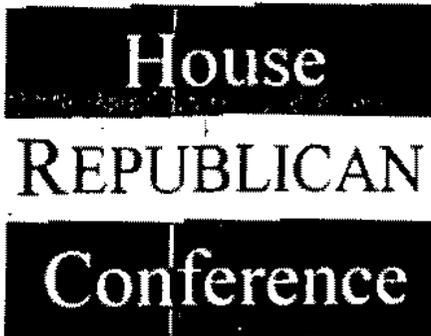


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Appropriations

# APPROPRIATIONS



# Talking Points

**JOHN BOEHNER**  
Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

June 19, 1995

## **FY '96 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SPENDING BILL CUTS CONGRESS DOWN TO SIZE**

House Republicans continue to keep their promise to the American people to make Congress smaller, more efficient, more accountable, and less costly. H.R. 1854, the FY '96 legislative branch appropriations bill, brings to an end 40 years of Democrat largess in the bloated congressional bureaucracy. By ending business as usual, the GOP bill slashes wasteful congressional spending and ensures that Congress will shoulder its fair share of deficit reduction on the road to a balanced budget.

### **Deficit Reduction Begins at Home**

Congress must lead by example in its quest to balance the budget in 2002 – and there's no better place to begin doing that than in Congress itself. H.R. 1854 cuts congressional funding by \$155 million below FY '95 levels – an 8.2 percent reduction that more than exceeds inflation. Once the Senate considers its portion of the bill, savings are expected to top \$200 million.

### **Eliminating Wasteful Spending**

The House bill streamlines congressional functions by eliminating those that are no longer essential, guaranteeing that taxpayer funds are spent efficiently:

- **The Office of Technology Assessment** - The OTA's functions are duplicated by several scientific and technical legislative support agencies and outside associations, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the General Accounting Office (GAO), and the National Academy of Sciences. Savings: \$22 million.
- **Joint Committee on Printing** - Existing House and Senate committees, along with the Government Printing Office (GPO), can easily carry out this committee's functions. Savings: \$620,000.

- ◆ **Parking Lots and Warehouses** - The leases for a congressional parking lot and a warehouse are discontinued. The public will now have access to Capitol Hill parking. Savings: \$420,000.

### Privatizing Non-Essential Services

Taxpayers should not be subsidizing certain privileges afforded to Members of Congress. Our bill ends taxpayer support for the flag office, the House barber and beauty shops, the television and recording studios, and the folding room.

### Cutting Other Congressional Expenses

In addition to eliminating duplicative programs and privatizing others, the GOP bill's budget knife slashes congressional spending in other areas. The congressional belt-tightening will fall on:

- ◆ **Congressional Staff** - Reflecting previous congressional action to slash the number of committee staff by a third, the GOP bill saves nearly \$40 million. Another \$15 million is cut from allowances and expenses in Members' personal offices. And \$12 million is cut from the House's support offices.
- ◆ **Joint Economic Committee** - Committee funding is cut by \$1 million.
- ◆ **General Accounting Office** - Democrat abuses with this congressional watchdog agency led to unwarranted rapid growth. Our bill cuts GAO funding by \$56 million -- the first installment of a two-year, 25 percent reduction.
- ◆ **Government Printing Office** - \$16 million is cut from the GPO budget to encourage the cost-effective electronic distribution of public documents to the 1,400 libraries comprising the federal depository library program.
- ◆ **Architect of the Capitol** - Funding for operation and maintenance of the Capitol and House office buildings and grounds is cut by \$9.9 million.

**House**  
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**Conference**

# Talking Points

JOHN BOEHNER  
Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

June 22, 1995

## **HOUSE BILL SLASHES WASTEFUL FOREIGN AID, SETS NEW PRIORITIES**

After the House finishes cutting the bloated congressional bureaucracy, it will sharpen its knife and cut into the bureaucratic foreign aid budget. The FY '96 foreign operations spending bill, H.R. 1868, cuts wasteful foreign aid programs, sets new priorities overseas, and ends business as usual. According to Appropriations Committee Chairman Bob Livingston, this bill reduces "old-style government-to-government foreign aid in favor of market-oriented, private-sector driven economic growth."

- ◆ **Fits with GOP Balanced Budget Plan**

The FY '96 foreign aid spending bill is a key component of the House Republican effort to balance the budget in 2002. Our bill cuts foreign aid by more than \$1.5 billion below the FY '95 level -- an 11.5 percent reduction -- and rejects Clinton's request to increase foreign aid by \$1.2 billion above the FY '95 level.

- ◆ **Reaffirms What the House Has Already Passed**

The House approved a major restructuring of the foreign aid bureaucracy when it passed the foreign aid *authorization* bill, H.R. 1561, on June 8 by a vote of 222-192. H.R. 1868 puts those cuts in place, reaffirming our support for deep cuts in the foreign aid budget.

- ◆ **Sets New Priorities for Development Aid**

Cuts Overgrown Development Aid Programs - Overall net development aid is cut by more than \$700 million. This includes African aid (cut \$275 million), Russian aid (cut \$250 million), Eastern European aid (cut \$35 million), and the Development Assistance Fund (cut \$170 million).

Emphasizes Free Market Approaches - Greater emphasis is placed on market-oriented development to ensure long-term economic growth -- moving away from failed, paternalistic government-knows-best remedies that have hurt, not helped, developing countries.

Targets Limited Development Aid to the Most Critical Problems - Population development aid (\$450 million in FY '95) is zeroed out and folded into a smaller Development Assistance Fund, which also funds activities for agriculture, education, social services, environment, energy, and science and technology.

Makes Starving Children a Priority - Numerous foreign aid programs have child survival components to them, including UNICEF, general development assistance, and African aid, among others. Our bill better directs aid to starving children by folding numerous categorical programs into a new Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund funded at \$484 million -- \$25 million more than in FY '95.

- ◆ **Supports Our Friends in the Volatile Middle East**

Israel and Egypt are America's only reliable allies in the troublesome Middle East. Our bill fully funds aid to Israel (\$3 billion) and Egypt (\$2.1 billion).

- ◆ **Slashes Aid to Multilateral Bureaucracies**

Multilateral aid programs often work against the long-term economic interests of the countries being assisted. Funding for questionable multilateral programs is cut by \$900 million, including \$600 million from the International Development Association, \$40 million from a World Bank global environment program, and \$220 million from U.S. contributions to international organizations. Funding for the African Development Fund (\$62 million in FY '95) is eliminated.

**House**  
**REPUBLICAN**  
**Conference**

# Talking Points

JOHN BOEHNER  
Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

July 11, 1995

## **ENERGY AND WATER SPENDING SLASHED BY \$1.6 BILLION BELOW FY '95 LEVEL**

Continuing their efforts to reduce the size of the bloated federal bureaucracy, House Republicans today begin consideration of the Energy and Water appropriations bill (H.R. 1905). The fourth of 13 annual spending bills, H.R. 1905 demonstrates that House Republicans are keeping their promises to make government smaller, less costly, and less intrusive.

### Cuts Federal Spending

Overgrown bureaucracy is cut from the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

- Total spending is cut \$1.6 billion *below* the FY '95 levels -- an 8 percent cut. President Clinton requested \$2 billion more than the GOP bill provides.
- Energy Department funding is cut \$940 million -- a 6 percent cut. Most of the reductions occur in solar and renewable energy (cut 43 percent), nuclear energy (cut 10 percent), and energy research programs (cut 17 percent).
- Army Corps of Engineer funding is cut \$190 million -- a 6 percent reduction. Army Corps construction projects are cut by 20 percent -- \$175 million below FY '95 levels.
- ARC funding is cut in half (saving \$140 million), and TVA funding is cut by a third (saving \$40 million).

### Terminates Funding for Wasteful Programs

Many energy and water research and development programs no longer serve a useful federal purpose, and are more suited for the private sector. House Republicans

have proposed eliminating scores of these programs, including:

- ◆ TVA's Environmental Research Center -- \$32.3 million.
- ◆ University Science and Education programs -- \$65.5 million.
- ◆ DOE's In-House Energy Management program -- \$31.3 million.
- ◆ International solar energy research -- \$9.3 million.
- ◆ Solar technology transfer - \$16.1 million.
- ◆ Solar energy construction - \$4.4 million.
- ◆ Hydropower funding -- \$1.5 million.
- ◆ The Delaware River Basin Commission, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission -- \$1.9 million.
- ◆ The Civilian Waste Research and Development program -- \$700,000.
- ◆ The Bureau of Reclamation's National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant and the Water Conservation Challenge Partnerships program.
- ◆ The Army Corps of Engineers' Construction Productivity Advancement Research program, research on the economic impact of global warming, evaluations on environmental investments, environmental service partnerships, and river confluence ice research, among others.

**House**  
**REPUBLICAN**  
**Conference**

# Talking Points

July 13, 1995

JOHN BOEHNER

Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

## *Phasing Out the NEA & NEH*

*"One of the most important contributions the new Republican majority can make is to challenge a core assumption of this city, which is that anything in life which is worth doing or having demands the involvement and financial support of the federal government ... The federal government's involvement in the [arts and humanities] is unnecessary, imprudent and inappropriate."*

-- Former NEH Chairman Bill Bennett, 1/24/95

With the federal debt fast approaching \$5 trillion, a serious effort to reduce the size, scope, and cost of government requires ending direct government funding for non-essential government services, including the arts and humanities. The arts and humanities flourished in this country long before the NEA and NEH were created in 1965 and they will flourish long after they've been eliminated. The FY '96 Interior Appropriations bill begins a two-year phaseout of the national endowments, cutting the NEA by 39% and the NEH by 42% (each agency will be funded at \$99.5 million next year).

- According to *GIVING USA*, private giving to the arts and humanities in the United States was close to \$10 billion in 1993 and private donations are increasing by almost 6% per year.
- Both the NEA and NEH are forced to censor the arts and humanities in this country. By determining what projects to fund, Washington bureaucrats decide what is worthy "art" and responsible study of the humanities.
- Our Founding Fathers voted down federal funding for the arts at the constitutional convention.
- Former NEH Chairmen Bill Bennett and Lynne Cheney support ending funding for both the NEA and NEH.
- The Progressive Policy Institute, an offshoot of the Democratic Leadership Council (which President Clinton chaired from 1990-91) places the NEA and NEH in the category of "no federal role justified."

