

## Calendar No. 694

106TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	SENATE	{ REPORT 106-500
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### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 2001

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OCTOBER 12 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 22), 2000.—Ordered to be printed

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

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 2900]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2900) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate .....	\$29,433,584,000
Amount of estimate .....	31,756,826,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Above the appropriations provided in 2000 ....	1,410,749,000
Below the estimates for 2001 .....	2,323,242,000

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#### GENERAL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 in the aggregate amount of \$31,709,577,000. Compared to that amount, the accompanying bill recommends new budget authority totaling \$28,973,130,000.

#### REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee is concerned about the number of reprogramming requests submitted by agencies for congressional review. Agencies are again reminded that only those requests which meet the reprogramming criteria listed below will be considered, that reprogramming should be reserved for critical circumstances, and that reprogramming proposals will not be considered, except in extraordinary circumstances, if received 45 or fewer days prior to the end of the fiscal year.

The reprogramming guidelines to be used to determine whether or not a reprogramming shall be submitted to the Committee for prior approval are as follows:

1. Except under extraordinary and emergency situations, the Committees on Appropriations will not consider requests for a reprogramming or a transfer of funds, or use of unobligated balances, which are submitted after the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year, June 30;
2. Clearly stated and detailed documentation presenting justification for the reprogramming, transfer, or use of unobligated balances shall accompany each request;
3. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations in excess of \$20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;
4. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations less than \$20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of \$50,000, or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;
5. For any action where the cumulative effect of below threshold reprogramming actions, or past reprogramming and/

or transfer actions added to the request, would exceed the dollar threshold mentioned above, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

6. For any action which would result in a major change to the program or item which is different than that presented to and approved by either of the Committees, or the Congress, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

7. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted; and,

8. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are in excess of the project or activity requirement, and are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted.

Additionally, each request shall include a declaration that, as of the date of the request, none of the funds included in the request have been obligated, and none will be obligated, until the Committees on Appropriations have approved the request.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

On October 22, 1997, the President introduced a three-stage proposal on climate change in anticipation of an international agreement to be negotiated 2 months later in Kyoto, Japan. The President's budget for fiscal year 1999 included a \$6,300,000,000 package of tax incentives and research and development programs over the 5 years of stage I of the President's proposal, for the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), of which the President has requested \$1,600,000,000 for the CCTI's third year. With regard to programs pursued under the President's proposal, the Committee expects the administration to comply with the letter and spirit of the Government Performance and Results Act.

The Committee directs the administration to designate which office has authority to coordinate and direct interagency activity with regard to the President's proposal, which can report accountably to Congress. None of the funds provided in this bill are to be used to implement actions called for solely under the Kyoto protocol, prior to its ratification.

The Byrd-Hagel resolution passed in 1997 (S. Res. 98) remains the clearest statement of the will of the Senate with regard to the Kyoto protocol, and the Committee is committed to ensuring that the administration not implement the Kyoto protocol without congressional consent. The Committee recognizes, however, that there are also longstanding energy research programs which have goals and objectives that, if met, could have positive effects on energy use and the environment. The Committee does not intend to preclude these programs from proceeding, provided they have been funded and approved by Congress.

To the extent future funding requests may be submitted which would increase funding for climate change activities prior to ratification of the Kyoto protocol (whether under the auspices of the climate change technology initiative or any other initiative), the Committee continues to expect the administration to adequately explain the components of the programs, their anticipated goals and objectives, the justification for any funding increases, a discussion of

how success will be measured, and a clear definition of how these programs are justified by goals and objectives independent of implementation of the Kyoto protocol.

The Committee directs the administration to provide the Committee with a detailed plan for implementing key elements of the President's proposal, which would include performance goals for the reduction of greenhouse gases that have objective, quantifiable, and measurable target levels. The plan should provide evidence on the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the performance goals. The Committee expects these items to be included as part of the fiscal year 2002 budget submission for all affected agencies.

#### VEHICLE USAGE AND REPLACEMENT

The Committee is concerned by the lack of progress the Department of the Treasury and its bureaus have made with regard to the establishment of a centralized vehicle acquisition program. The Congress provided \$1,000,000 in Public Law 105-277 for the establishment of a vehicle management system. Two years later, the Department has only conducted a preliminary study of how to address the problem but has essentially maintained the status quo with regard to vehicle acquisition. The Committee believes the Department has not made a significant nor expedient effort to streamline and refine the tracking of vehicle usage, costs and replacement of vehicles Department-wide. The Committee also believes that there are efficiencies and cost-savings to be garnered with the implementation of such a system for vehicle costs, a program totaling approximately \$100,000,000 a year for the Treasury Department. Such cost savings could potentially be utilized to further support the mission of the bureaus. Therefore, the Committee directs that no funds for vehicle acquisition shall be obligated until the Department has developed and implemented the data warehouse and provides the Committee with a report which confirms that the policy directives and operating procedures with regard to vehicles is fully implemented. The Committee expects that the mandate established in section 116 of Public Law 105-277 shall still be enforced.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$134,034,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	161,006,000
Committee recommendation .....	149,610,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$149,610,000 for salaries and expenses for departmental offices of the Treasury Department. The amount provided by the Committee is \$15,576,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommends \$3,881,000 for program annualizations and \$7,332,000 for mandatory cost increases. In addition, the Committee recommends \$4,363,000 for base infrastructure correction and systems modernization resources. Finally, the Committee provides \$502,000 in contingent emergency funds for the reimbursement of law enforcement overtime pay to Morris County, New Jersey associated with the hosting of the Spring 2000 World Bank meeting.

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 and international economic and tax policy; fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; maintaining foreign assets control; managing the public debt; overseeing major law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; managing development financial policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department overseas operations; and directing the 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 domestic and international financial, investment, tax, economic, trade and financial operations and general fiscal policy. This appropriation also provides resources for 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.

*Economic Policies and Programs.*—The function of the Economic Policies and Programs Activity is to advise the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in economic areas such as: (1) monitors macro-and

micro-economic developments and assists in determining appropriate economic policies; collects and analyzes data pertaining to international portfolio investment and foreign exchange positions; develops an overall appraisal of the current state of, and outlook for the economy; provides written and oral briefing materials for the Secretary, other officials, and outsiders; participates in inter-agency groups working on economic matters to develop and maintain a coordinated and consistent government-wide economic program; and (2) the formulation and execution of U.S. international economic and financial policies regarding a wide range of international development and analysis functions involving: trade and investment, energy policy, monetary affairs, development financing, and general economic research into international financial issues. The Office of International Affairs works closely with other Federal agencies and international financial institutions, and coordinates international financial and macro-economic policy with the National Economic Council (Annual Economic Summit), the National Security Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Management and Budget (foreign country risk review), the United States Trade Representative (financial services, investment, etc.), and all components of the Executive Office of the President. Under Presidential Executive Order, the Office of International Affairs participates with the Department of State in the collection and analysis of economic information on foreign countries. In the areas of international monetary and foreign exchange policy, the Office of International Affairs shares responsibility with the Federal Reserve (principally, the Board of Governors, but also the Federal Reserve Bank on New York) in working closely with the International Monetary Fund. In the area of international development, the Office of International Affairs formulates resource needs, notably U.S. contributions, policies and programs for various Multilateral Development Banks. With the Export-Import Bank, the Office of International Affairs has responsibility for export credit finance. This activity includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy), the immediate offices of the Under Secretary (International Affairs), the Assistant Secretary (International Affairs) and the Office of International Affairs.

*Financial Policies and Programs.*—The function of the Financial Policies and Programs Activity is to advise the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in areas of domestic finance, banking, fiscal policy and operations, and other related financial matters, including development of policies and guidance in the areas of financial institutions, Federal debt finance, financial regulation, and capital markets. Specifically, this activity ensures that the management of the Federal Government's cash minimizes risk and strikes a balance between cash needs and short-term investments. This activity provides decision makers and stakeholders with: (1) timely, concise and thorough policies, guidance and analysis in the areas of: financial institutions, financial regulation, the equitable and efficient delivery of financial services, the availability of credit, financial crimes, Federal debt finance, capital markets, the privatization of government assets, and any other issues related to domestic finance and financial services; and (2) the development and implementation of tax policies and programs; provides official estimates

of all Government receipts for the President's Budget, fiscal policy decisions, and cash management decisions; establishes policy criteria reflected in regulations and rulings and guides preparation of them with the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Internal Revenue Code; negotiates tax treaties for the United States; and provides economic and legal policy analysis for domestic and international tax policy decisions. This activity includes the immediate office of the Under Secretary (Domestic Finance), the Assistant Secretary (Financial Institutions), the Deputy Assistant Secretary Financial Institutions Policy, the Assistant Secretary, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Development Policy and the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy.

*Enforcement Policies and Programs.*—The function of the Enforcement Policies and Programs activity is to provide policy development, guidance and coordination to Treasury's law enforcement entities to combat money laundering and other financial crime, interdict illegal drugs, reduce violent crime, protect our nation's leaders, and provide quality training for enforcement personnel. Responsibilities include: providing Departmental oversight and supervision of U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture; and negotiating international agreements on behalf of the Secretary to engage in joint law enforcement operations for the exchange of financial information and records. The Office of Enforcement administers economic sanctions against selective foreign countries, international narcotics traffickers and international terrorists in furtherance of U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. This activity includes the immediate offices of the Under Secretary for Enforcement and the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement), including the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

*Treasury-wide Management Policies and Programs.*—The Treasury-wide Management Policies and Programs Activity provides policy advice on matters involving the internal management of the Department and its bureaus; coinage and currency production and security; the sale and retention of savings bonds; financial management, information systems, security, property management, human resources, procurement and contracting, strategic planning; and customer service. This activity is responsible for implementing the functions of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA), and the Information Technology Management Reform Act which includes efficient and effective use of the Treasury's resources. This activity includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Management) and Chief Financial Officer and the Treasurer of the United States.

#### OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

The Committee provides that the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) be funded at no less than \$11,439,000, which includes initiative annualization and the annualized fiscal year 2000 supplemental costs associated with the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act contained in Public Law 106-120. The Committee is encouraged by the level of funding detail offered by Treasury in its budget justifications for its Enforcement programs, and regards



this as an assurance that OFAC's direct costs will be properly covered as shown, and that administrative overhead resources are fairly allocated. The Committee requests that similar explanatory tables be provided in future justifications.

#### CUSTOMS AVIATION TRAINING

The Committee directs the Under Secretary of Enforcement, working in conjunction with the Commissioner of the Customs Service, to assess the need for a training and standardization facility for the aviation assets of the Customs Service. This report shall include an assessment of the existing training assets and facilities under control of the Department of the Treasury and how they may be utilized by the Customs Service, as well as training available from other Federal agencies and the private sector. In addition, the report shall identify what efforts can be undertaken to enhance the effectiveness and safety of Customs pilots within the budget provided.

#### TAX-EXEMPT BONDS FOR RECYCLING

The Committee is concerned with the apparent direction that the Internal Revenue Service is taking with respect to the use of tax-exempt bonds for recycling as evidenced in Technical Advice Memorandum 199918001 (TAM). The Committee believes that this position is inconsistent with the administration's own Executive Orders and with the nation's efforts to promote recycling. The Committee is further concerned that this TAM will act to chill recycling efforts and actually increase the amount of materials going to landfill or to waste incineration. The Committee, therefore, directs the Treasury Department to reconsider this TAM in light of the administration's and Congress' policy to increase recycling and report to the Committee on their findings.

#### HOMEMAKER IRA PARTICIPATION

Beginning in 1997, Congress authorized the Homemaker IRA. This legislation allowed homemakers who are non-wage earners to make equal, fully deductible contributions to individual retirement accounts. Women have traditionally been at a disadvantage in saving for retirement because they spend time in and out of the workforce. The Committee is interested in determining how many homemakers are now taking advantage of this new savings vehicle. Therefore, within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to prepare a report on the effects of this provision, particularly the number of taxpayers that are now making new IRA contributions because of the tax code change.

#### DEPARTMENT-WIDE TRAINING

The Committee is aware of and commends the Department for its efforts to provide training for its employees. The Committee supports the efforts of the Department's National Learning Center to provide enterprise-wide training of its employees and encourages the expansion of the existing efforts through the establishment of

a pilot to demonstrate enterprise-wide training utilizing Web-based e-learning solutions.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE UNANTICIPATED BUDGET  
SHORTFALL

The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 authorized the collection of delinquent debt through centralized administrative offset and levy of Federal payments, including Social Security benefits. Over the last several years, the Financial Management Service (FMS) has coordinated with the Social Security Administration (SSA) to implement these programs, which are expected to collect millions of dollars in delinquent debt.

After some delays, a July 2000 date was finally set for implementation of these programs. In anticipation of that date, FMS completed most of the necessary systems changes and was preparing to begin implementation—only to be informed by SSA that there would be yet another delay until June 2001.

This latest delay has serious negative implications for FMS' ability to perform its debt collection functions. In anticipation of projected fee revenue from benefit offsets and levies, FMS reduced their budget request for direct appropriations by \$8,000,000 in fiscal year 2001. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Treasury to address this issue with the Administrator of Social Security in order to set a firm implementation date at the earliest possible date. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary to make every attempt to address the resulting shortfall in the FMS budget.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$43,448,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	99,279,000
Committee recommendation .....	37,279,000

The Committee has provided a total of \$37,279,000. This appropriation includes \$6,271,000 for expansion of the Human Resources Information System (HRIS) project and \$4,000,000 for banking and finance critical infrastructure protection. The 1997 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act established this account which is authorized to be used by or on behalf of Treasury bureaus, at the Secretary's discretion, to modernize business processes and increase efficiency through technology investments, as well as other activities that involve more than one Treasury bureau or Treasury's interface with other governmental agencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$30,599,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	33,608,000
Committee recommendation .....	32,899,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,899,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount is \$2,300,000 above fiscal year 2000. The Committee rec-

ommends \$1,341,000 for mandatory cost increases and \$959,000 for program changes for information technology infrastructure upgrades and enhancement of the Office of Investigations.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts and supervises audits, evaluations, and investigations designed to: (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevent fraud, waste and abuse in Departmental programs and operations; and (2) keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the administration of Departmental programs and operations. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit and financial statement 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. Program audits review and audit all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. These audits contribute significantly to improved financial management by helping Treasury managers identify improvements needed in their accounting and internal control systems. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the Department, including assessing the Department's implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). 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 Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Customs Service, and the Secret Service.

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. The Office of the Inspector General is the parent organization for this entity, although program and financing data is reported under the Treasury Franchise fund (effective in 1999).

#### TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$111,781,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	118,427,000
Committee recommendation .....	118,427,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$118,427,000 which is equal to the budget estimate. The Committee has included \$6,646,000 for mandatory cost increases and the final transfer of funds from the Internal Revenue Service into the Inspector General for Tax Administration's Office of the General Counsel.

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Related Entities, the IRS Oversight Board and the Office of Chief Counsel to (1) promote the economic, efficient and effective administration of the nation's tax laws and to detect and deter fraud and abuse in IRS programs and operations; and (2) recommend actions

to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations, and keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of these issues and the progress made in resolving them. TIGTA reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of the IRS and Related Entities and makes recommendations concerning the impact of such legislation and regulations on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations of the IRS and Related Entities. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit and financial statement audit services. Program audits review and audit all facets of IRS and Related Entities. Contract audits provide professional advice to IRS contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the IRS. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving IRS programs and operations and protects the IRS and Related Entities against external attempts to corrupt or threaten their employees.

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration was established by the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206). Funding was first appropriated for this account in the fiscal year 2000 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act (Public Law 106–58).

#### TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$22,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	31,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	22,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,700,000 for the repair and restoration of the Treasury Building and Annex. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level. This appropriation funds repairs and selected improvements to maintain the Main Treasury and Annex buildings.

#### MONEY LAUNDERING STRATEGY

Appropriations, 2000 .....	
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	

The Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Strategy Act was enacted in 1998 and calls for the development of a 5-year anti-money laundering strategy. The overall strategy was released in September 1999 and sets forth a series of action items designed to advance four fundamental goals in the fight against money laundering: strengthening domestic enforcement; enhancing the measures taken by banks and other financial institutions; building stronger partnerships with State and local governments; and bolstering international cooperation. The Strategy calls on the Departments of the Treasury and Justice and, as appropriate, other relevant agencies to undertake key actions to implement the National Money Laundering Strategy recommendations. The Committee provides a total of \$6,582,000 and 29 FTE for this effort under the Fi-

nancial Crimes Enforcement Network (\$2,882,000/13 FTE) and the United States Customs Service (\$3,700,000/16 FTE), respectively. The Committee provided these funds to each bureau directly instead of in a centralized account, as proposed by the administration. The Committee believes it is important to provide the funds directly to those agencies actually conducting the work rather than create a centralized structure within the Department.

#### FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$27,818,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	34,694,000
Committee recommendation .....	37,576,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,576,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). This amount is \$9,758,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee has provided \$2,882,000 and 13 additional FTEs for the money laundering strategy. In addition, the Committee provides \$600,000 for Gateway, \$292,000 to expand data mining technology, \$425,000 to continue the magnitude of money laundering study, and \$263,000 to enhance the SARS/BSA databases. The Committee continues to fund the administration's proposed initiatives.

FinCEN has responsibility for implementing Treasury's anti-money laundering regulations through administration of the Bank Secrecy Act, 31 U.S.C. section 5311, et. seq., and serves as a United States Government source for the systematic collection and analysis of information to assist in the investigation of money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN supports Treasury's goal to "Combat Financial Crimes and Money Laundering" by: (1) providing focused and sophisticated analysis of the elements of major case law enforcement support including trends and patterns of money laundering; (2) preventing money laundering through its regulatory programs and its outreach efforts to the financial community; and (3) serving as a catalyst to enlist valuable international support by promoting anti-money laundering measures worldwide.

FinCEN, through the investigative analysis efforts, provides assistance to all law enforcement entities, including Federal, State, local and international, as they investigate and prosecute individuals, businesses and organizations involved in money laundering and other financial crimes. In the regulatory area, FinCEN establishes policy for an oversees Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) compliance by financial institutions. FinCEN provides BSA training to law enforcement, bank regulators, and bankers. FinCEN also provides expertise to support policy issues relevant to U.S. Government anti-money laundering and financial crime initiatives carried out through multilateral organizations. FinCEN is a catalyst for the development of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in other countries, and the transfer of information on money laundering issues and financial services worldwide.

The Money Services Business (MSB) Regulatory Support Program will provide funding for additional regulatory and enforcement support to ensure compliance by money service businesses to the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act.

## TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

The Treasury forfeiture fund was established on October 1, 1993, in Public Law 102-393. It has two accounts, one which is funded through permanent indefinite authority and the other which is funded through a direct annual appropriation. The direct appropriation represents the annual congressional limitation on the use of the proceeds from seized and forfeited assets. Forfeited cash and the proceeds of forfeited monetary instruments are deposited into the fund. Proceeds from the sale of other seized and forfeited assets are also deposited into the fund.

## EXPANDED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	\$30,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	400,000

The Secretary of the Treasury will develop and implement a pilot program to expand access to financial services to low- and moderate-income individuals who do not currently utilize bank accounts or other financial service opportunities. The Treasury Department will develop and assist in funding private sector provision of low-cost electronic accounts and access to ATMs as a way of encouraging greater efficiency and access to the financial service system; conduct research on the financial services needs to low- and moderate-income persons; and assist in funding financial education for low- and moderate-income persons.

## ATM PILOT PROGRAM

The Committee is aware of the success the Treasury Department enjoys with its EFT\*99 and Automated Teller Machine (ATM) Pilot Program for recipients of Federal benefits and for the general populations of underserved urban communities in America. The Committee supports the Department's First Accounts initiative. Millions of Americans currently lack access to financial services. The First Accounts initiative would help to expand access to basic bank accounts, ATMs and other banking access points, and consumer financial education critical to bringing more Americans into the economic mainstream. Although there is insufficient funding for the full \$30,000,000 requested at this time, the Committee believes that this request warrants careful consideration. The Committee is also aware that a large segment of the general population and Federal benefits recipients in rural areas of America do not have access to ATMs and basic banking services, and that a large number of these communities are located in Alaska. In addition, the Committee is aware that many of these rural Alaska communities are struggling to enter the new millennium under a cash economy system.

To address this problem, the Committee provides \$400,000 for the First Accounts program, and directs the Treasury Department to allocate \$300,000, to be available until expended, to begin a pilot program to assist one or more locally-owned Alaska banking institutions and community partners to bring these rural communities into the new economy. To achieve this goal, the Committee further directs the Department to use these funds to offset the costs of fi-

nancial services and financial education for customers who access Federal benefits in these communities as well as for non-Federal benefit recipients.

Because the Post Office is the center of activity for many of these communities, the Committee recommends, that whenever reasonably possible and efficient, ATM transactions be conducted in local Post Offices under the pilot program.

Additionally, the Committee is aware of an innovative program to educate low-income populations in a range of financial skills through services and programs at Metropolitan Family Services in Chicago, Illinois. The Committee believes it is important to support such programs which address the needs of low-income families who lack basic financial knowledge, and directs the Treasury Department to allocate \$100,000, to remain available until expended, to begin a pilot program with the Metropolitan Family Services' Family Economic Development program.

#### COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

Appropriations, 2000 .....	
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	\$55,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	55,000,000

The Committee has provided \$55,000,000 for the Counterterrorism Fund, contingent upon receipt of an official budget request that includes a designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The Counterterrorism Fund is designed to cover unanticipated costs associated with: (1) providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connection with these activities; and (2) re-establishing the operational capability of an office, facility or other property damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident. Treasury bureaus have important counterterrorism responsibilities including: protecting the President; designing and implementing security at National Special Security Events; investigating arson, explosives and firearms incidents; conducting financial investigations relating to terrorism; preventing weapons of mass destruction from entering our country; and implementing sanctions against terrorist organizations. Funds would be reimbursed to Treasury bureaus of departmental offices to compensate for costs incurred in areas such as travel, transportation, rentals and communications, print and graphics, other services, supplies, equipment, and unvouchered funds.

#### FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$84,027,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	93,483,000
Committee recommendation .....	93,198,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$93,198,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). This amount is \$9,171,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommends \$2,780,000 to maintain

current levels, \$1,164,000 for new training building support, \$964,000 for program annualization, \$5,684,000 for the direct cost of basic training, and \$1,000,000 for the rural law enforcement education project.

FLETC provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit and some of the advanced training. This appropriation is for operating expenses of FLETC, for research in law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content. In addition, the FLETC 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, local, and foreign law enforcement personnel on a space-available basis.

The Committee has included ample funding to ensure that FLETC can meet the demands of agencies for training their personnel as they continue to hire additional personnel.

The Committee has again included a general provision (section 615) to permit the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to acquire the temporary use of additional training facilities without seeking the advance approval otherwise required by that section.

#### OFF-CAMPUS TRAINING

The Committee continues to support the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's mission to provide basic technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Committee provides funding for the travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend course development meetings and training. In addition, the Committee continues to authorize FLETC to obtain temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities. In making these decisions, the Committee believes every consideration should be given to providing training in the most cost effective manner.

#### RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION

In the fiscal year 2000 Treasury Appropriations Act, Public Law 106-58, the conferees directed the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to provide up to \$300,000 to a graduate level criminal justice program in a Northern Plains State or other rural area to sponsor a research project aimed at rural crime, drug behavior, and rural gang activities. FLETC conducted a competitive procurement action and award was made to Minot State University in North Dakota. The final report required by the contract is due September 15, 2000. However, preliminary indications are that there is a great need for drug-related training, particularly training that takes into account the special needs and circumstances of rural law enforcement. Currently, there is little training of this nature being offered in the Northern Plains region and limited funds are available for officers to receive this training.

FLETC has developed a popular series of training programs under the term "STAR" (Small Town and Rural) law enforcement training. The Committee directs that FLETC and Minot State Uni-



versity (MSU) continue to collaborate closely in the development of needed training for the Northern Plains States (North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming). FLETC should expand its "STAR" training program offerings and make such other training program modifications as may be agreed upon with MSU at the conclusion of the study. To support this effort, the Committee makes available \$500,000 for FLETC to hire training specialists, expand the delivery of the STAR program to the Northern Plains States and develop such new programs as may be determined from the on-going MSU study. An additional \$500,000 is being made available for MSU to continue to conduct research, serve as the principal host for STAR training in the region and develop a clearinghouse concept for assuring needed training is identified and delivered to rural law enforcement officers in these States. A portion of the funds made available to FLETC and MSU also may be used to reimburse certain costs of training for State and local officer attendees consistent with the manner in which funding has been approved for the STAR program.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE PURSUIT STUDY

The Committee recognizes that there has been great concern raised in communities across the United States regarding the use of police vehicles in criminal pursuit situations which have resulted on occasion in tragic accidents and innocent loss of life. Interested groups have sought consideration by law enforcement agencies of alternative measures to vehicle pursuits, especially in regard to non-felony, fleeing offenders.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) Driver Training Branch has gained wide acclaim for its innovation and excellence in providing driver training to thousands of law enforcement officers at the Federal, State, and local levels. FLETC's National Center for State and Local Training also has gained a distinguished reputation for developing training programs in cooperation with diverse groups to address specific training concerns and needs.

The Committee requests that FLETC develop a proposal that can be used to initiate a developmental conference and review to identify the problems associated with vehicle pursuits, evaluate current guidelines, and develop programs that deal with issues intended to improve practices involving police pursuits. The Committee requests a response by May 1, 2001.

#### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$21,175,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	17,331,000
Committee recommendation .....	29,205,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,205,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements, equipment, furnishings and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). The Committee provides \$7,590,000 for a new dormitory in Glynnco, Georgia, \$1,784,000 for an outdoor firearms range in Artesia, New Mexico, and \$2,500,000 for renovations of deteriorated buildings. Due to

budget allocation constraints, the Committee is unable to provide funding for the firearms office support building in Artesia, New Mexico.

This amount includes funding for the Facilities Master Plan, Minor Construction and Maintenance, Firearms Environmental Restoration and Reconstruction, Environmental Compliance, and installation of Fiber Optics. The Master Plan provides the long range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of the over 73 participating agencies. Minor Construction and Maintenance provides alterations and maintenance funding for approximately 300 buildings at two locations (Glynco, Georgia and Artesia, New Mexico).

#### INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$60,502,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	103,476,000
Committee recommendation .....	90,976,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,976,000 for interagency law enforcement. This amount is \$15,657,000 above the fiscal year 2000 total appropriated level. The Committee's recommendation includes \$3,213,000 for mandatory cost increases, \$14,761,000 which had been previously funded through the Violent Crimes Reduction Trust Fund, and \$12,500,000 to maintain and increase participation by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division.

In a 1982 counterdrug effort, the Department of Justice (DOJ) developed the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (ICDE) program to bring together and integrate the efforts of all levels of law enforcement in the fight against drugs. The ICDE program designated nine domestic regions that deploy the investigative expertise from 10 Federal agencies, and State and local law enforcement agencies to dismantle and disrupt major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and place offenders in jail. Treasury agencies provide specific value-added investigative expertise to these major cases. The U.S. Customs Service provides specific expertise in international smuggling and interdiction; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) provides expertise on firearms and explosives violence; and the Internal Revenue Service (Criminal Investigative Division) provides expertise on money laundering and tax evasion. Since 1998, the Treasury portion of the ICDE program has been administered by Treasury's Departmental Offices. Treasury's participating bureaus, ATF, Customs, and IRS, are reimbursed from this appropriation. Treasury has assigned two special agents to oversee ICDE policy and budget for the three Treasury bureaus. Funding for Treasury components is primarily utilized for full-time equivalent (FTE) employees; however, a portion of funding is used for operating expenses incurred during the investigative phase of the case.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$200,555,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	202,851,000
Committee recommendation .....	202,851,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$202,851,000 for salaries and expenses for the Financial Management Service (FMS) in fiscal year 2001. This amount is equal to the budget request. The Committee recommends \$2,200,000 for the secure payments system, \$3,300,000 for computer security and disaster recovery, \$3,300,000 for Government-wide accounting and reporting modernization, \$1,500,000 for check payment and reconciliation replacement, \$800,000 for Internet application for FMS business processes, and \$500,000 for payment application modernization.

FMS implements payment policy and procedures for the Federal Government, issues and distributes payments, promotes the use of electronics in the payment process, and assists agencies in converting payments from paper checks to electronic funds transfer (EFT). The control and financial integrity of the Federal payments and collections process includes reconciliation, accounting, and claims activities. The claims activity settles claims against the United States resulting from Government checks which have been forged, lost, stolen, or destroyed, and collects monies from those parties liable for fraudulent or otherwise improper negotiation of Government checks.

FMS implements collections policy, regulations, standards, and procedures for the Federal Government, facilitates collections, promotes the use of electronics in the collections process, and assists agencies in converting collections from paper to electronic media.

FMS provides debt collection operational services to client agencies which includes collection of delinquent accounts, offset of Federal payments against debts owed the Government, post-judgment enforcement, consolidation of information reported to credit bureaus, reporting for discharged debts or vendor payments, Federal Employee Salary Offset Hearings, mortgage servicing, collection of unclaimed financial assets, and disposition of foreclosed property.

FMS also provides financial accounting, reporting, and financing services to the Federal Government and the Government's agents who participate in the payments and collections process by generating a series of daily, monthly, quarterly and annual Government-wide reports. FMS also works directly with agencies to help reconcile reporting differences.

## BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$564,773,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	760,051,000
Committee recommendation .....	724,937,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$724,937,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). This amount is \$160,164,000 above fiscal year 2000.

The Committee recommends \$20,871,000 for programs annualization and \$27,063,000 for mandatory cost increases. In addition, the Committee recommends \$44,167,000 for base restoration, including \$12,320,000 for expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in fiscal year 2000 and \$12,600,000 for the integrated violence reduction strategy, both of which were previously funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

The Committee has provided a total of \$77,632,000 for enforcement of existing gun laws, as well as to improve voluntary compliance by the firearms industry. Of the amount provided, \$6,200,000 is to complete staffing for the existing Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) cities, \$6,439,000 is for expansion of the YCGII program into 6 additional cities, \$11,681,000 is for providing ballistics imaging technology to State and local law enforcement, \$2,000,000 is directed to management and technological enhancements at the Licensing Center, the Imports Branch, and the National Firearms Act Branch, and \$9,990,000 is for salaries and administrative expenses for the National Tracing Center to make improvements in assistance to State and local law enforcement, improving response time, and technology improvements.

In addition, \$41,322,000 is provided to expand the Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy to support criminal enforcement initiatives, such as Project Exile, Project Ceasefire, and other specially-designed programs to combat violent crime, which are aimed at prosecuting persons (1) illegally transferring firearms or ammunition to individuals, particularly those who have not attained 18 years of age, or in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act; and (2) illegally possessing firearms or ammunition, particularly in violation of section 922(g)(1) and (2) of title 18, United States Code, or in violation of any provision in section 924 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a serious drug offense or violent felony, as those terms are used in that section.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has three major strategic goals: (1) effectively contribute to a safer America by reducing the future number and cost of violent crimes; (2) maintain a sound revenue management and regulatory system that continues reducing payer burden, improving service, collecting revenue due, and preventing illegal diversion; and (3) protect the public and prevent consumer deception in ATF's regulated commodities. To achieve these goals, ATF enforces the Federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and arson by working directly and in cooperation with others.

#### FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Committee recognizes alcoholic beverages as among the most socially sensitive commodities marketed in the United States. In this connection, marketing, labeling, and advertising of alcoholic beverages must be accomplished in an environment which fosters fair and healthy competition while protecting the interests of the American consumer. The Committee expects that there be no diminution of regulatory and oversight functions in fiscal year 2001.

## ALCOHOL PRODUCT LABELING

The Committee is concerned that as a result of budgetary constraints the level of regulatory staff devoted to ensuring that alcohol products are properly labeled is seriously inadequate. While staff levels have remained flat over a period of years, the number and complexity of label applications has increased dramatically during that period, as has the demand for more expeditious approval of such applications. Therefore, the Committee directs that the full-time equivalent employment of such regulatory staff be increased above fiscal year 2000 levels to the extent possible consistent with other priorities. The Committee further directs that the Bureau submit to the Committee by November 1, 2000, a report as to what actions have been taken in response to this direction and a plan as to what further actions will be taken.

## ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Armed Career Criminal Act, signed into law in 1984 and expanded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides mandatory sentences for certain violent repeat offenders who carry firearms. The Bureau, given its jurisdiction over firearms laws, has a unique opportunity to effect the apprehension of violent offenders. The success to date of the Bureau's Repeat Offender Program has surpassed initial expectations regarding apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of career criminals. The Committee notes that over 80 percent of the defendants apprehended under this program have had direct involvement in illegal narcotics trafficking.

## STAFFING LEVELS IN SMALLER STATES AND RURAL STATES

Over the past several years the number of ATF agents in the smaller States and rural areas have steadily declined, in favor of placing agent resources in larger States with large metropolitan centers. These staffing trends have not always reflected the needs of these areas. The Committee credits the Department for recognizing the need for placing special agents in under-represented rural areas and small and medium-sized States like Wisconsin. The Committee urges that ATF follow through on pledges to maintain and increase staffing in under-represented rural, small, and medium-sized States. The Committee strongly urges ATF to increase the number of agents in the Burlington, Vermont office and to maintain an office to house at least seven agents by the end of fiscal year 2001 to conduct investigations of Brady Act violations and other violations of Federal law.

## GREAT PROGRAM

The Committee provides \$13,000,000 for grants to local law enforcement organizations for the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program. The GREAT program continues to be enthusiastically endorsed by communities in Colorado and North Dakota. The Committee directs ATF to consider providing GREAT funding to the qualified law enforcement and prevention organizations in these areas. In addition, the Committee believes strong consideration should be given to an application from Beaufort, South Carolina.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS

The Committee is concerned about the apparent lack of safety and security standards for federally licensed firearms dealers. Guns stolen from licensed gun dealers pose an increasingly significant public safety threat. It is clear that the industry and ATF need to work together to address these problems. Therefore, the Committee directs ATF to make identifying and addressing security recommendations for Federal firearms licensees a priority at the next firearms industry discussion group that convenes.

## CRIMINAL GANG ACTIVITY ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to address the growing problem of gang-related activities on and near Indian reservations. In conjunction with programs and activities provided by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, ATF has made in-roads in Native communities to reduce gang-related activities by training, seminars, and after-school activities aimed at reducing the number of Native children that are likely participants in gang behavior. The Committee recommends that ATF continue to coordinate the efforts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and private organizations such as the National Native American Law Enforcement Association to expand these activities and develop an inter-agency and inter-disciplinary approach to gang-related activities.

## YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

The Committee commends the efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to reduce firearms violence by investigating illegal trafficking to the youth of this country. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) began as a pilot program in 17 cities in 1996 and is currently operating in 38 cities. The Committee is pleased to note that Denver/Aurora, Colorado and Las Vegas, Nevada were both designated as YCGII cities during fiscal year 2000. The Committee has provided an additional \$6,200,000 to complete staffing in the existing 38 YCGII cities as well as \$6,439,000 to expand the program into 6 additional cities.

The partnership between ATF and local law enforcement agencies in these communities is invaluable to the mutual effort to reduce gun-related crime. The tracing information provided by ATF not only allows local jurisdictions to target scarce resources to investigations likely to achieve results but also gives ATF the raw data to be able to investigate and prosecute the illegal source of these crime guns. The Committee continues to believe that there are significant disruptions in these illegal firearms markets directly due to investigative leads arising from this regional initiative.

## EXPLOSIVE DETECTION TRAINING

The Committee is pleased with the manner in which ATF has moved to make explosive detection training available on request to school districts nationwide. Field offices have utilized existing ATF publications and products for this effort, and are continuing to re-

ceive requests from schools and school systems. In the first half of fiscal year 2000, 2,642 people were trained in various aspects of explosives-related training, including bomb threat management and explosives recognition.

#### U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$1,698,227,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	1,887,866,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,804,687,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,804,687,000 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Customs Service. This amount is \$106,460,000 above fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommends \$18,965,000 for program annualizations and \$84,836,000 for mandatory cost increases. In addition, the Committee has provided \$54,115,000 for maintenance and operations, base equipment needs, maintenance of fiscal year 1998 equipment, agent/inspector relocations, laboratory modernization, narcotics and money laundering, cybersmuggling, and Hardline/Gateway equipment. Finally, the Committee has provided \$13,700,000 for the annualization of the Southwest border initiative of fiscal year 2000.

The United States Customs Service, in partnership with other Federal agencies, is one of the Nation's principle means of border enforcement. Its mission is to ensure that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so in compliance with all United States laws and regulations.

*Commercial.*—Commercial activities are all process/business area activities (Trade Compliance, Outbound, and Passenger Processing) which occur prior to a violation being confirmed or acceptance of a referral for investigation. This includes intelligence gathering, targeting, analysis, and examination activities.

*Drug and Other Enforcement.*—Drug and Other Enforcement activities are process activities which occur after confirmation of a violation or acceptance of a referral for investigation. Also included are enforcement strategies to address enforcement issues which impact more than one process, intelligence activities and investigations of drug and money laundering violations, intelligence activities and investigations related to alleged/suspected violations which are independent of process activities, the air and marine interdiction programs, and radio communications management.

##### FISCAL YEAR 2002 BUDGET SUBMISSION

The Committee has experienced a significant amount of frustration with the Customs Service and its varying degrees of responsiveness regarding budgetary questions addressed to the bureau by the Committee. Therefore, the Customs Service shall provide the Committee with a zero base budget for fiscal year 2002 which outlines the salaries and expenses account, including a list of items contained in the base appropriation. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Commissioner of the Customs Service to provide the Committee, as part of its official fiscal year 2002 budget request, a report on all sources of funding for the Customs Service's activities and the specific uses of those funds. This information should

be delineated in terms of mandatory and discretionary funding and the activities funded with each source. In a separate report, the Committee directs the Customs Service to provide a detailed accounting of its unobligated balances and a detailed description of any projects or activities for which Customs intends to obligate funds.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS ON THE NORTHERN BORDER

The Customs Service has determined that x-ray technology and other detection technology are effective in detecting illicit narcotics and other contraband. As a result, the Committee has once again included funding for research into technologies which will assist Customs in performing its inspection and enforcement duties. The Committee recognizes that smuggling is not unique to the Southwest border but occurs along the Northern border as well. The Committee would like the Customs Service to take the level of smuggling that occurs along the Northern border into consideration when determining the location of x-ray and other technology effective in detecting illicit smuggling. And, as Customs expands and improves these technologies to the Northern border, the Committee encourages the Customs Service pay close attention to the border facilities in Pembina, North Dakota.

The Committee urges that more resources and staffing be allocated to the Northern border of the United States. Our Northern border extends nearly 4,000 miles, but only has 300 border agents. In contrast, the Southwest border is 2,000 miles and has 8,000 agents. Recent terrorist activities at the Canadian/Washington State border underscores the need for increased staff and resources. Furthermore, the requirement for increased land border inspectors called for in the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act has not been fully implemented by the President. The Committee urges that these agents be hired and assigned to our Northern border. In implementing the Committee's request for new agents on the Northern border, the President must be mindful of the necessity of fluid and efficient commercial transactions with Canada.

#### HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT

Highgate Springs is used as a Port of Entry for trucks delivering goods to all of New England, including the cities of Boston and New York, and other points south. In addition, it is the major entry point for goods coming by truck from the port of Montreal into the United States. The volume of all types of vehicle traffic coming through Highgate Springs has increased dramatically since the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Specifically, the number of trucks coming through Highgate Springs in just the last 3 years alone has grown by almost 50 percent to approximately 121,000 a year. Therefore, the Committee directs the Customs Service to assess the inspection needs of the Highgate Springs, Vermont Port of Entry and provide the appropriate inspection technology to suit the needs of the Port.



## CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

The Committee is encouraged that Customs has begun to address the needs of the Charleston, South Carolina port ("Port"); however, the Port is still severely understaffed and lacks necessary resources. The Port is the fourth largest container port in the country, the second largest on the East Coast. During this time of expanded cargo workload at the Port, Customs support at the Port has decreased. The Committee recommends additional staff and equipment for use at the Port as it becomes available and directs that staffing be maintained at least at 1999 levels. Further, the Committee urges the Customs Service to formulate a staffing model to ensure that there is a uniform Customs employee presence at ports with comparable workloads. In particular, funds are provided to re-establish K-9 units at the Port to detect the presence of illegal drugs in cargo.

## REMOTE ADMINISTRATION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee supports ongoing efforts to enhance services at low-volume ports of entry through the use of remote administration technology. The Committee believes the additional security presence and the after-hours travel capabilities will benefit those who live near the affected border crossings. However, to ensure that commercial traffic through these ports is not negatively affected, these enhancements must not result in loss of personnel or reduced staffed hours at these ports.

## PASSIVE RADAR DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee directs the Customs Service, within the funds provided, to utilize \$2,500,000 to acquire passive radar detection technology. The Committee is aware that this technology would improve the low level detection capability along the Southwestern border of the United States to detect aviation smugglers attempting to utilize existing gaps in current radar systems.

## FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

The Committee is aware that cargo traffic through Hector International Airport in Fargo, North Dakota is increasing and expected to increase further in the coming 3 to 5 years. The Committee also notes that the Customs Service did not fully comply with direction in the Conference Report accompanying Public Law 106-58 to discuss the potential of conducting a pilot project at an airport such as Hector. As a result, the Committee has included language designating the Hector International Airport as an International Port of Entry. The Committee expects this Port of Entry will be adequately staffed and equipment provided so that the users of the facility are provided efficient services. No staff or funds shall be diverted from North Dakota's other International Ports of Entry to staff this requirement.

## STAFFING AND SERVICE LEVELS AT CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee continues to believe that the services provided through the Charleston, WV, Customs office are very important to the State of West Virginia and the Nation as a whole. For this rea-

son, the Committee expects the Service to maintain the level of services provided in fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2001 at this office.

The Committee continues to believe that the policy of providing part-time and temporary inspectors at the Honolulu International Airport is an effective way to handle the large and increasing volume of passengers arriving and departing this very busy airport in Hawaii. The Committee has again included \$750,000 for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District. This action is intended to enhance and not supplant current staffing levels. Amounts included in this account are sufficient to maintain staffing levels at this airport through fiscal year 2001 at the fiscal year 1997 level.

The Committee expects the Customs Service to ensure that staffing levels are sufficient to staff and operate all New Mexico and Arizona border facilities and the Great Falls and Missoula, Montana Ports of Entry. In addition, the Committee encourages the Customs Service to work with the General Services Administration in evaluating and addressing infrastructure and technology improvements at the Santa Teresa and Columbus border stations, as well as the Sweetgrass-Coutts, Montana Port of Entry.

Legitimate, as well as illicit, trade and traffic continue to grow in the State of Florida. Customs should give a high priority to funding sufficient inspection personnel at ports of entry in Florida for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee understands that increasing trade between Canada and the United States may require improvements in Customs Service facilities to prevent congestion or backups. The Committee directs the Customs Service to continue to provide adequate personnel to meet current border crossing needs along the Northern border.

Over the years Customs personnel in smaller States as well as rural areas have declined considerably. Problems facing these areas have not necessarily declined, and the Committee urges Customs to continually review its staffing requirements and to consider the allocation to smaller States and rural areas.

#### JOURNEYMEN LEVEL PAY

The Committee is aware that the administration has requested fiscal year 2001 funding for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's journeymen level pay grade but did not include a similar request for the Customs Service's journeymen level pay grade. The Committee is concerned that the INS officers and the Customs Service inspectors at border crossings are working side-by-side and are performing the same duties. Though the Committee is aware that the INS officers and the Customs agents have different retirement, pay and benefits systems, the Committee urges the administration to give consideration to this unique working environment in future budget requests.

#### TRI-CITIES REGIONAL AIRPORT

The Committee is aware that the Tri-Cities Regional Airport in Tennessee is currently a "user-fee" airport for which Customs provides services on a reimbursable basis. The Committee under-

stands that the airport's activity level has grown over the last 5 years. Therefore, the Committee directs the Customs Service to re-evaluate the airport in an effort to find a solution to any unmet needs.

