds into this area, requires prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 26 position requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$3,345,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	3,508,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,403,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 58,000

Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993..... -105,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,403,000, \$105,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$58,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 41 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$3,701,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	3,882,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,842,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+141,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-40,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,842,000, \$40,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$141,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The reduction shall be applied to the requested increase for supplies and equipment.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 51 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

NATIONAL CRITICAL MATERIALS COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$235,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	247,000
Recommended in the bill.....	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	-235,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-247,000

The Committee has eliminated funding for the National Critical Materials Council. It is the Committee's belief that while the Council's purpose is worthwhile, given other budgetary considerations,

the limited funds of the Federal government would be better spent in fulfilling other more pressing needs. The Committee notes that other agencies, including the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Department of Defense, are already responsible for performing many of the functions for which the Council was originally created.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$6,145,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	6,218,000
Recommended in the bill.....	5,971,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	-174,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-247,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,971,000, \$247,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$174,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT BOARD AND INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD

The Committee has reduced, by \$247,000, funding for the National Security Council (NSC). The Committee agrees that there may be a duplication of efforts between the Intelligence Oversight Board and the Intelligence Advisory Board. The Committee directs OMB to study the functions of these two Boards to determine if they could be merged and the staffing reduced accordingly.

The Committee notes that this reduction is of special interest to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds into this area requires prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 65 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 5 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$24,510,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	24,518,000
Recommended in the bill.....	24,328,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	-182,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-190,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,328,000, \$190,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$182,000 below fiscal year 1992.

The Office of Administration's mission is to provide high-quality, cost-effective, administrative services to the Executive Office of the

President. These services, defined by Executive Order 12028 of 1977, including financial, personnel, liberty and records services, data processing support, and general offices services.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 221 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$51,934,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	54,479,000
Recommended in the bill.....	53,188,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,254,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-1,291,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,188,000, \$1,291,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,254,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

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

General management.—Government-wide supply and facility acquisition and personnel management policies and budgets are evaluated. Also, leadership and support is provided for program evaluation, Federal-State-local relations, and privatization.

Financial management.—Policy guidance for implementing financial statements, financial systems, credit and cash management, and internal controls is provided to agencies; evaluation of agency performance and progress is carried out; and a Government-wide long term financial management plan is prepared.

Information and regulatory affairs.—Agency proposals to implement or revise Federal regulations and information collection requirements are reviewed and coordinated. Information resources management and statistical policies and practices are analyzed and developed.

SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget to submit to the Committee, no later than August 10, 1992, a report identifying all federal agencies which provide staff and/or financial support to the Presidential and Vice Presidential complexes. This listing should address the level of staffing and financial support, by agency, for fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992 (estimate), and 1993 (budgeted). The report must include, but is not limited to, all aspects of administering the Office of the President and the Office of the Special Assistance to the President, operation and maintenance of buildings, grounds, the operation of the President's and Vice President's respective residences and offices, and overall support of the President and the Vice President in the fulfillment of their offices.

MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATIONS

The Office of Management and Budget is directed to report to the Committee by January 10, 1993, on the amount spent by each federal agency on money laundering investigations for fiscal years 1991-1993, and budgeted for 1994.

FINGERPRINT CAPABILITIES

The Office of Management and Budget is directed to review the fingerprint capabilities of the U.S. Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ensure that there is no duplication of effort.

REQUEST FOR LEGAL OPINION

The Committee directs that the Office of General Counsel supply to the Committee by July 15, 1992, the legal basis for its opinion of April 24, 1992, which concludes that section 508 of Public Law 101-517, the fiscal year 1991 Appropriations Act for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies, is invalid.

STAFFING

The Committee allows 572 positions for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 9 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$3,058,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	3,208,000
Recommended in the bill.....	3,108,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+50,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,108,000, \$100,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$50,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 33 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$105,122,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	68,348,000
Recommended in the bill.....	67,348,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	–37,774,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	–1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,348,000, \$1,000,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$37,774,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

ACQUISITION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT

The Committee requests the Office of National Drug Control Policy to work with the Department of Defense to identify surveillance and tactical equipment, including aircraft and helicopters, which might be used in our nation's war against drugs and to coordinate use of such equipment in areas identified as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, giving high priority to the Southwest Border HIDTA.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON DRUG INTERDICTION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee is pleased with the plan prepared by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and its Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC), to solicit innovative research and development projects in the areas of drug enforcement and demand reduction technology.

However, the Committee is concerned about dedicating funds to proposals which may not perform as expected. Therefore, the Com-

mittee directs CTAC to develop milestones and criteria, similar to that used by the Department of Defense, to measure accomplishments against stated goals.

Additionally, the Committee is concerned that CTAC may fund research and development on items for which agencies have no plans to purchase when development is complete. Therefore, the Committee believes that before funds are committed to research and development of a prototype nature, there should be a written commitment on the part of the "client" agency that funds will be included in future budget requests to purchase the developed item.

The Committee requests the CTAC review, and consider for funding, a proposal which recommends the use of passive sensor technology to sense chemicals found in illegal drugs.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 130 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	67,401,000
Recommended in the bill.....	60,251,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+7,751,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-7,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,251,000, \$7,150,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$7,751,000 above fiscal year 1992.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund, to be administered by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Special Forfeiture Fund supports high-priority drug control programs, such as the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center's research and development efforts, Community Partnership Grants of the Office of Substance Abuse Policy, and the Capacity Expansion Program of the Office of Treatment Improvement. In addition to these important prevention and treatment initiatives, the fund supports law enforcement efforts of the Department of Justice and Treasury by funding the purchase of equipment and vehicles needed to support drug-related activities. This Fund, which began operation in fiscal year 1990, receives deposits on a quarterly basis from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund. The monies in the Fund are disbursed to the drug control agencies in accordance with the priorities articulated in the National Drug Control Strategy.

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The reduction shall be applied as follows: \$2,000,000 from the request for the Drug Enforcement Agency and \$8,150,000 from the request for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Committee notes that each of these reductions is of special interest to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds into these areas requires prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Fugitives continue to present a major source of drug-related crime in this country. They not only commit new crimes, but are also likely to resort to desperate and violent acts to elude capture. Drug fugitives remain involved in drug-related activities and pose a difficult set of challenges for law enforcement authorities. These fugitives, particularly in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, are frequently the most dangerous and are involved in crimes of violence and serious property crimes.

The United States Marshals Service is the only federal law enforcement agency with a primary mission for the investigation and apprehension of fugitive felons. The Service has approximately 18,400 federal felony warrants of which almost 10,000 warrants are for drug felony fugitives. Of the 10,000 federal drug felony fugitives, 5,000 are Drug Enforcement Administration warrants, for which the Marshals Service is statutorily responsible.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center reports that there are over 50,000 federal, state and local dangerous drug warrants currently outstanding.

Cooperative law enforcement programs, involving all levels of government, have proven to be the most effective and efficient way to apprehend dangerous drug fugitives. By concentrating for ten weeks on 15 primary sites, over 3,300 violent fugitive felons were arrested by the United States Marshals Service, working with state and local law enforcement. Forty percent of those captured had prior narcotics arrests. In addition, approximately \$4 million in illegal drugs were confiscated as well as \$1.9 million in cash and other drug related assets were seized.

The Committee has recommended \$3 million for the United States Marshals Service to enhance the efforts to apprehend and incapacitate criminals wanted for drug-related offenses. The funds are to be used for expenses including overtime and equipment necessary to support a concentrated fugitive operation. The Committee expects that the Marshals Service will work closely with state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as with other federal agencies to conduct this special operation against drug offenders.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—200,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	—200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$800,000, \$200,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request and a reduction of \$200,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

The reduction is made based on historical trends in the use of this account. The Committee notes this reduction is of special inter-

est to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds into this account requires prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$2,227,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	2,327,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,314,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 87,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 13,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,314,000, \$13,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$87,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

The Conference receives funds from other Federal agencies for special projects carried out by the Conference pursuant to agreements with these agencies. Some funding from USIA or the State Department is anticipated to support the Rule of Law initiatives in Eastern Europe.

The 1993 estimate provides for limited assistance to agencies who wish to try negotiated rulemaking as well as some funds for training and program evaluation for alternative dispute resolution and negotiated rulemaking conducted by the agencies.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 24 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$1,330,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,401,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,891,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 561,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	+ 490,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,891,000, \$490,000 above the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$561,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

NACO STUDY

The Committee is aware that recent economic times have placed serious economic burdens on all levels of government, but especially on local governments that are responsible for the police, fire and school systems that all Americans rely upon. Reduced revenues have led to fiscal crises in many cases that are dramatically affecting the delivery of services by local governments. At the same time, the Committee is aware that there is considerable expertise in the private sector that could assist local governments as they seek to "rightsized" services. The Committee has provided \$500,000 to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a study to be performed by the National Association of Counties (NACO) on a local government that is being seriously impacted by the recession. The study will develop a planning model that will examine all local government expenditures and working with business, civic and community leaders, identify efficiency recommendations for local governments. The results of this study shall be made available to the Committee and the Advisory Commission by the end of calendar year 1993.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 18 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON PUBLIC SERVICE AND COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	\$250,000
Recommended in the bill.....	250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+250,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$250,000 above fiscal year 1992.

The Citizens' Commission on Public Service and Compensation will review and recommend to the President at 4-year intervals the appropriate pay levels for senior level positions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. The terms of office of persons first appointed as members of the Commission shall be for fiscal year 1993, and shall begin not later than February 14, 1993.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 2 positions requested for fiscal year 1993.

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$1,446,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	1,653,000
Recommended in the bill.....	1,653,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+207,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,653,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$207,000 above fiscal year 1992.

The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled was established by the Wagner-O'Day Act of 1938, as amended. The Committee has changed the name of this agency, with the concurrence of the agency, to more accurately reflect the activities and purposes of the agency. Its primary objective is to increase the employment opportunities for the blind and other severely disabled and, whenever possible, to prepare them to engage in competitive employment. In 1993, approximately 24,000 blind and disabled individuals are projected to be employed in 550 producing workshops. The Committee's duties include promoting the program; determining which commodities and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified nonprofit agencies serving the blind and other severely disabled; publishing a procurement list of such commodities and services; determining the fair market price for commodities and services on the procurement list; and making rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. In fiscal year 1993, the Committee expects to have 4,000 items on its procurement list, and estimates workshop sales of \$500 million.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 18 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$18,808,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	21,031,000
Recommended in the bill.....	20,531,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,723,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,531,000, \$500,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,723,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 276 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 10 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

(LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$271,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993 .....	.....
Recommended in the bill.....	402,040,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+131,040,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	+402,040,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$402,040,000, an increase of \$131,040,000 above fiscal year 1992. The Committee has included language appropriating \$402,040,000 to the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF).

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

Construction and acquisition of facilities.—Space is acquired through direct federally-financed construction of facilities, prospectus-level extensions to existing buildings and direct purchase of facilities. All costs directly attributable to Federal Buildings Fund construction projects for site acquisition and construction are financed under this activity. The total cost of new commitments for direct federally-financed construction and acquisition of facilities is estimated at \$442 million in 1992 and \$601 million in 1993.