House

REPUBLICAN

Conference

# FloorPrep

Legislative Digest

Monday, July 17, 1995

John Boehner  
Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

*House Meets at 10:30 a.m. for Morning Hour  
and 12:00 p.m. for Legislative Business*

*Anticipated Legislation:*

**H.R. 1977—FY 1996 Interior Appropriations Act  
and, if time permits,**

**H.R. 1976—FY 1996 Agriculture Appropriations Act**



## **H.R. 1977—FY 1996 Interior Appropriations Act**

**Summary:** The bill appropriates \$12 billion—\$1.56 billion less than in FY 1995 and \$1.85 billion less than the president requested—to various agencies that manage and study the nation's animal, plant, and mineral resources, administer U.S. territories, provide services to American Indians, and sponsor cultural and intellectual endeavors. Most face reductions in funding compared to last year; others, including the National Biological Service, the Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Indian Education, are eliminated completely. The bill makes significant cuts to the National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) and the Humanities (NEH), severely restricts funding for the new Mojave National Preserve, and prohibits any of its funds from being used to support Americorps projects. It extends the 14-year moratorium on offshore oil and gas drilling and exploration, but lifts a long-standing ban on new mining patents. CBO estimates that enactment will result in outlays of \$12 billion over the next five years. H.R. 1977 was introduced by Mr. Regula and was reported out of the Appropriations Committee by voice vote.

**Floor Situation:** The House will resume consideration of H.R. 1977 as its first order of business today. On Thursday, the Committee of the Whole completed general debate and consideration of all amendments to Title I. Today it will debate amendments to Titles II and III under a modified open rule. The rule waives House rules prohibiting unauthorized appropriations, legislative provisions in an

appropriations bill, and reappropriations. It also waives provisions of the Budget Act prohibiting new entitlement authority which either exceeds a committee's allocation or lacks a CBO cost estimate as well as matters under the Budget Committee's jurisdiction that were not reported by that committee. It amends the base text to (1) strike the provision including \$100 million from Strategic Petroleum Reserve sales in the budget baseline as an offset to discretionary spending, (2) make a technical change to a salary cap affecting National Capital Planning Commission employees, and (3) insert language making availability of NEA appropriations subject to House passage of an authorization bill. The rule only permits amendments that were pre-printed in the *Congressional Record* before Friday, July 14, and limits debate to 10 minutes each. They are not subject to further amendment or a division of the question. Finally, the rule considers the previous question as ordered and provides for one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

**Views (on the overall bill)**

**Republican Leadership:** Strongly Supports  
**Chairman Livingston (full):** Strongly Supports  
**Chairman Regula (sub):** Strongly Supports  
**Clinton Administration:** Threatened Veto

**Amendments:** By close of business Friday, the *Legislative Digest* was aware of the following amendments to H.R. 1977:

***Title II — Related Agencies***

**Mr. Bass** may offer an amendment (#51) to direct the Forest Service to make a priority emergency purchase of the Bretton Woods tract within the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire. **Contact:** x5-5206

**Mr. Chabot** may offer an amendment (#11) to eliminate the bill's \$99.5 million appropriation for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). **Staff Contact:** *Tony Condia, x5-2216*

**Mrs. Clayton** may offer an amendment (#12 or #13) to restore funding for the Office of Indian Education from \$1 million to \$81 million (roughly the FY 1995 level). Amendment #12 provides an offset by reducing funds for fossil energy R&D from \$385 million to \$305 million. **Staff Contact:** *Johnny Barnes, x5-3101*

**Mr. Coburn** may offer an amendment (#69) to increase funding for the Office of Indian Education from \$1 million to \$53.5 million. It provides an offset of \$10 million from the Forest Service's general administration account, enough to cover the first year of spending for Indian education. **Staff Contact:** *Doug Farry, x5-2701*

**Mr. Crane** may offer an amendment (#52) to eliminate the bill's \$99.5 million appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). **Contact:** x5-3711

**Mr. Fox** may offer an amendment (#5) to reduce funding for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) by \$50 million (down to \$30 million) and transfer the money to the weatherization assistance program (currently funded at \$107 million) via DOE's energy conservation account. **Staff Contact:** *Brian Tynan, x5-6111*

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Mr. Kennedy (MA) may offer an amendment (#30) to transfer \$5 million from fossil energy R&D (currently funded at \$385 million) to DOE's weatherization assistance program (now funded at \$107 million). *Staff Contact: Pete Leon, x5-5111*

Mr. Kennedy (MA) may offer an amendment (#55) to reduce funding for the National Forest System by \$13.5 million (down to \$1.26 billion) and reduce the Forest Service's construction account by \$5 million (down to \$115 million). *Staff Contact: Pete Leon, x5-5111*

Mr. Kennedy (MA) and/or Mr. Kleczka may offer an amendment (#29 or #31) to reduce funding for fossil energy R&D by \$5 million (down to \$380 million). *Staff Contacts: Pete Leon (Kennedy), x5-5111, and Dana Trytten (Kleczka), x5-4572*

Mr. Miller (CA) may offer an amendment (#33) to reduce funding for the National Forest System by \$31 million (down to \$1.25 billion). *Staff Contact: Jeff Petrich, x5-2095*

Mr. Miller (CA) may offer an amendment (#34) to strike the provision allowing the Forest Service to spend up to \$50 million for the construction of forest roads by timber purchasers. *Staff Contact: Jeff Petrich, x5-2095*

Mr. Sanders may offer an amendment (#40) to transfer \$100 million from fossil energy R&D (out of a current appropriation of \$385 million) to DOE's weatherization assistance program (currently funded at \$107 million). *Staff Contact: Elizabeth Munding, x5-4115*

Mr. Schaefer or Mr. Tauzin may offer an amendment (#41, #42, or #43) to strike the provision allowing DOE to sell up to seven million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and deposit the receipts in a fund for decommissioning the Weeks Island site. Amendment #42 also conforms related provisions by eliminating the decommissioning fund as a source of financing for SPR operations. Amendment #41 is similar to #42, except that it reduces the overall SPR appropriation (currently \$287 million) by the \$100 million the decommission fund would have provided. *Staff Contact: Holly Prospect, x5-7882*

Mr. Skaggs may offer an amendment (#46 or #64) to provide an additional \$13 million for DOE's weatherization assistance program (currently funded at \$107 million) and \$2 million more for its state energy conservation program (now funded at \$26.5 million). *Staff Contact: Stan Sloss, x5-2161*

Mrs. Smith (WA) may offer an amendment (#47) to reduce the bill's funding for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars from \$6 million to \$5 million. The intent is to reduce administrative overhead including funding for interns and general expenses. *Staff Contact: Michael Pitts, x5-3536*

Mr. Stearns may offer an amendment (#72) to reduce the bill's funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) by \$10 million (down to \$89.5 million). The intent is to begin phasing out funding over two years rather than three. *Staff Contact: Christopher Chapel, x5-5744*

Mr. Tiahrt may offer an amendment (#65) to reduce the bill's appropriation for fossil energy R&D by \$164 million (down to \$221 million). *Contact: Timon Oujiri, x5-6216*

Mr. Tiahrt may offer an amendment (#66) to reduce the bill's funding for DOE's energy conservation programs by \$189 million (down to \$364 million). *Contact: Timon Oujiri, x5-6216*

### *Title III — General Provisions*

Mr. Brewster or Mr. Zimmer may offer an amendment (#3 or #49) to require the Treasury Secretary to transfer any reductions in budget authority and outlays for discretionary programs (below the 602(b) allocations) resulting from the bill into a trust fund that would be used to repurchase the federal debt. *Staff Contact: Leslie Belcher, x5-4564*

Mr. Cremeans may offer an amendment (#4) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from being used to acquire land in Ohio's Lawrence, Monroe, or Washington counties for the Wayne National Forest. *Staff Contact: Mike Slanker, x5-5705*

Mr. Gutknecht and Mr. Gunderson may offer an amendment (#28) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from going to support the Mississippi River Corridor Heritage Commission (the bill currently provides \$142,000). *Staff Contact: John Peterson (Gutknecht), x5-2472*

Mr. Kennedy (MA) may offer an amendment (#56) to prohibit the Forest Service from using any of its funds for constructing roads or preparing timber sales in roadless areas 3,000 acres or larger. *Staff Contact: Pete Leon, x5-5111*

Mr. Oliver may offer an amendment (#70) to prohibit DOE from using any of the bill's funds to plan, propose, issue, or prescribe any new or amended standard through its Codes and Standards Program if (1) the Attorney General determines that the standard is likely to cause significant anti-competitive effects; (2) the Secretary of Energy determines that the benefits do not exceed its burdens, or (3) the standard concerns fluorescent lamps ballasts. *Staff Contact: David Orlin, x5-5335*

Mr. Owens may offer an amendment (#35) to assess an eight percent royalty on gross income from the production of all minerals or mineral products extracted under general mining laws. Liability for payment is joint and several. The amendment outlines detailed procedures for filing, recording, and auditing payments, as well as assessing penalties against delinquent parties. *Staff Contact: Paul Seltman, x5-6231*

Mr. Parker may offer an amendment (#61 or #62) to bar DOE from using any of the bill's funds to plan, propose, issue, or prescribe any new or amended standard through its Codes and Standards Program. Amendment #61 also makes a corresponding reduction of \$12.8 million to DOE's energy conservation account (currently funded at \$553 million). *Contact: Scot Malvaney, x5-5865*

Mr. Sanders may offer an amendment (#8) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from being used to sell oil produced from the Naval Petroleum Reserve at less than the prevailing market price. *Staff Contact: Elizabeth Munding, x5-4115*

Mr. Skaggs may offer an amendment (#71) to prohibit the Bureau of Land Management from making payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) for land whose ownership is claimed by a state or local government. *Staff Contact: Stan Sloss, x5-2161*

Mr. Zimmer may offer an amendment (#48) to prohibit any of the bill's funds from being used to demolish, or bar pedestrians from using, the bridge between Jersey City and Ellis Island so long as it meets generally accepted safety standards for foot traffic. *Staff Contact: Tod Mitchel, 5-7290*

**Additional Information:** See *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXIV, #22, Pt. II, July 10, 1995.



## H.R. 1976—FY 1996 Agriculture Appropriations Act

**Summary:** The bill appropriates \$62.7 million—\$6.3 billion less than in FY 1995 and \$3.7 billion less than the president requested—for a wide variety of mandatory and discretionary spending programs associated with agricultural production and marketing, soil and water conservation, domestic food assistance, rural development, food-related foreign aid, and food and drug consumer safety. The vast majority of mandatory spending goes to food stamps (\$27.1 billion) and other nutritional programs (\$11.7 billion), as well as the Commodity Credit Corporation's price support and production adjustment programs (\$10.4 billion). Compared to last year, the bill increases funding for child nutrition, conservation, food inspection, and WIC, and makes reductions to foreign aid, cooperative research and extension projects, rural development, and food stamps. CBO estimates that enactment will result in outlays of \$62.5 billion over five years. H.R. 1976 was introduced by Mr. Skeen and was reported out of the Appropriations Committee by voice vote.