#### MONTANA INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Committee directs the Customs Service to continue to work with the Montana World Trade Center, the School of Business, and the School of Education at the University of Montana and the Trade Research Center at Montana State University to further promote and encourage business development and a distance learning initiative in rural areas. The Committee hopes that the Customs Service will build on \$1,500,000 provided for this effort in fiscal year 1998.

#### PORT OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

The Committee is pleased with the cooperative effort of the Customs Service and the General Services Administration (GSA) on the infrastructure assessment of the existing ports and border stations across the country. The Committee appreciates that the Customs Service and GSA recognize that this document is to be systematically updated and revised as the needs of the Customs Service change. The Committee is hopeful that this plan will carefully balance the needs of the Customs Service in an organized and prioritized fashion, but just as importantly, takes into consideration the fiscal environment in which the Federal Government operates.

#### CUSTOMS INTEGRITY AWARENESS PROGRAM (CIAP)

The Committee continues its strong support for the Customs integrity awareness program. This program, begun last year, is to improve hiring methodologies to ensure that applicants are of the highest quality and integrity, and to improve the recruitment process. The \$3,300,000 provided by the Committee in fiscal year 2001 is for Customs to conduct polygraph examinations for candidates applying for positions which are most susceptible to corruption. The Committee encourages the Commissioner to continue his efforts to improve the integrity measures of the Customs Service.

#### CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

The Committee directs the Customs Service to continue providing \$100,000 of available funds to promote public awareness for the child pornography tipline, including ongoing efforts to make children aware of the tipline, in fiscal year 2001. The Committee recommends that the U.S. Customs Service continue to coordinate this promotional effort with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the U.S. Postal Service to ensure that the publicity is diversified and effective. The Committee fully supports Customs' work in battling child pornography and is impressed with the successes Customs has had given the limited resources.

## FORCED AND INDENTURED CHILD LABOR

The Committee is pleased with the work the Customs Service has been doing with regard to the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to forced and indentured child labor. As a result, the Committee has included \$7,500,000 in the salaries and expenses account to fund the Forced Child Labor Command Center, to establish regional offices in Asia, and to continue and increase staffing in foreign countries where there is a significant potential for goods to be produced by forced or indentured child labor.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the growth in trade of bidis which are unfiltered, sweetly flavored, hand rolled cigarettes made by and targeted to children. The Committee applauds the Customs Service action regarding the detention of bidis from a certain manufacturer in India. The Committee expects the Customs Service to examine all available information from the U.S. Government, non-governmental organizations and human rights groups regarding bidis, which are known to be predominately made with forced and indentured child labor. Additionally, the Committee requests a report by April 30, 2001 on activities to date, the number of Customs agents assigned abroad and the number of investigations regarding the importation of goods made by forced or indentured child labor.

## NORTHERN PLAINS TRADE RESEARCH CENTER

The volume of trade along the Northern border has increased dramatically in the last decade as a result of the Canadian-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (CUSTA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Implementation of World Trade Organization (WTO) policies have yet to be reflected in current Northern border trade data, but they also are certain to have a significant impact on the Northern border, especially in the Northern Plains region.

Furthermore, excluding government payments, net farm income in the United States has been decreasing over the last decade and reached the lowest level in 1999, primarily because of the low price of agricultural commodities. This is especially true in the Northern Plains region which produces mostly wheat and barley, crops which are widely produced across the world. Consequently, further liberalization of the world agricultural market under the WTO may affect this region of the country more than any other in the United States.

Congress recognized the importance of this growth in trade and provided funds in fiscal year 2000 to conduct research on the bilateral trade of agricultural commodities and products under CUSTA. The Committee believes that this research, which is being conducted at the Northern Plains Trade Research Center located at North Dakota State University, should be expanded to analyze the impacts of agricultural trade and farm policies on the Northern Plains agricultural industry under the WTO and regional free trade agreements. The Committee therefore directs the Customs Service to provide an additional \$500,000 from within existing resources to North Dakota State University to (1) evaluate the impacts of alternative farm programs and trade policies on agricultural competi-

tiveness and net farm income in the Northern Plains region; (2) analyze upcoming WTO negotiations and regional free trade agreements for agricultural commodities and products produced in the Northern Plains region; (3) develop marketing strategies to improve export opportunities for agricultural commodities produced in the Northern Plains; and (4) analyze cross-border trade issues in North America under NAFTA.

#### PROJECT ALERT

The Committee instructs the Customs Service to provide no less than \$200,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the training of retired law enforcement officers to assist in the investigation of unsolved missing children cases nationwide. The Committee anticipates that these funds will be in addition to other funds available to the center for these purposes.

#### DRUG INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

Through the years, Customs has had to react to changing smuggling modes. Drug interdiction methods have been adjusted to challenge this ever changing threat. This effort has proven effective through the years. Yet, vigilance remains the watchword. Currently, emphasis is being placed on interdiction efforts in Caribbean waters around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lessons learned from efforts off the Florida coast have been very successful. The Committee reminds Customs that the threat can shift very quickly, and that appropriate attention should be given to ensure that the Florida coast is adequately covered by air and marine assets.

#### CUSTOMS COUNTERDRUG RESOURCES

The Committee understands there are growing pressures on the existing resources of the Customs Service interdiction programs. Though the Committee acknowledges these needs, it must point out that the Customs Service was provided an additional \$276,000,000 as part of the emergency drug supplemental during fiscal year 1999, a 143 percent increase in the Operations and Maintenance account alone, for the purchase of two P3-B AEW and four P3-B Slick aircraft. The Committee believes that this additional funding went a long way to address unmet interdiction needs. The fiscal year 2001 annualized costs for those personnel and assets as provided in fiscal year 1999 total more than \$36,415,000. The Committee, supportive of the use of technology and assets as a means to enhance the Customs mission, necessarily places the priority on meeting these annualized costs over the acquisition of additional assets and the concomitant support personnel and maintenance costs. The Committee remains concerned about the Customs Service failure to consider the full budgetary impact and secure funding for items and personnel funded in addition to their congressional budget submission. The result has been that the Customs Service is now experiencing base erosion at the expense of new programs at a rate which is greater than the current budgetary constraints can address. The Committee encourages Customs to continue to evaluate, consider and acquire such assets in an effort to maximize

its personnel and resources. However, the Committee expects that the Customs Service will responsibly address and meet all out-year costs for any new acquisitions and personnel without sacrificing existing programs in the process.

#### TARGETED RESOURCES FOR THE SOUTHWEST BORDER

The Committee is disappointed with the Customs Service reluctance to carry out the congressional mandate with regard to the Southwest Border Initiative, even though Congress provided additional non-appropriated dollars to the Customs Service to do so in fiscal year 2000. Though the Customs Service has known of the mandate since enactment of the fiscal year 2000 appropriations in mid-September 1999, to date the Customs Service has failed to provide an acceptable solution to the directive to hire agents and inspectors, and purchase detection technologies with the \$25,000,000 provided. Due to this delay, the Customs Service will not be able to obligate the full \$25,000,000 as directed by Congress, in fiscal year 2000. The Committee therefore has directed the Under Secretary of Enforcement to begin hiring full-time equivalents with \$13,700,000 of the \$25,000,000 provided from the fiscal year 2000 Asset Forfeiture Fund. In addition, the Committee denies the fiscal year 2001 budget request of \$25,000,000 for the drug investigations initiative and believes that the priority rests with the annualization of an existing program over starting a new one. The Committee directs the Customs Service to annualize the entire \$25,000,000 as it prepares its fiscal year 2002 request to the administration.

Therefore, the Committee has included \$13,700,000 in appropriated funds which is to be combined with the \$11,700,000 from Treasury's Asset Forfeiture Fund for a total of \$25,000,000 for the annualization of the Southwest border initiative. With the additional amount, the Committee directs the Customs Service to recruit approximately 200 additional inspectors for placement in critical southern land border areas. The additional funding assumes phased hiring with an average entry date midway through the fiscal year. One-time equipment, training, and other setup costs are included, and are expected to be non-recurred in fiscal year 2002, thereby offsetting most of the additional fiscal year 2002 cost for annualizing labor and direct support. Prior to deployment of the additional amount provided, Customs must submit a complete financial plan (approved by the Department and OMB) for fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002 for the additional resources, and such plan needs to be approved by the Committee prior to its implementation. The Committee cautions the Customs Service to regulate its hiring in order to avoid hiring at a rate higher than the budgetary resources can accommodate.

#### OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$108,688,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	156,875,000
Committee recommendation .....	128,228,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$128,228,000 for operation and maintenance activities of the Customs air and marine interdiction programs. The Committee recommendation includes \$2,174,000 for mandatory cost increases and \$9,916,000 for the maintenance and operation cost increases associated with the delivery of P-3 aircraft which were purchased in fiscal year 1999. In addition, the Committee included \$7,450,000 for the upgrade of four P-3 Forward Looking Infa-Red units (FLIR) and flight safety enhancements.

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.

#### ROTORCRAFT TRAINING

The Committee is aware that the Customs Service previously contracted with the University of North Dakota for rotorcraft training. The University has state-of-the-art facilities, experienced flight instructors, internationally recognized expertise in touch-down auto rotation, and an excellent relationship with the Customs Service. Therefore, the Committee urges Customs to give particular attention to applications submitted by the University when the contract is next competed.

#### LONG RANGE BLUE WATER VESSELS

The Committee recognizes the importance of long range blue water vessels as an operational component of Customs' marine interdiction strategy. The Committee understands the difficult choices facing the Customs Service with regard to the marine interdiction program and applauds the continued success in spite of current budgetary constraints. The Committee encourages the Customs Service, within existing resources, to examine ways to address the replacement of these vessels given the importance of operating and maintaining a safe and effective fleet.

#### AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2000 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	\$338,400,000
Committee recommendation .....	128,400,000

The Committee has provided \$5,400,000 for the International Trade Data System and \$123,000,000 for the Automated Commercial System.

The Customs Service is in the process of modernizing its trade data processing system. The current system, the Automated Commercial System (ACS), will be replaced with the new Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). ACE will provide an upgrade to the system which will enable Customs to meet the demands of an increasing volume of trade and convert to a paperless process and an account-based system. These funds will support the ACS legacy system while the conversion to ACE is underway and will assist Customs in incorporating the development of an International

Trade Data System into its overall plan for modernizing the trade data processing system.

#### ACS LIFE SUPPORT

The Committee continues to support Customs automation efforts with the belief that automation of Customs systems and processes are imperative. The Committee is encouraged by the efforts made in the last year by the Department of the Treasury and the Customs Service to address the outstanding General Accounting Office (GAO) recommendations. However, the Committee is greatly concerned that the Customs Service has not sufficiently maintained the Automated Commercial System (ACS). In the past 3 years the funding requested for the maintenance of the ACS system has increased over 380 percent. The Committee is concerned that the lines differentiating ACS and the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) costs and expenditures have become increasingly blurred. The Committee therefore directs that any funds provided for the ACS system be used only for increasing the capacity of the existing system and shall not be used to change the functionality of the system itself. The Customs Service has provided the Committee with a working list of those projects and planned expenditures (shown below) for ACS and accepts this list as the anticipated spending plan. Therefore, the Committee expects that the Customs Service will utilize this plan throughout the course of fiscal year 2001 and that the Committee shall be notified of any deviation from or realignment of this plan.

As ACS is the legacy system, the Committee has rightfully placed the priority not only on base funding of \$67,000,000 for ACS but also the administration's additional request of \$56,000,000 for the maintenance of ACS. In addition, the Committee has long been aware of the shortfall of funding for ACS, identified in June 1999, and has been informed by the Customs Service that the fiscal year 2001 request is adequate and meets the planned requirements of ACS. The Committee is pleased that this funding shortfall has been addressed. The Committee requests that the Customs Service continue to provide the Committee with regular quarterly reports on the maintenance and costs of the Automated Commercial System until the new automation program can be put in place. The Committee is pleased with the work that has been done over the last year on both the ACS and ACE programs. However, the Committee encourages the Customs Service to resolve the funding source issues related to these programs which have prevented the Committee, given limited resources, from addressing the modernization issue in any meaningful way.

#### *ACS Life Support*

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Base requirements:	
ACS Software Maintenance .....	\$4,750,000
Data Center Hardware/Software Facilities-Increased processing capability and storage capacity to support dramatically increasing trade volumes. In addition, ensure performance response time for revenue recovery, and legislative compliance .....	18,075,000



*ACS Life Support—Continued*

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Network-Continued implementation of the frame relay network infrastructure that provides increased reliability, scalability, and faster response time, in support of Customs, other Government agencies, and the trade .....	39,950,000
Services-Day-to-day data center operations that support trade processing. This cost includes maintaining 24X7 data center and help desk, and the associated database administration contract support .....	4,585,000
Subtotal .....	67,000,000
New Requirements:	
ACS Software Maintenance .....	1,800,000
Data Center Hardware/Software/Facilities .....	8,000,000
DB2 Database-Will provide the database management system that satisfies current and future service levels. Includes costs for program and data conversion, testing, processor upgrades, additional storage, licensing, training and support services .....	4,370,000
Network .....	10,000,000
Field Network/LANs/PCS/Peripherals-The Customs computer infrastructure must be upgraded for Customs locations to support the deployment of frame relay. Includes implementation of local area networks (LANs), file servers, workstations, printers, and installation and integration services .....	31,830,000
Subtotal .....	56,000,000
Total .....	123,000,000

## HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	3,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,000,000

The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to be transferred from the harbor maintenance trust fund to the Customs Service “salaries and expenses” appropriation.

The harbor maintenance fee was established to provide resources to the Army Corps of Engineers for the improvement of American channels and harbors. The fee is assessed on the value of commercial imports and exports delivered to and from certain specified ports. The fee is collected by the Customs Service and deposited into the harbor maintenance trust fund. The transferred funds will offset the costs incurred by Customs in collecting these fees.

## U.S. MINT

The U.S. Mint manufactures coins, sells numismatic and investment products, and provides for security and asset protection. Public Law 104–52 established the U.S. Mint Public Enterprise Fund (the Fund). The new Fund encompasses the previous Salaries and Expenses, Coinage Profit Fund, Coinage Metal Fund, and the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund. The Mint submits annual audited business-type financial statements to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress in support of the operations of the revolving fund.

The operations of the Mint are divided into three major activities: Circulating Coinage; Numismatic and Investment Products;

and Protection. The Mint is credited with receipts from its circulating coinage operations, equal to the full cost of producing and distributing coins that are put into circulation, including depreciation of the Mint's plant and equipment on the basis of current replacement value. From those receipts, the Mint pays its cost of operations, which includes the costs of production and distribution. The difference between the face value of the coins and these costs are profit, which is deposited as seigniorage to the general fund. In 1999, the Mint transferred \$1,018,000,000 to the General Fund. Any seigniorage used to finance the Mint's capital acquisitions is recorded as budget authority in the year that funds are obligated for this purpose, and as receipts over the life of the asset.

Circulating Coinage funds the manufacture of circulating coins for sale to the Federal Reserve System as determined by public demand. In 2001, this activity will manufacture 23,500,000,000 coins for sale to the Federal Reserve System.

Numismatic and Investment Products funds the manufacture of numismatic and bullion coins, medals, and other products for sale to collectors and the general public. The activity also includes non-recurring programs for coins and medals which are legislated to commemorate specific events or individuals. In 2001, this activity will fund the Capitol Visitor Center Commemorative Coin Act of 1999. In addition, the Fifty States Commemorative Coin Program Act authorized, beginning in 1999, the issuance of quarters for sale to the public and to the Federal Reserve System honoring each of the 50 States with a design emblematic of that State. These quarters will be issued in the order of each State's admission to the Union. The Mint will produce five different State quarter designs each year resulting in a 10-year program.

Protection is provided for the Mint employees and visitors, plant facilities and equipment, the Government's stock of gold and silver bullion, coins, and all other Mint property against abuse, theft, damage, disorders, and all other unsafe or illegal practices by utilizing police officers and modern protective devices.

#### FIFTY STATE QUARTERS PROGRAM

The Committee notes the tremendous success of the Mint's 50 State Quarters Program. Public enthusiasm for the program has resulted in approximately 112,000,000 Americans actively collecting the State quarters with corresponding profits to the U.S. Treasury in excess of \$1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 alone. The Committee also commends the U.S. Mint for its on-going efforts to educate America's youth about our rich national history through the 50 State Quarters Program.

#### DOLLAR COIN

The Committee is concerned that demand for the new Dollar Coin appears to be limited, even in those sectors where it has been vigorously promoted. The Committee directs the Mint to report to the Committee by March 2001 with an assessment of the commercial demand for the Dollar Coin, a full accounting of the costs of developing, promoting and advertising the Coin, and the revenues generated as a result of the promotional campaign.

## BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) designs, manufactures, and supplies Federal Reserve notes, various public debt instruments, as well as most evidences of a financial character issued by the United States, such as postage and internal revenue stamps. The Bureau executes certain printings and various territories administered by the United States, particularly postage and revenue stamps.

The operations of the Bureau are currently financed by means of a revolving fund established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 656, August 4, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 181), which requires the Bureau to be reimbursed by customer agencies for all costs of manufacturing products and services performed. The Bureau is also authorized to assess amounts to acquire capital equipment and provide for working capital needs. Bureau operations during 1999 resulted in an increase to retained earnings of \$38,000,000.

BEP provides the engraving and printing of all U.S. currency notes an estimated 15,000,000,000 postal and internal revenue stamps, securities for the Bureau of Public Debt and certain other agencies of the Government, Commissions, certificates primarily of Presidential and Department of Defense, White House invitations, and identification cards for various Government agencies.

A wide variety of miscellaneous services are performed by Bureau personnel for other agencies, which are charged on an actual cost basis.

The budget estimates are determined primarily by two factors; namely, (1) the volume of production of the various items needed to meet the estimated requirements of customer agencies, and (2) the unit cost of manufacturing each type of item produced. The unit cost of production of each item manufactured is developed through a detailed system of cost accounting and adjusted to reflect all known factors which will affect the cost of production during the current budget year. Such factors include pay rate and material price increases expected to occur during the current year, as well as estimated savings resulting from improvements in production procedures.

No direct appropriation is required to cover the activities of the Bureau.

## BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

## ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$177,143,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	182,901,000
Committee recommendation .....	182,901,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$182,901,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt in fiscal year 2001. The Committee recommendation is \$5,758,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted request.

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

*Savings securities.*—This activity involves the issuance, servicing, and retirement of savings bonds and notes and retirement-type securities, including: (1) the maintenance and servicing of individual accounts of owners of series H and HH bonds and the authorization of interest payments; and (2) the maintenance of accounting control over financial transactions, securities transactions and accountability, and interest cost. These functions are performed directly by the Bureau of the Public Debt, by the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States, and by the qualified agents which issue and redeem savings bonds and notes. This activity also consists of sales promotion efforts, using press, radio, other advertising media, and organized groups, augmented by concentrated sales campaign emphasizing payroll savings plans.

*Marketable and special securities.*—This activity involves 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.

## INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

### SUMMARY

The Committee has recommended a total of \$8,535,069,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$318,580,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted level.

### IRS RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1998

The IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (RRA 98) required the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to develop and implement a plan to reorganize the IRS to establish units to serve particular groups of taxpayers with similar needs. This directive has resulted in the creation of a new organizational structure which establishes four operating divisions—Wage and Investment Income (individual taxpayers), Small Business and Self-Employed, Tax Exempt and Government Entities, and Large and Mid-Size Business. While full implementation of this new organizational structure will take time, it should result in more accurate and timely taxpayer assistance.

RRA 98 also requires the IRS to emphasize taxpayer assistance which has resulted in the transfer of resources from the Tax Law Enforcement (TLE) account into the Processing, Assistance, and Management and the Information Systems accounts. While the Committee has not objected to these transfers, there is continuing concern about the impact of this transfer on the Service's ability to effectively enforce tax laws and collect taxes due. Significant additional funds were requested in the fiscal year 2001 budget request to provide staff for the STABLE (Staffing Tax Administration for

Balance and Equity) initiative in the TLE account. Unfortunately, the Committee does not have sufficient resources to fund those increases.

#### ELECTRONIC TAX ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

The Committee is pleased with efforts at IRS to emphasize and encourage the use of advancing technology for electronic tax filing. While the goal of 80 percent of taxpayers filing electronically by 2007 is certainly ambitious, the IRS has made an excellent start by developing a strategic plan which defines an approach and identifies initiatives to meet that objective. Electronic tax filing will benefit taxpayers while at the same time reduce processing costs for the IRS. The Committee expects that all such electronic transmissions will be secure and that the privacy of taxpayer information will be fully protected.

#### PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$3,280,250,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	3,699,499,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,506,939,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,506,939,000 for processing, taxpayer assistance, and management. This amount is \$226,689,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommendation includes \$149,439,000 for mandatory cost increases, including required pay adjustments, and \$17,250,000 for operational support contracts.

The "Processing, assistance, and management" appropriation provides for processing tax returns and related documents; assisting taxpayers in filing returns and paying taxes due; matching information returns with tax returns; conducting background investigations; managing financial resources, rent, and utilities; and providing for an independent taxpayer advocate.

*Submission Processing.*—Enables the Internal Revenue Service to develop, publish, and distribute tax forms, publications, and instructions to taxpayers; receive and process paper and electronic income tax returns and supplemental documents; process and account for tax revenues; process information returns such as wage, dividend, and interest statements; provide for payment of refunds and issue notices that payments are overdue; identify possible nonfilers for investigation; and assist in the selection of tax returns for audit. Also funds the IRS World Wide Web site that enables taxpayers to retrieve Federal tax forms, instructions, publications, and other information electronically. Also included are all actions associated with electronic tax administration, including receipt of electronically-filed tax returns, information documents, and taxes due; electronic refund payments to taxpayers; and electronic communications between the IRS and taxpayers or third parties.

*Telephone and Correspondence.*—Enables the IRS to provide district and service center toll-free telephone operations to respond to taxpayer requests received via telephone; perform adjustments and taxpayer relations functions which receive and analyze taxpayer inquiries initiated by correspondence; initiate contacts with taxpayers to resolve accounts before district office action is required; prepare and issue letters proposing assessments; issue statutory notices of

deficiency; operate the automated collection system; and determine taxpayers' correct income levels and corresponding tax liabilities.