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

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

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

Rental of space.—Space is acquired through the leasing of buildings including space occupied by Federal agencies in U.S. Postal Service facilities. This program will provide an estimated 115.4 million square feet in 1992 and 113.2 million square feet in 1993.

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

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

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

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Committee has included \$124,000,000 for three projects for the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. Included is \$30,000,000 for the construction of the 300,000 square foot building for which planning was authorized in the fiscal year 1991 appropriation, \$60,000,000 for the laboratory building authorized in the fiscal year 1992 appropriation, and \$34,000,000 for the purchase of the Campus.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is the focal point within the Public Health Service (PHS) for disease prevention and control.

CDC seeks to improve the health and quality of life of people in the United States through eliminating or reducing preventable death, illness, disability, and health care costs. CDC pursues these general goals by focusing efforts on the specific 1990 and 2000 PHS Health Objectives; CDC activities include conducting investigations, studies, surveillance, and training and developing health promotion strategies.

CDC national headquarters is in Atlanta, Georgia. It is located on three Government owned campuses in the Atlanta metropolitan area, Clifton Road, Chamblee, and Lawrenceville, and in nine leased locations. The Lawrenceville campus is primarily an animal research center that functions well because of its remote location.

The Chamblee campus was a former 1940's era army hospital and many of the existing buildings are the original barracks type portable buildings. Approved office and laboratory facilities will replace most of the outdated buildings. Once these buildings are completed, there will be little if any expansion space remaining on campus.

The Chamblee campus is surrounded by floodplain, an airport, and the IRS Southeastern Service Center with no additional land available. The Clifton Road campus is located next to Emory University and the American Cancer Society Headquarters. CDC has recently purchased the adjacent property to serve as the site of the new 100,000 square foot lease purchase project and only very limited additional land is available in the area.

In order to meet the demands of long term growth, CDC requires a new campus with adequate land to serve the agency for the long term. CDC needs to act quickly on this concept in order to construct a planned building on the new campus. CDC envisions that over the next 25 years, the Chamblee and Clifton Road campuses would be phased out and CDC would have a consolidated operation.

An excellent opportunity for the new campus exists. The land is located between the CDC Chamblee and Clifton Road campuses and has excellent access to both. To take advantage of this opportunity, the Committee has provided \$34,000,000 for the purchase of approximately 100 acres of land and one existing building; site development, renovations to the building for a child care center, and other improvements.

The proposed site contains approximately 100 acres of land with shared main entrance and roads to existing buildings. Site development is necessary before utilization of the land area can begin. This work would include clearing of land and the construction of additional roads, parking and maneuvering areas, walkways, electrical substation, storm drainage and water and sewer systems to create the basic site infrastructure.

FLEXIPLACE WORK TELECOMMUTING CENTERS

The Committee is aware that in many areas, commuters overburden transportation systems and jeopardize compliance with clean air standards while travelling to job sites that could easily be linked through computer and telecommunication technologies to satellite offices, where supervision and sharing of equipment can ensure efficient and effective work results. In southern Maryland

for example, at least 80,000 vehicles per day make the commute to Washington, D.C. causing severe congestion.

Utilizing innovative technologies and creative management, the Federal Government can become a leader in finding an economically attractive alternative that will allow workers to perform their office functions at a site closer to their homes for either all or part of the work week. This option could allow the Government to enjoy significantly lower lease or construction costs while at the same time reducing demands and wear on Government funded infrastructure while improving the quality of life for Federal workers. Workers would be able to spend more time with their families and less time stopped in traffic on congested roadways. Flexiplace work telecommuting centers also offer many of the benefits of other flexiplace arrangements, and have the added attraction for managers of ensuring that employees are in an office setting.

The Committee directs that such centers shall not be within 20 miles of Washington, D.C. and that GSA shall report back to the Committee on the operation of each center within twelve months of the center's opening.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues to believe that the Food and Drug Administration is critical to maintaining and strengthening public health protection of food and medical supplies as well as providing for speedy approval of needed drugs and preserving the economic health of regulated industries. Last year, the case was made and the Committee agreed, that the current state of FDA's facilities, currently spread in 32 buildings in over 11 different locations in antiquated facilities, are inadequate to meet the growing demands on this critically important agency.

Public Law 101-635 fully authorized the consolidation of the FDA, and last year, this Committee appropriated \$200 million to begin the consolidation process. The Committee remains committed to the FDA consolidation and is gravely concerned about the current inaction on the part of the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget to expeditiously move forward in the planning and expenditure of appropriated funds for the consolidation project. Further, the Committee is concerned that the lack of a request for funds for this project runs the risk of slowing a project that is of critical importance to a public health and safety agency.

Delays in the expenditure of funds provided for fiscal year 1992 will worsen the overcrowded, inefficient and often dangerous conditions that exist within current FDA facilities and place the mission of FDA in jeopardy. The Committee therefore directs the OMB and GSA to move ahead immediately with the two campus consolidation as provided in last year's bill and provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the progress of the consolidation. The Committee further directs that the Administration include in its budget proposal for fiscal year 1994 an effective and appropriate plan and request for consolidation funding for FDA facilities so that this critically important project can move forward in a timely and cost efficient manner.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The Committee has provided an additional \$15,000,000 for the San Francisco Federal Office Building so that the General Services Administration can enter into an agreement to acquire a larger building than originally anticipated. The Committee has inserted a provision which would allow GSA to use the additional \$15 million for that purpose. The Administrator may also use whatever portion of the \$15 million that is deemed necessary for design costs.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

The Committee is aware of continuing negotiations between the General Services Administration (GSA) and the City of Sacramento concerning the construction of a new Federal office building. The Committee is aware that there is a possibility of a future reprogramming action to accomplish this construction, should an agreement be reached. The Committee requests the GSA to review the situation and if it is in the best interests of the government, submit any required reprogramming at the earliest possible date.

SOCIAL SECURITY DISTRICT OFFICE, (NORTH) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Committee directs the General Services Administration to develop and submit to Congress a prospectus for a building to serve as a Social Security District Office for the North District of Chicago, Illinois. The Committee is aware that a number of issues have arisen with respect to the current and proposed facilities within the North District. The Social Security Administration (SSA) reports that the current building leased for SSA by the General Services Administration (GSA) has experienced structural and other problems that have posed inconveniences and even dangers for the Social Security beneficiaries who visit the office as well as for SSA employees. In anticipation of the expiration of the current lease contract, GSA awarded a lease for a different building which would require renovation. The location selected for the new office does not enjoy the support of the community. The Committee notes the SSA has a permanent requirement for facilities in the North District and meeting such requirements through Government-owned facilities is less expensive economically than leasing arrangements. With all costs considered, over the long run, this project will result in savings to the Social Security Trust Fund in comparison to continuing to lease facilities.

FEDERAL BUILDING, LAREDO, TEXAS

The Committee requests that the General Services Administration move with all possible haste to complete the Federal Building project in Laredo, Texas, prior to the currently projected completion date of 1996.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL BUILDING, EL PASO, TEXAS

The Committee is aware that the growth of federal agencies in El Paso, Texas has exceeded the space capacity of federally-owned facilities including the Federal Building in downtown El Paso. The Committee understands that the General Services Administration

(GSA) Regional Office in Fort Worth is currently reviewing the space requirements for all federal agencies in El Paso, and is seeking to lease space to house the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) outside of their present offices in the Federal Building. The Committee acknowledges the efforts by GSA to secure space suitable for government offices, and recognizes that the effort has been difficult. As a result, federal personnel are faced with a serious shortage of space in their work environments.

The Committee therefore requests that GSA study the feasibility of constructing another federal building or purchasing a building in the central business district of El Paso and report back to the Committee by February 1, 1993. The Committee further requests that GSA give the space requirements submitted by DEA in El Paso priority consideration. Finally, the Committee is aware of public interest and support for maintaining INS offices in downtown El Paso so that it is easily accessible by public transportation and by businesses which utilize INS offices. Therefore, the Committee requests that GSA give high priority to securing offices in downtown El Paso for INS.

BRIDGE OF THE AMERICAS

The Committee has been informed of the need for expansion and new construction of the Bridge of the Americas in El Paso, Texas, because of safety reasons. This bridge comes under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary and Water Commission. The Bridge was established by international treaty between the United States and Mexico as a toll-free bridge commemorating the signing of the historic Chamizal Agreement involving Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and El Paso. The Committee is aware of private-sector initiatives to help finance the Bridge renovations including the addition of commercial lanes for truck traffic. The Committee requests the Commissioner of Customs to work with private sector organizations in El Paso to explore innovative financing arrangements to carry out the construction and renovations of this bridge. Specifically, the Committee requests that the U.S. Customs Service release certain statistical information requested by the El Paso Foreign Trade Association concerning commercial imports and exports in order to facilitate the private sector's financial involvement in the construction and renovation.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER FACILITIES

Between fiscal year 1988 and 1991, the Committee recommended and the President approved approximately \$357,000,000 for work on 52 southwest border facilities projects in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. These projects have made a dramatic improvement in the ability of border ports to handle the equally dramatic increase in commercial and pedestrian traffic across the U.S.-Mexico border and in the safety of the ports of entry. The President acknowledges the importance of this Southwest Border Station Capital Improvement Program in his "Integrated Environmental Plan for the Mexican-U.S. Border Area."

The Committee recognizes the need to complete or initiate several high priority bridge, port, and other facility improvement projects that are crucial to improving infrastructure along the U.S.-Mexico border. Regardless of the ultimate fate of the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement, the Committee strongly believes that these projects are required in order to keep pace with the current projections for the level of commercial and pedestrian traffic across the U.S.-Mexico border. The Committee is also informed that these border facility improvement projects could generate thousands of new jobs in the economically depressed southwest border region.

Therefore, the Committee directs the General Services Administration, in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service and other primary border inspection agencies, to coordinate a 5-year plan which identifies and effectively implements another Southwest Border Station Capital Improvement Program to begin in fiscal year 1994. The Committee directs that the report be completed by March 1, 1993.

The Committee acknowledges the recommendations of hundreds of experts from the public and private sectors in southwestern border communities who have already reached a consensus on improvement projects and directs GSA, U.S. Customs, and other border inspection agencies to give high priority to the projects within their jurisdiction in coordinating their plan. The projects follow—Yuma, Arizona: pedestrian bridge and feasibility study on the issue of moving the Yuma County commercial crossing; Otay Mesa, California: expansion of the port of entry including additional lanes, secondary inspection lot, and expansion of the commercial dock area; Brownsville, Texas: Gateway Bridge import lot entry for trucks and construction of safer pedestrian walkways; Del Rio, Texas: railroad bridge development and Customs facilities renovations; Eagle Pass, Texas: improvements at the port of entry and new bridge construction; El Paso, Texas: expansion and improvements at the Fabens Port of Entry and at the Stanton Street Bridge; Harlingen, Texas: rebuilding warehouse and other commercial facilities at the Port of Harlingen; Laredo, Texas: construction of Laredo North International Bridge; McAllen, Texas: construction of Anzalduas Bridge and border station; Presidio, Texas: improvements at port facilities.