**Floor Situation:** If time permits, the House will begin consideration of H.R. 1976 (general debate only) after it completely deliberations on H.R. 1977. On Wednesday, July 12, the Rules Committee granted an open rule providing for one hour of general debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee. It waives House rules prohibiting unauthorized appropriations, legislative provisions in an appropriations bill, and reappropriations. It first makes in order an amendment by Mr. Skeen, printed in the Rules Committee's report, to replace various caps on mandatory spending with discretionary cuts. It is debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee. If adopted, it will serve as the base text. The House will then proceed to consider amendments by title, with priority in recognition for amendments that have been pre-printed in the *Congressional Record*. The rule considers the previous question as ordered and provides one motion to recommend the bill, with or without instructions.

### Views (on the overall bill)

**Republican Leadership:** Strongly Supports  
**Chairman Livingston (full):** Strongly Supports  
**Chairman Skeen (sub):** Strongly Supports  
**Clinton Administration:** No Position Available

**Amendments:** The House is not expected to consider amendments to H.R. 1976 until Wednesday.

**Additional Information:** See *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXIV, #23, July 16, 1995

**House**  
**REPUBLICAN**  
**Conference**

# Legislative Digest

Week of July 17, 1995

Vol. XXIV, #23, Pt. II, July 17, 1995

John Boehner  
Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

## **FY 1996 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act** H.R. 2020

Committee on Appropriations  
H.Rept. 104-183  
Introduced by Mr. Lightfoot on July 12, 1995

### **Floor Situation:**

The House is scheduled to consider H.R. 2020 on Tuesday, July 18, 1995. Appropriations bills are privileged and may be considered any time three days after they are filed; they do not require a rule for floor consideration. Nevertheless, the Rules Committee is scheduled to meet at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, July 17, 1995, to grant a rule for consideration.

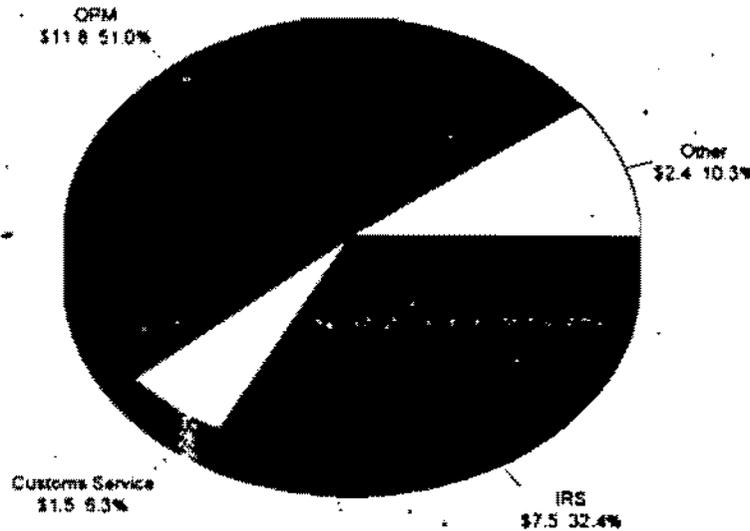
### **Highlights:**

H.R. 2020 appropriates a total of \$23.2 billion in new FY 1996 budget authority for treasury, postal, and general government operations, \$322.7 million less than in FY 1995 and \$1.8 billion less than the president requested. When CBO scorekeeping adjustments are taken into account, the bill precisely matches the subcommittee's discretionary 602(b) allocation, but exceeds its mandatory spending limit by \$100 million. However, if H.R. 1944 (FY 1995 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions) is signed into law, the bill will be within its 602(b) allocation.

Just over half of the bill's funding (\$11.8 billion) goes to recruit, train, manage, and provide benefits to the nation's civil servants via the Office of Personnel Management. H.R. 2020 also provides \$7.5 billion to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) so it can process tax returns, assist taxpayers in filing,

# Appropriations in H.R. 2020

(in billions of dollars)



Source: House Appropriations Committee

and enforce the tax code. The remainder funds the Executive Office of the President, subsidies for the U.S. Postal Service, numerous administrative, financial, and law enforcement programs directed by the Treasury Department, and several independent agencies devoted to government records and administration.

According to the committee, the bill reflects four priorities: a reaffirmation of the importance of law enforcement, a restructuring of agencies including limited privatization of traditionally governmental functions, the termination of obsolete programs and activities, and flexibility in management. The bill terminates (1) the Council of Economic Advisors, (2) the Information Security Oversight Office, (3) the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and (4) the Administrative Conference of the United States. It also makes \$41 million in highly controversial cuts from the president's budget request for his own executive office, and prohibits the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) from funding abortions through insurance providers in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

## Sticking Points

The bill contains several provisions that are likely to become the subject of floor debate on H.R. 2020:

- **Executive Branch Funding.** The bill currently cuts \$41 million from the president's request for his own executive office. In the process, it zeroes out funding for one of his main policy bodies, the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA). Critics see these reductions as a calculated political attack on the Clinton Administration; proponents point to cuts in legislative branch appropriations as evidence that the White House is hardly being singled out for unfair treatment;

- \* **Abortion Funding.** The bill prohibits OPM from allowing federal employee health insurance plans to cover abortion services, except when the mother's life is at stake. Proponents argue that taxpayers should not be forced to fund a procedure they have severe moral objections to, while critics contend that insurance funding is not federal funding per se but belongs to the employees as part of their salaries, and they should be free to use it accordingly; and
- \* **ATF Funding.** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms has come under fierce criticism due to charges of lax discipline, corruption, overzealous enforcement, and harassment of law-abiding citizens. The Branch Davidian fiasco last year was only the latest in a series of embarrassing controversies that have cast a cloud over the agency. Critics may offer amendments to reduce funding or place restrictions on the ATF, or even to disband the troubled bureau.

## Provisions:

### *Title I — Treasury Appropriations*

The bill appropriates \$10.5 billion for the Department of the Treasury, \$46.8 million less than in FY 1995 and \$834 million less than the president's request.

### Departmental Administration

**Departmental Offices.** The bill provides \$104 million—\$378,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$16.4 million less than the president requested—to fund salaries and expenses for the Office of Treasury Secretary, the Treasurer's office, repair and maintenance of the Treasury Building, information and telecommunications systems, budget justification, and other administrative tasks.

Bill Title	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
I — Treasury Department	\$10,562.1	\$11,349.2	\$10,515.2	-0.4%	-7.3%
II — U.S. Postal Service	\$130.1	\$145.9	\$121.9	-8.3%	-16.5%
III — Executive Office of the President	\$310.5	\$308.3	\$267.3	-13.9%	-13.3%
IV — Related Agencies	\$12,498.2	\$13,134.4	\$12,273.9	-1.8%	-8.6%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$23,500.9</b>	<b>\$24,937.8</b>	<b>\$23,178.3</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>

Source: H. Rept. 104-183

Treasury Appropriations, FY 1996					
Appropriation Account	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
Office of the Secretary Salaries and Expenses	\$104.4	\$120.4	\$104.0	-0.4%	-13.6%
Office of the Inspector Gen.	\$29.7	\$31.9	\$29.3	-1.3%	-8.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	\$19.8	\$22.2	\$20.3	+2.3%	-8.7%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (Limitation on deposits)	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$64.6	\$44.0	\$44.2	-31.6%	+0.6%
Foreign Law Enforcement	\$0.0	\$14.5	\$0.0	—	-100.0%
Financial Management Service	\$183.7	\$189.3	\$181.8	-1.0%	-3.9%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	\$420.1	\$400.9	\$391.0	-6.9%	-2.5%
U.S. Customs Service	\$1,487.2	\$1,446.9	\$1,455.2	-2.2%	+0.6%
United States Mint	\$55.7	\$58.3	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Bureau of the Public Debt	\$183.5	\$177.0	\$170.0	-7.3%	-3.9%
Payment of Gov't Losses in Shipment	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	0.0%	0.0%
Internal Revenue Service	\$7,508.9	\$8,209.0	\$7,512.4	+0.0%	-8.5%
U.S. Secret Service	\$483.6	\$541.3	\$542.5	+12.2%	+0.2%
Violent Crime Reduction Programs	\$38.7	\$78.2	\$63.9	+65.1%	-18.3%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$10,585.5</b>	<b>\$11,349.2</b>	<b>\$10,515.2</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

Source: H.Rept. 104-183

**Office of Inspector General.** The bill appropriates \$29.3 million for the Office of Inspector General, \$381,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$2.5 million less than the president's request. The Inspector General provides internal audit investigations to identify and correct administrative deficiencies which create conditions for fraud, waste, and mismanagement. 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 (ATF), the Customs Service, the Secret Service, and the IRS.

### Revenues, Disbursals, and Currency

**Internal Revenue Service (IRS).** The bill provides \$7.5 billion for the IRS, \$3.6 million more than in FY 1995 and \$696.5 million less than the president's request. The appropriation includes \$4.25 billion for tax law enforcement, \$1.6 billion for information systems, and \$1.7 billion for processing tax returns, compiling income statistics, assisting taxpayers in the correct filing of their returns and in paying taxes that are due, overall planning and direction, and financial management. The IRS is the federal government's main agency for collecting internal federal revenues such as income, property, and excise taxes.