*Document Matching.*—Enables the IRS to identify and follow up on income reporting discrepancies and unsubstantiated deductions, and to verify facts and amounts in question through taxpayer contact prior to assessing additional tax or refunding excess credits. These taxpayer contacts are carried out in service centers through correspondence.

*Management Services.*—Sets policies and goals, provides leadership and direction for the IRS, and provides Service-wide policy guidance for managing contract administration and procurement programs, conducting IRS planning, budgeting and communication strategies, conducting analysis of programs and investments to support strategic decision-making, acquiring resources, and maintaining controls and safeguards over those resources conducting personnel security investigations as required, and developing and managing the human and logistical resources required to fulfill the IRS mission in administering the nation's tax laws. Also provides all administrative services for IRS national office and field installations.

*Rent and Utilities.*—Provides rent and utilities for the entire IRS.

*Taxpayer Advocate Service.*—Provides an independent advocate for taxpayers within the IRS to ensure that the individual interests of the taxpayer are represented in all aspects of the policies and procedures of the Service; resolve taxpayers' problems through prompt identification and settlement; prevent future problems through prompt identification of the underlying causes of taxpayers' problems; identify and raise the awareness of systemic issues impacting the operating divisions; report regularly to Congress on the program's effectiveness and issues adversely affecting taxpayers; maintain liaisons with congressional offices; and educate the public on the role of the Advocate. Includes the immediate office of the National Taxpayer Advocate, the headquarters staff, nine area offices, 74 local/service center offices responsible for resolving taxpayer advocate cases, and two operating division taxpayer advocate offices responsible for working directly with the operating divisions to identify and recommend solutions to systemic problems. All taxpayer advocate employees report directly to the National Taxpayer Advocate.

#### IRS STAFFING PLANS

The Committee continues to support adequate staffing levels for effective tax administration and supports the staffing plans for the Internal Revenue Service facilities in the communities of Martinsburg and Beckley, WV. Therefore, the Committee urges the IRS, within the constraints of the fiscal year 2001 funding levels, to make no staffing reductions at the Martinsburg National Computing Center and the programmed level at the Administrative Services Center in Beckley, WV.

#### TAX COUNSELING FOR THE ELDERLY

The Committee once again believes that the Tax Counseling Program for the Elderly has proven to be most successful. To meet the goals of this program, \$3,950,000 is included within the aggregate

amount recommended by the Committee for processing tax returns and assistance in fiscal year 2001. To ensure that the full effect of the program is accomplished, the IRS is directed to cover administrative expenses within existing funds.

#### TAXPAYER SERVICES IN ALASKA AND HAWAII

Given the remote distance of Alaska and Hawaii from the U.S. mainland and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the national toll-free line, it is imperative that the Taxpayer Advocate Service office in each of these States is fully staffed and capable of resolving taxpayer problems of the most complex nature. The Committee directs the Internal Revenue Service to staff each Taxpayer Advocate Service office in each of these States with a Collection Technical Advisor and an Examination Technical Advisor in addition to the current complement of office staff. Staffing shall be increased if, as the result of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, subsequent legislation, or other factors, the number of cases or their complexity increases.

#### REMOTE TRAINING FACILITIES

The Committee commends the IRS for creating IRS Remote Training Facilities throughout the country. Because of the extensive travel costs associated with bringing IRS employees to central locations for training, the IRS Training Section has begun deploying training locations around the country. The Committee understands that these locations usually consist of satellite downlink, television, VCR and 20 communications devices. These remote locations have helped tremendously to improve training efforts, reduce travel costs substantially and reduce the number of man-hours lost to travel. The Committee understands that the IRS has a goal of placing a remote training facility at locations that serve 50 or more employees. Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the IRS to continue this program and directs the IRS to place a remote training facility in North Dakota. Because the IRS has a presence in Fargo, North Dakota, the Committee recommends placing this remote facility at North Dakota State University. The University has state of the art facilities available, including Internet access, and is ideally suited to accommodate IRS training requirements in North Dakota, northern South Dakota and western Minnesota.

Further, the Committee is aware that the University of Missouri Kansas City and Rolla campuses are uniquely situated to assist the IRS with employee training through distance learning. The Committee strongly encourages the IRS to work directly with the Kansas City and Rolla campuses to provide professional and continuing education programs at a distance to ensure that employees in taxpayer assistance positions meet the IRS customer satisfaction goals.

#### TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$3,336,838,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	3,443,859,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,378,040,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,378,040,000 for tax law enforcement activities in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$41,202,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommendation includes \$137,505,000 for mandatory cost increases, including required pay adjustments, and \$4,363,000 for operational support contracts.

The "Tax law enforcement" 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 and other financial crimes, collecting unpaid accounts, securing unfiled tax returns and payments, analyzing and determining the reasons for delinquent accounts, preventing accounts from becoming delinquent, and preventing nonfiling.

*Criminal investigation.*—Provides for enforcement of criminal statutes relating to violations of internal revenue laws. Investigates cases of suspected intent to defraud, recommends prosecution as warranted, and assists in the preparation and trial of criminal tax cases. Also includes the investigation and prosecution of tax and money laundering violations associated with narcotics organizations. Financial investigations expose money laundering schemes through a variety of methods, including currency transaction reports.

*Examination.*—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. The taxpayer education portion is designed to assist taxpayers to comply with their tax responsibilities. The appeals portion of this activity provides staffing, training, and direct support to allow for an administrative review process that provides a channel for impartial case settlement prior to cases being docketed in a court of law.

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. Develops and evaluates data on taxpayer filing characteristics based upon returns as they are filed, and conducts statistical and economic studies.

*Collection.*—Collects unpaid accounts and secures delinquent returns; protects the Government's interest in litigation proceedings; develops and implements programs to prevent tax accounts from becoming delinquent; provides resources to service walk-in taxpayers; assists taxpayers in resolving tax account problems; helps taxpayers comply with tax laws by educating through outreach programs; and takes appropriate enforcement actions when warranted.



*Tax exempt and government entities.*—Strategically plans and provides an array of processes including: education and communication; rulings and agreements; customer account services; and examinations to help tax exempt and government entities understand and comply with tax liabilities. Will develop processes to help tax exempt entities which range from local community organizations and municipalities to major universities and large pension funds as well as government entities which include outstanding tax-exempt bond issuances, State and local entities, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

*Statistics of income.*—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.

*Chief Counsel.*—Legal counsel to the IRS provides interpretation of the internal revenue laws, represents the IRS in litigation, and provides legal support, all in a manner that enhances the public confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of the tax system.

#### EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$144,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	145,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	145,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$145,000,000, which is equal to the budget request.

The “Earned income tax credit” (EITC) appropriation provides for expanded customer service and public outreach programs, strengthened enforcement activities, and enhanced research efforts to reduce overclaims and erroneous filing associated with the earned income tax credit.

Expanded customer service includes dedicated, toll-free telephone assistance, increased community-based tax preparation sites, and a coordinated marketing and educational effort (including paid advertising and direct mailings) to assist low-income taxpayers in determining their eligibility for EITC. Improved compliance includes increased staff and systemic improvements in submissions processing, examination, and criminal investigation programs. In returns processing, new procedures include expanded use of math error authority and the identification of EITC-based refund claims involving invalid or duplicate primary, secondary, and dependent tax identification numbers (TIN’s). Increased examination coverage, prior to issuance of refunds, reduces overpayment and encourages compliance in subsequent filing periods. In addition, postrefund correspondence audits by service center staff aids in the recovery of erroneous refunds. Criminal investigation activities target individuals and practitioners involved in fraudulent refund schemes and generate referrals of suspicious returns for followup examination. Examination staff, assigned to district offices, audit return preparers and may apply penalties for noncompliance with due diligence requirements.

Enhanced research activities and projects focus on EITC claimant characteristics and patterns of noncompliance and are designed to improve education and outreach products, strengthen IRS abuse detection capabilities, and measure the effects of servicewide programs on compliance levels for the EITC-eligible taxpayer population. This appropriation also funds the development of specialized research data bases and masterfile updates, reimbursement to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for enhancements to the SSA numbering systems, and cooperative efforts with State vital statistics offices.

#### INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$1,455,401,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	1,583,565,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,505,090,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,505,090,000 for information systems activities in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$49,689,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommendation includes \$60,652,000 for mandatory cost increases, including required pay adjustments.

The "Information systems" appropriation provides for servicewide data processing support, including the evaluation, development, and implementation of computer systems, including software and hardware requirements.

*Operations and Maintenance.*—Provides for management, maintenance, and operation of the information systems that process tax and information returns, account for tax revenue collected, send bills for taxes owed, issue refunds, assist in the selection of tax returns for audit, and provide for telecommunications services including the toll free access to tax information. Staff maintains millions of lines of programming code running the systems as well as operates and administers the hardware infrastructure of mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers and networks. Additional responsibilities include development and maintenance of the applications supporting all aspects of the tax processing pipeline, corporate masterfile of the entire taxpayer spectrum, and a variety of management information systems.

*Business Line Investments.*—Provides for projects which have specific requirements unique to one or more of the new business lines which will result in systems not immediately effected by the modernization effort. This includes support for the taxpayer advocate, integrated compliance system, and electronic transcript delivery, as well as for specific business line needs such as issue tracking/secure e-mail for Large and Mid-Size Business, determination support for Tax Exempt and Government Entities, and secure dial-in for Small Business/Self Employed field employees.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

Appropriations, 2000 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	\$71,751,000
Committee recommendation .....	.....

The Committee recommends no direct appropriation for this account in fiscal year 2001. However, the Committee did include language in the fiscal year 2000 supplemental appropriations bill

which rescinded any remaining amounts which were due to expire from previously appropriated funds, and reappropriated those amounts to remain available through September 30, 2001. It is currently estimated that this will provide up to \$125,000,000 for the IRS to use in fiscal year 2001 for information technology investments.

The “Information technology investments” account provides for funding to revamp IRS business practices and acquire new technology. IRS is using a formal methodology to prioritize, approve, fund, and evaluate its portfolio of business systems modernization investments which enforces a documented, repeatable, and measurable process for managing investments throughout their life cycle. Investment decisions are approved by the IRS Core Business System Executive Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Commissioner.

#### SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION EFFORT

The Committee very much appreciates the personal attention that the Commissioner has devoted to the systems modernization effort, and continues to recognize the need to modernize the time-worn IRS computer systems. The Committee also remains steadfast on the legislative demands that funds provided under the “Information technology investment” account only be used in a manner that implements the IRS Modernization Blueprint, meets OMB investment guidelines, meets the requirements of the systems life cycle program, and are otherwise in compliance with Federal acquisition requirements and practices.

As expressed in communications with the Service, the Committee is also adamant that the IRS proceed with the systems modernization in a way that is consistent with General Accounting Office (GAO) recommendations. The Committee acknowledges that the spending plans submitted to Congress thus far generally have been consistent with the legislative demands as well as GAO recommendations, and appreciates efforts by the IRS management team to keep GAO informed as those spending plans are developed.

However, the Committee remains concerned about the limited progress to date, and hopes that the IRS will heed the admonition to correct management weaknesses and establish the capability to build an effective, modernized system.

#### IRS—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended approval of the following administrative provisions for the Internal Revenue Service:

Section 101 continues a provision which authorizes the IRS to transfer up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the agency in fiscal year 1999, to any other IRS account. The IRS is directed to follow the Committee’s reprogramming procedures outlined earlier in this report.

Section 102 continues a provision which maintains a training program in taxpayer’s rights and cross-cultural relations.

Section 103 continues a provision which requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 104 continues a provision which directs that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1–800 telephone assistance and that the Commissioner shall continue to make this a priority.

#### U.S. SECRET SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$677,312,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	824,500,000
Committee recommendation .....	778,297,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$778,297,000 for the U.S. Secret Service in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$100,967,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. This includes \$28,610,000 for mandatory cost increases and \$9,750,000 to annualize existing programs. In addition, the Committee recommends \$19,481,000 for base restoration which reflects ongoing programs previously funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. The Committee recommendation also includes \$11,476,000 for residence security for both the incoming and outgoing President as well as \$20,650,000 for workforce retention and workforce balancing.

##### SECRET SERVICE FUNCTIONS

*Investigations, protection, and uniformed activities.*—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, 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 former Presidents, their spouses and minor children unless such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for the detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign governments; the investigation of thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic fund transfers; fraudulent use of debit and credit cards; fraud and related activity in connection with Government identification documents; computer fraud; food coupon fraud; and the investigation of personnel, tort claims, and other criminal and noncriminal cases.

The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; and 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 and Vice Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not commence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

#### MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

The Committee has included \$3,196,000 for the Service's operation costs of the exploited child unit, associated with its continued efforts with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, including \$1,196,000 for activities related to investigations of exploited children.

#### PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS

The Committee has become concerned about the large number of Federal departments, agencies, and bureaus which provide physical protection to a wide variety of Cabinet-level and other Federal officials. The Committee is concerned about the lack of consistent threat assessment for this group of protected officials, as well as the absence of standardized training in physical protection of their protective details. The Committee believes that one agency should have the responsibility of threat assessment and training in physical protection, so that each and every department, agency, or bureau which takes on the responsibility of physical protection does so only when a threat assessment indicates the need and in a standardized, coordinated, and consistent fashion. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secret Service to report on the costs associated with infrastructure and personnel upgrades at the James J. Rowley Training Center which would be necessary to carry out an initiative to provide standardized physical protection training and threat assessments to all bureaus and departments which provide physical protection for Federal officials without specific statutory authority to do so.

#### UNIFORMED DIVISION PAY DISPARITY

The Committee is aware that the Secret Service Uniformed Division is facing several challenges to preserve its high quality workforce. The District of Columbia Council recently increased the pay of the Metropolitan Police Department which surpasses the pay of the Secret Service Uniformed Division, and passed a law that allows outside police officers to make lateral transfers to the Metropolitan Police Department. Other challenges facing the Uniformed Division include comparable pay by other neighboring uniformed law enforcement agencies, and the potential retirement of as many as one-quarter of the Uniformed Division workforce eligible to retire within the next 4 years. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department and the administration to work with the appropriate authorizing Committees on a proposal to close the discrepancy in pay between the Secret Service Uniformed Division and the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, and to sup-

port a fiscal year 2002 budget request to fund the increased costs associated with this initiative.

#### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$4,185,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	5,021,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,283,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,283,000 for the "Acquisition, construction, improvement and related expenses" account in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$98,000 above fiscal year 2000 level, which reflects mandatory cost increases.

This appropriation provides funding for the James J. Rowley Training Center to continue development of the current Master Plan and to maintain and renovate existing facilities to ensure efficient and full utilization of the Center.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends that certain general provisions be included in the Senate bill. The provisions do the following:

Section 110 continues a provision which pertains to reprogramming instructions for unobligated funds.

Section 111 continues a provision which authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 2001, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracts with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 112 continues a provision which requires that funds provided to ATF for fiscal year 2001 will be expended in such a manner so as not to diminish enforcement efforts with respect to section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 113 continues a provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between law enforcement appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114 continues a provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Financial Management Service, and the Bureau of the Public Debt appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115 continues a provision to require that the purchase of law enforcement vehicles is consistent with Departmental vehicle management principles.

Section 116 modifies and continues a provision which authorizes Treasury law enforcement agencies to pay their protection officers premium pay in excess of the pay period limitation. Such payments may be made in a lump sum on the last payday of the calendar year.

Section 117 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer funds from Salaries and Expenses, Financial Management Service, to the Debt Services Account as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection. Such amounts shall be reimbursed to the Salaries and

Expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Services Account.

Section 118 provides for a 2-year extension of the Treasury Franchise Fund.

Section 119 prohibits the closure of the Port of Racine, Wisconsin Customs Office. The Committee continues to believe that the services provided by the Port of Racine Customs Office are important to Southeastern Wisconsin. Due to increasing activity at the Port of Racine and projections of increased demand from the business community in the area, the Committee believes that it is appropriate to keep the Port of Racine Customs Office open through fiscal year 2001.

## TITLE II—U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

### PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$93,056,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	96,093,000
Committee recommendation .....	67,093,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,093,000 in fiscal year 2001 for payment to the Postal Service Fund. This amount is \$25,963,000 below fiscal year 2000. The Committee provides \$66,473,000 for providing free mail to the blind and overseas voters and \$620,000 has been included to reconcile previous fiscal year estimated mail volume with actual volume. The resulting \$67,093,000 is made available on October 1, 2001.

Revenue forgone on free and reduced-rate mail enables postage rates to be set at levels below the unsubsidized rates for certain categories of mail as authorized by subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code. Free mail for the blind and overseas voters will continue to be provided at the funding level recommended by the Committee.

The Committee recognizes the congressional obligation to reimburse the Postal Service for past services provided under the revenue forgone program. Unfortunately, budget limitations force the Committee not to fund, at this time, the revenue forgone reimbursement of \$29,000,000 authorized under 39 U.S.C. 2401(d), and requested in the fiscal year 2001 budget. Although the Committee is currently unable to provide any resources for this installment, the Committee continues to recognize the congressional intent to reimburse the Postal Service for these expenses.

The Committee includes provisions in the bill that would assure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2001. These are services that must be maintained in fiscal year 2001 and beyond. The Committee believes that, despite the lack of public service appropriations, these critical postal services are the linchpin of services that the public deserves and expects.

### PEST INTRODUCTIONS

The Committee is concerned that recent introductions of plant and animal pests and diseases into Hawaii may have occurred through the U.S. postal system. Such introductions have severe consequences for U.S. agriculture, biodiversity, and public health and safety. The U.S. Postal Service is directed to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to devise and implement a program to combat pest intro-



ductions, and to report to the Committee as to its efforts in this regard no later than December 31, 2000.

#### ETHANOL VEHICLES

The Committee commends the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for their purchase and deployment of ethanol flexible fuel vehicles—Carrier Route Vehicles—and their increasing use of this alternative fuel. The Committee expects the USPS to continue to purchase ethanol flexible fuel vehicles and to locate them in areas where ethanol is accessible and supported by local infrastructure and facilities.

#### BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

The Committee urges the United States Postal Service, the General Services Administration, and other involved Federal agencies to continue working together with the Town of Brattleboro, Vermont to seek a mutually beneficial resolution to the parking problem and other issues involved with the building and parking lot used by the USPS and other Federal agencies. The various Federal agencies, in partnership with the town of Brattleboro, are requested to consider a cost-sharing or reimbursement plan to implement a project that alleviates this parking problem.

#### 4-H CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The 4-H Youth Development Program has more than 5.6 million annual participants, from 5 to 19 years of age. True to its original focus on Head, Heart, Hands, and Health, today's 4-H Club is very diverse, offering agricultural, career development, information technology, and general life skills programs in rural and urban areas throughout the world. The 4-H Youth Development Program continues to make great contributions toward the development of a well-rounded youth. Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp or series of stamps recognizing or representing the activities and goals of the 4-H Youth Development Program in recognition of its centennial in 2002.

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

#### SUMMARY

The President's fiscal year 2001 budget request under this title totals \$702,245,000. The Committee recommendation is \$594,758,000. This amount is \$51,275,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriations.

#### COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$250,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	390,000
Committee recommendation .....	390,000

The fiscal year 2001 budget request for compensation of the President is \$390,000. This amount includes \$340,000 for the direct salary of the President as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102, and a \$50,000 expense account for official expenses, with any unused portions reverting to the Treasury. This expense account is not considered as taxable to the President.

The Committee recommends the full budget request of \$390,000 for compensation of the President.

#### THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$52,243,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	53,288,000
Committee recommendation .....	53,288,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,228,000 for the White House Office.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the direct support of the President. Public Law 95-570 authorizes appropriations for the White House Office and codifies the activities of the White House Office.

#### EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$9,229,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	10,900,000
Committee recommendation .....	10,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,900,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electrical power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence.

The Executive Residence staff provides for the operation of the Executive Residence. A staff of 40 domestic employees accomplish general housekeeping, prepare and serve meals, greet visitors, and provide services as required in support of official and ceremonial functions. A staff of 33 tradespersons, including plumbers, carpenters, painters, on a single shift; electricians on a double shift; and operating engineers on a 24-hour basis, maintains and makes repairs, minor modifications, and improvements to the 132 rooms and the mechanical systems, and provides support for official and ceremonial functions.

A staff of 12 specialized employees provide services necessary to the operation of the White House and official and ceremonial functions. This staff includes four florists, four curators, and four calligraphers.

An administrative staff consists of the chief usher, four assistant ushers, one executive grounds superintendent, one operating accountant, one accounting technician, one computer network engineer, and one administrative officer. This staff is charged with management and administrative functions of the Executive Residence. This requires coordination with the Executive Office of the President, the National Park Service, the military, the U.S. Secret Service, the General Services Administration, and other agencies.

During larger events, the Executive Residence staff is assisted by contract personnel under personal services contract agreements (services by agreement) to provide additional help as required for official and ceremonial functions.

#### WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, 2000 .....	\$808,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	5,510,000
Committee recommendation .....	5,510,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,510,000 for White House Repair and Restoration. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

To provide for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, a separate account was established in fiscal year 1996 to program and track expenditures for the capital improvement projects at the Executive Residence at the White House.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$3,617,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	3,673,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,673,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,673,000 for special assistance to the President. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The "Special assistance to the President" account was established on September 26, 1970, to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special Presidentially assigned functions.

The objective of the Office of the Vice President is to efficiently and effectively advise, assist, and support the President in the areas of domestic policy, national security affairs, counsel, administration, press, scheduling, advance, special projects, and assignments. Assistance is also provided for the wife of the Vice President.

The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his duties in the legislative branch.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee will allow for 22 full-time permanent positions in fiscal year 2001.

#### OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$330,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	354,000
Committee recommendation .....	354,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$354,000 for the official residence of the Vice President. This amount equals the budget estimate.

The "Official Residence of the Vice President (residence)" account was established by Public Law 93-346 on July 12, 1974. The residence is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia and serves as a facility for official and ceremonial functions and as a home for the Vice President and his family.