EL PASO PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,500,000 for capital improvements at two international ports of entry in El Paso, Texas. The Committee requests the General Services Administration to coordinate and effectively implement the high priority projects identified by the Committee: (1) construction of hazardous materials containment facilities at the Ysleta/Zaragoza Bridge and at the Bridge of the Americas in El Paso; and (2) improvements and upgrades at the Ysleta/Zaragoza Bridge, including the purchase of 20 acres adjacent to the Bridge for enhancement of commercial activities.

EXPEDITING WORK ON ALTERNATIVES TO PARKING

The Committee directs the GSA Regional Office in Chicago to expedite its work on alternatives to alleviate the parking shortages related to federal facilities in downtown Toledo as well as its studies on a long range housing solution for Toledo federal agencies. Two outstanding studies, the replacement of the Federal Building and the U.S. Courthouse and the expansion of the Courthouse, should be completed in a timely manner. The GSA Regional Office is directed to submit a final project proposal to its Central Office no later than December 31, 1992.

SITE ACQUISITION STUDY, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

The conference report accompanying Public Law 102-141 directed the General Services Administration to investigate potential site acquisition for a future expansion project of the Scranton Federal Building and Courthouse. As of May, 1992, this investigation was not yet complete. Nonetheless, the Committee is aware that the needs of the Court located in the Scranton Federal Building cannot be met within existing space. The General Services Administration is directed to expedite the investigation of the needs of the court, reporting the results of this investigation to the Committee on Appropriations no later than August 31, 1992.

OFFICE SPACE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

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

U.S. FEDERAL COURTS, LONDON, KENTUCKY

The Committee is aware that GSA will shortly complete a study to investigate the need and feasibility of constructing a new building for the U.S. Federal Courts in London, Kentucky and additional space requirements for several federal agencies in the London, Kentucky area. The study should not preclude GSA from recommending a below prospectus lease arrangement for new construction, if that recommendation meets the space requirements of the federal courts and other federal agencies. The Committee expects that GSA will report its findings and recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, within 120 days of enactment of this bill.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

A recent review of budget policies and procedures guiding expenditure of funds for Repairs and Alterations projects (line item and non-line item) revealed that there is no specific Congressional approval, or current expression of Congressional intent, for the longstanding practice of paying claims arising from line item Repairs and Alterations projects from funds otherwise available for minor repairs and alterations. The Committee has included lan-

guage which will clarify Congressional direction and intent by providing specific authority in appropriation language for payment of claims arising from Repairs and Alterations projects (line item and non-line item) from funds available for minor Repairs and Alterations.

GARAGE PARKING FACILITY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

The Committee has provided \$15 million towards construction of an 1,800 space, nine level garage to serve the new federal office building. The balance of the \$30 million cost of the garage is to be funded by the Newark Parking Authority. A parking garage is essential and would greatly enhance the utilization, effective functioning, and role of the entire federal complex, including past, present and future government facilities, as well as surrounding municipal and cultural uses and activities. The site which has been identified for the parking garage is the most effective to serve the needs of the federal office building.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING AND COURTHOUSE ANNEX, ST. THOMAS

The Committee is aware of the ongoing controversy surrounding the Federal Office Building and Courthouse Annex, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. The Committee directs the General Services Administration to work toward resolving the issues which surround this construction project.

REPORT ON LEASES IN LOS ANGELES AREA

The Committee directs General Services Administration (GSA) to report on the federal government leases in the Los Angeles area of California, specifically the location, duration, and dollar value of each lease. GSA should provide information comparing the dollar value of leases in south central Los Angeles to that of the Los Angeles area, and report on the current status of the leases in south central Los Angeles following the riots in Los Angeles. GSA should submit its report to the Committee by March 31, 1993.

BUILDING AND SITE SECURITY MANAGEMENT

The Committee continues to be concerned with inadequate physical and access security at federal government facilities in Washington and around the globe. Accordingly, the Committee strongly encourages department and security managers to implement the use of electronic, instant silver halide, photo identification and image management systems. This state-of-the-art technology is available from U.S. companies and shows great promise in overall building and site security management.

STUDY ON FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, RENO, NEVADA

In order that a new courthouse of architectural distinction and quality reflecting the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the United States Government be constructed, the Committee recommends that the General Services Administration review the Construction Prospectus (PNV-93004) to determine whether the prospects ought to be modified to provide for construction at the cost originally estimated and reported. Further, that the Administrator

of the General Services Administration shall develop a design consistent with the modified estimated construction cost, and report back to the Committee on Appropriations by September 1, 1992.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

The Committee has provided \$2,000,000, to initiate design of a Federal Office Building in Hollywood, Florida.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$54,605,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	56,570,000
Recommended in the bill.....	56,070,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,465,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,070,000, \$500,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,465,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

Schedules.—The purpose of this activity is to provide a Governmentwide program of contracts for commercial and commercial-type items required by Federal agencies and other authorized users of the Federal supply system. The program allows civilian agencies to order standard commercial items directly from the contractor at prices which reflect the discounts associated with volume buying. This budget proposes \$19,303,000 to support this program.

Transportation.—The purpose of this activity is to provide a Governmentwide program for transportation and travel management, transportation audits, mail management, Federal fleet management, and the management of aircraft owned or operated by civilian agencies in support of their missions. This budget proposes \$18,271,000 to support the transportation programs.

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

Property management.—This activity manages and operates a Governmentwide personal property program including the utilization, donation, and sale of personal property. It encompasses most Government agencies, and provides for utilization of excess personal property and the donation and/or sale of surplus personal property. The budget proposes \$18,996,000 in 1993 to support the property management programs.

Reimbursable operations.—This activity provides supply support services to other Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. The principal activities involve: (1) the provision of technical support services to the Government of Saudi Arabia for a joint U.S./Saudi Arabian project, known as CENPRO, for centralized procurement; (2) the printing of the Federal Travel Directory through a reimbursable agreement with the Military Traffic Management Command; (3) the provision of personal property services related to seized and forfeited property; and (4) provision for the sale of GSA's Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) vehicles. The IFMS, funded through the General Supply Fund (GSF), is a full cost recovery program. Beginning in fiscal year 1992, costs of IFMS vehicle sales will be borne by the GSF. The budget proposes a level of reimbursable services of \$6,061,000 in 1993.

FILL RATE

The Federal Supply Service should prepare its 1994 budget request estimating a 90 percent fill rate rather than a 95 percent fill rate. A report detailing the financial benefit of this change on federal agencies should be submitted with the fiscal year 1994 budget request.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

The Federal Supply Service should prepare its 1994 budget request with the assumption of retaining 15 days of "cash" in the General Supply Fund. A report detailing the financial benefit of this change on federal agencies should be submitted with the fiscal year 1994 budget request.

PRIORITY SYSTEM

The Federal Supply Service is directed to change the priority system used by federal agencies when placing orders with GSA to limit the use of high priority/high cost ordering. A report detailing the financial benefit of this change on federal agencies should be submitted with the fiscal year 1994 budget request.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 823 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 2 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$14,227,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	13,933,000
Recommended in the bill.....	13,933,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—294,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,933,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$294,000 below fiscal year 1992.

This appropriation funds the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus real property. The estimate for 1993 is for activities related to the Real Estate Policy and Sales program, the appraisal of real property, and continuing emphasis on reuse of existing real property to extend its useful life.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 141 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 9 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

REAL PROPERTY RELOCATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	
Recommended in the bill.....	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	– 12,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee has provided no appropriation for this account, as requested by the Administration.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$31,155,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	37,918,000
Recommended in the bill.....	35,346,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 4,191,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	– 2,572,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,346,000, \$2,572,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$4,191,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

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

Major Acquisitions and Systems Development Projects.—This activity provides funding without fiscal year limitation, for one time major expenditures for both direct and reimbursable funding from GSA's benefiting accounts. Reimbursable services include administrative, financial and management support; legal advice and services and equal employment opportunity; budgetary policy and liaison activities with Congress and OMB; and management review and oversight of financial management systems. Provides liaison with the Small Business Administration on national minority business proposals and contracts to ensure that minority and small businesses receive a fair share of the agency's business. Responsible for implementation and execution of the functions and duties under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act (P.L. 95-507). The General Services Administration (GSA) is one of twenty-three departments and major agencies required by Public Law 101-576 to implement and support the Chief Financial Office (CFO) legislation. The CFO structure will enhance and continue to improve GSA's overall efficiency and effectiveness. GSA is one of ten pilot agencies involved in the implementation of the Act including agency-wide reporting requirements.

GSA STUDY OF REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

Since 1980, the General Services Administration (GSA) has used the National Capital Region (NCR) as the administrative entity responsible for Washington, D.C., Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, and Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax City, and Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia. When this determination was made, GSA's operations in this area were largely confined to this region, and there was little activity with areas beyond the region's boundaries. Since then, the region has experienced significant growth and the transportation infrastructure has made commerce with adjacent counties more likely. The economic market now extends beyond the original boundaries of the GSA-NCR.

The problem arises in many cases when competing procurement for goods and services, businesses outside of the NCR are not allowed to bid on these procurements. Such discrimination reduces competition and may result in increased procurement costs for the Government. In addition, leased space competitions may also suffer from the existing boundaries of the NCR.

The Committee therefore directs that GSA study this issue in detail and report back to the Committee by March 1, 1993, on the results of this study. Such a study should examine the possibility of expanding the boundaries of the NCR to include adjacent counties and additional areas that engage in significant activity with the NCR. Additionally, the study should examine whether expanding the competitive area for procurements of bids, services and leases would result in economic benefit to the taxpayer, regardless of the definition of the boundaries of the NCR.

CHILD CARE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Committee is aware of the need for changes to the authority under which Federal agencies provide child care programs for their employees. In a report that the Committee requested, "A Study of the Work and Family Needs of the Federal Government," the Office of Personnel Management found that about 24 percent of all Federal employees have child care needs, that a vast majority of employees are interested in using a variety of agency-sponsored child care services, and that lack of affordability is one of the primary reasons given by employees for not using agency-sponsored child care centers. The report found that the cost of agency-sponsored centers was especially prohibitive for single parents.

The Committee requested that GSA review current law allowing the establishment of child care centers in federal facilities, which was included in the fiscal year 1988 appropriations measure. In response to that request, GSA provided language which would effect modifications to current law. The Committee has included language which would modify provisions of the original Act concerning the use of appropriated funds for certain equipment that can be provided by sponsoring agencies, how centers can be reequipped, enrollment requirements at the centers, and the payment of certification fees associated with child care. The Committee urges GSA to devote sufficient resources to child care management, and to make affordable child care for Federal employees a priority in fiscal year 1993.