**Executive Office of the President, FY 1996**

Appropriation Account	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change Last Year
	(in millions)		(in millions)	
Compensation of the President	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	0.0
Office of Administration	\$25.1	\$25.1	\$25.7	-1.4
The White House Office	\$40.0	\$40.2	\$39.5	-1.4
Executive Residence at the White House	\$7.8	\$10.0	\$7.5	-3.9
Official Residence of the Vice President	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	0.0
Special Assistance to the President	\$3.3	\$3.3	\$3.2	-3.0
Council of Economic Advisers	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.0	-100.0
Office of Policy Development	\$5.1	\$3.9	\$3.9	-23.5
National Security Council	\$6.6	\$6.6	\$6.5	-2.3
Office of Management and Budget	\$57.8	\$56.3	\$56.4	-4.0
Unanticipated Needs	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	0.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$20.1	+101.8
Federal Drug Control Programs	\$148.9	\$147.0	\$104.0	-30.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$310.5</b>	<b>\$308.3</b>	<b>\$257.3</b>	<b>-13.9</b>

Source: H.Rept. 104-183

**Residential Facilities**

**Executive Residence at the White House.** The bill provides \$7.5 million—\$305,000 in FY 1995 and the president's request—to pay for the care, maintenance and operation of the White House residence.

**White House Repair and Restoration.** The committee denied President Clinton \$100 million to repair and restore the White House roof. Instead, it chose to fund the General Services Administration (GSA).

**Official Residence of the Vice President.** The bill fully funds the president's request, the same as last year, to pay for the care and operation of the vice president's official residence at the Naval Observatory.

initiatives—including \$4 million for critical equipment needs, \$1.9 million for systems modernization, and \$2.2 million for security at the Summer Olympics in Atlanta. For the fourth consecutive year, the bill prohibits federal funding to process applications for relief from federal firearms prohibitions. The committee concluded that there is no reason to spend the government's time or money to restore a convicted felon's right to own a firearm.

ATF is responsible for enforcing laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities, and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine, and non-beverage alcohol products, along with tobacco, firearms, and explosives. The agency has come under harsh criticism in recent years due to numerous complaints that it has neglected to discipline employees found guilty of incompetence or malfeasance, used deadly force unnecessarily, harassed legitimate firearms dealers, and ignored legal prohibitions on the centralization of records. Many of these issues came to a head following ATF's much-criticized participation in the tragic raid on the Branch Davidian cult in Waco, TX.

**Violent Crime Reduction Program.** The bill provides \$63.9 million—\$25.2 million more than in FY 1995 and \$14.3 million less than the president requested—to fund various anti-crime programs, including grants for Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT), funds for states and local communities to work with the ATF to combat firearms crime and interstate gun trafficking, money to fight overseas counterfeiting and money laundering, enhanced border customs enforcement, and additional training for federal law enforcement personnel.

**Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).** The bill provides \$20.3 million—\$450,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$1.9 million less than the president's request—for FinCEN, which provides a government-wide, multi-source intelligence and analytical network that supports federal, state, local, and international efforts to detect, investigate, and prosecute domestic and international money laundering and other financial crimes.

**Treasury Forfeiture Fund.** The bill provides no funding for this account, which pays certain costs and expenses related to seizures and forfeitures that occur due to the department's law enforcement activities. The committee argues that discretionary appropriations should be granted directly to the law enforcement bureaus rather than through the Office of the Secretary. The account was funded at \$15. million in FY 1995, and the president requested the same amount for FY 1996.

**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).** The bill provides \$44.2 million—\$20.4 million less than in FY 1995 and \$242,000 more than the president requested—for operating expenses, research on law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content at FLETC. The training center provides facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for federal law enforcement personnel. It also provides training to certain state and local law enforcement personnel, depending on available space and funding.

**Foreign Law Enforcement (FLE).** The committee rejected the president's \$14.5 request to create a new account to consolidate law enforcement personnel deployed at foreign locations. These agents would have still belonged to their respective bureaus, but would have been trained to handle inquiries regarding all types of Treasury law enforcement matters.

**Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped.** The bill appropriates \$1.7 million for this program, the same as in FY 1995 and \$118,000 less than the president requested. This committee works to increase employment opportunities for the blind and other severely disabled persons and prepare them to engage in competitive employment.

**Federal Election Commission (FEC).** The bill provides \$26.5 million for the FEC, \$811,000 more than in FY 1995 and \$2.5 million less than the president's request. Of this overall sum, \$1.5 million is earmarked for computer modernization. The FEC administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on campaign contributions and expenditures, and supervises the public funding of presidential elections.

**Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA).** The bill provides \$19.7 million for FLRA, \$1.6 million less than in FY 1995 and \$2.5 million less than the president requested. This agency (1) serves as a neutral party in disputes that arise between unions, employees, and agencies on matters outlined in the Federal Service Labor Management Relations statute; (2) decides major policy issues; (3) prescribes regulations; and (4) disseminates information helpful to agencies, labor organizations, and the public. The committee directs the Administration to develop a proposal to merge all federal employee adjudicatory functions, which are currently shared between the FLRA and the Merit Systems Protection Board.

**General Services Administration (GSA).** The bill provides \$146.4 million for the GSA, \$320.2 million less than in FY 1995 and \$819 million less than the president requested. The committee rejected President Clinton's \$1 billion request for the Federal Buildings Fund because they felt it violated the Public Buildings Act. The GSA is responsible for all buildings the federal government constructs and leases. The bill includes a new provision that prohibits the submission of a FY 1997 budget for the construction of new federal courthouses unless the facilities meet standards developed by GSA and OMB and reflect the priorities that the Judicial Conference of the United States set in its five-year construction plan.

**John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board.** The bill provides \$2.2 million—the same level as FY 1995 and \$268,000 less than the president requested—to the board, which oversees the location and security of all records which relate to the assassination of JFK.

**Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB).** The bill appropriates \$21.1 million—\$3.4 million less than in FY 1995 and the president's request—for the Merit Systems Protection Board, which performs adjudicatory functions necessary to maintain the civil service merit system. These functions include hearing appeals on adverse actions, reductions-in-force actions, and retirement. The board reports to the president on whether merit systems are sufficiently free from prohibited personnel practices to protect the public interest.

**Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation.** The bill zeroes out funding for the program, which provides educational resources to promote studies in the natural environment and Native American public health and tribal policy. It received \$10 million in FY 1995.

**National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).** The bill appropriates \$193.3 million—\$1.9 million less than in FY 1995 and \$2.0 million less than President Clinton requested—to support NARA's operations dealing with management of the government's archives and records, operation of presidential libraries, and review and declassification of security information. NARA employs approximately 2,000 staff.

**National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC).** The bill fully funds the president's request of \$4 million for NHPRC, \$5 million less than in FY 1995. Administered within the National Archives, the commission provides grants to help state, local, and private institutions preserve federal records, help publish the papers of major figures in American history, and help archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

**Office of Government Ethics (OGE).** H.R. 2020 provides \$7.8 million for OGE, \$328,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$552,000 less than the president's request. This office provides direction to executive branch policies in order to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure high ethical standards. Its central responsibility is to develop rules and regulations governing conflicts of interest, post-employment activities, and standards of conduct.

**Office of Personnel Management (OPM).** The bill provides \$11.8 billion for OPM, \$121.4 million more than in FY 1995 and \$23 million less than the president's request. The office is responsible for managing federal human resource policies, overseeing the merit civil service system, and providing employee benefits. Most of the funding covers the government's share of its employees' and retirees' health care and life insurance premiums (\$3.8 billion overall) as well as payments to the civil service retirement and disability fund (\$7.9 billion). The rest goes to support administrative salaries and expenses, work and family programs for federal employees, a toll-free information line, civil service recruitment, examination, and training, and the Office of Inspector General. The bill closes several unnecessary or duplicative offices including the Federal Quality Institute, the International Affairs Office, and the Research Office. It also bars funds for federal employee health insurance plans from going to cover abortion services, except when the life of the mother is endangered.

**Office of Special Counsel.** The bill provides \$7.8 million for this office, \$115,000 less than in FY 1995 and \$726,000 less than the president's request. The Office of Special Counsel (1) investigates federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for whistleblowing, (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by federal employees, and (3) enforces the Hatch Act, which restricts political activities by certain federal and postal employees.

**United States Tax Court.** The bill appropriates \$32.9 million—\$1.1 million less than in FY 1995 and the president's request—for the U.S. tax court, which hears cases involving deficiencies in federal income, estate, and excise taxes relating to charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, and real estate investment trusts. It also renders judgments regarding qualification for retirement plans, exemption of charitable organizations, the status of certain governmental obligations, and disclosure of tax information by the IRS.

### Costs/Committee Action:

CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 2020 will result in outlays of \$20.6 billion in FY 1996, \$2 billion in FY 1997, \$420 million in FY 1998, \$192 million in FY 1999, and \$129 million in FY 2000 and future years.

The Committee on Appropriations ordered H.R. 2020 reported by voice vote on July 12, 1995.

### Views:

#### Chairman's Views

Mr. Lightfoot, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, submitted the following statement to the *Legislative Digest* on July 12, 1995:

I support enactment of H.R. 2020. The bill we are sending to the floor demonstrates that we can enact responsible spending bills which deal with high priority needs while still working toward a balanced budget. H.R. 2020 provides \$11.4 billion in budget authority and \$11.8 billion in outlays for FY 1996. This level is a cut of \$371 million from FY 1995 enacted levels in outlays. The bill is also below the president's request by \$1.7 billion or 13 percent in budget authority.

H.R. 2020 carries four themes: a commitment to law enforcement, the termination of agencies and activities that are obsolete or duplicative, flexibility in management, and limited privatization of some government programs. The recommendations include the termination of four agencies for a savings of \$7.7 million from FY 1995.

The committee assumes savings of \$286 million from FY 1995 and \$654 million from the president's request for GSA construction. The bill provides zero funds for new federal courthouse construction and requires all construction to go through the appropriate authorization process. Finally, the bill restores the restriction on the use of federal employee health benefit funds for abortion. This language is identical to language carried by Treasury Appropriations bills between FY 1984 and FY 1993. The restriction does not apply to the case where the life of the mother is endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

The Appropriations Committee had candid discussion and votes on several issues, the most controversial being the decision to terminate the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA). The CEA has done fine work in its time, but the task of balancing the federal budget over seven years requires a differentiation between "want" and "need". Under the current organizational structure, there are three separate entities responsible for advising and assisting the president in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic policy: the National Economic Council, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the CEA. Clearly, the CEA falls into the category of "want" rather than "need". Functions of the CEA can be assumed by both OMB and the National Economic Council. The committee did not think it prudent to shortchange law enforcement funding in order to provide the Administration with more economists.