The objective of the "Residence" account is to provide for the care of, operation, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, and heating and lighting of the residence and to provide such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and provisions as may be required to enable the Vice President to perform and discharge the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

Funds to renovate the residence are provided to the residence through the Department of the Navy budget. The Committee has had a longstanding interest in the condition of the residence and expects to be kept fully apprised by the Vice President's office of any and all renovations and alterations made to the residence by the Navy.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support one full-time equivalent position or the same level as funded since fiscal year 1996.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$3,825,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	4,110,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,110,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,110,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Council of Economic Advisors 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 govern-

ment, and assists in the preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

#### OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$4,017,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	4,032,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,032,000

The Committee recommends \$4,032,000 for the Office of Policy Development. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The Office of Policy Development supports the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council, in carrying out their responsibilities to advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic and domestic policy. The Office of Policy Development also provides support for other domestic policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$6,970,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	7,165,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,165,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,165,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council (NSC).

The primary purpose of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support 60 full-time equivalent positions, or the same since the fiscal year 1996 level for the normal activities of the NSC.

#### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$39,050,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	43,737,000
Committee recommendation .....	43,737,000

The Committee has provided \$43,737,000 to the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2001.

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, include financial, personnel, library and records services, information management systems support, and general office services.

The Office of Administration receives reimbursements for information management support and general office services.

## OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$63,256,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	68,786,000
Committee recommendation .....	67,935,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,935,000. This amount is \$4,679,000 above fiscal year 2000. The Committee has included \$613,000 as requested by the administration, for nine new full time equivalent positions. The Committee intends that at least two-thirds of the additional staff be allocated solely for use in supporting the management function of the Office, which is limited to the Deputy Director for Management and the Statutory Offices—the Office of Federal Financial Management, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. The Committee notes that OMB failed to meet its goal of 18 clean agency financial statements, highlighting the problems with financial management throughout the Federal Government. Management of large information technology projects and maintaining their security continue to be immense challenges for most Federal agencies. Ensuring that agencies can meet their human capital needs is an impending crisis which has not been adequately addressed. These challenges, and others, demonstrate the need for greater attention to the sound management of the Federal Government.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

*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 budget review, administration, public affairs, office of communications, legislative reference, legislative affairs, economic policy, and general counsel. 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; general government and finance; natural resources, energy, and science; education, income maintenance, and labor; and Health/Personnel.*—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.

*Financial management.*—In conjunction with the Chief Financial Officers Council, prepares the Government-wide financial management status report and 5-year plan, monitors execution of the plan; provides policy guidance on preparation and audit of financial statements, financial systems requirements, management controls, and cost accounting and audit requirements for the non-Federal grantee community.

*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.

*Procurement policy.*—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.

#### REGULATORY ACCOUNTING

The Committee has modified a provision (section 627) which requires the Office of Management and Budget to do an annual accounting statement and associated report on the cumulative costs and benefits of Federal regulatory programs. Since the provision was first enacted in 1996, OMB has prepared and submitted to Congress three such reports. Each year, the detail, quality, and usefulness of the report has improved significantly. The Committee now recommends that this provision be made permanent so that regulatory accounting becomes a regular part of the annual deliberations between the executive branch and Congress.

#### OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$22,823,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	25,400,000
Committee recommendation .....	24,312,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,312,000. This recommendation is \$1,489,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by Public Law 105–277, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program, as defined by the Act and Executive Order 12880. This program also includes funding for general policy research to support the formulation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

#### COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$29,052,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	20,400,000
Committee recommendation .....	29,052,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,052,000 for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC). This funding includes \$13,250,000 for the continuation of the technology transfer program by CTAC to State and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat drugs. Pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Title VII of Division C of Public Law 105–277), the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center serves as the central counterdrug research and development organization for the U.S. Government.

The Committee expects multiagency research and development programs to be coordinated by the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that whenever possible, those efforts provide capabilities that transcend the need of any single Federal agency. Prior to the obligation of these funds, the Committee expects to be notified by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent; it also expects to receive periodic reports from the chief scientist on the priority counterdrug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center and on the status of projects funded by CTAC.

The Committee continues to believe CTAC should work closely and cooperatively with the individual law enforcement agencies in the definition of a national research and development program which addresses agency requirements with respect to timeliness, operational utility, and consistency with agency budget plans.

#### COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

The Committee fully supports the continuation of this program and, therefore, has provided \$13,250,000 for its operation in fiscal year 2001. The Committee believes that this program demonstrates the best that the Federal Government has to offer to State and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat drug related crimes. The Committee is encouraged by the positive reception this program has received by State and local law enforcement agencies as current requests for technology continue to outpace resources by over four to one. The Committee expects that CTAC will conduct further outreach to State and local agencies to educate them about the program. Finally, the Committee would encourage CTAC to work with private industry to make their developed technology available to State and local law enforcement through this program. The Committee requests that ONDCP report within 60 days after the date of enactment of the fiscal year 2001 appropriations bill on the number of requests received, promotion efforts to State and local law enforcement, and the effectiveness and interest in this program by these law enforcement communities. The Committee is dismayed that the administration proposed a 72 percent reduction in this very effective program and encourages the administration to maintain level funding in future budget requests.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

##### HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$191,270,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	192,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	196,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$196,000,000. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) at no less than the fiscal year 2000 level.

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to Federal, State and local law



enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. In allocating the HIDTA funds, the Committee expects the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to ensure that the activities receiving these limited additional resources are used strictly for implementing the strategy for each HIDTA, taking into consideration local conditions and resource requirements. These funds should not be used to supplant existing support for ongoing Federal, State, or local drug control operations normally funded out of the operating budgets of each agency. The remaining funds may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments to support Federal antidrug activities.

The Committee believes that the Director should take steps to ensure that the HIDTA funds are transferred to the appropriate drug control agencies expeditiously. To ensure that the funding allocations meet the priorities outlined in the strategies, the Committee instructs the Director to submit the strategies, along with the identification of how the funds will be spent, to the Committee for review prior to the obligation of the funds. The Committee also expects to be notified if any changes are made in the spending plans presented to it during the course of the fiscal year. The Committee further instructs the Director to submit the updated 2001 strategies for each of the HIDTA's to the Committee for review and to obligate the HIDTA funds within 120 days of enactment of this act. This provision may be waived if a request is made to the Committee and has been approved in advance according to the normal reprogramming procedures. The Committee expects the Director to take actions necessary to ensure that all HIDTA funds are being used to support only those activities which are directly linked to the individual HIDTA strategies recommended by the HIDTA coordinators and which support the goals and objectives outlined in each of these strategies.

#### HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

The Committee is aware of the current interest in the creation of new, and expansion of existing, HDTAs. The Committee understands that the following areas have submitted requests for HIDTA designation: Arkansas, Las Vegas, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Northern Florida. The Committee also understands that a total of nine counties within the existing Chicago (four counties) and Oregon (five counties) HDTAs have requested designation. Furthermore, the Committee is also aware of other States and communities with an interest in HIDTA designation or expansion, such as Delaware and Oklahoma. Recognizing current resource limitations, the Committee has provided additional discretionary funding for this purpose and encourages ONDCP to work with these States and communities to determine whether they meet the statutory criteria required for designation as a HIDTA. The Committee also recommends that ONDCP work closely with the five HDTAs designated in 1999 (Central Valley, California; Hawaii; New England; Ohio; and Oregon) to identify additional requirements above their initial start-up funding levels to permit them to become fully operational. The Committee remains supportive of the HIDTA program and believes that this cooperative effort among Federal, State and

local law enforcement agencies to combat drugs has proven to be an extremely effective use of limited resources.

#### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN HIDTAS

The Committee recognizes the positive impact and successes of the cooperative law enforcement arrangements of the HIDTA. As HIDTAs have matured, they have demonstrated an ability to address their HIDTA-specific problems with unique and effective solutions. Many HIDTAs have begun to reach outside of the law enforcement community to other organizations which impact and affect the effort to combat drugs in our communities. The Committee has seen success in the HIDTAs as they begin to incorporate the important work of those in the community itself, such as in the areas of treatment and counseling. The Committee is encouraged by this rounding out of the HIDTAs' efforts and encourages the HIDTAs to continue to further develop these relationships.

#### LAS VEGAS HIDTA

The Committee is aware that ONDCP has reviewed the request by the Las Vegas area for HIDTA designation, and has determined that Las Vegas does, in fact, meet the statutory criteria required for such designation. The Committee notes that ONDCP has recognized that extensive illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, and distribution in the Las Vegas area has had a harmful impact in other areas of the country, and that a significant increase in allocation of Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the Las Vegas area. The Committee also notes that State and local law enforcement agencies in the Las Vegas area have committed significant resources to the drug trafficking problem in the area, and have already taken sufficient steps toward establishing the necessary structural cooperation among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in the Las Vegas area that would warrant HIDTA designation. As such, the Committee has included bill language and appropriate funding for HIDTA designation for the Las Vegas area.

#### NORTH CAROLINA HIDTA CONSIDERATION

The Committee is aware that North Carolina has submitted a proposal to ONDCP for designation as a HIDTA with a focus on intensified interdiction along its interstate and national highways. Recognizing current resource limitations for further designations, ONDCP is directed to work with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies within North Carolina to determine whether it meets the statutory criteria required for designation as a HIDTA. Further, ONDCP is encouraged to work with the State to develop and implement this innovative approach to drug interdiction.

#### NEW ENGLAND HIDTA

The Committee is concerned about drug traffickers increasing use of the interstate highway system to distribute heroin and other illegal drugs from urban centers to rural areas. Of note in the New England region is the use of the I-91/I-89 corridor. Therefore, the Committee directs ONDCP to work with the State law enforcement

drug control task forces to combat interstate shipment of drugs in this region, with a particular focus on Vermont.

#### PHILADELPHIA/CAMDEN HIDTA

The Committee is aware of the current coordination of the State of Delaware with the Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA. As a result of this strong relationship, the Committee directs the Director of ONDCP to evaluate the current situation to determine whether or not Delaware meets the statutory requirements to qualify for inclusion into the Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA

The Committee is aware that Montana's Yellowstone, Missoula, and Cascade Counties have submitted a proposal to ONDCP to be included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Methamphetamine abuse has exploded in Montana in recent years, resulting in an increase in the number of drug-related arrests, seizures of clandestine laboratories, and individuals seeking treatment for addiction. Montana is one of only eight States that ONDCP has identified as having "serious methamphetamine problems." Recognizing the current resource limitations for additional designations, ONDCP is encouraged to work with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies within Montana to achieve expeditious consideration of this proposal.

#### HIDTA INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

The Committee directs ONDCP, in conjunction with the Southwest Border HIDTA, Arizona Alliance Planning Committee, to enhance the ongoing efforts of the anti-drug task forces in the central region of Arizona. ONDCP and the HIDTA shall assist the State's intelligence and investigative efforts through the established network task forces to encourage information sharing and eliminate the duplication of investigative efforts in the State regarding drug crimes. The HIDTA is therefore directed to work with the Metro Intelligence Support and Technical Investigative Center (MISTIC) to achieve this goal. The Committee has included \$1,300,000 in the Special Forfeiture Fund for this effort.

#### HIDTA EFFORTS TO COMBAT METHAMPHETAMINE IN RURAL AREAS

The Committee is concerned about the increasing threat posed by methamphetamine production, trafficking, and use, especially in rural, underpopulated areas. Recognizing that the Director of ONDCP designated the Midwest HIDTA in 1996 to specifically address this threat, the Committee encourages ONDCP to continue to focus available resources on combating this emerging drug threat not only in the Midwest HIDTA, but in all HIDTAs operating in traditionally underserved areas.

#### SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$215,297,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	259,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	144,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$144,300,000.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, Public Law 105-277, established the Special Forfeiture Fund to be administered by the Director of ONDCP. The monies deposited in the Fund support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies or may be directly obligated by the Director of ONDCP.

#### NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN

The Committee has been supportive of the national media campaign and has provided consistent funding for this program. When this program was initially funded by the Congress, it was with the understanding that within 3 years there would be demonstrable behavior changes in America's youth with relation to drug use. To date, the Congress has provided over \$500,000,000 for this program and has done so at the expense of many other important law enforcement needs. The Committee is aware of the recent report by the Centers for Disease Control on Youth Risk Behaviors for 1999, a study that uses a sophisticated monitoring system of six areas of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and includes data from 33 States and 16 large cities. The Committee notes that for 1999, there is a significant increasing trend in both marijuana and cocaine use in America's youths. The Committee is concerned that drug use is clearly increasing in spite of the national media campaign, leading some observers to conclude it has not had a noticeable impact on drug use among America's youth. The Committee directs the Office of National Drug Control Policy to provide the Committee with a detailed report, no later than 60 days after enactment, responding to the CDC survey as it relates to drug use and the national media campaign. This reports shall include what steps ONDCP is taking to address these latest trends and the issue of why the media campaign does not appear to be changing youth behaviors with relation to marijuana and cocaine.

#### PRO-BONO MATCHES

The Committee is aware of the controversy surrounding the pro-bono match requirement of the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The Committee held a hearing early in 2000, and through the course of the hearing it became apparent that the issue of pro-bono matches and the practice of issuing "credits" to the networks is not easy to discern. The Committee has become very concerned about ONDCP providing credits to networks for shows that have already run, which are deemed "on message" with the media campaign. Though the Committee does not take issue with how ONDCP enforces the pro-bono match requirement as part of the up-front media purchase of ad time and space, it does however believe it is inappropriate and contrary to the intent of Congress to give the networks a loophole in their ad contracts by allowing the networks to receive credit for programs already run in place of ad time and space purchased by ONDCP with appropriated dollars. Therefore, the Committee has included a new provision that prohibits the use of credits associated with media purchases and ads specifically purchased with Federally appropriated dollars. In addition, the Committee has also included a provision that pro-

hibits ONDCP from providing credits to networks for shows once in syndication. The Committee is disappointed that ONDCP has not used its sizeable leverage to encourage the entertainment industry and the networks to do more than simply sell ad time. The media campaign currently is one of the most sizeable forces in the media marketplace. In many instances, the Committee believes that ONDCP is not utilizing its power in the marketplace to expect a higher standard from the networks and to harness the networks' influence on the target market, America's youth.

#### DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

The accelerating rate of drug use by young Americans is a major concern that must be addressed. The Committee, therefore, provides \$40,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 above the budget request, to support matching grants to drug-free communities, as authorized in the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. These funds will be used to support the establishment of local counterdrug efforts that are characterized by strong conditions for local initiatives, support, and accountability. In addition, the requirement for participating communities to match funding will help ensure the degree of commitment necessary to succeed.

#### DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT ADMINISTRATIVE CEILING

The Committee finds that, while there may be merit in increasing the administrative overhead costs for the Drug Free Communities Act grant program, ONDCP did not include the request for such an increase in its budget submission to Congress and has not provided sufficient justification to the appropriate authorizing committees for such an increase in fiscal year 2001. The Committee therefore directs ONDCP to conduct a study detailing the need for such increases in support of its fiscal year 2002 budget submission. The study shall include the following: information on current staffing levels and administrative requirements needed to implement the program; information on what an increase in overhead would accomplish; why such an increase is necessary; how much the ceiling should be increased; what programs or efforts the increase would fund and how these programs or efforts will improve grant performance, application processing, grant administration, and program support, including support to the Advisory Commission; and a specific breakout of what percentage of the funding will go to ONDCP, OJJDP, etc. Finally, the report should provide an analysis of expected outcomes and how ONDCP and the Department of Justice will administer the program in order to limit future increases in administrative costs. This report shall be submitted to the appropriate authorizing committees and shall be due no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

#### NATIONAL DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

The Committee recognizes the work of the National Drug-Free Workplace Alliance to promote and assist the establishment of drug-free workplace programs and provide comprehensive drug-free workplace services to businesses. In addition, the Committee understands that the Alliance provides technical assistance and up-

to-date workplace substance abuse information to communities, drug-free workplace organizations, and other similar groups through a national network of experts and professionals with drug-free workplace interests. The Committee urges ONDCP to work with the National Drug-Free Workplace Alliance as it coincides with ONDCP's mission and encourages cooperative efforts relating to the National Clearinghouse.

#### ANTI-DOPING EFFORTS

The Committee provides \$3,300,000 for anti-doping efforts of the United States Olympic Committee under the Special Forfeiture Fund. The Committee understands this effort is critically important; however, it does not believe that anti-doping is necessarily part of the essential mission of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Therefore, the Committee directs ONDCP to provide all of the \$3,300,000 directly to the United States Olympic Committee.

#### DRUG COURT INSTITUTE

The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the National Drug Court Institute. The Committee is aware of the extraordinary growth in drug courts across the country and the important training of new drug courts that the Institute provides. Drug courts provide an effective means to fight drug-related crime through the cooperative efforts of State and local law enforcement, the judicial system, and the public health treatment network.

#### TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The Committee commends the Director of ONDCP for his stewardship of a national effort to integrate public health and safety by proposing increased drug treatment programs within the criminal justice system. This Committee has consistently supported such initiatives whenever possible. Unfortunately, due to allocation constraints, the Committee is unable to provide funds for this initiative at this time. The Committee encourages ONDCP to continue working with the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services to address this critical need within existing programmatic and fiscal limitations.

#### UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$996,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	3,500,000
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee denies without prejudice the administration's request of \$3,500,000 for unanticipated needs.

## TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

### COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$2,664,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	4,158,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,158,000

The Committee recommends \$4,158,000 for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (CPPBSD).

The CPPBSD was established by the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (JWOD) of 1938, as amended. Its primary objective is to use the purchasing power of the Federal government to provide people who are blind or have other severe disabilities with employment and training that will develop and improve job skills as well as prepare them for employment options outside the JWOD program. In fiscal year 2001, approximately 34,000 people who are blind or have other severe disabilities are projected to be employed in 640 producing nonprofit agencies. The Committee's duties include promoting the program; determining which products and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe disabilities; maintaining a procurement list of such products and services; determining the fair market price for products and services on the procurement list; and making rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. In fiscal year 2001, the Committee expects to have sales of \$950,000,000.

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

The increased resources proposed for fiscal year 2001 would enable the Committee to expand its marketing efforts, which are essential to protecting jobs for people with disabilities involved in supplying commercial-type products such as office supplies to Federal customers under the JWOD program. The education functions to be supported by these funds would focus on informing Federal purchase card holders about JWOD products and working with private sector distributors of those products, including e-commerce vendors.

## FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$38,008,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	40,500,000
Committee recommendation .....	39,755,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,755,000 for the Federal Election Commission, which includes \$1,518,000 for mandatory cost increases.

The Federal Election Commission (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.

## FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$23,737,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	25,058,000
Committee recommendation .....	25,058,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,058,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority. This amount is \$1,321,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level, which reflects mandatory cost increases including required pay adjustments.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) 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 FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer.

In addition, the FLRA is engaged in case-related interventions and training and facilitation of labor-management partnerships and in resolving disputes. FLRA promotes labor-management cooperation by providing training and assistance to labor organizations and agencies on resolving disputes, facilitates the creation of partnerships, and trains the parties on rights and responsibilities under the Federal Relations Labor Relations Management statute.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF  
REVENUE

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

*Construction and acquisition of facilities.*—Space is acquired through the construction or purchase of facilities and prospectus-level extensions to existing buildings. All costs directly attributable to site acquisition, construction, and the full range of design and



construction services, and management and inspection of construction projects are funded under this activity.

*Repairs and alterations.*—Repairs and alterations of public buildings as well as associated design and construction services 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 non-prospectus extensions.

*Installment acquisition payments.*—Payments are made for liabilities incurred under purchase contract authority and lease purchase arrangements. The periodic payments cover principal, interest, and other requirements.

*Rental of space.*—Space is acquired through the leasing of buildings including space occupied by Federal agencies in U.S. Postal Service facilities, 158,000,000 rentable square feet in fiscal year 2000, and 162,000,000 rentable square feet in fiscal year 2001.

*Building operations.*—Services are provided for Government-owned and leased facilities, including cleaning, utilities and fuel, protection, maintenance, miscellaneous services (such as moving, evaluation of new materials and equipment, and field supervision), and general management and administration of all real property related programs including salaries and benefits paid from the Federal Buildings Fund.

*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. For presentation purposes, the balances of the Unconditional Gifts of Real, Personal, or Other Property trust fund have been combined with the Federal Buildings Fund.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	
Limitation on availability, 2001 .....	\$779,788,000
Committee recommendation .....	5,500,000

#### COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The Committee encourages the General Services Administration (GSA), the administration, and the judiciary to continue to work cooperatively to develop a single comprehensive plan upon which courthouse construction will be based. The Committee continues to believe that a model should incorporate utilization rates, courtroom sharing, and safety considerations. The use of cost savings measures and careful planning will result in a program that can be consistently supported. The Committee encourages OMB, the judiciary, and GSA to establish a courtroom sharing policy that equally accommodates the need of the courts and current fiscal pressures. The Committee urges GSA to work with the judiciary to address any issues that result from this unfortunate delay in courthouse construction funding.

## COURTROOM SHARING

The Committee is aware of conflicting information regarding the issue of courtroom sharing. The Committee is concerned that in spite of the strict budgetary pressures facing the Federal Government, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOC) fails to pursue a policy of fiscal restraint and approaches the Congress for increases in courthouse construction funding above the administration's request. The Congress and the administration have worked diligently to reign in court construction costs and the Committee will continue to pursue all avenues with respect to cost containment with or without the support of the Courts. The Committee is aware of a study commissioned by the Courts regarding the judiciary's space and facilities program, which is contrary to previous reviews and studies done by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congressional Budget Office. The Committee therefore requests the GAO to conduct an evaluation of this latest study and provide the results to Congress. The review should focus on cost-containment with particular emphasis on courtroom sharing. The Committee would also like GAO to examine the parameters and foundation upon which this AOC study was based.

## BILOXI-GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI COURTHOUSE

The Committee understands the need for the construction of a new courthouse in Biloxi, Mississippi and remains concerned about the need to keep the project on schedule. The Committee is encouraged by the progress that has been made in the last year to resolve the issues surrounding site acquisition for the new courthouse. However, the Committee remains concerned about the issues regarding the outstanding Federal space needs and congestion issues at the identified site. The Committee encourages the General Services Administration to continue to work with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the local community to resolve these remaining issues.

## SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA FEDERAL BUILDING

The Committee directs the General Services Administration (GSA) to address the remaining technology issues for the courtrooms at the newly completed Nealon Federal Building in Scranton, Pennsylvania and requests GSA to provide, from existing funds, the resources necessary to address the situation.

## LAREDO COURTHOUSE

The Committee is aware of cost increases associated with the Laredo courthouse construction project which are currently exceeding the original estimates. Laredo, Texas is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States and it, along with other border cities, is experiencing a significant increase in Federal criminal cases. The new Laredo courthouse is necessary to accommodate this increasing caseload burden on the judicial system. Therefore, within ninety days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs GSA to report to the relevant authorizing and appropriating committees on how it will address the cost increases of the Laredo courthouse.

## REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	\$598,674,000
Limitation on availability, 2001 .....	721,193,000
Committee recommendation .....	671,193,000

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of \$671,193,000 for repairs and alterations in fiscal year 2001.

Under this activity, the General Services Administration (GSA) executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations (R&A) of both Government-owned and leased facilities under the control of GSA. The major goal of this activity is to provide commercially equivalent space to tenant agencies. Safety, quality, and operating efficiency of facilities are given primary consideration in carrying out this responsibility. A major portion of the fiscal year 2001 program is devoted to nondiscretionary work necessary to meet this goal and keep the buildings in an occupiable condition.

R&A workload requirements originate with scheduled onsite inspections of buildings by qualified regional engineers and building managers. The work identified through these inspections is programmed in order of priority into the repairs and alterations construction automated tracking system (RACATS) and incorporated into a 5-year plan for accomplishment, based upon funding availability, urgency, and the volume of R&A work that GSA has the capability to execute annually. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, design and construction services activities associated with the repair and alteration projects are funded in this account.

The R&A program, for purposes of funds control, is divided into two types of projects—line item and nonlinear item. The following is a definition of each category of projects:

*Line item projects.*—Line item projects are those larger projects for which a prospectus is required under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959. Generally, line item projects are similar to construction projects in the scope of work involved and the multiyear timeframe for project completion. Line item projects are listed individually in GSA's appropriations acts and the obligational authority for each project is limited to the amount shown therein.

*Nonlinear item projects.*—Projects included in this category are generally short term in nature and funds can normally be obligated within a 1-year period. This category also includes projects which are recurring in nature, such as cyclic painting and the minor repair of defective building systems; for example, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire safety, and elevator system components.

## REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS BACKLOG

The Committee is aware of the recent General Accounting Office (GAO) audit of the General Services Administration (GSA) repairs and alterations efforts on Federal facilities. The Committee has included within this appropriation funds to meet these needs including: Federal Building Courthouse in Phoenix, Arizona; SSA National Computer Center in Woodlawn, Maryland; Richard Bolling Federal Building in Kansas City, Missouri; U.S. Post Office-Courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Bennett Federal Building in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Committee urges GSA to continue

to work diligently to maintain the integrity of the Federal Government's properties and assets.

#### SWEETGRASS-COUTTS PORT OF MONTANA

The Committee is aware of concerns regarding commercial vehicle storage issues at the Sweetgrass-Coutts, Montana Port of Entry (POE). The Committee therefore directs the General Services Administration to assess the current situation and provide the Committee with a report on the operational issues and possible solutions to any problems at the POE. This assessment should address safety concerns, volume of the Port, as well as infrastructure needs.

#### TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the historic post office/Federal building in Terre Haute, Indiana. The Committee therefore directs the Postal Service, working in conjunction with the General Services Administration, to report on the current status of possible solutions to the issues facing that historic building.

#### NATIONAL TRACING CENTER

The Committee continues to urge the General Services Administration to work with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide the necessary expanded facilities to meet the chronic space needs at the National Tracing Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

#### CHARLES E. SIMONS COURTHOUSE

The Committee is aware of the issue surrounding the need for an elevator in the Charles E. Simons Courthouse in Aiken, South Carolina. The Committee urges the General Services Administration to work with the Court to assess the current situation and to cooperatively determine how resolve this issue.

#### SANFORD FEDERAL BUILDING

The Committee understands that the General Services Administration (GSA) plans to conduct a physical security review of the Terry Sanford Federal Building, located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, in fiscal year 2001. The Committee is aware that the Building Security Committee has recommended some security enhancements to bring this building in line with the minimum standards for Level Four facilities, and that GSA anticipates the physical security review will confirm these recommendations. The Committee expects GSA to complete the physical security review by January 1, 2001, and to implement any needed security enhancements expeditiously.

#### SUITLAND, MARYLAND

The Committee continues to be concerned with the unhealthy working conditions of the Census and NOAA facilities at the Suitland, Maryland Federal complex. The Committee has provided \$5,200,000 under the Repair and Alterations design program for the design of the project. The Committee will continue to work with

GSA to ensure that necessary actions are taken to provide the Federal employees in Suitland with adequate working conditions.

#### INSTALLMENT ACQUISITION PAYMENTS

Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	\$205,668,000
Limitation on availability, 2001 .....	185,369,000
Committee recommendation .....	185,369,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$185,369,000 for installment acquisition payments. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 enables GSA to enter into contractual arrangements for the construction of a backlog of approved but unfunded projects. The purchase contracts require the Government to make periodic payments on these facilities over varying periods until title is transferred to the Government. This activity provides for the payment of principal, interest, taxes, and other required obligations related to facilities acquired pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a).

#### RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	\$2,782,186,000
Limitation on availability, 2001 .....	2,944,905,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,944,905,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$2,944,905,000 for rental of space. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

The General Services Administration is responsible for leasing general purpose space and land incident thereto for Federal agencies, except cases where the GSA has delegated its leasing authority (for example, the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense). The GSA's policy is to lease privately owned buildings and land only when: (1) Federal space needs cannot be otherwise accommodated satisfactorily in existing Government-owned or leased space; (2) leasing proves to be more efficient than the construction or alteration of a Federal building; (3) construction or alteration is not warranted because requirements in the community are insufficient or are indefinite in scope or duration; or (4) completion of a new Federal building within a reasonable time cannot be assured.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	\$1,580,909,000
Limitation on availability, 2001 .....	1,624,771,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,624,771,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$1,624,771,000 for building operations. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of the GSA and building services in GSA-leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services. Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations. Other re-

lated supporting services include various real property management and staff support activities such as space acquisition and assignment; the moving of Federal agencies as a result of space alterations in order to provide better space utilization in existing buildings; onsite inspection of building services and operations accomplished by private contractors; and various highly specialized contract administration support functions.

The space, operations, and services referred to above are furnished by the GSA to its tenant agencies in return for payment of rent. Due to considerations unique to their operation, the GSA also provides varying levels of above-standard services in agency headquarter facilities, including those occupied by the Executive Office of the President, such as the east and west wings of the White House.

#### POLICY AND OPERATIONS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$116,223,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	144,980,000
Committee recommendation .....	123,420,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$123,420,000 for salaries and expenses for the policy and operations of the General Services Administration. This amount is \$7,197,000 above fiscal year 2000.

*Policy.*—Provides for Government-wide policy, evaluation, and asset management functions associated with real and personal property, supplies, information technology, acquisition support, transportation and travel management, Federal Procurement Data Center, Regulatory Information Service Center, the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, and the Committee Management Secretariat. The Office of Government-wide Policy, working cooperatively with other agencies, provides the leadership needed to develop and evaluate the implementation of policies designed to achieve the most cost-effective solutions for the delivery of administrative services and sound workplace practices, while reducing regulations and empowering employees.

*Operations.*—Provides for the personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Supply Service and Public Buildings Service, as well as agency-wide management and administration. These programs include utilization of real and personal property by Federal agencies and the transfer among agencies of excess real and personal property; 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, necessary environmental and cultural analyses, reuse planning, and real property support of Congressional District and Senate State offices, and Critical Infrastructure Protection.

#### CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

The Committee is aware of incidents over the past year relating to the Internet and computer security, and understands the risks these incidents pose to the Federal Government. The Committee has provided \$10,000,000 to support the Federal Computer Inci-

dent Response Capability (FedCIRC) and the Federal Intrusion Detection Network (FIDNet). This support will allow GSA to provide a centralized point for incident reporting, handling, prevention and recognition across agency boundaries and to provide assistance to agencies in their efforts to tackle the technical issues of critical infrastructure protection.

#### INTERNET PROVIDERS TO FEDERALLY LEASED SPACE

As Federal agencies expand e-government initiatives to improve services to the American public and business community, access to advanced telecommunications services, including high speed Internet access, will be critical. The Committee is aware that significant cost savings to the Federal Government can be achieved by the FTS-2001 and Metropolitan Area Acquisition (MAA) programs administered by GSA. Competition for long distance services and the introduction of competitive alternatives in the market for local telecommunications service made possible by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 have resulted in both incumbents and new providers offering an expanded range of communications services to Federal agencies, including high speed Internet access, at lower prices.

The Committee is deeply concerned that access to innovative telecommunications services could be eliminated and cost savings could be lost by the difficulties telecommunications providers are experiencing in obtaining access to the buildings in which the Federal Government is a tenant in order to connect to existing internal wiring. Without access to these essential facilities, winning bidders under the FTS-2001 and MAA programs are unable to offer their advanced, and often more cost effective, services to the Government.

The Committee directs the executive branch to take immediate steps to remedy this problem and ensure that buildings where the Federal Government is the owner or a tenant provide non-discriminatory access to all telecommunications providers. The Committee notes that providing access at exorbitant prices does not constitute non-discriminatory access and would eliminate any cost savings to the Government. The Office of Management and Budget shall report back to the Committee on what measures it has implemented to ensure that telecommunications carriers have non-discriminatory access to buildings for the provision of telecommunications services to Federal tenants, after consultation with the Commissioner of the Federal Technology Service and the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

#### CHILD CARE CENTERS

The Committee recommends that funds provided to the Office of Policy and Operations continue to be used to issue and enforce regulations requiring any entity operating a child care center in a facility owned or leased by an executive agency to (1) comply with applicable State and local licensing requirements related to the provision of child care and (2) comply with center-based accreditation standards specified by the Administrator, if such a regulatory program is authorized.

## VIRTUAL ARCHIVE STORAGE TERMINAL

The Committee recognizes the need for many agencies such as the National Archives, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Geological Society to capture and archive domain specific electronic data. As such, the Committee provided funds in fiscal year 2000 to North Dakota State University to develop an on-line, multi-domain archive to combine data from many domains and provide tools to fuse, mine and extract information important to the Upper Great Plains. The Committee recognizes the importance of this retrieval system and recommends continued funding in fiscal year 2001.

## COMPUTERS TO SCHOOLS PROGRAM

The Committee is aware that Indian tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions are being asked to undertake an increasing number of activities in Native communities related to education, employment and other training as part of the ongoing "welfare to work" transition mandated by the 1996 welfare reform law. To complement recent private sector donations of computers and related equipment to Indian tribes and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions, as part of its existing "Computers to Schools" program, the General Services Administration (GSA) is encouraged to work with the 31 Indian tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions to provide assistance to them in developing and upgrading the colleges' electronic capabilities. As part of this effort, GSA should utilize the 31 tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions as a discrete evaluation point as it works to meet these equipment needs. GSA's technical assistance will further enable the tribal colleges and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions to provide a higher quality of education to their students.

## DIGITAL LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 from within existing resources to continue the development, demonstration, and research of the digital medical education project in connection with the Native American Digital TeleHealth Project and the School of Medicine at the University of North Dakota. These funds will be utilized to further develop the hardware and software capabilities, network infrastructures, and other activities that will, through the use of telecommunications technologies, overcome distance and provide a series of health-related services, education and research activities for American Indian and Alaska Native communities living in remote areas or on reservations. The Committee notes that the University of North Dakota leads the nation in the number of Native American physicians.

## TELECOMMUTING CENTERS

The Committee encourages the General Services Administration (GSA) to further promote telecommuting centers within the Federal Government in the Washington D.C. metro area as an effective means to provide an alternative workplace. In addition, the Com-



mittee encourages GSA to explore the option of using under-utilized space that may be available at Quantico, VA or Fort Belvoir, VA.

#### E-COMMERCE

The Committee encourages the use of e-commerce as a cost effective and efficient method of purchasing needed products in a timely, paperless manner from thousands of qualified vendors. E-commerce provides immediate access by government purchasers to the growing numbers of qualified suppliers and products. It reduces the cost to the government of its purchasing effort, allows greater pricing competition, and increases the availability of information to authorized agents to make informed purchasing decisions. In addition, the Committee encourages open, non-proprietary Internet access to conduct e-commerce. The use of proprietary software in services can diminish the net value of e-commerce and limit choices by the customer. The use of e-commerce is in harmony with the goals of the Federal Acquisition and Streamlining Act of 1994 and progress on e-commerce will enhance government purchasing efficiency.

#### TERMINAL ISLAND

The Committee is concerned with the unhealthy and hazardous conditions of the Customs House at Terminal Island, California. While many Customs employees have been temporarily moved from the Customs House to healthier work environments, the Committee is concerned about the health and safety of the remaining employees at the facility. The Committee understands that the General Services Administration (GSA) has been working with the Customs Service to resolve the situation at the Customs House and to relocate Customs personnel. GSA has already relocated some Customs employees to temporary space and has offered to relocate more at the direction of the Customs Service.

The Committee understands that GSA is working jointly with the Customs Service to relocate the Office of the Customs Special Agent in Charge to the Glenn Anderson Federal Building by December 31, 2000. Other Customs employees (with the exception of the high-tech Customs lab) will be moved to a new leased location by May 31, 2001. The high-tech Customs laboratory will remain at Terminal Island as requested by the Customs staff located at the laboratory. The Committee is concerned that plans for relocation of Customs employees occur as scheduled and directs the Customs Service and GSA to report on the situation facing the Customs Service employees remaining at this facility and the status of the permanent move no later than January 15, 2001.

#### FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The Federal building located at 1520 Willamette Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is owned by GSA and is currently leased to the U.S. Air Force Space Command. It is the Committee's understanding that Space Command is moving ahead with options to vacate the facility. In the event that Space Command does not renew its lease and the facility becomes vacant and is deemed surplus,

the Committee urges GSA to strongly consider the U.S. Olympic Committee's (USOC) need for additional space and to give priority to the USOC's request to gain title or acquire the property.

#### CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS

The location of Federal facilities in central business districts is an important economic benefit to towns and cities in urban as well as rural communities. The location of Federal facilities in these central business districts can provide communities with important economic development tools.

The Committee commends the General Services Administration (GSA) for working with Federal agencies and communities to locate facilities in central business districts. Despite this work, however, Federal facilities often are not located in these districts since the cost of locating in these areas is frequently much higher than locations outside traditional business districts under the current scope of Federal contracting procedures.

The Committee directs GSA to review the current contracting regulations to determine whether there are changes concerning the location of Federal facilities which would more adequately reflect cost benefits from locating Federal facilities in central business districts. The Committee urges GSA to consider in this review whether a cost differential would be a useful tool to apply when soliciting bids for locating Federal facilities. The GSA should provide this report to the Committee as well as the relevant authorizing committees no later than 90 days after the enactment of this bill.

#### MONTPELIER, VERMONT FEDERAL BUILDING

The Committee understands that GSA is working with the City of Montpelier, Vermont in a cooperative effort to integrate the Federal Building with the historic downtown area. The Committee applauds GSA for this effort to make the Federal Government a good neighbor in our downtown areas and urges the Administration to move forward with this valuable program.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

The General Services Administration (GSA) has in the past provided administrative and logistical support to the Olympics, Pan-American Games, and other international events. GSA performs these duties under authorities of the Department of the Army on a reimbursable basis. The Committee encourages GSA to assist the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2002 in addition to the 2001 World Police and Fire Games in Indiana.

Last year the Committee directed GSA to partner with a Plains States university and work with universities in the States of North Dakota, Colorado, Iowa and Montana on a symposium to discuss the research and development requirements of a de-population study. The Committee further requested that GSA provide the appropriate administrative assistance required for the symposium. The Committee understands that work is progressing on the symposium which is scheduled for Spring 2001. The Committee directs GSA to provide appropriate assistance to enable the results of the

symposium to be widely disseminated and to allow for follow-up meetings to be held at each of the participating universities.

#### ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTION PROMOTION

The Committee urges the General Services Administration (GSA) to work to remove barriers and establish needed definitions and standards to allow environmentally preferable products to be widely purchased by the Federal Government and its grantees. GSA should set long term goals for the purchase of such products in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. Priorities should be set based on estimated environmental benefit, likely market size, and use of renewable and agri-based resources.

The Federal Supply Service should identify acquisition regulations that needlessly delay the purchase of environmentally preferable products. By September 30, 2000, GSA should make recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget concerning logical changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulations to include language emphasizing the purchase of environmentally preferable products and the removal of language deterring their purchase. The Federal Supply Service shall identify environmentally preferable products available for sale through its catalogues and electronic distribution systems.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OUTREACH

The Committee is aware that the General Services Administration (GSA) has been engaged in a dialogue with the Social Security Administration about how it can provide improved outreach and information on benefits and eligibility for benefits to members of Indian tribes across the country. One avenue GSA has discussed has been to work through an established network such as that which exists with the Indian tribal colleges. The Committee is encouraged that GSA is pursuing this dialogue and directs that GSA establish a pilot project with one or more tribal college from within existing funds to provide enhanced information to beneficiaries in Indian country.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$33,317,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	34,520,000
Committee recommendation .....	34,520,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,520,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within the General Services Administration (GSA), which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste and mismanagement. This 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 and programs, test internal

control systems, and develop information to improve operating efficiencies and enhance customer services. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

#### ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$2,241,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	2,517,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,517,000

The Committee recommends \$2,517,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents, which equals the budget request.

This appropriation provides support consisting of pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and William Jefferson Clinton, after he leaves office, and for pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Below is listed a detailed breakdown of the fiscal year 2001 funding:

#### ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

	Former Presidents					Widow	Total
	Ford	Carter	Reagan	Bush	Clinton		
Personnel compensation .....	96	96	96	96	30	.....	414
Personnel benefits .....	24	5	24	35	11	.....	99
Benefits for former personnel: Pensions .....	157	157	157	157	111	20	759
Travel .....	50	2	16	57	11	.....	136
Rental payment to General Services Administration ..	99	93	285	147	57	.....	681
Communications, utilities, miscellaneous charges:							
Telephone .....	17	28	15	17	6	.....	83
Postage .....	2	22	10	11	4	2	51
Printing .....	3	8	14	11	3	0	39
Other services .....	14	79	44	12	16	.....	165
Supplies and materials .....	9	10	20	11	4	.....	54
Equipment .....	5	9	3	16	3	.....	36
Total obligations .....	476	509	684	570	256	22	2,517

#### PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	.....
Budget request, 2001 .....	\$7,100,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,100,000 for Presidential transition expenses. This amount is equal to the budget estimate.

Funds are appropriated in accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended, to provide for an orderly transfer of executive leadership. These expenses include costs related to briefing personnel associated with the incoming administration as authorized. New appropriations are generally requested in Presidential election years.

In the case where the President-elect is the incumbent President or in the case where the Vice President-elect is the incumbent Vice President, there shall be no expenditure of funds for the provision

of services and facilities to such incumbent under this Act, and any funds appropriated for such purposes shall be returned to the general fund of the Treasury.

#### GSA GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 401 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to credit accounts with certain funds received from Government corporations.

Section 402 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 403 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal buildings fund for meeting program requirements.

Section 404 continues a provision which limits funding for courthouse construction which does not meet certain standards of a capital improvement plan.

Section 405 continues a provision which provides that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the requested rate.

Section 406 continues a provision which allows pilot information technology projects to be repaid from the information technology fund.

Section 407 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to pay claims up to \$250,000 from construction projects and acquisition of buildings.

Section 408 provides that the Administrator of General Services designate the Federal Building and Courthouse located at 102 North 4th Street, Grand Forks, North Dakota, as the "Ronald N. Davies Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Section 409 is a new provision regarding the Columbus, New Mexico border station.

Section 410 is a new provision to provide that the Administrator of General Services designate the United States bankruptcy courthouse at 1100 Laurel Street in Columbia, South Carolina as the "J. Bratton Davis United States Bankruptcy Courthouse."

Section 411 provides for the designation of the Alfred A. Arraj United States Courthouse Annex in Denver, Colorado.

Section 412 provides for the designation of the Paul Coverdell Dormitory at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynnco, Georgia.

#### MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$27,481,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	29,437,000
Committee recommendation .....	29,437,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,437,000 for the Merit Systems Protection Board. This amount is \$1,956,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommendation

includes \$703,000 for mandatory cost increases including required pay adjustments, \$673,000 for the next installment for the ongoing information technology plan, \$138,000 for anticipated costs of additional appeals cases, and \$442,000 for increased lease costs.

The Merit Systems Protection Board assists Federal agencies in running a merit-based civil service system. This is accomplished on a case-by-case basis through hearing and deciding employee appeals, and on a systemic basis by reviewing significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems. These actions are designed to assure that personnel actions taken against employees are processed within the law, and that actions taken by OPM and other agencies support and enhance Federal merit principles.

#### LIMITATION

##### (TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$2,430,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	2,430,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,430,000

The Committee has recommended a limitation of \$2,430,000 on the amount to be transferred from the civil service retirement and disability fund to the Board to cover administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals cases. This amount equals the budget request.

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

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$1,992,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	3,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,000,000

Public Law 102-259 established the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Trust Fund. General Fund payments to that fund are invested in Treasury securities. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants and funds activities of the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy. The Committee supports the work of the Foundation; however, fiscal constraints prevent full funding of the request.