EFFECTIVE USE OF RTC REAL ESTATE ASSETS

A question which this Committee has raised for several years is whether Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) properties can be effectively used to satisfy the space requirements of federal agencies. On the surface, it would seem that the conversion of available RTC properties to such use, if properly executed, would be both an effective use of existing government assets and advantageous to the American taxpayer. Although language was included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriation Act directing the General Services Administration (GSA) to coordinate its space requirements with RTC, there is no evidence that this language has been effective. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget and GSA work together to establish procedures which will ensure that RTC properties are considered for use in satisfying the space requirements of federal agencies. The Office of Management and Budget is directed to submit a report describing and explaining these procedures to this Commit-

tee by April 1, 1993. The report should explain any legal or budgetary impediments to the use, transfer, etc. of RTC properties for the purpose of satisfying federal space needs and recommendations for removing any impediments.

SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

During its hearings on the General Services Administration's fiscal year 1993 budget, the Committee learned that GSA has no projects under construction utilizing solar or renewable energy and that none are planned. Given the important role solar and renewable energy will play in any strategy to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil and address environmental problems, the Committee believes the federal government should be leading the way and setting an example for private industry by utilizing this technology. Therefore, the Committee directs the GSA, in consultation with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and industry, to establish several demonstration projects using solar water heating, photovoltaic security lighting or solar ventilation to demonstrate the potential of solar energy and to use as models for GSA procurement officials.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 342 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 21 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$46,014,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	45,991,000
Recommended in the bill.....	45,787,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	—227,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	—204,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,787,000, \$204,000 below the fiscal year 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$227,000 below fiscal year 1992.

This appropriation provides for the overall direction and coordination of comprehensive Governmentwide programs for the management, procurement, and utilization of automatic data processing, telecommunications, and office information equipment and services. It provides for the development and coordination of Governmentwide policies, procedures and regulations pertaining to ADP, telecommunications, office information systems acquisition, management, and utilization; provides information services to the public; and provides for the overall management of operations financed through the Information Technology (IT) Fund.

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

to future Governmentwide information resources management needs.

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

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

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

Telecommunications services.—This activity serves as a focal point for IRMS regional programs through developing and evaluating overall regional objectives, long-range plans, comprehensive programs, and organizations and operating methods needed to accomplish program objectives. This activity is responsible for the operation of the Federal Information Center (FIC) program which provides information on Federal Government agencies, programs, and services to the public and business community.

Information security oversight office.—This activity provides oversight for the information security program established by Executive Order 12356 and reports annually to the President on the status of that program. This involves monitoring the information security programs of approximately 80 executive branch agencies. Major responsibilities include conducting on-site reviews, and advising agencies about any deficiencies or violations. For fiscal year 1993, this office is expected to assume the role of policy oversight for the National Industrial Security Program.

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

FTS2000

The Committee has amended the provision on FTS2000 by including a proviso which states that federal agencies must use the FTS2000 system unless a report by the Administrator of General Services, due by March 1, 1993, indicates that the prices being produced by the current contract are not the most cost effective. The Committee directs that this report be provided to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate no later than February 1, 1993, so that Congress has an opportunity to review the report.

FEDERAL INFORMATION CENTER

The Committee is aware that the General Service Administration has requested a reduction of \$1,700,000 for the Federal Information Center in the Office of Telecommunications Services. The Committee believes that the Federal Information Service is a valuable public service that serves over 2 million callers each year. The Committee therefore rejects the reduction in the FIC and directs the Administrator of GSA to fully fund this program in fiscal year 1993.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

The state of Iowa, in recognition of the importance of telecommunications to its future, has undertaken a very ambitious program through which a statewide fiber optics telecommunications network will be constructed by mid-1994. Known as the Iowa Communications Network, this two-way interactive system will have a point of presence in every county, and will be accessible to all community colleges, private and public colleges, and universities.

It is the desire of this Committee for federal agencies to cooperate where appropriate with these types of futuristic endeavors. Therefore, the Committee would like the General Services Administration, the U.S. Postal Service and the U.S. Department of Treasury to undertake a study of the Iowa Communications Network, seeking ways in which the federal government can access the network, determining the benefits for Iowa-based federal agencies to participate in the network, and detailing projected costs for federal participation in the program. The Committee is also interested in the potential uses of the system to help essential public services provided by local, state, and federal agencies. The GSA, Treasury Department, and the U.S. Postal Service should submit their respective reports to the Committee by April 1, 1993.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 377 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 13 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$35,994,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	34,748,000
Recommended in the bill.....	34,748,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	-1,246,000

Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,748,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$1,246,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 435 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$2,129,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	2,200,000
Recommended in the bill.....	2,183,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+54,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-17,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,183,000, \$17,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$54,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS—FISCAL YEAR 1993

	Former Presidents				Widows	Total
	Nixon	Ford	Carter	Reagan		
Personnel compensation	\$96,000	\$93,100	\$96,000	\$96,000		\$381,000
Personnel benefits.....	25,200	18,000	5,000	28,800		77,000
Benefits for former personnel: Pensions.....	148,300	148,300	148,300	148,300	\$20,000	613,200
Travel.....	18,700	45,200	2,100	46,200		112,200
Motor pool			2,400			2,400
Transportation of things.....	300	300		2,300		2,900
Rental payments to GSA.....	144,200	87,600	79,900	345,900		657,600
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges:						
Equipment rental.....	3,300					3,300
Telephone.....	23,600	13,500	39,900	33,200		110,200
Postage.....	4,800	10,400	14,000	10,400	2,700	42,300
Printing.....	4,400	3,400	27,700	23,200		58,700
Other services.....	1,300	17,900	14,500	17,700		51,400
Supplies and materials.....	7,000	14,600	16,200	16,200		54,000

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS—FISCAL YEAR 1993—Continued

	Former Presidents				Widows	Total
	Nixon	Ford	Carter	Reagan		
Equipment.....	1,000	9,700	20,300	2,700		33,700
Totals.....	478,100	462,000	466,300	770,900	22,700	2,200,000

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	\$5,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	5,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 1992.

Funds are requested in accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 to provide for Presidential transition expenses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

The Committee has included a provision (Section 10) which increases the occupiable square feet for the federal building to be acquired in San Francisco, California as authorized by Public Law 100-202 Making Continuing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1988. In addition the Committee has included \$15,000,000 in the Construction and Acquisition of Facilities budget activity of the Federal Buildings Fund for this project.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATL UNIVERSITY

Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University is a non-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California for the purpose of educating disadvantaged students. The Committee has included a provision (Section 11) which directs the transfer of approximately 317 acres from the inventory of the United States to the University to support agricultural and academic programs at the University. This conveyance of land shall be considered continuing Federal assistance to the Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**OPERATING EXPENSES**

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$152,143,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	165,045,000
Recommended in the bill.....	163,045,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+10,902,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$163,045,000, \$2,000,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$10,902,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

Through the records declassification program, historically valuable information in the records of the Federal Government and in donated historical materials are made available to the public by declassifying as much information as possible without endangering the national security.

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

Archives II facility.—Provides for construction and related services of a new archival facility. Costs of construction are financed by \$301.7 million of federally guaranteed debt issued in 1989.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 1,970 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$6,303,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	8,365,000
Recommended in the bill.....	8,265,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,962,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	–100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,265,000, \$100,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,962,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 101 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 31 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$116,593,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	120,269,000
Recommended in the bill.....	121,269,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+4,676,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	+1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$121,269,000, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal 13 budget request, and an increase of \$4,676,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

Career entry.—This activity consists of: (a) recruiting and affirmative employment; (b) examining; (c) developing qualification standards; (d) managing the Federal hiring system; and (e) developing internal staffing policy.

Human resources development.—This activity establishes policy, provides leadership and delivers programs for training and development of the Federal workforce. Main areas are: (a) Senior Executive Service and (b) development and training of managers and employees.

Retirement and insurance.—This activity administers retirement and insurance programs for Federal employees and retired Federal employees. These programs include the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Employees Life Insurance Fund, the Employees Health Benefits Fund, and the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund.

Investigations.—This activity focuses on assuring applicant and appointee fitness and suitability. In fiscal year 1992, OPM began conducting National Agency Check and Inquiry cases for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis through OPM's revolving fund. They are no longer funded from OPM's salaries and expenses appropriation.

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

Administrative and IRM services.—This activity includes: OPM personnel and equal employment opportunity; financial operations; facilities, publishing and acquisitions management; library, security, and health services in support of all OPM programs; and the internal information resources management functions in support of program requirements.

Executive and other services.—This activity includes: executive direction; policy development; legal advice and representation; public affairs; legislative activities; financial management; and administering the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the operating expenses of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships and the National Advisory Council on the Public Service.

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

WORK AND FAMILY FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PROGRAMS

The Committee urges the Director of OPM to implement the recommendations made in the recent OPM study, "A Study of the Work and Family Needs of the Federal Workforce," done at the request of the Committee. Specifically, the Committee assumes the establishment of a Work and Family Program Center from among the funds provided for fiscal year 1993 in the Salaries and Expenses account. The center should coordinate work and family related policies and provide guidance and assistance to Federal agencies. The Committee is particularly concerned about the lack of knowledge of work and family programs among employees and supervisors. The Director of OPM, through the Center, should act quickly to address this lack of knowledge.

The Committee also strongly encourages the Director of OPM to pursue a meeting of top personnel officials from all Federal agencies to reiterate the Administration's strong support for the utilization of programs that allow employees to balance their work and family needs. The meeting could also provide a forum for the dis-

cussion of the availability, effectiveness, and potential modification of various work and family programs.

FEHBP CALL LETTER PROHIBITION

The Committee is concerned over proposals which the Office of Personnel Management has included in the call letter to health insurance firms that would single out Federal retirees to bear the burden of benefit reductions for purposes of deficit reduction. Rather than propose overall reform of the entire FEHB Program, OPM has unfairly sought to impose cost increases on one group. Rather than use the legislative process, which is the appropriate forum to accomplish reform of FEHBP, OPM has used the call letter to accomplish what is a major change in health benefits for Federal retirees. The Committee, in cooperation with the authorizing committee, has included language that prohibits the expenditure of funds to implement, enforce, administer or otherwise carry out any of the provisions described in the call letter that negatively impact on Federal retirees.

The Committee is aware that OPM has expressed its concern that this provision may delay open season for FEHBP and increase brochure printing or other administrative costs, in that this provision will not become law until the start of the new fiscal year. The Committee believes that the action it has taken in this bill is very clear about the Committee's intent for the next open season. Therefore the Committee directs OPM and the Office of Management and Budget to plan for the implementation of this proposal with all due haste so as to avoid any wasteful use of taxpayers funds or any disruption of the open season for Federal employees and retirees.

TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE LINE

The Committee has included \$1,012,000 in the Office of Personnel Management's Salaries and Expenses account and directs OPM to use these funds to install a toll-free telephone line so that Federal annuitants around the country can contact OPM about personnel matters without incurring long-distance charges. This is the amount identified by OPM as necessary to establish such a toll-free service.

MANAGED PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT PROGRAM

The Committee has learned of a Request for Proposal submitted on April 1, 1992, by one of the federal employee health benefit providers known as a "managed prescription drug benefit program." Under this proposal, federal health benefit participants apparently would use "preferred providers" for filling prescriptions.