*Title IV — Independent Agencies*

**Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS).** The bill zeroes out funding for this conference, which advises and assists the president, Congress, and federal departments and agencies in improving administrative procedure. It conducts efficiency studies regarding agency procedures and uses the results to determine private individuals' rights, privileges and obligations. The conference received \$1.8 million in FY 1995, and the president requested \$2.3 million for FY 1996.

**Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR).** The bill zeroes out funding for the ACIR, a 26-member independent, bipartisan body which examines how federal, state, and local programs affect intergovernmental relations. It helps states and localities anticipate and meet problems caused by intergovernmental conflict. ACIR received \$1.0 million in FY 1995, and President Clinton requested \$1.4 million for FY 1996.

Appropriation Account	FY 1995 Level	President's Request	FY 1996 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
Administrative Conference of the United States	\$1.8	\$2.3	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	\$1.0	\$1.4	\$0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Citizen's Commission on Public Service and Compensation	-\$0.3	—	—	—	—
Committee for Purchase from the Blind or Severely Disabled	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$1.7	0.0%	-6.6%
Federal Election Commission	\$25.7	\$26.0	\$26.5	+3.2%	-8.6%
General Services Administration	\$466.6	\$965.4	\$146.4	-68.6%	-84.8%
National Archives and Records Administration	\$194.9	\$195.3	\$193.3	-0.8%	-1.0%
Reduction of Debt	-\$3.7	-\$4.0	-\$4.0	+8.7%	0.0%
National Historic Publications and Records Commission	\$9.0	\$4.0	\$4.0	-55.5%	0.0%
John F. Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board	\$2.2	\$2.4	\$2.2	0.0%	-11.1%
Office of Government Ethics	\$8.1	\$8.3	\$7.8	-4.0%	-6.6%
Office of Personnel Management	\$11,693.1	\$11,837.6	\$11,814.5	+1.0%	-0.2%
Merit Systems Protection Board	\$24.5	\$24.5	\$21.1	-13.9%	-13.9%
Morris K. Udall Scholarship	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	-100.0%	—
Office of Special Counsel	\$8.0	\$8.6	\$7.8	-1.4%	-8.5%
Federal Labor Relations Authority	\$21.3	\$22.2	\$19.7	-7.5%	-11.2%
United States Tax Court	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$32.9	-3.3%	-3.3%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$12,498.0</b>	<b>\$13,132.9</b>	<b>\$12,273.9</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>

Source: H. Rept. 104-183

Finally, we are disappointed that the committee did not adopt a provision that would have given the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to collect taxes from individuals who have renounced their United States citizenship. Billionaires and other wealthy Americans who have renounced their citizenship are benefiting from a tax loophole that the president has proposed closing. It is our hope that authority to close this loophole will be added to this or other legislation.

**Mr. Hoyer**, the ranking minority member on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, also submitted a separate dissenting statement to be included in the committee report on H.R. 2020. Edited excerpts follow:

It is unfortunate that the subcommittee does not adequately fund some of the basic functions of our government. I support the need to balance the budget, but we should not undermine the ability of the U.S. government to carry out important responsibilities.

The bill is silent on federal pay. It does not provide the necessary 5.9 percent increase to the Civil Service. Since 1981, federal employees have lost more than \$163 billion in pay and benefits that they were scheduled to receive. This counterproductive trend is continued in the conference report for FY 1996 Budget Resolution.

The 2.4 percent recommended by the president, in addition to being less than half of the raise owed to federal workers under existing law, is not fully funded. This unwise policy results in a hidden 2.4 percent cut in programs at agencies that are already facing severe budget constraints.

I am disappointed that the bill reinstates a provision to restrict federal employee choices of health care insurance plans by prohibiting "federal funds" from purchasing a policy which provides coverage for pregnancy termination, except in instances where the mother's life is at risk. I believe that no federal funds are being used to purchase health care coverage for federal employees. Federal employees, like many other employees, receive compensation in the form of salary, health care benefits and retirement benefits. This is their money to use. They choose a health insurance plan and a portion of that is paid for with their health coverage benefit. That money is no more "federal funds" than is their salary after they have received it. The choice of policies is the employee's alone. The committee's premise that it is the employers right to restrict the scope of coverage for legal medical services is wrong.

I am disappointed that the bill provides only \$266 million of the \$405 million requested under Tax Law Enforcement for the compliance initiative. This cut, which stretches the program from five to seven years, would result in estimated total collections of \$10.3 billion compared to projected revenues of \$11.1 billion under the existing program. As an income-producing program, I believe that this program should be funded outside of the budget caps. In addition to the loss of \$800 million of revenues, I am very concerned about the impact on employees who have already been hired and trained for the initiative.

I do not support a provision added by the committee to set up an unfunded commission on federal mandates. It is ironic that a commission is established with no funding while the committee has eliminated the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which the Administration had proposed for funding. This responsibility was assigned to the ACIR by legislation passed earlier this session. The committee elsewhere in the report has recommended that funds under the Office of

**National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).** The bill appropriates \$193.3 million—\$1.9 million less than in FY 1995 and \$2.0 million less than President Clinton requested—to support NARA's operations dealing with management of the government's archives and records, operation of presidential libraries, and review and declassification of security information. NARA employs approximately 2,000 staff.

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**House**  
**REPUBLICAN**  
**Conference**

# Talking Points

**JOHN BOEHNER**

Chairman  
8th District, Ohio

June 19, 1995

## **FY '96 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SPENDING BILL CUTS CONGRESS DOWN TO SIZE**

House Republicans continue to keep their promise to the American people to make Congress smaller, more efficient, more accountable, and less costly. H.R. 1854, the FY '96 legislative branch appropriations bill, brings to an end 40 years of Democrat largess in the bloated congressional bureaucracy. By ending business as usual, the GOP bill slashes wasteful congressional spending and ensures that Congress will shoulder its fair share of deficit reduction on the road to a balanced budget.

### **Deficit Reduction Begins at Home**

Congress must lead by example in its quest to balance the budget in 2002 -- and there's no better place to begin doing that than in Congress itself. H.R. 1854 cuts congressional funding by \$155 million below FY '95 levels -- an 8.2 percent reduction that more than exceeds inflation. Once the Senate considers its portion of the bill, savings are expected to top \$200 million.

### **Eliminating Wasteful Spending**

The House bill streamlines congressional functions by eliminating those that are no longer essential, guaranteeing that taxpayer funds are spent efficiently:

- **The Office of Technology Assessment** - The OTA's functions are duplicated by several scientific and technical legislative support agencies and outside associations, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the General Accounting Office (GAO), and the National Academy of Sciences. Savings: \$22 million.
- **Joint Committee on Printing** - Existing House and Senate committees, along with the Government Printing Office (GPO), can easily carry out this committee's functions. Savings: \$620,000.

The minority party has also raised concerns with respect to the committee-recommended funding level for the White House. H.R. 2020 recommends a proposed to cut the White House budget next year of 1.8 percent below the Administration request. In contrast, the recently approved Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for next year reduces congressional spending by eight percent. The minority party notes they previously provided President's Reagan and Bush with the full amount of their funding requests. However, we should remember that during that time, Congress was passing the spending bills which put us under the crushing burden of debt we face today. All three branches of the federal government must share in the task of balancing the federal budget.

Again, I strongly support enactment of H.R. 2020. It is not just a blueprint for action at some later date, but real action. H.R. 2020 represents the first steps in downsizing and restructuring in a way that makes the programs under the bill's jurisdiction work better and smarter.

### Dissenting Views

Messrs. Hoyer, Visclosky, Coleman, and Obey submitted a dissenting statement to be included in the committee report on H.R. 2020. Edited excerpts follow:

The minority members of the Treasury-Postal Subcommittee are concerned about a number of changes in the bill that appear as a political attack on the White House. More than \$5.5 million in policy changes have been recommended by the committee for the Executive Office of the President. These changes result in the legislative branch micro-managing the president's own office.

We are concerned over the elimination of the Council of Economic Advisers and the reduction made to the White House Office. The Council of Economic Advisers has served Presidents of both parties for the past 50 years. They provide long-term economic advice on the state of the economy. The council serves as the independent voice for policies that facilitate the workings of the market, and for policies that emphasize the importance of incentives, efficiency, and productivity. We feel that the unique nature of the council needs to be recognized since they look at the long-term macro and micro issues facing the country and analyze important but poorly understood areas of the economy. The council operates in the best interest of the American public, and the elimination of this office is a political decision that is not in the interest of the United States.

Reductions made to the White House Office are also contrary to the long standing practices of the Committee. The Office of the White House is the office of the president and should be treated in a non-partisan manner.

We are also concerned over program changes that are recommended for the Federal Election Commission. In FY 1996, the FEC will have major expenses related to the presidential election. The reductions will hamper the ability of the FEC to carry out its responsibilities and to assure the integrity of upcoming elections.

We are pleased that the committee retained prior-year language prohibiting background searches for individuals who are convicted felons. Cases of convicted murderers and armed robbers being certified for gun possession led to the provision in the first place. A reversal of this policy is not in the best security interest of the United States.

- ◆ **Parking Lots and Warehouses** - The leases for a congressional parking lot and a warehouse are discontinued. The public will now have access to Capitol Hill parking. Savings: \$420,000.

### Privatizing Non-Essential Services

Taxpayers should not be subsidizing certain privileges afforded to Members of Congress. Our bill ends taxpayer support for the flag office, the House barber and beauty shops, the television and recording studios, and the folding room.