#### MORRIS K. UDALL ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$1,245,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	1,250,000
Committee recommendation .....	500,000

In 1998, Public Law 105-156 established the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution as part of the Morris K. Udall Foundation. The Institute is designed to conduct Environmental Conflict Resolution (ECR) and training, and provides assessment, mediation, and other related services primarily to Federal agencies in connection with a dispute or conflict related to the environment, public lands, or natural resources. Contracting sponsors or parties

pay fees into the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund for environmental dispute resolution services. In fiscal year 1999, its initial year of operation, the Institute began a project with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to demonstrate ECR processes in Federal trial courts. In fiscal year 2000, the Institute is expanding its activities through a Federal partnership program, and through demonstration projects with private sector stakeholders. Fiscal constraints prevent full funding of the request.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

### OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$179,674,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	209,393,000
Committee recommendation .....	209,393,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$209,393,000 for Operating Expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

NARA 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 services.*—This activity provides for selecting, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies the permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government; the historical materials and Presidential records in Presidential Libraries; for preparing related publications and exhibit programs; and for conducting the appraisal of all Federal records.

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.

This activity also provides oversight for the information security program established by Executive Order 12958 and reports annually to the President on the status of that program. It is also responsible for policy oversight for the National Industrial Security Program established under Executive Order 12829.

*Archives related services.*—This activity provides for the publication of the Federal Register the Code of Federal Regulations, the U.S. Statutes-at-Large, and Presidential documents, and for a program to improve the quality of regulations and the public's access to them. It also includes the administration and reference services portion for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This Commission makes grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history.

*Archives II Facility.*—Provides for construction and related services of the new archival facility which was opened to the public in 1993. Costs of construction are financed by \$302,000,000 of federally guaranteed debt issued in 1989. Since 1994 and continuing in 2001, the Archives seeks appropriations for the annual payments for interest and redemption of debt to be made under the contract for construction and related services.

## ARCHIVES FACILITIES REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$22,296,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	99,560,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,950,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$92,950,000. The Committee recommendation is \$77,264,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted level. The Committee has included a fiscal year 2001 advance appropriation of \$88,000,000 to complete the renovation of the National Archives Building. Due to budget constraints, the Committee is unable to provide funding for the repairs to the John F. Kennedy Library.

This account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide, and for providing adequate storage for archival holdings nationwide. It will better enable the National Archives to maintain its facilities in proper condition for public visitors, researchers, and employees in NARA facilities, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

## NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

## GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$6,250,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,450,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,450,000. This amount is equal to the budget estimate.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission provides grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history. Administered within the National Archives, which preserves Federal records, the NHPRC helps State, local, and private institutions preserve non-Federal records, helps publish the papers of major figures in American history, and helps archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

## FOUNDING FATHERS' PAPERS

The Committee is pleased with the decision by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to restore top level priority in its strategic plan for projects to publish the papers of America's Founding Fathers.

## THREE TRIBES INDIAN MUSEUM

The Committee provides an additional \$200,000 to the Three Tribes Indian Museum in North Dakota to catalogue its records and artifacts and enhance its exhibit presentation in preparation for the 200th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's "Corps of Discovery."

## HERITAGE HARBOR MUSEUM

The Committee provides \$250,000 for the Heritage Harbor Museum in Providence, Rhode Island, for the collection, cataloging, and presentation of archival documents and oral histories of re-



gional Native American tribes as part of the Museum's "Native American Story" program.

#### ALASKA DIGITAL ARCHIVES

The Committee is aware of the interest the University of Alaska-Fairbanks has in establishing the Alaska Digital Archives to provide Internet access to multi-format primary source materials on the history, culture, and environment of Alaska and the Russian Far East. The Committee encourages the Commission to work with the officials of the University to develop a proposal for this project.

#### RECORDS CENTER REVOLVING FUND

The NARA Records Center Revolving Fund provides low cost services, on a standard price basis, to Federal agency customers for quality storage and accession, reference, refile, and disposal services for records stored in service centers.

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES GIFT FUND

The National Archives Trust Fund Board may solicit and accept gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property, for the benefit of or in connection with the national archival and records activities administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (44 U.S.C. 2305).

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND

The Archivist of the United States furnishes, for a fee, copies of unrestricted records in the custody of the National Archives (44 U.S.C. 2116). Proceeds from the sale of copies of microfilm publications, reproductions, special works, and other publications, as well as admission fees to Presidential Library museum rooms, are deposited in this fund (44 U.S.C. 2112, 2307).

#### OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$9,080,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	9,684,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,684,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,684,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$604,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level, which reflects mandatory cost increases including required pay adjustments.

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. OGE carries out these responsibilities 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; by monitoring compliance with the public and confidential disclosure requirements of the Ethics Reform Act of 1978 and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 to determine possible violations of applicable laws or regulations and recom-

mending appropriate corrective action; by consulting with and assisting various officials in evaluating the effectiveness of applicable laws and the resolution of individual problems; and by 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.

## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$90,240,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	100,558,000
Committee recommendation .....	94,095,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$94,095,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management. This amount is \$3,855,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommendation includes \$1,500,000 for investment technology infrastructure and architecture, \$1,900,000 for administrative financial systems support and improvements, \$1,574,000 for human resources initiatives, and \$181,000 for mandatory cost increases including required pay adjustments.

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

*Merit systems oversight and effectiveness.*—Includes evaluating human resources management in Federal agencies through various methods including on-site reviews and special studies; administering classification appeals, Fair Labor Standards Act, and Intergovernmental Personnel programs to ensure that agencies adhere to the statutory requirements; helping agencies develop merit-based human resources management accountability; assessing the effectiveness of Government-wide human resources management policies and programs, and serving as a clearinghouse for best practices; testing and evaluating innovative human resources management practices and systems, including demonstration projects; providing readily accessible statistics on the Federal workforce; and administering parts of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

*Employment service.*—Provides leadership and manages the merit-based employment system for the Federal Government. In partnership with agencies, the Service provides a high-quality, diverse workforce through a mix of policy direction, technical assistance, and reimbursable services. These operations are carried out through a network of Service Centers throughout the country.

*Retirement and Insurance.*—This activity encompasses administration of earned employee benefits for Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their families. These programs include the Civil Service Retirement System, the Federal Employees' Retirement System, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program, and the Federal Employees and Retired Employees Health Benefits Programs. In addition, this activity includes OPM's efforts to stay abreast of, and respond to, developments in non-Federal fringe benefits practices.

*Workforce compensation and performance.*—This activity includes developing and implementing pay and leave administration policy and evaluating the effectiveness of alternative compensation systems; developing classification policies and systems, and designing flexible alternatives to current systems; and developing Government-wide policy concerning employee performance management.

*Investigations.*—Focuses on assuring applicant and appointee fitness and suitability, and oversight of the investigative contract company.

*Workforce relations.*—This activity includes developing and administering policies, regulations and guidelines on employee relations, including adverse and performance-based actions and violence in the workplace; facilitating and supporting Federal work and family programs; providing leadership and policy guidance in support of agency human resources development programs and training technology initiatives; and providing guidance and assistance to Federal agencies in labor-management relations and partnerships, including managing the activities of the national Partnership Council on behalf of the Council Chair.

*Executive resources.*—Provides Government-wide program leadership, policy direction, and technical assistance on all aspects of the Senior Executive Service personnel system and comparable executive systems.

*Executive and other services.*—Includes executive direction, policy development, legal advice and representation, public affairs, legislative activities, financial management, and the operating expenses of the President's Commission on White House Fellows.

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

#### VOTING RIGHTS ACT

The Committee continues to include a provision requested by the administration to allow Federal employees acting as Voting Rights Act observers to receive per diem at their permanent duty station. This provision makes it feasible for these observers to work in local areas and allow the Government to discontinue the practice of recruiting observers from distant locations and assuming the per diem, as well as travel costs.

#### CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends that the pilot project permitting Executive agencies to use their appropriated funds to help subsidize child care expenses for their lower paid employees be extended until September 30, 2001. A 1-year extension of the pilot program is important because regulations implementing this provision were not finalized until March 2000. This has allowed little time for agencies to implement their programs prior to the expiration of this provision.

The Committee remains concerned that child care expenses are often the second or third largest monthly expense Federal employees face. Additionally, many lower paid Federal workers are unable to afford quality child care. As private industry has increasingly

used subsidized child care for its employees as an effective productivity enhancement, retention and recruiting tool, the Committee believes the Federal Government must continue its commitment to do the same.

#### LIMITATION

##### (TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2000 .....	\$95,486,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	101,986,000
Committee recommendation .....	99,624,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$99,624,000. This amount is \$4,138,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$956,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	1,360,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,356,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,356,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 2001. This amount is \$400,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level, which reflects mandatory cost increases including required pay adjustments.

The Office of Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management's activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and mismanagement in the agency's programs. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal agency audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the 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. Administrative sanctions debar from participation in the health insurance program those health care providers whose conduct may pose a threat to the financial integrity of the program itself or to the well-being of insurance program enrollees.

##### (LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2000 .....	\$9,608,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	9,745,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,708,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the Office of Inspector General activities

totaling \$9,708,000 for fiscal year 2001, as requested. This amount is \$100,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level, which will allow for performance audits and administrative sanctions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH  
BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$5,105,482,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	5,427,166,000
Committee recommendation .....	5,427,166,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,427,166,000 for Government payments for annuitants, employees health benefits. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

This appropriation covers the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for annuitants covered by the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960, as well as administrative expenses incurred by OPM for these programs.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE  
INSURANCE

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$36,207,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	35,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	35,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance in fiscal year 2001. This amount equals the budget request.

Public Law 96-427, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1980 requires that all employees under the age of 65 who separate from the Federal Government for purposes of retirement on or after January 1, 1990, continue to make contributions toward their basic life insurance coverage after retirement until they reach the age of 65. These retirees will contribute two-thirds of the cost of the basic life insurance premium, identical to the amount contributed by active Federal employees for basic life insurance coverage. As with the active Federal employees, the Government is required to contribute one-third of the cost of the premium for basic coverage. OPM, acting as the payroll office on behalf of Federal retirees, has requested, and the Committee has provided, the funding necessary to make the required Government contribution associated with annuitants' postretirement life insurance coverage.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$9,120,872,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	8,940,051,000
Committee recommendation .....	8,940,051,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,940,051,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The civil service retirement and disability fund was established in 1920 to administer the financing and payment of annuities to retired Federal employees and their survivors. The fund covers the

operation of the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees' Retirement System.

This appropriation provides for the Government's share of retirement costs, transfers of interest on the unfunded liability and annuity disbursements attributable to military service, and survivor annuities to eligible former spouses of some annuitants who did not elect survivor coverage.

#### OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$9,703,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	11,147,000
Committee recommendation .....	10,733,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,733,000 for the Office of Special Counsel. This amount is \$1,030,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee recommendation includes \$616,000 for mandatory cost increases, including required pay adjustments, and \$414,000 for five new full-time-equivalent positions and the related equipment.

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices and, when appropriate, prosecutes cases before the Merit Systems Protection Board and enforces the Hatch Act. OSC also provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees, and may transmit whistleblowing allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to Congress and the President when appropriate.

##### CASE BACKLOG

The Committee is aware that the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) has a backlog of cases. The Committee understands that one case in particular regarding allegations made by an employee of the U.S. Department of State has been conducted over a 3-year period and is still continuing. The Committee understands that the OSC is fully investigating this matter and that due to unique circumstances the investigation is taking longer than average. Because the current delay deprives the employee who filed a complaint timely redress and potentially impacts other activities at the U.S. Department of State, the Committee urges the OSC to render a decision in this matter expeditiously. The Committee would like to make clear that this is no way should be interpreted as recommending or supporting a specific outcome, but only that the OSC should complete this investigation in a timely manner.

#### U.S. TAX COURT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 .....	\$35,045,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	37,439,000
Committee recommendation .....	35,474,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,474,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body in the legislative branch under article I of the Constitution of the United States. The court is composed of a chief judge and 18 judges. Decisions by the court are reviewable by the U.S. Courts of Appeals and, if certiorari is granted, by the Supreme Court.

In their judicial duties the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge.

The court conducts trial sessions throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska. The matters over which the Court has jurisdiction are set forth in various sections of title 26 of the United States Code.

For fiscal year 2001, the court proposes a trial program of 600 weeks consisting of 264 weeks of trial sessions assigned to Presidentially appointed Judges, 236 weeks of trial sessions assigned to Special Trial Judges, and 100 weeks of lengthy special sessions. Trials are held in approximately 80 cities throughout the United States.

## STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

Traditionally, the Treasury and General Government appropriation bill has included general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and, in some cases, activities of agencies, programs, and general government activities that are not covered by the bill. Those general provisions that are Governmentwide in scope are contained in title VI of this bill.

The bill contains a number of general provisions that have been carried in this bill for years and which are routine in nature and scope. General provisions in the bill are explained under this section of the report. Those general provisions that deal with a single agency only are shown immediately following that particular agency's or department's appropriation accounts in the bill. Those general provisions that address activities or directives affecting all of the agencies covered in this bill are contained in title V of the bill.



## TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### THIS ACT

Section 501 continues a provision which limits the use of appropriated funds to the current fiscal year.

Section 502 continues a provision regarding consultant services.

Section 503 continues a provision which prohibits the use of funds to engage in activities which would prohibit in the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 504 continues a provision which prohibits the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Section 505 continues the provision concerning the employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 506 continues a provision which requires compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 507 continues a provision which states the sense of Congress regarding notice and purchase of American-made products.

Section 508 continues a provision which prohibits an individual from eligibility for Government contracts if a court determines that individual has intentionally fraudulently affixed a “Made in America” label to any product non-American made.

Section 509 continues a provision which provides up to 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for authorized purposes in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

Section 510 continues a provision which prohibits the Executive Office of the President from using appropriated funds to request FBI background investigation reports.

Section 511 continues a provision that cost accounting standards under the Federal Procurement Policy Act shall not apply to the Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

Section 512 is a new provision to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for domestic violence programs through the voluntary purchase of specially issued postage stamps.

Section 513 is designed to continue the existing authority established under section 532 of Public Law 103–329. Under that section, the Office of Personnel Management was first given the authority to accept and use funds made available pursuant to court approval in lawsuits involving the nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance program to conduct a study and issue a report on the program. Now that the study has been completed and the report will soon be issued, it is critical to the resolution of the litigation and the implementation of any settlement agreements that this authority be continued during fiscal year 2001.

Section 514 requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to submit to Congress a comprehensive review of whether the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act are being

achieved, and whether additional procedures are necessary to achieve the purpose of the law.

Section 515 would prevent the implementation of a preference for the acquisition of a firearm or ammunition.

## TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 601 continues a provision authorizing agencies to pay travel costs of the families of Federal employees on foreign duty to return to the United States in the event of death or a life threatening illness of an employee.

Section 602 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 603 continues a provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 604 continues a provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 605 continues a provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 606 continues a provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 607 continues a provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 608 continues a provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 609 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to pay the salary of any nominee after the Senate voted not to approve the nomination.

Section 610 continues a provision precluding interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 611 continues a provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards.

Section 612 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 613 continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 614 continues a provision limiting the amount that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 615 continues provision prohibiting the expenditure of appropriated funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations and allowing the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to obtain temporary use of additional facilities.

ties for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

Section 616 continues a provision permitting interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives, which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Section 617 continues a provision requiring agencies to certify that a schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 618 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Section 619 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for travel expenses not directly related to official governmental duties.

Section 620 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds in this or any other act to acquire information technology which does not comply with part 39.106 (year 2000 compliance) of the Federal acquisition regulations.

Section 621 continues a provision which prohibits the U.S. Customs Service from allowing the importation of products produced by forced or indentured child labor.

Section 622 continues a provision which prohibits the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

Section 623 continues a provision requiring the President to certify that persons responsible for administering the Drug Free Workplace Program are not themselves the subject of random drug testing.

Section 624 continues a provision which prohibits training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 625 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 626 continues a provision which prohibits use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Section 627 continues and makes permanent a provision which requires the Office of Management and Budget to do an accounting statement and associated report on the cumulative costs and benefits of Federal regulatory programs.

Section 628 continues a provision which prohibits use of appropriated funds by an agency to provide Federal employees home address to labor organizations.

Section 629 continues a provision which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish standards for explosives detection canines.

Section 630 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government.

Section 631 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized by Congress.

Section 632 continues a provision directing agencies employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 633 makes technical modifications and continues a provision regarding contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Section 634 continues a provision authorizing the use of fiscal year 2001 funds to finance an appropriate share of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

Section 635 modifies and continues a provision authorizing agencies to transfer funds to the Policy and Operations account of GSA to finance an appropriate share of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

Section 636 continues a provision authorizing Federal agencies to provide child care in Federal facilities, and to provide assistance of lower-income Federal employees using such services.

Section 637 continues a provision authorizing breastfeeding at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property.

Section 638 continues a provision requiring identification of the Federal agencies providing Federal funds and the amount provided for all proposals, solicitations, grant applications, forms, notifications, press releases, or other publications related to the distribution of funding to a State.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill “which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.”

The Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

Department of the Treasury:

Departmental Offices:

Salaries and expenses, \$150,112,000

Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program, \$37,279,000

Treasury Building and annex, repair and restoration, \$22,700,000

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, salaries and expenses, \$37,576,000

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:

Salaries and expenses, \$93,198,000

Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses, \$29,205,000

Financial Management Service, salaries and expenses, \$202,851,000

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:

Salaries and expenses, \$724,937,000

U.S. Customs Service:

Salaries and expenses, \$1,804,687,000

Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs, \$128,228,000

Automation modernization, \$128,400,000

Internal Revenue Service:

Processing, assistance, and management, \$3,506,939,000

Tax law enforcement, \$3,378,040,000

Information systems, \$1,505,090,000

Executive Office of the President:

The White House Office, salaries and expenses, \$53,288,000

Executive Residence at the White House, operating expenses, \$10,900,000

Special Assistance to the President, salaries and expenses, \$3,673,000

Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses, \$4,110,000

National Security Council, salaries and expenses, \$7,165,000

Office of Administration, salaries and expenses,  
\$43,737,000  
Office of Management and Budget, salaries and ex-  
penses, \$67,935,000  
Office of National Drug Control Policy, salaries and ex-  
penses, \$24,312,000  
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, salaries and ex-  
penses, \$29,052,000  
Counternarcotics research and development projects,  
\$15,802,000  
High-intensity drug trafficking areas, \$196,000,000  
Federal Election Commission, salaries and expenses,  
\$39,755,000  
Federal Labor Relations Authority, salaries and expenses,  
\$25,058,000  
General Services Administration, Federal buildings fund,  
limitations on availability of revenue:  
Repairs and alterations, \$671,193,000  
Nationwide: Basic repairs and alterations,  
\$290,000,000  
Policy and operations, salaries and expenses, \$123,420,000  
National Historical Publications and Records Commission,  
\$6,450,000  
Office of Government Ethics, salaries and expenses,  
\$9,684,000  
U.S. Tax Court, salaries and expenses, \$35,474,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI, OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported, S. 2900, an original Treasury and General Government Appropriations bill, 2001, subject to amendment and subject to its budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 27–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Stevens	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Gorton	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Craig	
Mrs. Hutchison	
Mr. Kyl	
Mr. Byrd	
Mr. Inouye	
Mr. Hollings	

Mr. Leahy  
 Mr. Lautenberg  
 Mr. Harkin  
 Ms. Mikulski  
 Mr. Reid  
 Mr. Kohl  
 Mrs. Murray  
 Mr. Dorgan  
 Mr. Durbin

Present  
 Mrs. Feinstein

# COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

## TITLE 5—UNITED STATES CODE

\* \* \* \* \*

7363. Reports to Congress

### SUBCHAPTER VI—MANDATORY REMOVAL FROM EMPLOYMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

7551. *Mandatory removal from employment of law enforcement officers convicted of felonies.*

\* \* \* \* \*

## PART III—EMPLOYEES

\* \* \* \* \*

### Subpart F—Labor-Management and Employee Relations

\* \* \* \* \*

## CHAPTER 73—SUITABILITY, SECURITY, AND CONDUCT

\* \* \* \* \*



SUBCHAPTER VI—DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL ABUSE, AND  
ALCOHOLISM

\* \* \* \* \*

SUBCHAPTER VII—MANDATORY REMOVAL FROM EMPLOYMENT OF  
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

**§ 7371. Mandatory removal from employment of law enforcement officers convicted of felonies**

(a) In this section, the term—

(1) “conviction date” means the date on which an agency has notice of the date on which a conviction of a felony is entered by a Federal or State court, regardless of whether that conviction is appealed or is subject to appeal; and

(2) “law enforcement officer” has the meaning given that term under section 8331(20) or 8401(17).

(b) Any law enforcement officer who is convicted of a felony shall be removed from employment without regard to chapter 75 on the last day of the first applicable pay period following the conviction date.

(c) This section does not prohibit the removal from employment before a conviction date.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Subpart G—Insurance and Annuities**

\* \* \* \* \*

**CHAPTER 83—RETIREMENT**

\* \* \* \* \*

SUBCHAPTER III—CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

\* \* \* \* \*

**§ 8334. Deductions, contributions, and deposits**

(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) Each employee or Member credited with civilian service after July 31, 1920, for which retirement deductions or deposits have not been made, may deposit with interest an amount equal to the following percentages of his basic pay received for that service:

	Percentage of basic pay	Service period
Employee .....	2½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	* .....	* .....
	7.5 .....	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.
	7 .....	After December 31, 2002. <b>■</b>
	7 .....	After December 31, 2000.
Member or employee for Congressional employee service .....	2½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926.
	* .....	* .....
	8 .....	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.
	7.5 .....	After December 31, 2002. <b>■</b>
	7.5 .....	After December 31, 2000.

	Percentage of basic pay	Service period
<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		
Law enforcement officer for law enforcement service and firefighter for firefighter service.	2½ ..... 3½ ..... [8 ..... [7.5 ..... 7.5 ..... 2½ ..... [8.5 ..... [8 ..... 8 ..... 6 ..... 6½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. May 5, 1950, to October 31, 1956. November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
Bankruptcy judge .....	2½ ..... [8.5 ..... [8 ..... 8 ..... 6 ..... 6½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. May 5, 1950, to October 31, 1956. November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces for service as a judge of that court.	2½ ..... [8.5 ..... [8 ..... 8 ..... 6 ..... 6½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. May 5, 1950, to October 31, 1956. November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
United States magistrate .....	2½ ..... [8.5 ..... [8 ..... 8 ..... 6 ..... 6½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. May 5, 1950, to October 31, 1956. November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
Court of Federal Claims Judge .....	2½ ..... [8.5 ..... [8 ..... 8 ..... 6 ..... 6½ .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. May 5, 1950, to October 31, 1956. November 1, 1956, to December 31, 1969.
Member of the Capitol Police .....	2.5 ..... [8 ..... [7.5 ..... 7.5 ..... 7 ..... [8 ..... [7.5 ..... 7.5 .....	August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926. January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000. October 1, 1977 to October 16, 1998. January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000.
Nuclear materials courier .....	7 ..... [8 ..... [7.5 ..... 7.5 .....	October 1, 1977 to October 16, 1998. January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2002. After December 31, 2002. ] After December 31, 2000.