The Committee is concerned about the limitations on accessibility such a proposal could create for rural health program participants. Furthermore, the Committee is interested to know whether this proposal will result in actual net savings for the federal government or for federal employees and/or annuitants participating in the proposed program.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Office of Personnel Management to report back to the Committee, within 30 days after enactment of this bill, the estimated net savings to be derived from

this program by the federal government and by federal employee or annuitant participants in the program. The report shall also contain information as to whether this proposal would reduce the number of pharmacies in rural areas which are able to fill prescriptions for federal employees or retirees participating in the preferred provider prescription plan.

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 3,371 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 3 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$4,018,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	4,528,000
Recommended in the bill.....	4,528,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+510,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,528,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$510,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 116 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$2,503,535,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	4,149,245,000
Recommended in the bill.....	4,149,245,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+1,645,710,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1992.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,149,245,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,645,710,000 above fiscal year 1992.

This appropriation covers: (1) the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for 1,700,000 annuitants as defined in sections 8901 and 8906 of title 5, United States Code; (2) the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for 20,000 annuitants (who were retired when the Federal employees health benefits law became effective), as defined in the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960; and, (3) the Government's contribution for payment of administrative expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel management in administration of the Act. In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 101-508, the United States Postal Service (USPS) must finance a portion of its post-1971 retirees' health benefit cost beginning in fiscal year 1991. As of September 1991, the USPS was contributing on behalf of approximately 360,000 USPS annuitants covered by this provision. The budget authority requested for this account anticipates continuation of these payments in all future years.

The above estimates and recommendations include a payment of \$105 million in fiscal year 1993 from the USPS for unreimbursed costs of past health benefits for Postal annuitants. This proposal is included as a general provision (Section 528(b)) in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations language. This appropriation may result in a larger unobligated balance in the Fund in 1993. This may result in a reduced appropriation requirement for 1994.

The use of these funds is reflected in the schedules for the Employees Health Benefits Fund and the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$14,249,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	12,433,000
Recommended in the bill.....	12,433,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	-1,816,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,433,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and a reduction of \$1,816,000 below fiscal year 1992.

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

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$6,078,686,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	6,900,000,000
Recommended in the bill.....	6,900,000,000

Bill compared with:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 821,314,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	.....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,900,000,000 the full amount of the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$821,314,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning in fiscal year 1993, this appropriation includes an allowance for the actual effects of pay increases, new or liberalized benefits, or extension of retirement coverage. This change permits the effects to be incorporated in the payment for the budget year as prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 8248, 58 Stat. 257 and 645 Stat. 465.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$23,361,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	24,884,000
Recommended in the bill.....	24,850,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 1,489,000

Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993..... -34,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,850,000, \$34,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$1,489,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 318 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, an increase of 6 over the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$7,789,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	7,962,000
Recommended in the bill.....	7,949,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+160,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-13,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,949,000, \$13,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$160,000 above fiscal year 1992.

The Office of Special Counsel (1) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices (including reprisal for whistleblowing) and when appropriate prosecutes before the Merit Systems Protection Board; (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees; and (3) enforces the Hatch Act. The Office may transmit whistleblower allegations to an agency head and require an agency investigation and a report to the Congress and the President when appropriate.

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 101 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, the same number allowed in fiscal year 1992.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$20,769,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	21,697,000
Recommended in the bill.....	21,637,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+868,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	-60,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,637,000, \$60,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$868,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

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

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

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

The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits and investigations related to the functions of the FLRA, pursuant to the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended in 1988.

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

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

STAFFING

The Committee allows the 251 positions requested for fiscal year 1993, a reduction of 2 below the authorized level allowed in fiscal year 1992.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1992 to date	\$32,050,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993	34,500,000
Recommended in the bill.....	32,435,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1992	+ 385,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1993.....	- 2,065,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,435,000, \$2,065,000 below the fiscal 1993 budget request, and an increase of \$385,000 above fiscal year 1992.

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

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

The Tax Court has jurisdiction to restrain the premature assessment and collection of any tax that is the subject of a petition before the Court, to review post-petition jeopardy levies and jeopardy assessments, to review Internal Revenue Service determinations to sell property seized pursuant to a jeopardy assessment, and to award administrative and litigation costs.

For 1993, the court proposes a trial program of 400 weeks consisting of 275 weeks of regular trial sessions and 125 weeks of small tax case sessions. Trials are held in approximately 80 cities throughout the United States.

REQUEST FOR JUDGES

The Committee has reduced the request by \$538,000. This is the amount associated with hiring two new judges and their associated staff which the Court had requested. The Committee denies the request. The Committee notes that this reduction is of special interest to the Congress. A reprogramming of funds for this purpose requires prior approval from the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS ACT

POSTAL SERVICE FUND PAYMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND AND EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

The Committee has included a provision (Section 528) as recommended by the Administration which requires the Postal Service Fund pay \$210,000,000 to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. Additionally, the provision requires the Postal Service Fund to pay \$105,000,000 to the Employees Health Benefit Fund.

The 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) recognized the full accountability of the Postal Service for liabilities and interest on liabilities created by pre-1991 Federal Employee Health Benefit (FEHB) and COLA payments to postal annuitants (and their survivors) retiring after the 1971 Postal Reorganization. The payments required by the 1990 OBRA, however, do not offset the full amount of these liabilities.

The Committee recognizes that paying the \$315 million required by this provision will represent a challenge to the Postal Service. However, the Committee believes it is critical that the Postal Service maintain its postal operations, service hours, rural post offices, and not layoff or furlough employees. Should major adjustments be necessary, the Committee urges the Postal Service to work with all committees of jurisdiction to minimize the impacts on the workforce and Postal Service customers.

The Committee directs the Postal Service not to reduce any services or make any operational reductions based on this reduction. The Committee notes that the Postal Service does have borrowing authority and is authorized to use that authority to fund the revenue shortfall in the short term.

EXPANSION OF ALLOWABLE COSTS FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

The Committee has included a provision (Section 529) which amends the fiscal year 1988 appropriations measure and Title 40, United States Code, Section 490(b), to allow the use of appropriated funds for certain equipment that can be provided by sponsoring agencies, how centers can be re-equipped, enrollment requirements, and the payment of certification fees associated with child care.

CONTRACTING FOR LITIGATION ACTIONS IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee has included a provision (Section 530) which amends the fiscal year 1992 appropriations measure, to allow the IRS to use other than competitive procedures to procure the services of attorneys for use in litigating actions under the Internal Revenue Code to which a foreign-controlled corporation is a party.

CHANGES IN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CURRENT HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Committee has included a provision (Section 531) which limits available funds to implement, administer, enforce, or otherwise carry out any change in the terms or conditions governing health benefits for Federal employees.

The purpose of this section is to bar the use of funds to implement two administrative actions proposed by the Office of Personnel Management in Carrier Letter 92-04, dated February 20, 1992. Under the first administrative change, Medicare-covered Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program annuitant members who use nonparticipating Medicare providers would have to pay out-of-pocket the difference between the Medicare payment for participating Medicare providers (i.e., 95 percent of the Resource Based Relative Value Schedule [RBRVS] allowable charge) and the limiting charge for nonparticipating Medicare providers (i.e., 115 percent of the RBRVS amount for most providers in 1993). The second administrative change eliminates the waiver of FEHB plan coinsurance for prescription drugs. The section would also bar the use of funds to implement any other change that OPM may propose that would have an effect on Medicare-covered FEHB program annuitant members similar to that of the Carrier Letter proposals.

It is the Committee's position that in the absence of comprehensive reform of the FEHB program and a corresponding reduction in premiums, proposals such as these amount to a unilateral reduction in benefits. Similarly, the Committee would be opposed to any effort by OPM, in absence of comprehensive reform, to reduce, in some other manner, FEHB program benefits of this group of FEHB program enrollees (i.e., Medicare-covered annuitant members) or any other enrollees or group of enrollees.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

The Committee has included a provision (Section 532) which directs the Administrator of General Services to convey to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, certain property currently in the inventory of the United States.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

The Committee has included a provision (Section 533) which recommends the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain lands in the Shenandoah National Park to the Secretary of the Treasury for use as a United States Customs Service Canine Enforcement Training Center.

CLOSED CAPTIONED COMMERCIALS

The Committee has included a provision (Section 534) which amends the Internal Revenue Code by limiting the expenditure of funds from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, unless there is certification that any television commercial prepared or distributed by the candidate contains or is accompanied by closed captioning of the oral content of the commercial.

PENALTIES FOR GOODS MADE BY FORCED LABOR

The Committee has included a provision (Section 535) which amends Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1761(a), to increase the penalties imposed for transporting, importing, and failure to mark goods made by forced labor.

CRAZY HORSE MALT LIQUOR

The Committee has included a provision (Section 536) which provides authority to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to prohibit the use of the name of a deceased individual of public prominence on alcoholic beverage labels if such use would degrade or disparage the reputation of that individual. The need for expanded BATF authority arose recently when concerns were raised about a malt liquor named after an important Native American historical figure, the Sioux leader Crazy Horse. BATF officials relayed those concerns to the owners of the "Crazy Horse" brand, urged the owners to take a more responsible stance given the sensitivity of the issue, and indicated that the labeling and marketing of the "Crazy Horse" product was irresponsible and not in the best interest of the alcoholic beverage industry. But the owners refused to change the brand name.

The Committee finds that not only is the use of "Crazy Horse" in this context insensitive, but it is also a serious public health matter. It has been reported that the product has been targeted at Native Americans, a group that suffers from over five times the rate of alcohol-related accidental death, double the rate of alcohol-related homicidal death, nearly double the rate of suicide, and up to 20 times the rate of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome as the general population. Because of the government interests involved, the Committee directs the Director of BATF to take appropriate actions to prohibit the use of the "Crazy Horse" label. The Committee intends that the change in law will affect no currently approved labels other than "Crazy Horse".

COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

The Committee has included a provision (Section 537) which prohibits the use of funds for the Council on Competitiveness. For a more detailed explanation, see "Special Assistance to the President".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

FTS2000

The Committee has amended the provision (Section 622) on FTS2000 by including a proviso which states that federal agencies must use the FTS2000 system unless a report by the Administrator of General Services, due by March 1, 1993, indicates that the prices being produced by the current contract are not the most cost effective. The Committee directs that this report be provided to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate no later than February 1, 1993, so that Committees have an opportunity to review the report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES

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

During fiscal year 1993, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee. The term "program, project and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1987 as passed the House including this House Report which accompanies that Act. (Under the above definition, the Federal Building Fund, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund and other intragovernmental funds are exempt under section 255(g)(1) of Public Law 99-177.)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

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

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

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Federal Property Resources Service	\$13,933,000	Proceeds from transfer of property.....	\$13,933,000
Office of Personnel Management	87,032,000	Trust fund of the Office of Personnel Management..	87,032,000
Inspector General, OPM	6,956,000	Appropriate Trust Funds.....	6,956,000
Merit Systems Protection Board	1,950,000	Civil service retirement and disability fund.....	1,950,000

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

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

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

The total amount recommended in the bill is about \$2.8 billion more than the total amount appropriated for these same agencies for fiscal year 1992 and about \$276 million less than is proposed in the President's budget request for 1993.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTIONS

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

	<i>In millions</i>
Budget authority.....	\$22,270
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1993.....	19,340
Fiscal year 1994.....	2,071
Fiscal year 1995.....	670
Fiscal year 1996.....	180
Fiscal year 1997 and future years.....	81

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3

(RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with Clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 8 of General Provisions—General Services Administration amends Public Law 100-202 (101 Stat. 1329-405) as follows:

Provided further, That the Administrator of the GSA is hereby directed to enter into an agreement, pursuant to a competitive selection process, for the lease-purchase of a building in San Francisco, California, during fiscal year 1988 [of approximately 430,000 office occupiable square feet] *not to exceed 475,000 occupiable square feet* on a site donated by that city:

Section 529 of the General Provisions—This Act amends section 490(b) of title 40, United States Code as follows:

Section 490b. Child care services for Federal employees in Federal buildings; allotment of space; conditions; charges for rent or services; payment of costs; "services" defined

(a) If any individual or entity which provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees during fiscal year 1988 or any fiscal year thereafter, applies to the officer or agency of the United States charged with the allotment of space in the Federal buildings in the community or district in which such individual or entity provides or proposes to provide such services, such

officer or agency may allot space in such a building to such individual or entity if—

(1) such space is available;

[(2) such officer or agency determines that such space will be used to provide child care services to a group of individuals of whom at least 50 percent are Federal employees; and]

(2) such officer or agency determines that such space will be used to provide child care services to children of whom at least 50 percent have one parent or guardian who is employed by the Federal Government; and

(3) such officer or agency determines that such individual or entity will give priority for available child care services in such space to Federal employees.

(b)(1) If an officer or agency allots space during fiscal year 1988 or any fiscal year thereafter, to an individual or entity under subsection (a) of this section, such space may be provided to such individual or entity without charge for rent or services.

(2) If there is an agreement for the payment of costs associated with the provision of space allotted under subsection (a) of this section or services provided in connection with such space, nothing in title 31, or any other provision of law, shall be construed to prohibit or restrict payment by reimbursement to the miscellaneous receipts or other appropriate account of the Treasury.

[(3) For the purpose of this section, the term "services" includes the providing of lighting, heating, cooling, electricity, office furniture, office machines and equipment, telephone service (including installation of lines and equipment and other expenses associated with telephone service), and security systems (including installation and other expenses associated with security systems).]

(3) If an agency has a child care facility in its space, or is a sponsoring agency for a child care facility in other Federal or leased space, the agency or the General Services Administration may pay accreditation fees, including renewal fees, for that center to be accredited by a nationally recognized early-childhood professional organization, and travel and per diem expenses for attendance by representatives of the center at the annual General Services Administration child care conference.

(4) For the purpose of this subsection, the term "services" includes the providing of lighting, heating, cooling, electricity, office furniture, office machines and equipment, classroom furnishings and equipment, kitchen appliances, playground equipment, telephone services (including installation of lines and equipment and other expenses associated with telephone services), and security systems (including installation and other expenses associated with security systems), including replacement equipment, as needed.

(c) Through the General Services Administration's licensing agreements, the Administrator of General Services shall provide guidance, assistance, and oversight to Federal agencies for the development of child care centers to promote the provision of economical and effective child care for Federal workers.

Section 530 of General Provisions—This Act amends the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991 (P.L. 101-509) as follows:

SEC. 532. of the Act of November 5, 1991 (104 Stat. 1470: P.L. 100-509), is amended by inserting at the end thereof, the following new section:

(a) The Internal Revenue Service may use competitive procedures or procedures other than competitive procedures to procure the services of experts for use in the examination of tax returns or litigating any action under the Internal Revenue Code in the United States Tax Court, whether or not the expert is expected to testify at trial. The Internal Revenue Service need not provide any written justification for the use of procedures other than competitive procedures when procuring expert services for cases involving the Internal Revenue Code and need not furnish for publication in the Commerce Business Daily or otherwise any notice of solicitation or synopsis with respect to such procurement.

(b) *The Internal Revenue Service may use competitive procedures or procedures other than competitive procedures to procure the services of attorneys for use in litigating actions under the Internal Revenue Code to which a foreign-controlled corporation is a party. The Internal Revenue Service need not provide any written justification for the use of procedures other than competitive procedures when procuring attorney services for such cases and need not furnish for publication in the Commerce Business Daily or otherwise any notice of solicitation or synopsis with respect to such procurement.*

Section 534 of General Provisions—This Act amends section 9003 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by adding a new subsection (e) after the end of subsection (d) in title 26:

(e) *CLOSED CAPTIONING REQUIREMENT.—No candidate for the office of President or Vice President may receive amounts from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund under this chapter or chapter 96 unless such candidate has certified that any television commercial prepared or distributed by the candidate will be prepared in a manner which ensures that the commercial contains or is accompanied by closed captioning of the oral content of the commercial to be broadcast in line 21 of the vertical blanking interval, or is capable of being viewed by deaf and hearing impaired individuals via any comparable successor technology to line 21 of the vertical blanking interval.*

This amendment does not strike any of the current section 9003 and shall apply to amounts made available under chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 more than thirty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 535 of General Provisions—This Act amends section 1761(a) and 1762(b) of title 18 United States Code as follows:

SUBSECTION 1761. TRANSPORTATION OR IMPORTATION.

(a) Whoever knowingly transports in interstate commerce or from any foreign country into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined, wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole, supervised release, or probation, or in any penal or reformatory institution, shall be fined not more than **[\$1,000]** \$50,000 or imprisoned not more than **[one year]** two years, or both.

SUBSECTION 1762. MARKING PACKAGES.

(a) All packages containing any goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, or in any penal or reformatory institution, when shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper, the name and address of the consignee, the nature of the contents, and the name and location of the penal or reformatory institution where produced wholly or in part may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of such package.

(b) Whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than ~~[\$1,000]~~ \$50,000, and any goods, wares, or merchandise transported in violation of this section or section 1761 of this title shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property into the United States contrary to law.

Section 536 of General Provisions—This Act amends 205(e) of title 27, United States Code as follows:

(e) LABELING.—To sell or ship or deliver for sale or shipment, or otherwise introduce in interstate or foreign commerce, or to receive therein, or to remove from customs custody for consumption, any distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages in bottles, unless such products are bottled, packaged, and labeled in conformity with such regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to packaging, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to packaging, marking, branding, and labeling and size and fill of container (1) as will prohibit deception of the consumer with respect to such products or the quantity thereof and as will prohibit, irrespective of falsity, such statements relating to age, manufacturing processes, analyses, guarantees, and scientific or irrelevant matters as the Secretary of the Treasury finds to be likely to mislead the consumer; (2) as will provide the consumer with adequate information as to the identity and quality of the products, the alcoholic content thereof (except that statements of, or statements likely to be considered as statements of, alcoholic content of malt beverages are prohibited unless required by State law and except that, in case of wines, statements of alcoholic content shall be required only for wines containing more than 14 per centum of alcohol by volume), the net contents of the package, and the manufacturer or battler or importer of the product; (3) as will require an accurate statement, in the case of distilled spirits (other than cordials, liqueurs, and specialties) produced by blending or rectification, if neutral spirits have been used in the production thereof, informing the consumer of the percentage of neutral spirits so used and of the name of the commodity from which such neutral spirits have been distilled, or in case of neutral spirits or of gin produced by a process of continuous distillation, the name of the commodity from which distilled; (4) as will prohibit statements on the label that are disparaging of a competitor's products or are false, misleading, obscene, or indecent (5) *as will prevent the use of a trade or brand name that is the name of any deceased individual of public prominence, or is a name that is in simulation or is an abbreviation thereof, and as will prevent the use of a graphic, picto-*

rial, or emblematic representation of any such individual, if the use of such name or representation is likely to degrade or disparage the reputation of such individual; and ([5] 6) as will prevent deception of the consumer by use of a trade or brand name that is the name of any living individual of public prominence, or existing private or public organization, or is a name that is in simulation or is an abbreviation thereof, and as will prevent the use of a graphic, pictorial, or emblematic representation of any such individual or organization, if the use of such name or representation is likely falsely to lead the consumer to believe that the product has been indorsed, made, or used by, or produced for, or under the supervision of, or in accordance with the specifications of, such individual or organization: Provided, That this clause and clause (5) shall not apply to the use of the name of any person engaged in business as a distiller, brewer, rectifier, blender, or other producer, or as an importer, wholesaler, retailer, bottler, or warehouseman, of distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages, nor to the use by any person of a trade or brand name used by him or his predecessor in interest prior to August 29, 1935; including regulations requiring, at time of release from customs custody, certificates issued by foreign governments covering origin, age, and identity of imported products: Provided further, That nothing herein or in clause (5) nor any decision, ruling, or regulation of any Department of the Government shall deny the right of any person to use any trade name or brand of foreign origin not presently effectively registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office which has been used by such person or predecessors in the United States for a period of at least five years last past, if the use of such name or brand is qualified by the name of the locality in the United States in which the product is produced, and, in the case of the use of such name or brand on any label or in any advertisement, if such qualification is as conspicuous as such name or brand.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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

[Dollars in thousands]

New budget authority	4,700
Fiscal year 1993 outlays resulting therefrom.....	4,700

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

[In millions of dollars]

	602(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary	11,170	11,958	11,170	11,957
Mandatory	10,783	10,621	11,202	10,617

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

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXI, CLAUSE 3

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

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

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

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

The following provisions are included in the bill for fiscal year 1993:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex, hire of vehicles, official reception and representation expenses, unforeseen emergencies, sets the number of FTEs for the Office of For-

oreign Assets Control, and for systems modernization to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has continued language which provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, the hire of vehicles, official travel expenses, and unforeseen emergencies. Additionally, the Committee has inserted language which provides funds for the Inspectors General Auditor Training Institute to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the hire of vehicles, student athletic and related activities, uniform purchases, conducting of and participating in firearms matches, community relations for State and local law enforcement training and training of foreign law enforcement officials on a space available basis, acceptance of gifts, training of private sector security officials on a reimbursable space available basis, and travel expenses of non-federal personnel to attend State and local course development meetings at the Center and which provides for the establishment of a fund to provide gifts for certain honor graduate students and directs the Director to present certain awards.

The Committee has also included language to allow for the provision of short term medical services for students undergoing training at the Center.

Authorization for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center has not been enacted as of the date of this report.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language for construction, repair, and other expenses to remain available until expended.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

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

The Committee has inserted language which limits funds available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under title 18 United States Code 925(c).

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

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

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

UNITED STATES MINT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for purchase and maintenance of uniforms and for Expansion and Improvement to Mint to remain available until expended.

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

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES

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

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE-GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1: The Committee has continued and amended this provision to allow 8 percent, vice 4 percent in 1992, of the funds available to the IRS to be transferred to other IRS operations with the advance approval of Congress.

Section 2: The Committee has inserted this new provision which directs the implementation of a training program for training of employees in taxpayers rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, and in cross-cultural relations.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101: The Committee has included this provision which provides that the Internal Revenue Service conduct a pilot program to test the feasibility of sharing efficiency savings between employees and Federal agencies. The purpose of the program is to encourage employees to offer ideas, inventions, or suggestions which effect budgetary savings and reduce the federal deficit, by rewarding them with cash awards and using savings for additional efficiency improvements.