### Cutting Other Congressional Expenses

In addition to eliminating duplicative programs and privatizing others, the GOP bill's budget knife slashes congressional spending in other areas. The congressional belt-tightening will fall on:

- ◆ **Congressional Staff** - Reflecting previous congressional action to slash the number of committee staff by a third, the GOP bill saves nearly \$40 million. Another \$15 million is cut from allowances and expenses in Members' personal offices. And \$12 million is cut from the House's support offices.
- ◆ **Joint Economic Committee** - Committee funding is cut by \$1 million.
- ◆ **General Accounting Office** - Democrat abuses with this congressional watchdog agency led to unwarranted rapid growth. Our bill cuts GAO funding by \$56 million -- the first installment of a two-year, 25 percent reduction.
- ◆ **Government Printing Office** - \$16 million is cut from the GPO budget to encourage the cost-effective electronic distribution of public documents to the 1,400 libraries comprising the federal depository library program.
- ◆ **Architect of the Capitol** - Funding for operation and maintenance of the Capitol and House office buildings and grounds is cut by \$9.9 million.

Management and Budget should be used for overseeing the federal mandates review, although the OMB budget has been cut \$2.2 million below last year and almost \$850,000 below the request. This is a tangled web that can best be straightened out by restoring funds to the ACIR.

### Other Information:

"Appropriations for FY 1996: Treasury, Postal Service, Executive Office of the President, and General Government," *CRS Report 95-630*; "Appropriations for FY 1996: Overview," *CRS Report 95-620*; "Hatch Act Restrictions Revised," *1993 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, p. 201-204.



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*Appropriations*

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Preliminary Analysis

and

Comparison to the President's Budget Plan

July 19, 1995

**FYI**

RASCO  
REED  
McCOWN  
SCHMIDT  
FORTUNA  
BROSTROM

**INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
VS. CUTTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING:  
PRESIDENT'S 1996 REQUEST VS.  
REPUBLICAN 1996 EXPECTED ACTION**

	<b>PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 10-YEAR BUDGET</b>	<b>REPUBLICAN CUTS</b>
Goals 2000: Help states and schools raise academic standards and student achievement	Increase to \$750 million in 1996, supporting improvements for over 8 million children in 16,000 schools. By 2002, funding would increase to \$896 million, supporting improvements for over 44 million children in 85,000 schools.	Eliminate all funding for education reform.
Education for disadvantaged students: Help low-income students achieve high standards	Increased by \$573 million over the last 2 years; increase by \$302 million in 1996, serving up to 300,000 more children that year alone, and providing increases in the future.	Reduce funding by \$1.1 billion in 1996, cutting 1.1 million children from the program that year. A freeze at this level would, by 2002, cut another 600,000 children from the program.
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities	Fund at \$500 million per year, providing safer, more drug-free learning environments for 39 million children in over 14,000 school districts.	Reduce funding to \$200 million, a 60 percent cut from the President's request, depriving over 23 million students of services next year.
Head Start: Comprehensive services for pre-school youth & toddlers to increase school readiness	Increase 1996 funding by \$400 million and add 32,000 new Head Start slots for children in 1996 -- and 50,000 new slots by 2002.	Cuts funding by \$135 million from 1995 level, cutting 45,000-50,000 children off current Head Start in 1996 to maintain program quality. Freezing funding at the reduced level would cut off up to 230,000 children below the President's proposed level for 2002.
Summer Jobs for disadvantaged young people	Funding for about 615,000 jobs for disadvantaged young people in the summer of 1996.	Program eliminated beginning in 1996, wiping out job opportunities for some 4.3 million disadvantaged youth over the next 7 years.
Job Training for dislocated workers, low-income adults	Put Skill Grants directly into hands of disadvantaged and dislocated workers, with 800,000 recipients in 1996. Increase 1995 funding by 40 percent, to \$3.1 billion.	Cuts funding by 50 percent below the President's request, and 25 percent below 1995.
AmeriCorps: College Aid for National Service (in VA/HUD appropriations bill)	Expand by \$242 million to provide nearly 50,000 opportunities for community service and college aid, and 580,000 youth (K-12) other service opportunities.	Eliminated. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities abolished over 7 years.
<b>ALL EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>  (Budget Function 500)	<b>INCREASE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AID TO STUDENTS BY \$40 BILLION IN DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS OVER 7 YEARS</b>	<b>THE BUDGET RESOLUTION CUTS OUTLAYS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY \$36 BILLION INCLUDING \$10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The Subcommittee cuts Education Department discretionary funds by \$3.9 billion below 1995 and \$5.4 billion below the President's request.

**Goals 2000.**

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates program, setting back state efforts to set educational standards and reform education so the standards can be met.

President:

- Provides \$750 million in 1996 to raise academic standards in 16,000 schools in 48 states.

**School-to-Work (ED and DOL).**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds to \$190 million, impairing efforts of 28 states to complete reforms begun in 1994 and 1995, and denying 22 states the chance to implement their reform plans to raise student skills and build a more competitive workplace.

President:

- Boosts funds to \$400 million (half in ED, half in DOL), 60 percent increase over 1995, to support states building school-to-work systems with 1-year planning and 5-year implementation grants.

**Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities.**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds by 60 percent, to \$200 million, depriving over 23 million students of services in 1996 alone.

President:

- Provides \$500 million to combat violence and drug use in 97 percent, or over 14,000, school districts serving 39 million students.

**Title I, Education for disadvantaged students.**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts \$1.1 billion, cutting up to 1.1 million children from program.

President:

- Boosts funds by \$302 million, to \$7 billion, to help states raise academic achievement of 6.4 million disadvantaged children.

**Federal Direct Student Loan Program.**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds to \$320 million, less than what's needed to administer the direct loan program.
  - Will stop growth of efficient, cost-effective direct lending and keep paying banks, state agencies, and secondary markets.

President:

- Supports Student Loan Reform Act of 1993, which provided \$550 million in 1996 to administer the direct loan program and the transition from guaranteed to direct loans.

**Student Financial Assistance programs.**

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates, from Pell grants, about 300,000 students who would get awards of \$400-\$600 under President's proposal.

President:

- Raises maximum Pell grant award by \$280, to \$2,620.

**Vocational and Adult Education.**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts funds by 37 percent below President's request, to \$1.06 billion:
  - denying assistance needed by communities and states to train students for high-skill, high-wage jobs, and

-- eliminating adult education services to over 125,000 adults.

President:

- Provides \$1.679 billion in 1996:

-- to prepare youth to pursue productive careers in a changing economy, and

-- to help adults improve their basic and literacy skills.

**Bilingual and Immigrant Education.**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts President's request for Bilingual Education by almost 75 percent and for Immigrant Education by half, severely reducing instructional services for over 700,000 limited English speaking children and adults.

President:

- Provides \$200 million for Bilingual Education and \$100 million for Immigrant Education.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Subcommittee cuts the Labor Department by almost \$1.9 billion, or 18 percent, below 1995 and almost \$3.6 billion, or 30 percent, below President's request.

### Adult job training (cut 46 percent).

#### Subcommittee:

- For dislocated workers, provides \$850 million, 39 percent below President's request, denying reemployment services to 273,000, compared to the President.
- For low-income adults, provides \$830 million, 21 percent below President's request, denying training opportunities to 84,000 compared to the President.
- For adult training resources, denies President's request to boost funds by \$660 million.

#### President:

- For dislocated workers, provides \$1.396 billion.
- For low-income adults, provides \$1.055 billion.

### Youth job training (cut 49 percent).

#### Subcommittee:

- Eliminates Summer Youth Employment Program, denying job opportunities in Summer of 1996 for 615,000 urban and rural disadvantaged youth.

- Cuts DOL's portion of School-to-Work by 53 percent from President's request.

- Denies chance for remaining 22 states to implement their reform plans to raise students' skills; likely to cut second- and third-year grants for existing 28 states.

- Tens of thousands of students will move into job market without adequate preparation.

- Cuts President's \$289 million request for JTPA Title II-C youth by 56 percent, eliminating 92,000 training opportunities.

President:

- Provides \$872 million for Summer Youth Program; funds 615,000 summer jobs.
- Provides \$200 million (the DOL share) for School-to-Work initiative, to support states building school-to-work systems with 1-year planning and 5-year implementation grants.
- Provides \$289 million in JTPA Title II-C youth grants to fund job training services for 185,000 disadvantaged youths.

**Worker protection.**

Subcommittee:

- Cuts OSHA and other agencies that protect workers, ensure they are paid legal wages, and guard their pensions, by total of \$200 million (almost 25 percent) below President's request.

-- Will reduce worker protection and increase riskiness of workplaces.

**Legislative riders.**

Subcommittee:

- Bars using funds to implement President's Executive Order on striker replacements.
- Stops OSHA from issuing any ergonomics workplace protection standard.
- Bars DOL from promoting use of economically targeted investments in private pension plans.
- Eliminates language that barred use of helpers on construction projects under Davis-Bacon.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The subcommittee cuts discretionary budget authority for HHS by \$1.6 billion below 1995, reflecting the effects of H.R. 1944, and by \$4.6 billion below the President's budget.

### Head Start.

#### Subcommittee:

- Cuts funding by \$135 million below 1995 and \$535 million below President's request, cutting 45,000-50,000 children off Head Start in 1996.

-- Freezing funding at reduced level would cut off up to 230,000 children, compared to President's proposal for 2002.

#### President:

- Funding increases by \$400 million in 1996, adding 32,000 new slots for children.

-- By 2002, adds total of 50,000 slots to the current 750,000.

### Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

#### Subcommittee:

- Eliminates LIHEAP and LIHEAP emergency fund.

-- Cuts off federal heating and cooling aid to 5-6 million low-income families, 30 percent of which include at least one elderly member and 20 percent of which include at least one disabled member.

-- Ends federal capacity to provide heating or cooling aid to states in the event of unusually severe cold or hot weather or a natural disaster.

#### President:

- Provides \$1.319 billion in 1996, matching 1995 level.

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Grants.

#### Subcommittee:

- Cuts 75 percent, to \$144 million, compared to President, jeopardizing substance abuse and mental health services for tens of thousands of pregnant women, high-risk youth, and others.

President:

- Roughly maintains 1995 level of \$566 million.

**SAMHSA/Homeless.**

Subcommittee:

- Eliminates state grants to provide drug treatment and mental health services to the homeless, ending services to over 90,000 individuals.

President:

- Roughly maintains 1995 level of \$29 million and consolidates the program into a Performance Partnership to give states more flexibility to use the funds but hold them accountable for results.

**Administration on Aging (AoA).**

Subcommittee:

- Ends 7 of 12 programs and cuts funds for all but 1.
  - Organizations like Meals on Wheels would be reimbursed for over 5 million fewer meals delivered to older Americans.