## CHAPTER 84—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### SUBCHAPTER II—BASIC ANNUITY

#### § 8422. Deductions from pay; contributions for military service

(a)(1) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

[(3) The applicable percentage under this paragraph for civilian service shall be as follows:

Employee .....	7 .....	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.25 .....	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.

	7.4	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	7.5	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.
	7	After December 31, 2002.
Congressional employee	7.5	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.75	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	8	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.
Member	7.5	After December 31, 2002.
	7.5	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.75	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	7.5	After December 31, 2002.
Law enforcement officer, firefighter, member of the Capitol Police, or air traffic controller.	7.5	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.75	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	8	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.
	7.5	After December 31, 2002.】

(3) *The applicable percentage under this paragraph for civilian service shall be as follows:*

Employee	7	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.25	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.4	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	7	After December 31, 2000.
Congressional employee	7.5	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.75	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	7.5	After December 31, 2000.
Member	7.5	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.
	7.75	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	8	January 1 2001, to December 31, 2002.
	7.5	After December 31, 2002.
Law enforcement officer, firefighter, member of the Capitol Police, or air traffic controller.	7.5	January 1, 1987, to December 31, 1998.

	7.75	.....	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	.....	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	7.5	.....	After December 31, 2000.
Nuclear materials courier .....	7	.....	January 1, 1987, to October 16, 1998.
	7.5	.....	October 17, 1998, to December 31, 1998.
	7.75	.....	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
	7.9	.....	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
	7.5	.....	After December 31, 2000.

(e)(1) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(6) The percentage of basic pay under section 204 of title 37 payable under paragraph (1), with respect to any period of military service performed during—

(A) January 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999, shall be 3.25 percent; *and*

(B) January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000, shall be 3.4 percent【; and】.

【(C) January 1, 2001, through December 31, 2002, shall be 3.5 percent.】

(f)(1) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) The percentage of the readjustment allowance or stipend (as the case may be) payable under paragraph (1), with respect to any period of volunteer service performed during—

(A) January 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999, shall be 3.25 percent; *and*

(B) January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000, shall be 3.4 percent【; and】.

【(C) January 1, 2001, through December 31, 2002, shall be 3.5 percent.】

\* \* \* \* \*

## TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

\* \* \* \* \*

【“414. Special postage stamps.”】

“414. *Special postage stamps relating to breast cancer.*

“414a. *Special postage stamps relating to domestic violence.*”

\* \* \* \* \*

## PART I—GENERAL

\* \* \* \* \*

## CHAPTER 4—GENERAL AUTHORITY

\* \* \* \* \*

**[§ 414. Special postage stamps]**

**“§ 414. Special postage stamps relating to breast cancer”.**

(a) \* \* \*

(g) This section shall cease to be effective at the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date on which special postage stamps under this section are first made available to the public.”.

**§ 414a. Special postage stamps relating to domestic violence**

(a) *In order to afford the public a convenient way to contribute to funding for domestic violence programs, the Postal Service shall establish a special rate of postage for first-class mail under this section.*

(b) *The rate of postage established under this section—*

*(1) shall be equal to the regular first-class rate of postage, plus a differential not to exceed 25 percent;*

*(2) shall be set by the Governors in accordance with such procedures as the Governors shall by regulation prescribe (in lieu of the procedures under chapter 36); and*

*(3) shall be offered as an alternative to the regular first class rate of postage.*

(c) *The use of the rate of postage established under this section shall be voluntary on the part of postal patrons.*

(d)(1) *Amounts becoming available for domestic violence programs under this section shall be paid by the Postal Service to the Department of Justice. Payments under this section shall be made under such arrangements as the Postal Service shall, by mutual agreement with the Department of Justice, establish in order to carry out the purposes of this section, except that under those arrangements, payments to the Department of Justice shall be made at least twice a year.*

(2) *For purposes of this section, the term “amounts becoming available for domestic violence programs under this section” means—*

*(A) the total amount of revenues received by the Postal Service that it would not have received but for the enactment of this section; reduced by*

*(B) an amount sufficient to cover reasonable costs incurred by the Postal Service in carrying out this section, including costs attributable to the printing, sale, and distribution of stamps under this section, as determined by the Postal Service under regulations that it shall prescribe.*

(e) *It is the sense of Congress that nothing in this section should—*

*(1) directly or indirectly cause a net decrease in total funds received by the Department of Justice or any other agency of the Government (or any component or program thereof) below the level that would otherwise have been received but for the enactment of this section; or*

*(2) affect regular first-class rates of postage or any other regular rates of postage.*

(f) *Special postage stamps under this section shall be made available to the public beginning on such date as the Postal Service*

shall by regulation prescribe, but not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this section.

(g) The Postmaster General shall include in each report rendered under section 2402 with respect to any period during any portion of which this section is in effect, information concerning the operation of this section, except that, at a minimum, each report shall include—

(1) the total amount described in subsection (d)(2)(A) which was received by the Postal Service during the period covered by such report; and

(2) of the amount under paragraph (1), how much (in the aggregate and by category) was required for the purposes described in subsection (d)(2)(B).

(h) This section shall cease to be effective at the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date on which special postage stamps under this section are first made available to the public.

\* \* \* \* \*

## SECTION 7001 OF THE BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997

### SEC. 7001. INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEDERAL CIVILIAN RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM.—

(1) \* \* \*

(2) INDIVIDUAL DEDUCTIONS, WITHHOLDINGS, AND DEPOSITS.—Notwithstanding section 211(a)(1) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2021(a)(1)) beginning on January 1, 1999, through [December 31, 2002] *December 31, 2000*, the percentage deducted and withheld from the basic pay of an employee participating in the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System shall be as follows:

7.25 ..... January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.

7.4 ..... January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.

[7.5 ..... January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.]

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM.—

(1) \* \* \*

(2) INDIVIDUAL DEDUCTIONS, WITHHOLDINGS, AND DEPOSITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 805(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4045(a)(1)), beginning on January 1, 1999, through [December 31, 2002] *December 31, 2000*, the amount withheld and deducted from the basic pay of a participant in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System shall be as follows:

7.25 ..... January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.  
 7.4 ..... January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.  
**7.5 ..... January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.]**

(B) FOREIGN SERVICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS/INSPECTORS OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Notwithstanding section 805(a)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4045(a)(2)), beginning on January 1, 1999, through **December 31, 2002]** *December 31, 2000*, the amount withheld and deducted from the basic pay of an eligible Foreign Service criminal investigator/inspector of the Office of the Inspector General, Agency for International Development participating in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System shall be as follows:

7.75 ..... January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.  
 7.9 ..... January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.  
**8 ..... January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.]**

\* \* \* \* \*

## SECTION 252 OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT ACT

### SEC. 252. PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT.

(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(h)(1)(A) Each participant who has performed military service before the date of separation on which entitlement to an annuity under this title is based may pay to the Agency an amount equal to 7 percent of the amount of basic pay paid under section 204 of title 37, United States Code, to the participant for each period of military service after December 1956; except, the amount to be paid for military service performed beginning on January 1, 1999, through **December 31, 2002]** *December 31, 2000*, shall be as follows:

7.25 percent of January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.  
 basic pay.  
 7.4 percent of January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.  
 basic pay.  
**7.5 percent of January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.]**  
 basic pay.

\* \* \* \* \*

# FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980

## CHAPTER 8—FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY

### SUBCHAPTER I—FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 805. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.—(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(d)(1) Any participant credited with civilian service after July 1, 1924—

(A) for which no retirement contributions, deductions, or deposits have been made, or

(B) for which a refund of such contributions, deductions, or deposits has been made which has not been redeposited, may make a special contribution to the Fund. Special contributions for purposes of subparagraph (A) shall equal the following percentages of basic salary received for such service:

	<i>Percent of basic salary</i>
Time of service:	
July 1, 1924, through October 15, 1960, inclusive .....	5
* * * * *	
[January 1, 2001, through December 31, 2002, inclusive .....	7.5
[After December 31, 2002 .....	7½
After December 31, 2000 .....	7

Special contributions for refunds under subparagraph (B) shall equal the amount of the refund received by the participant.

\* \* \* \* \*

### SUBCHAPTER II—FOREIGN SERVICE PENSION SYSTEM

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 854. CREDITABLE SERVICE.—(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(c)(1) Credit shall be given under this System to a participant for a period of prior satisfactory service as—

(A) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

if the participant makes a payment to the Fund equal to 3 percent of pay received for the volunteer service; except, the amount to be paid for volunteer service beginning on January 1, 1999, through [December 31, 2002] *December 31, 2000*, shall be as follows:

3.25 .....	January 1, 1999, to December 31, 1999.
3.4 .....	January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2000.
[3.5 .....	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.]

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 856. DEDUCTIONS AND WITHHOLDINGS FROM PAY.—

(a)(1) \* \* \*

(2) The applicable percentage under this subsection shall be as follows:

7.5 .....	Before January 1, 1999.
-----------	-------------------------



*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		【8 .....	January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2002.			
		【7.5 .....	After December 31, 2002.】			
		7.5 .....	After December 31, 2000.			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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**TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERN-  
MENT APROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997, PUBLIC LAW 104-208**

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

\* \* \* \* \*

**TREASURY FRANCHISE FUND**

There is hereby established in the Treasury a franchise fund *until October 1, 2002* 【pilot, as authorized by section 403 of Public Law 103-356,】 to be available *without fiscal year limitation*, 【as provided in such section】 for expenses and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of such financial and administrative support services as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously as central services: *Provided*, That any inventories, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made for the purpose of providing capital, shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be reimbursed or credited with the payments, including advanced payments, from applicable appropriations and funds available to the Department and other Federal agencies for which such administrative and financial services are performed, at rates which will recover all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of Automatic Data Processing (ADP) software and systems, and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That such fund shall provide services on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year 1997 and each fiscal year thereafter, to remain available until expended, to be used for the acquisition of capital equipment and for the improvement and implementation of Treasury financial management, ADP, and other support systems: *Provided further*, That no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, amounts in excess of this reserve limitation shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury【: *Provided further*, That such franchise fund pilot shall terminate pursuant to section 403(f) of Public Law 103-356】.

## BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.  
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2001: Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government:				
General purpose, defense discretionary .....				
General purpose, non-defense discretionary .....	14,300	14,445	14,576	<sup>1</sup> 14,721
Mandatory .....	14,708	14,679	14,713	14,713
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2001 .....				<sup>2</sup> 25,951
2002 .....				3,051
2003 .....				378
2004 .....				138
2005 and future year .....				62
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2001 in bill .....	NA	196	NA	159

<sup>1</sup> Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

Note.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for earned income tax credit compliance and in accordance with section 314(b)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will file a revised section 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$145,000,000 in budget authority and \$146,000,000 in outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation com- pared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices .....	134,034	161,006	149,610	+ 15,576	— 11,396
(Contingent emergency appropriations) .....			502	+ 502	+ 502
Department-wide systems and capital investments programs .....	43,448	99,279	37,279	— 6,169	— 62,000
Office of Inspector General .....	30,599	33,608	32,899	+ 2,300	— 709
Inspector General for Tax Administration .....	111,781	118,427	118,427	+ 6,646	
Treasury Buildings and Annex Repair and Restoration .....	22,700	31,000	22,700		— 8,300
Money Laundering Strategy .....		15,000			— 15,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network .....	27,818	34,694	37,576	+ 9,758	+ 2,882
Expanded Access to Financial Services .....		30,000	400	+ 400	— 29,600
Counterterrorism Fund (contingent emergency funding) .....		55,000	55,000	+ 55,000	
Violent Crime Reduction Programs .....	130,081			— 130,081	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	84,027	93,483	93,198	+ 9,171	— 285
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses .....	21,175	17,331	29,205	+ 8,030	+ 11,874
Total .....	105,202	110,814	122,403	+ 17,201	+ 11,589
Interagency Law Enforcement: Interagency crime and drug enforcement .....	60,502	103,476	90,976	+ 30,474	— 12,500
Financial Management Service .....	200,555	202,851	202,851	+ 2,296	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: Salaries and Expenses .....	564,773	760,051	724,937	+ 160,164	— 35,114
United States Customs Service:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	1,698,227	1,887,866	1,804,687	+ 106,460	— 83,179
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection .....	3,000	3,000	3,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation com- pared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Pro- grams .....	108,688	156,875	128,228	+ 19,540	- 28,647
Automation modernization:					
Automated Commercial System .....		123,000	123,000	+ 123,000	.....
International Trade Data System .....		5,400	5,400	+ 5,400	.....
Automated Commercial Environment .....		210,000	.....	.....	- 210,000
Subtotal .....	.....	338,400	128,400	+ 128,400	- 210,000
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected) .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting receipts .....	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....
Total .....	1,809,915	2,386,141	2,064,315	+ 254,400	- 321,826
Bureau of the Public Debt .....	177,143	182,901	182,901	+ 5,758	.....
Payment of government losses in shipment .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Internal Revenue Service:					
Processing, Assistance, and Management .....	3,280,250	3,699,499	3,506,939	+ 226,689	- 192,560
Tax Law Enforcement .....	3,336,838	3,443,859	3,378,040	+ 41,202	- 65,819
Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative .....	144,000	145,000	145,000	+ 1,000	.....
Information Systems .....	1,455,401	1,583,565	1,505,090	+ 49,689	- 78,475
Information technology investments .....	.....	71,751	.....	.....	- 71,751
Rescission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	422,249	.....	.....	- 422,249
Total, fiscal year 2001 .....	8,216,489	8,943,674	8,535,069	+ 318,580	- 408,605

Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	422,249	.....	.....	— 422,249
United States Secret Service:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	667,312	824,500	778,279	+ 110,967	— 46,221
Title II general provisions (Public Law 106–113) .....	10,000	.....	.....	— 10,000	.....
(By transfer) .....	(21,000)	.....	.....	(— 21,000)	.....
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses .....	4,185	5,021	4,283	+ 98	— 738
Total .....	681,497	829,521	782,562	+ 101,065	— 46,959
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury .....	12,317,537	14,520,692	13,161,407	+ 843,870	— 1,359,285
Current year, fiscal year 2001 .....	12,317,537	14,098,443	13,161,407	+ 843,870	— 937,036
Appropriations .....	(12,317,537)	(14,043,443)	(13,105,905)	(+ 788,368)	(— 937,538)
Contingent emergency funding .....	.....	(55,000)	(55,502)	(+ 55,502)	(+ 502)
Rescissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	422,249	.....	.....	— 422,249
TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund .....	28,620	29,000	.....	— 28,620	— 29,000
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	64,436	67,093	67,093	+ 2,657	.....
Total .....	93,056	96,093	67,093	— 25,963	— 29,000
TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:					
Compensation of the President .....	250	390	390	+ 140	.....
Salaries and Expenses .....	52,243	53,288	53,288	+ 1,045	.....
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses .....	9,229	10,900	10,900	+ 1,671	.....
White House Repair and Restoration .....	808	5,510	5,510	+ 4,702	.....
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	3,617	3,673	3,673	+ 56	.....
Operating expenses .....	330	354	354	+ 24	.....
Council of Economic Advisers .....	3,825	4,110	4,110	+ 285	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation com- pared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Policy Development .....	4,017	4,032	4,032	+ 15	.....
National Security Council .....	6,970	7,165	7,165	+ 195	.....
Office of Administration .....	39,050	43,737	43,737	+ 4,687	.....
Office of Management and Budget .....	63,256	68,786	67,935	+ 4,679	- 851
Office of National Drug Control Policy:					
Salaries and expenses .....	22,823	25,400	24,312	+ 1,489	- 1,088
Title II general provisions (Public Law 106-113) .....	3,000	.....	.....	- 3,000	.....
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center .....	29,052	20,400	29,052	.....	+ 8,652
Total .....	54,875	45,800	53,364	- 1,511	+ 7,564
Federal Drug Control Programs:					
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program .....	191,270	192,000	196,000	+ 4,730	+ 4,000
Special forfeiture fund .....	215,297	259,000	144,300	- 70,997	- 114,700
Unanticipated Needs .....	996	1,000	.....	- 996	- 1,000
Elections Commission of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	- 2,500
Total, title III, Executive Office of the Presi- dent and Funds Appropriated to the President .....	646,033	702,245	594,758	- 51,275	- 107,487
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled .....	2,664	4,158	4,158	+ 1,494	.....
Federal Election Commission .....	38,008	40,500	39,755	+ 1,747	- 745
Federal Labor Relations Authority .....	23,737	25,058	25,058	+ 1,321	.....

General Services Administration:					
Federal Buildings Fund:					
Appropriations .....	— 20,022	681,871	.....	+ 20,022	— 681,871
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	477,484	374,345	+ 374,345	— 103,139
Limitations on availability of revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities .....	(74,979)	(779,788)	(3,000)	(— 71,979)	(— 776,788)
Rescission of funds in Public Law 104–208 .....	(— 20,782)	.....	.....	(+ 20,782)	.....
Repairs and alterations .....	(598,674)	(721,193)	(671,193)	(+ 72,519)	(— 50,000)
Installment acquisition payments .....	(205,668)	(185,369)	(185,369)	(— 20,299)	.....
Rental of space .....	(2,782,186)	(2,944,905)	(2,944,905)	(+ 162,719)	.....
Building Operations .....	(1,580,909)	(1,624,771)	(1,624,771)	(+ 43,862)	.....
Repayment of Debt .....	(100,000)	(70,595)	(70,595)	(— 29,405)	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund, fiscal year 2001 .....	— 20,022	681,871	.....	+ 20,022	— 681,871
(Limitations) .....	(5,342,416)	(6,326,621)	(5,499,833)	(+ 157,417)	(— 826,788)
(Rescission of limitations) .....	(— 20,782)	.....	.....	(+ 20,782)	.....
Policy and Operations .....	116,223	136,980	123,420	+ 7,197	— 13,560
Disposal of property .....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	— 8,000
Office of Inspector General .....	33,317	34,520	34,520	+ 1,203	.....
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents .....	2,241	2,517	2,517	+ 276	.....
General provision (Public Law 106–113, Title II) .....	2,000	.....	.....	— 2,000	.....
Expenses, Presidential transition .....	.....	7,100	7,100	+ 7,100	.....
Total, General Services Administration, fiscal year 2001 .....	133,759	870,988	167,557	+ 33,798	— 703,431
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	477,484	374,345	+ 374,345	— 103,139
Merit Systems Protection Board:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	27,481	29,437	29,437	+ 1,956	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses .....	2,430	2,430	2,430	.....	.....
Federal payment to Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environ-					
mental Policy Foundation .....	1,992	3,000	1,000	— 992	— 2,000
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund .....	1,245	1,250	500	— 745	— 750
National Archives and Records Administration:					
Operating expenses .....	179,674	209,393	209,393	+ 29,719	.....
Reduction of debt .....	— 5,598	— 5,598	— 5,598	.....	.....
Repairs and Restoration .....	22,296	99,560	4,950	— 17,346	— 94,610

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation com- pared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	.....	88,000	+ 88,000	+ 88,000
Records Center Revolving Fund .....	22,000	.....	.....	- 22,000	.....
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program .....	6,250	6,000	6,450	+ 200	+ 450
Rescission .....	- 2,000	.....	.....	+ 2,000	.....
Total .....	222,622	309,355	215,195	- 7,427	- 94,160
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2002 .....	.....	.....	88,000	+ 88,000	+ 88,000
Office of Government Ethics .....	9,080	9,684	9,684	+ 604	.....
Office of Personnel Management:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	90,240	100,558	94,095	+ 3,855	- 6,463
Limitation on administrative expenses .....	95,486	101,986	99,624	+ 4,138	- 2,362
Office of Inspector General .....	956	1,360	1,356	+ 400	- 4
Limitation on administrative expenses .....	9,608	9,745	9,708	+ 100	- 37
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits .....	5,105,395	5,427,166	5,427,166	+ 321,771	.....
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance .....	36,200	35,000	35,000	- 1,200	.....
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund .....	9,120,558	8,940,051	8,940,051	- 180,507	.....
Total, Office of Personnel Management .....	14,458,443	14,615,866	14,607,000	+ 148,557	- 8,866
Office of Special Counsel .....	9,703	11,147	10,733	+ 1,030	- 414
United States Tax Court .....	35,045	37,439	35,474	+ 429	- 1,965
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies .....	14,966,209	16,437,796	15,610,326	+ 644,117	- 827,470
Current year, fiscal year 2001 .....	14,966,209	15,960,312	15,147,981	+ 181,772	- 812,331
Appropriations .....	(14,968,209)	(15,960,312)	(15,147,981)	(+ 179,772)	(- 812,331)



Rescissions .....	( − 2,000)	.....	.....	( + 2,000)	.....
Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2002–2004 .....	.....	477,484	462,345	+ 462,345	− 15,139
Grand total .....	28,022,835	31,756,826	29,433,584	+ 1,410,749	− 2,323,242
Current year, fiscal year 2001 .....	27,958,399	30,790,000	28,904,146	+ 945,747	− 1,885,854
Appropriations .....	(27,960,399)	(30,735,000)	(28,848,644)	( + 888,245)	( − 1,886,356)
Contingent emergency funding .....	.....	(55,000)	(55,502)	( + 55,502)	( + 502)
Rescissions .....	( − 2,000)	.....	.....	( + 2,000)	.....
Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2002–2004 .....	64,436	966,826	529,438	+ 465,002	− 437,388
(Limitations) .....	(5,342,416)	(6,326,621)	(5,499,833)	( + 157,417)	( − 826,788)
(Rescission of limitations) .....	( − 20,782)	.....	.....	( + 20,782)	.....

○