Section 102: The Committee has continued this provision which provides funds for uniforms, cleaning, insurance for vehicles operated in foreign countries, and services as authorized by title 5, United States Code, section 3109.

Section 103: The Committee has continued this provision which prohibits funds from being used for the collection of taxes unless IRS complies with certain provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Act.

Section 104: The Committee has continued this provision which provides for transfer of funds within Treasury.

Section 105: The Committee has inserted a provision which requires reimbursement from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the National Finance Center (NFC) to the Financial Management Service (FMS) for postage costs the FMS incurs to make check payments on behalf of the IRS and the NFC.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

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

POSTAL SERVICE—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has inserted a new provision which prohibits an increase in postage rates.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for operation and maintenance of the White House.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for official expenses of the Vice President and authorizes repayment or

transfer of funds to any department for carrying out certain activities.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

The Committee has inserted language which includes the Department of Justice in the authorization to transfer funds, provides funds for official representation expenses and for participation on joint projects with other organizations. Language authorizing the Office to receive certain gifts for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Office is continued.

The Committee has also inserted language directing that funds in the Special Forfeiture Fund be disbursed to other Federal agencies.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for official reception and entertainment expenses.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Committee has inserted language appropriating funds to the Commission and authorizing additional amounts collected from the sale of publications to be credited to and used for this appropriation.

NATIONAL CRITICAL MATERIALS COUNCIL

The Committee provided no appropriation for the National Critical Materials Council.

CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON PUBLIC SERVICE AND COMPENSATION

The Committee has inserted a new appropriation, as requested by the Administration, for the Citizens' Commission on Public Service and Compensation which provides funds for carrying out the provisions of Section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, to remain available until expended.

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

The Committee has inserted a new title for the Committee on Purchases from the Blind. The new title is "Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled".

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

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

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

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

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

The Committee has also provided funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for the acquisition, lease, construction, and equipping of flexi-place work telecommuting centers, directed GSA to grant permanent easements for property in Boulder, Colorado, and authorized the use of funds to pay claims.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has inserted language providing funds for major equipment acquisitions and systems development projects to remain available until expended.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

REAL PROPERTY RELOCATION

The Committee has provided no appropriation for Real Property Relocation, as requested by the Administration.

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICE

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

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

The Committee has inserted a new appropriation for the costs of the Presidential transition as required by the Presidential Transition Act of 1963.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Provides that the appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration, shall be credited with the cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Governmental corporations.

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

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

Section 4. Provides that funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1993 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between activities under certain conditions.

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

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

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

Section 8. Provides mechanism for reimbursement of certain expenses of persons attending child care training, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of child care services.

Section 9. Provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Fund established pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, is authorized to receive any revenues, collections, or other income received during fiscal year 1993 in the form of rebate, cash incentives or otherwise, related to energy savings, all of which shall remain in the Fund until expended, and remain available for Federal energy management improvement programs as may be authorized by law or as may be deemed appropriate by the Administrator of General Services. The General Services Administrator is authorized to use such funds, in addition to amounts received as New Obligational Authority, in such activity or activities of the Fund as may be necessary. The General Services Administration is authorized to: receive amounts from the sale of materials for recycling, all of which shall remain in the Fund until expended, and shall remain available for Federal energy management improvement programs, for further source reduction and recycling programs, and for child day care or other Federal employee benefit programs to encourage employees to participate in recycling programs; receive amounts from concessionaires' fees, all which shall remain in the Fund until expended,

and shall remain available for programs which promote energy conservation in food service facilities and equipment.

Section 10. The Committee has inserted a General Provision which provides authority to increase the office space of the Federal Office Building in San Francisco from 430,000 to 475,000 and authorized the use of \$15,000,000 for that purpose.

Section 11. The Committee has inserted a General Provision which directs the transfer of land from the United States to the Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

The Committee has inserted language providing that fees generated by charges to non-Federal participants to attend an International Conference on Ethics be available to offset the costs of the Conference.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Committee has inserted language which provides funds for transfer to automated systems, allows funds to remain available for the cost of automating the retirement recordkeeping systems, funds the establishment of a toll-free telephone line, and prohibits the execution of any changes to the Employees Health Benefits plan.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT—INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has inserted language which expands audit coverage to retirement as well as insurance programs.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee has inserted language which limits funds for the Fund.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

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

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

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

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for hire of experts and consultants, rental of conference rooms, certain public members to be paid travel and per diem in lieu of subsistence.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

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

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

The Committee has included 35 general provisions as follows:

Section 501: The Committee has continued this General Provision concerning the establishment of offices outside of the District of Columbia.

Section 502: The Committee has continued this General Provision limiting funds to the current fiscal year.

Section 503: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding consultant services.

Section 504: The Committee has continued this General Provisions regarding procurement of hand tools.

Section 505: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding employment of certain categories of Federal employees.

Section 506: The Committee has continued this General Provision which affects the advertising of wine and distilled spirits.

Section 507: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the closing of an office in Sacramento, CA.

Section 508: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the elimination of existing requirements for surety bonds.

Section 509: The Committee has continued this General Provision amending the provision of enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act.

Section 510: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Section 511: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds for certain propaganda purposes.

Section 512: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds appropriated in this Act from being used to prevent certain Federal employees from contacting their Congressman.

Section 513 and 514: The Committee has continued these General Provisions prohibiting abortion coverage in Federal employees health plans except under certain circumstances.

Section 515: The Committee has continued language which provides that GSA shall acquire, by a lease of up to 30 years, space for the United States Courts in Tacoma, Washington at the site of the Union Station in Tacoma, Washington.

Section 516: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that funds in this Act shall be available as authorized by title 5, United States Code, Sections 4501-4506.

Section 517: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that no funds in this Act may be used to contract out positions or downgrade the position classification of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police Force.

Section 518: The Committee has continued this General Provision which authorizes donations of supplies and equipment to the Federal Executive Institute.

Section 519: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the procurement of stainless steel flatware except under certain circumstances.

Section 520: The Committee has continued this General Provision which authorizes the Secret Service to accept certain donations regarding protection of former Presidents.

Section 521: The Committee has continued this General Provision which prohibits the withdrawal of the designation of Front Royal, Virginia as a Customs Service Port of Entry.

Section 522: The Committee has continued this General Provision which prohibits the Postal Service from transferring certain mail processing capabilities from Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Section 523: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used to reduce the rank or rate of pay of a career appointee in the SES upon reassignment or transfer.

Section 524: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that no funds in this Act may be used to award a Federal agency lease in the Omaha, Nebraska-Council Bluffs, Iowa, geographical area, which do not meet certain criteria.

Section 525: The Committee has continued this General Provision concerning employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 526: The Committee has continued this General Provision which limits the collection of fees at ports of entry along the United States-Mexico border.

Section 527: The Committee has continued this General Provision which limits the expenditure of funds on travel expenses in certain circumstances.

Section 528: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which addresses the payment of the Postal Service Fund to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 529: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which amends the 1988 appropriations Act concerning costs associated with the provision of child care services.

Section 530: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which amends the 1992 appropriations Act concerning contracted services for IRS.

Section 531: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which addresses the implementation of changes to the Federal Health Benefits Plan.

Section 532: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which addresses the conveyance of land to Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Section 533: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which addresses the conveyance of land in the Shenandoah National Park.

Section 534: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which requires certification of closed captioned commercials by Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates before receiving funds from the Federal Election Commission.

Section 535: The Committee has inserted a General Provision which amends Section 1761(a) of title 18, United States Code, increasing the penalties for transporting, importing, and failing to mark goods made with forced labor.

Section 536: The Committee has inserted a provision which provides authority to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to

prohibit the use of certain names if such would degrade or disparage the reputation of certain individuals.

Section 537: The Committee has inserted a provision which prohibits the use of funds for the Council on Competitiveness or any successor organization.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENTWIDE

Section 601: The Committee has continued language providing transportation to the United States for the families of Federal employees serving abroad, when the employee dies or has a life threatening illness.

Section 602: The Committee has continued this General Provision dealing with a drug-free workplace.

Section 603: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal employing agency shall make the deposit from existing appropriations into the Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund, not later than thirty days after the Department of Labor has billed the agency for the amount to be deposited.

Section 604: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that any agency, department or instrumentality of the United States which provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees may reimburse any Federal employee or any person employed to provide such services for travel, transportation and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences or other meetings in connection with the provision of such services: *Provided*, That any per diem allowance made pursuant to this section shall not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed pursuant to Section 5707 of title 5, United States Code.

Section 605: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 606: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding availability of funds for quarters allowance.

Section 607: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding certain citizenship requirements for employment in the Federal Government.

Section 608: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding funds made available to GSA for renovation of buildings and facilities.

Section 609: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding rentals in the District of Columbia.

Section 610: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the filling of positions by persons not approved by the Senate.

Section 611: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States.

Section 612: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds for certain interagency financing except under certain conditions.

Section 613: The Committee has continued this General Provision making funds available for guards for GSA and the Postal Service under certain conditions.

Section 614: The Committee has continued this General Provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 615: The Committee has continued this General Provision to establish a limitation of the rate per square foot that GSA can charge.

Section 616: The Committee has continued this General Provision which limits the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 617: The Committee has continued this General Provision which prohibits the Customs Service from initiating certain reductions and consolidations.

Section 618: The Committee has continued this General Provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 619: The Committee has continued this General Provision which establishes certain reporting requirements for the detailing of certain Federal employees.

Section 620: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding non-disclosure agreements.

Section 621: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, and/or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 622: The Committee has continued and amended this General Provision regarding the procurement of "FTS 2000". A detailed explanation of this provision is provided under the title of General Services Administration.

Section 623: The Committee has continued this General Provision regarding the announcement of certain information regarding certain Federal grants.

Section 624: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides for the interagency funding of certain activities.

Section 625: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides for a Federal Flexiplace workplace project.

Section 626: The Committee has continued this General Provision which provides that none of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality for the salaries or expenses of any employee appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character excepted from the competitive service without a certification to the Office of Personnel Management from the head of the Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality employing the Schedule C appointee that the Schedule C position was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the employee to the White House with certain exceptions.

Section 627: The Committee has inserted this General Provision stating the Sense of the House concerning Congressman Edward R. Roybal, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government.