President:

- Boosts funds by \$21 million, to \$897 million.
  - Maintains 1995 level for nutrition programs that include Meals on Wheels, serving over 3 million older Americans.

**Immigration initiative.**

Subcommittee:

- Does not fund President's request, withholding federal assistance to the 7 states most heavily affected by immigration.

President:

- Provides \$150 million in 1996 to help states pay for their share of the Medicaid costs of providing emergency medical services for undocumented aliens.

Legislative riders.

Subcommittee:

- Bars funding of Surgeon General position, eliminating public spokesperson on personal and societal health issues.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Subcommittee:

- Cuts President's request by \$285 million, to \$5.960 billion.
  - Threatens SSA's ability to complete its modernization and reach expected productivity and service improvements.
  - Slows SSA's efforts to cut substantial backlog in disability claims.

President:

- Increases funds by \$673 million above the 1995 level, to \$6.237 billion.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Subcommittee:

- Cut by 36 percent, or \$94 million, President's request for national service activities funded under the Domestic Volunteer Act, which includes VISTA, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparent Program, and Senior Companion Program.

- Would deny nearly 170,000 older Americans the opportunity to help the homebound elderly, disabled children, and others in their communities.

President:

- Increases funding by 22 percent for these programs.

*Appropriations*

ADA LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES (8000) INCLUDING H.P. 1914 14-44 7/10/95 PAGE 10

	BY 1995 Comptroller	BY 1996 Request	Chairman's Mark	Chairman's Mark vs 1995 Request		
0 CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL						10400
0 DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING						10850
6 Preventive Health Services Block Grant	157,938	130,330	157,938	---	-27,608	14.51 10700
6 Prevention centers	7,724	7,724	7,724	---	---	38.51 10000
6 Gate Initiative	4,000	4,000	---	---	-4,000	36.31 10050
6 In evaluation funds (non-add)	---	(10,000)	---	---	(-10,000)	10900
6 Immunization partnership grant (proposed legislation)	---	502,018	---	---	-502,018	16.51 10950 UA
6 Proposed legislation: Vaccines tax cut (non-add)	---	(-25,000)	---	---	(-25,000)	10975 UA
6 Childhood immunization	445,497	---	475,497	+30,000	+30,000	36.31 19000 UA
6 HIV/SIV/SIV partnership grant (proposed legislation)	---	610,331	---	---	-610,331	36.31 10150 UA
6 Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)	588,997	---	589,997	---	-1,000	36.31 19200
6 Tuberculosis	119,582	---	111,582	---	-8,000	34.51 19250 UA
6 Sexually transmitted diseases	105,242	---	110,242	+5,000	+5,000	36.31 19300
6 Subtotal, Communicable diseases	614,785	240,331	619,786	+5,000	-28,544	19350
6 Chronic disease partnership grant (proposed leg)	---	203,496	---	---	-203,496	36.31 19400 UA
6 Chronic and environmental disease prevention	139,754	---	190,000	+50,246	+50,246	36.31 19450
6 Breast and cervical cancer screening	100,000	---	125,000	+25,000	+25,000	0.00 19500
6 Subtotal, Chronic diseases	339,754	243,496	375,000	+35,246	+35,246	19550

EDC 39  
 2.085  
 2.183 100%  
 PHS - Perf. Pt. grants  
 NIOSH - occ. health/safety

	FY 1995 Cooperable	FY 1996 Request	Chairman's Mark vs 1995 Request	Chairman's Mark vs 1996 Request			
Infectious disease.....	54,402	63,191	67,376	+1,085	0	36.53	19000
Lead poisoning prevention.....	36,409	36,391	36,409		0	36.53	19450
Injury control.....	43,879	44,801	43,879		0	36.53	19700
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): Research.....	119,222	121,486	99,272	-20,050	0	36.53	19850
Training.....	12,898	12,898		-12,898	0	36.53	19900
Subtotal, NIOSH.....	132,120	137,084	99,232	-33,850			19950
Epidemic services.....	73,325	73,318	73,325		0	36.53	20000
National Center for Health Statistics: Program operations.....	53,575	53,566	53,575		0	36.53	20100
10 evaluation funds (non-add).....	(27,861)	(27,862)	(37,862)		NA		20200
Subtotal, health statistics.....	53,574	53,586	53,574		0		20350
Buildings and facilities.....	3,475	3,475	4,353	+778	0	36.53	20300
Program management.....	3,067	3,067	3,067		0	36.53	20375
Savings attributable to legislative proposal.....		6,000			0	36.53	20350
Undistributed administrative reduction.....			-11,000	-11,000	0	36.53	20375
Subtotal, Disease Control.....	2,065,831	2,183,360	1,065,931				20385

IN RE LARSON, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES (3000) INCLUDING H.R. 1966 10:64 7/10/95 PAGE 70

	PT 1995 Cooperable	PT 1996 Request	Chairman's Mark	Chairman's Mark vs PERS as Request	20/10
Crime Bill Activities:					
Rape prevention and education.....	35,000			-35,000	0 34.06 20320
Domestic violence community demonstrations.....	6,000			-4,000	0 34.06 20310
Crime-victim-study.....	100			-100	0 34.06 20440
Subtotal, Crime bill activities.....	41,000	39,100		-38,100	20490
Total, Disposal Control.....	2,063,931	2,322,440	2,063,931	-134,839	20440

Appropriations

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON VA, HUD AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Preliminary Analysis

and

Comparison to the President's Budget Plan

July 14, 1995

(Updated)

FY1  
WEINSTEIN  
BUCKE  
BOSTROM  
REED  
MCCOWN  
SCHMIDT  
WALDMAN  
FOXTON

→ RETURN  
TO JBA

**VA, HUD, INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS:  
PRESIDENT'S FY 1996 REQUEST VS. REPUBLICAN FY 1996 EXPECTED ACTION**

Cuts programs under its jurisdiction by about \$9 billion below the President's request for 1996 – 28 percent of the \$32 billion that Congress plans to cut in non-defense discretionary spending.

	<b>PRESIDENT'S 10-YEAR BUDGET</b>	<b>REPUBLICAN CUTS</b>
<b>National Service</b>	Provides \$819 million in 1996 for AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve and related national service.	Eliminates AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve, and related programs.
<b>AmeriCorps</b>	Increases to \$430 million in 1996, giving another 21,000 young Americans the opportunity to serve their communities and earn an education award.	Eliminates AmeriCorps. Nearly 50,000 young middle-income Americans will lose the opportunity to serve their communities.
<b>Learn and Serve</b>	Increases to \$60 million in FY 1996, creating 140,000 new opportunities for children, adolescents, and college students to help their communities while developing a service ethic.	Eliminates Learn and Serve. 580,000 children, adolescents, and college students will be unable to participate in Learn and Serve.
<b>HUD Budget</b>	Provides \$24.3 billion and restructures HUD to devolve responsibilities to States and localities within a framework of national goals.	Provides \$19.1 billion (\$5.2 billion below the President's request and \$6.4 billion below 1995).
<b>HUD Homeless Assistance</b>	Includes \$1.12 billion in 1996 for a new homeless assistance fund to help communities develop continuum-of-care systems to reduce homelessness.	Cuts 1996 HUD homeless funding almost in half, to \$576 million.
<b>HUD Vouchers</b>	Adds over 500,000 voucher subsidies over 7 years.	Provides no funding for incremental housing vouchers other than to renew outstanding ones, and 50,000 fewer vouchers than the President's request.
<b>HUD Public Housing</b>	Provides \$8.1 billion in 1996 for public housing capital and operating funds, enough to reduce a backlog of capital needs and tear down or reconfigure the worst projects.	Cuts 1996 funding by 37 percent, or \$3 billion, and repeals the requirement that rents be set at 30 percent of a household's income.
<b>EPA Budget</b>	Continues Administration's strong support for EPA by providing \$1 billion over 1995.	Cuts EPA's budget by 33 percent reduction below fiscal 1995.
<b>Superfund Clean-ups of Toxic Wastes</b>	Increases Superfund cleanups of toxic waste dumps by \$130 million.	Cuts spending by 30 percent below 1995; bars cleanup of any more sites.
<b>NASA Budget</b>	Restructures NASA using a balanced Space Station and science program that does not close any research centers.	Provides \$13.5 billion (\$0.7 billion below the President's request and \$0.6 billion below 1995).

## OVERVIEW

The Subcommittee mark would cut programs under its jurisdiction by about \$9 billion below the President's request for 1996 -- 28 percent of the \$32 billion that Congress plans to cut in non-defense discretionary spending.

The Subcommittee mark attacks the President's priorities on several fronts:

. It virtually eliminates funding for the President's investment programs over which it has jurisdiction:

- It eliminates national service programs.
- It eliminates Community Development Financial Institutions.
- It slashes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by a third.
- It cuts funding for HUD homeless programs in half.

. The Subcommittee also includes legislative provisions that have not been debated through the necessary authorization and hearing process and have no place in appropriations bills:

- It limits EPA's implementation of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts.
- It restructures NASA.
- It imposes substantial rent increases on tenants in public and private HUD-assisted housing.

## NATIONAL SERVICE

### Subcommittee:

. Eliminates AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve, and related programs.

-- [In a related matter, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee mark also cuts the other piece of national service: It cuts VISTA programs by almost 60 percent and the senior volunteer programs by about one-third].

. The VA/HUD cuts will mean:

-- Nearly 50,000 young, middle-income Americans will lose the chance to serve their communities through AmeriCorps in locally-identified areas of crucial need and earn an educational award to help pay for college or other training.

-- Another 580,000 children, adolescents, and college students will be unable to participate in Learn and Serve, helping communities solve problems while also developing the ethic of service.

### President:

. Provides \$819 million in 1996 for AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve and related national service opportunities.

-- For AmeriCorps, 1996 funding would provide another 21,000 young Americans with the chance to help meet locally-determined needs and earn an educational award.

-- For Learn and Serve, 1996 funding would provide 140,000 additional service opportunities to help children, adolescents, and college students develop the service ethic while contributing to their communities.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:**

The Subcommittee allocation for HUD is \$19.1 billion (\$5.2 billion below the President's request and \$6.4 billion below 1995).