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

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

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1992 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1993**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1992 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1993 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1992 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1993 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices.....	68,238,000	73,093,000	71,950,000	+ 3,712,000	-1,143,000
International Affairs.....	33,325,000	34,402,000	33,902,000	+ 577,000	-500,000
Office of Inspector General.....	24,835,000	31,459,000	31,459,000	+ 6,624,000	.....
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	18,055,000	19,987,000	19,087,000	+ 1,032,000	-900,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center: Salaries and expenses	39,645,000	42,936,000	41,236,000	+ 1,591,000	-1,700,000
Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses	8,309,000	12,386,000	10,886,000	+ 2,577,000	-1,500,000
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	47,954,000	55,322,000	52,122,000	+ 4,168,000	-3,200,000
Financial Management Service.....	231,500,000	219,146,000	214,146,000	-17,354,000	-5,000,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.....	336,040,000	352,419,000	355,419,000	+ 19,379,000	+ 3,000,000
United States Customs Service: Salaries and expenses	1,266,305,000	1,324,070,000	1,331,070,000	+ 64,765,000	+ 7,000,000
Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs.....	175,932,000	138,983,000	136,783,000	-39,149,000	-2,200,000
Customs air interdiction facilities, construction, improvements and related expenses	12,100,000	.....	.....	-12,100,000	.....
Customs forfeiture fund (limitation on availability of deposits)	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....

Customs services at small airports (to be derived from fees collected)	2,981,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-1,481,000	.....
Total, United States Customs Service	1,472,318,000	1,479,553,000	1,484,353,000	+ 12,035,000	+ 4,800,000
United States Mint	52,450,000	54,208,000	53,808,000	+ 1,358,000	-400,000
Expansion and improvements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of the Public Debt	189,000,000	201,233,000	198,233,000	+ 9,233,000	-3,000,000
Internal Revenue Service:					
Administration and management	141,372,000	160,948,000	157,368,000	+ 15,996,000	-3,580,000
Processing tax returns and assistance	1,657,944,000	1,648,960,000	1,648,960,000	-8,984,000	.....
Tax law enforcement	3,579,879,000	3,852,588,000	3,835,192,000	+ 255,313,000	-17,396,000
Information systems	1,294,713,000	1,580,865,000	1,566,909,000	+ 272,196,000	-13,956,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service	6,673,908,000	7,243,361,000	7,208,429,000	+ 534,521,000	-34,932,000
United States Secret Service	475,423,000	470,372,000	470,372,000	-5,051,000	.....
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	9,623,046,000	10,234,555,000	10,193,280,000	+ 570,234,000	-41,275,000
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund 1/	470,000,000	481,912,000	200,000,000	-270,000,000	-281,912,000
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for Nonfunded Liabilities	40,575,000	38,614,000	38,614,000	-1,961,000	.....
Total, title II, Postal Service	510,575,000	520,526,000	238,614,000	-271,961,000	-281,912,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1992 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1993—Continued**

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1992 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget esti- mates, 1993	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appro- priated, 1992	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1993
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President	250,000	250,000	250,000		
The White House Office	34,885,000	36,561,000	35,584,000	+ 699,000	-977,000
Executive Residence at the White House	8,362,000	7,684,000	7,499,000	-863,000	-185,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	324,000	337,000	332,000	+ 8,000	-5,000
Special Assistance to the President	2,932,000	3,150,000	3,014,000	+ 82,000	-136,000
Council of Economic Advisers	3,345,000	3,508,000	3,403,000	+ 58,000	-105,000
Office of Policy Development	3,701,000	3,882,000	3,842,000	+ 141,000	-40,000
National Security Council	6,145,000	6,218,000	5,971,000	-174,000	-247,000
National Critical Materials Council	235,000	247,000		-235,000	-247,000
Office of Administration	24,510,000	24,518,000	24,328,000	-182,000	-190,000
Office of Management and Budget	51,934,000	54,479,000	53,188,000	+ 1,254,000	-1,291,000
Office of Federal Procurement Policy	3,058,000	3,208,000	3,108,000	+ 50,000	-100,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy:					
Salaries and expenses	105,122,000	68,348,000	67,348,000	-37,774,000	-1,000,000
Special forfeiture fund	52,500,000	67,401,000	60,251,000	+ 7,751,000	-7,150,000
DEA (Transfer Out)		(4,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(+ 2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)
ADAMHA (by transfer)	(19,000,000)	(34,701,000)	(34,701,000)	(+ 15,701,000)	
FinCEN (Transfer Out)		(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(+ 2,800,000)	
INS (by transfer)	(7,500,000)	(10,300,000)	(2,150,000)	(-5,350,000)	(-8,150,000)
U.S. Marshals Service (by transfer)			(3,000,000)	(+ 3,000,000)	(+ 3,000,000)
IRS tax law enforcement (by transfer)	(6,000,000)			(-6,000,000)	

US Customs Service (Transfer Out)	(5,600,000)	(5,600,000)	(+5,600,000)	.....
Counter Drug Tech Assessment Center (by transfer)	(20,000,000)	.....	(-20,000,000)	.....
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	157,622,000	127,599,000	-30,023,000	-8,150,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000	800,000	-200,000	-200,000
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President	298,303,000	268,918,000	-29,385,000	-11,873,000
(By transfer)	(52,500,000)	(50,251,000)	(-2,249,000)	(-7,150,000)
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
Administrative Conference of the United States	2,227,000	2,314,000	+87,000	-13,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	1,330,000	1,891,000	+561,000	+490,000
Citizens' Commission on Public Service and Compensation .....	.....	250,000	+250,000	.....
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped	1,446,000	1,653,000	+207,000	.....
Federal Election Commission	18,808,000	20,531,000	+1,723,000	-500,000
General Services Administration:				
Federal Buildings Fund:				
Appropriation	271,000,000	402,040,000	+131,040,000	+402,040,000
Unobligated balances .....	.....	.....	.....	-336,159,000
Limitation on availability of revenue:				
Construction & acquisition of facilities	(548,482,000)	(684,952,000)	(+136,470,000)	(+83,999,000)
Repairs and alterations	(569,251,000)	(583,255,000)	(+14,004,000)	(-10,811,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(144,587,000)	(145,381,000)	(+794,000)
Rental of space	(1,568,900,000)	(1,898,691,000)	(+329,791,000)

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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1992 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1993—Continued**

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1992 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1993 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1992 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1993 (6)
Real property operations.....	(1,071,372,000)	(1,174,337,000)	(1,170,000,000)	(+ 98,628,000)	(-4,337,000)
Program direction	(137,748,000)	(144,973,000)	(142,000,000)	(+ 4,252,000)	(-2,973,000)
Design and construction services.....	(112,273,000)	(195,930,000)	(195,930,000)	(+ 83,657,000)	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	271,000,000	336,159,000	402,040,000	+ 131,040,000	+ 65,881,000
(Limitations)	(4,152,613,000)	(4,754,331,000)	(4,820,209,000)	(+ 667,596,000)	(+ 65,878,000)
Federal Supply Service	54,605,000	56,570,000	56,070,000	+ 1,465,000	-500,000
Information Resources Management Service	46,014,000	45,991,000	45,787,000	-227,000	-204,000
Federal Property Resources Service	14,227,000	13,933,000	13,933,000	-294,000	.....
Real Property Relocation	12,000,000	.....	.....	-12,000,000	.....
General Management and Administration	31,155,000	37,918,000	35,346,000	+ 4,191,000	-2,572,000
International Cultural and Trade Center Commission (by transfer from GMA).....	(724,000)	.....	.....	(-724,000)	.....
Office of Inspector General.....	35,994,000	34,748,000	34,748,000	-1,246,000	.....
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	2,129,000	2,200,000	2,183,000	+ 54,000	-17,000
Expenses, Presidential Transition .....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	+ 5,000,000	.....
Total, General Services Administration	467,124,000	532,519,000	595,107,000	+ 127,983,000	+ 62,588,000
(By transfer)	(724,000)	.....	.....	(-724,000)	.....
National Archives and Records Administration	152,143,000	165,045,000	163,045,000	+ 10,902,000	-2,000,000
Office of Government Ethics.....	6,303,000	8,365,000	8,265,000	+ 1,962,000	-100,000

Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and expenses	116,593,000	120,269,000	121,269,000	+4,676,000	+1,000,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(79,757,000)	(70,993,000)	(70,993,000)	(-8,764,000)		
Employees Health Benefit Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)	(13,850,000)	(14,702,000)	(14,702,000)	(+852,000)		
Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)	(208,000)	(251,000)	(251,000)	(+43,000)		
Employees Life Insurance Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)	(953,000)	(1,086,000)	(1,086,000)	(+133,000)		
Office of Inspector General	4,018,000	4,528,000	4,528,000	+510,000		
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,825,000)	(6,956,000)	(6,956,000)	(+1,131,000)		
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits	2,503,535,000	4,149,245,000	4,149,245,000	+1,645,710,000		
Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance	14,249,000	12,433,000	12,433,000	-1,816,000		
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	6,078,686,000	6,900,000,000	6,900,000,000	+821,314,000		
Total, Office of Personnel Management	8,717,081,000	11,186,475,000	11,187,475,000	+2,470,394,000	+1,000,000	
Merit Systems Protection Board	23,361,000	24,884,000	24,850,000	+1,489,000	-34,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(1,850,000)	(1,950,000)	(1,950,000)	(+100,000)		
Office of Special Counsel	7,789,000	7,962,000	7,949,000	+160,000	-13,000	
Federal Labor Relations Authority	20,769,000	21,697,000	21,637,000	+868,000	-60,000	
United States Tax Court	32,050,000	34,500,000	32,435,000	+385,000	-2,065,000	
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies	9,450,431,000	12,008,109,000	12,067,402,000	+2,616,971,000	+59,293,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(4,255,056,000)	(4,850,269,000)	(4,916,147,000)	(+661,091,000)	(+65,878,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1992 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1993—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1992 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget esti- mates, 1993 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appro- priated, 1992 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1993 (6)
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	19,882,355,000	23,043,981,000	22,768,214,000	+ 2,885,859,000	- 275,767,000
(By transfer).....	(53,224,000)	(57,401,000)	(50,251,000)	(- 2,973,000)	(- 7,150,000)
(Limitations)	(4,255,056,000)	(4,850,269,000)	(4,916,147,000)	(+ 661,091,000)	(+ 65,878,000)

1/ Administration's FY 93 request for Postal Service is \$121,912,000.00.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

We disagree with the conclusions reached in the language included in this report concerning the Council on Competitiveness.

Through the Council on Competitiveness the President and Vice President have renewed long-standing efforts to reduce and in some cases eliminate excessive, burdensome, and unnecessary regulations, which eliminate American jobs by imposing stifling costs upon small businesses, cities, and counties. At a time when the resources of these groups are strained, the Federal government must look at ways to reduce those regulatory costs that are unnecessary. It would be a mistake for Congress to attempt to preclude consideration of competitiveness issues by the President's advisers.

Among the important issues facing this nation which have been considered or are being considered by the Council on Competitiveness are: biotechnology policy, civil litigation reform, deregulation, the drug approval process, product liability reform, and the commercialization of government research. These are areas of critical importance to the future of the United States, and it is appropriate that the President's advisers gather information, study, and develop policy proposals on these matters.

The Council on Competitiveness serves as a forum where the President's senior advisers can resolve policy matters on major regulatory proposals that often involve several agencies. Congress has a legitimate and appropriate role to play in ensuring that implementing regulations accurately reflect the laws that are enacted. But our Constitutional framework does not allow Congress to circumscribe the manner in which the President receives policy recommendations from his senior advisers.

JOSEPH M. McDADE
FRANK R. WOLF
JIM LIGHTFOOT
HAROLD ROGERS

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