**Homeless Assistance.**

Subcommittee:

- . Cuts 1996 HUD homeless funding almost in half, to \$576 million, and
- . Cuts FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter Assistance, which supports local homeless programs, by \$30 million, to \$100 million.

These cuts will:

- . Combined with large cuts in low-income housing subsidies (below), will increase the numbers of homeless,
- . Deny communities help needed to create transitional and longer-term housing options for the homeless, and
- . Reduce emergency services.

President:

- . Would provide \$1.12 billion in 1996 for a new, homeless assistance fund to help communities develop continuum-of-care systems to reduce homelessness.
- . The President and HUD have made cutting the number of homeless, who number 600,000 on any given night, a major priority.

**Vouchers.**

Subcommittee:

- . Provides no funding for incremental housing vouchers other than to renew outstanding ones, and
- . Provides 50,000 fewer vouchers in 1996 than the President's request.

President:

- . Adds over 500,000 voucher subsidies over 7 years.

## Public housing.

### Subcommittee:

. Would cut 1996 funding by 37 percent, or \$3 billion, to repair, rehabilitate, and modernize housing projects and provide annual subsidies to operate and maintain 1.4 million units for the low-income and elderly.

-- These cuts will force Public Housing Authorities to under-maintain and abandon projects or cut security and services.

. Would repeal the requirement that rents be set at 30 percent of a household's income.

-- Many PHAs would raise rents on poorest families, forcing some into homelessness and others to use most of their cash income for rent.

### President:

. Would provide \$8.1 billion in 1996 public housing capital and operating funds, enough to:

-- Reduce a backlog of capital needs,

-- Tear down or reconfigure the worst projects, and

-- Prepare for a proposed transition to portable assistance, giving choices to public housing residents.

## Public and assisted housing tenants.

### Subcommittee:

. Requires public housing and Section 8 residents to pay minimum rent of \$50 plus utilities.

-- If enacted immediately, this would increase rents paid by 600,000 public housing and Section 8 families by average of over \$460 per year.

. Increases rents paid by residents who get Section 8 vouchers from 30 to 32 percent of adjusted income.

-- This would take away \$140 per year from the average assisted family.

. Suspends caps on tenant rent in public housing.

President:

. Includes rent reforms to encourage public and assisted housing recipients to move towards self-sufficiency, but

. Would not arbitrarily impose higher rent burden on low-income tenants.

**FHA multifamily mortgage insurance programs.**

Subcommittee:

. Would eliminate all credit subsidies for multifamily mortgage insurance:

-- Denying support, each year, for over 56,000 low and moderate income rental units, and

-- Exacerbating shortage of affordable housing.

. In New York State, insurance would not be available for 8,400 housing units.

. In southern California, insurance would not be available for 4,100 housing units.

President:

. Provides \$188 million in credit subsidies in 1996 to help finance multifamily housing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:

The Subcommittee allocation for EPA is \$4.9 billion (\$2.5 billion below the President's request and \$2.4 billion below 1995).

### EPA budget.

#### Subcommittee:

. Cuts EPA's budget by 33 percent below 1995, jeopardizing public health by quashing enforcement of pollution control rules and blocking new protections.

#### President:

. Continues Administration's strong support for EPA by providing a net \$1 billion increase over 1995.

### Operating Program.

#### Subcommittee:

. Cuts EPA's pollution control and enforcement programs by \$450 million.

-- The over 50 percent cut in enforcement would decimate EPA's ability to enforce environmental laws.

-- The cuts could necessitate layoffs of several thousand workers.

#### President:

. Proposes 14 percent increase for EPA's operating programs, the backbone of the nation's efforts to protect the environment.

### Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.

#### Subcommittee:

. Provides no funds in 1996 and eliminates \$225 million in prior-year funding not included in H.R. 1944's \$1.1 billion rescission:

-- This \$225 million was restored to H.R. 1944 in response to the President's veto.

President:

. Proposes \$500 million to establish new state revolving funds to help municipalities provide clean, safe drinking water.

-- That will help prevent problems such as the cryptosporidium outbreak in Milwaukee that killed 100 people and caused illness in another 400,000.

-- It will most affect the 30 million people served by a system that violated a drinking water standard in the past year.

**Superfund Clean-ups of Toxic Wastes.**

Subcommittee:

. Would cut spending by 30 percent below 1995 and prohibit cleanups of additional sites.

-- This would eliminate planned funding for 70 long-term site cleanups and 200 cleanups to address immediate public health threats, subjecting hundreds of thousands of citizens to continued exposure to dangerous chemicals.

. Proposes that taxpayers pay for all cleanups, not polluters who created the dumps.

President:

. Proposes a \$130 million increase for Superfund cleanups of toxic waste dumps.

**Overriding Environmental Laws.**

Subcommittee:

. Includes legislative "riders" to overturn existing law without any hearings on their environmental impact.

-- They block or rescind numerous rules to protect public health, including those to ensure safe water, food, and air.

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION:**

The Subcommittee allocation for NASA is \$13.5 billion (\$0.7 billion below the President's request and \$0.6 billion below 1995).

**Science and Technology Programs.**

Subcommittee:

. Significantly cuts NASA's S&T programs.

-- Cancels \$2 billion unmanned Cassini mission to Saturn and replacement airborne infrared telescope.

. Cassini cut will have a major impact on Jet Propulsion Lab and Cal Tech in California, and could cost 4,000 jobs across the nation.

-- Significantly cuts NASA's contribution to several Administration technology initiatives, including High Performance Computing and Communications, Clean Car, and research improvements in air traffic control.

-- Proposes to close three NASA research centers by 1988 in Maryland, Alabama, and Virginia, affecting 10,000 civil service jobs and 13,000 contractor jobs.

President:

. Provides \$14.3 billion in 1996 and restructures NASA using a balanced Space Station and science program that does not close any research centers.



THE DIRECTOR

*Ronald Reagan*  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

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June 25, 1993

*Filer  
Appropriations*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon E. Panetta *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: OMB Activities

This memorandum summarizes action in the Senate on the jobs supplemental, and House action on the Energy and Water, Transportation, VA-HUD, Labor-HHS, Commerce-Justice-State and Interior appropriation bills. Education reform and management issues are also discussed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ACTION IN THE SENATE

On June 22 the Senate approved a \$1.9 billion fiscal year 1993 supplemental which contains \$200 million each for Community Policing and Summer Jobs. \$7.9 million is provided for White House operations and SBA business loans were funded at a level of \$175 million.

ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL

On Thursday the full House approved the FY 1994 Energy and Water bill, eliminating funding for the Superconducting Super Collider.

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

On Tuesday the House Appropriations Committee approved the Transportation appropriations bill.

- o The obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways was set at \$17.2 billion, \$1.2 billion below the Administration's request (and the ISTEA authorization) but \$1.9 billion above FY 1993.
- o The Committee bill does not include requested funds for the MagLev project or for high speed rail.
- o The Committee approved \$56 million of the \$70 million Administration investment request for "smart car" development.

*WIT  
[Handwritten notes and scribbles]*

## VA-HUD APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The Administration's request for the Space Station and for new technologies was approved by the full House Appropriations Committee. The \$450 million increase in spending above the Subcommittee mark proposed by the Space Station amendment was offset by reductions in NASA (\$365 million), the HOPE program (\$55 million), and the HUD flexible subsidy program (\$30 million). As you know, during House consideration of the NASA authorization bill an amendment to terminate the Space Station failed by a vote of 216 - 215.

Also, while the Community Investment, National Service and Community Development Bank proposals were not funded (because they are not authorized) Chairman Stokes announced that he intends to use \$500 million currently set aside in the subsidized housing account for National Service and other programs once they are authorized.

The following bills were also approved by the full House Appropriations Committee this week:

## LABOR/HHS/EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

- o The Natcher amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the Act for performing abortions (with rape, incest, ectopic pregnancy and life of the mother exceptions) was adopted (31-14).
- o An Obey substitute was defeated (18-27). The substitute would have prohibited the use of funds in the Act for performing abortions with exceptions for rape, incest, life of the woman or where a physician determines that abortion is necessary in order to preserve the health of the woman. The amendment would have prohibited abortions in the third trimester unless the life of the woman is endangered.
- o The National Institutes of Health is provided \$10.9 billion, \$300 million over the Administration's request and \$600 million over FY 1993.
- o Ryan White AIDS was funded at \$572 million, \$86 million below the request but \$223 million over the FY 1993 level.
- o Education Goals 2000 received \$134 million, \$451 million below the Administration's request.
- o \$248 million of the \$500 million requested for CDC health prevention and women's health initiatives was approved.

Head Start received \$3.3 billion, \$900 million below the request but \$500 million over FY 1993.

COMMERCE/JUSTICE/STATE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

- o NIST received \$93 million of the \$194 million Administration request.
- o \$25 million of the Administration's request of \$50 million for "100,000 cops" was approved by the Committee (the bulk of the "100,000 cops" funding was to come out of the Community Investment program under the jurisdiction of the VA-HUD Subcommittee). Of the \$25 million investment request for INS detention, deportation and land border inspections, no funds were approved, however, additional funds may be secured through higher user fee collections authorized by the bill.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL

- o \$241 million of the \$556 million requested for the Administration's investment initiatives for natural resources protection and environmental infrastructure investment was approved.
- o The new National Biological Survey bureau was funded at a level of \$163 million, \$16 million below the request.
- o As requested, the bill continues the existing prohibition on the leasing of parts of the Outer Continental Shelf for oil drilling.
- o The Committee increases grazing fees in FY 1994.

EDUCATION REFORM

On Wednesday the House Education and Labor Committee approved the Goals 2000: Education America Act.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

o OMB will issue guidance early next week to encourage agencies to use new technologies to improve public access to government information. OMB Circular A-130, "Management of Federal Information Resources," asks agencies to make it easier for the public to locate government information, and to develop electronic information products, including computer tapes, CD-ROMs, and on-line services.

o The Senate passed S. 20, the Government Performance and Results Act on June 23. The House is expected to act on the measure in the coming weeks.

o An OMB Bulletin to be released next week will update the December, 1992, definitions of "metropolitan areas" as of June 30, 1993. Although the definitions are issued for statistical purposes, many agencies (for example, HCFA and HUD) use them to allocate Federal funds.