



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

THE DIRECTOR

November 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew

SUBJECT: Final FY 2000 Appropriations Update -- INFORMATIONAL

This memorandum provides a status report on how your priorities were funded in the final Omnibus appropriations bill. Overall, we were very successful in achieving your priorities. Attached is a summary of the increased funding we achieved during final negotiations and a summary document prepared by NEC and OMB identifying our victories.

While this bill represents an overwhelming victory for your priorities, there were some issues that we were less successful in securing that we wanted to bring to your attention.

Foreign Operations:

- **GEF:** Our FY 2000 request for the Global Environment Fund (GEF) was \$143 million. The final congressional level only provides \$36 million, funding 33 percent of the scheduled payments and none of the past due payments.

Interior:

- **Music Museum:** Previously this year, you sent a budget amendment to the Congress requesting \$3 million to help establish a Music Museum in Washington, DC. None of these funds were provided.
- **NEA:** Your budget requested \$150 million, an increase of \$52 million over the 1999 enacted level, for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to fund Challenge America, a partnership with State Art Councils to provide grants to traditionally underserved communities. Congress provided none of the requested increase, leaving NEA at the FY 1999 level, though getting this level of funding was not the usual battle.

Labor/HHS/Education

- **SSBG:** The Administration supported funding the mandatory Social Service Block Grant program at the fully authorized level of \$2.38 billion. The Congress only provided \$1.775 billion.
- **Family Caregiver:** Your budget included \$125 million to assist families caring for their elderly relatives by providing respite care, counseling and education, and other support services. Congress did not provide any of this funding in their Omnibus bill.
- **Child Care:** Your budget requested \$1.2 billion in new mandatory funds for child care subsidies and \$1.2 billion of discretionary appropriations. The Congress did not approve any of the new mandatory authority for these subsidies, but approved the \$1.2 billion discretionary request. Our efforts to support Senator Dodd's amendment to include an \$817 million increase in discretionary childcare subsidies as an advance appropriation for 2001 was rejected.

Commerce/Justice/State

- **Tobacco Litigation:** Your budget included \$20 million for DOJ to develop and bring litigation against the tobacco industry. The Congress provided none of these funds, but DOJ is not prohibited from using FY 2000 resources to proceed with the litigation even without the additional funding.
- **Mexico City Language:** The Omnibus contains a provision that would prohibit you from providing funds to organizations that contribute funds to certain family planning programs overseas. You may waive this prohibition. However, if you do so, 3 percent of the amounts for these organizations will be withheld.
- **Prescription Contraception Rider:** This provision expands exemptions from the requirement that Health Care plans that participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program and offer coverage for prescription drugs to offer coverage of prescription contraceptive methods to individuals that "prescribe or otherwise provide" contraception. Some believe that this overly broad statement will allow many pharmacists and nurses to opt out.

Other:

- **Across the Board Cut:** The final Omnibus bill included a .38 percent across the board cut. While we did not want a mechanical funding reduction that undermined our policies, during negotiations we were able to secure flexibility in how the cut would be applied so that the cut can be applied to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse. We are currently working with the agencies to develop the appropriate candidates for reduction.

- **Organ Transplants:** Breaking a negotiated deal, Senator Lott inserted a provision in the tax bill would delay implementation of the Secretary of HHS's organ transplant rule for ninety days. This provision is seen as a concerted effort to kill the rule. We are working with the CoS, the WH Counsel, and HHS to mitigate the effects of these efforts.
- **Special Projects:** Congress chose to include a limited number of new Member interest projects. These limited projects were approved on a bipartisan basis. While we were able to include some of our requests (such as the Farley Building), we were unable to get other items (such as the Wilson Bridge, the MLK Jr. papers, or Senator Durbin's requested projects).
- **Critical Infrastructure:** You proposed a budget amendment of \$39 million to enhance our ability to respond to cyber-threats. It was not accepted, although most of the funds requested for these purposes in your budget were.
- **Additional Policy Changes sought by the Administration:** The final Omnibus bill did not include hate crime legislation, our proposed youth tobacco penalty, or immigration reforms (such as the proposal to allow certain nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti to apply for the same special status as Nicaraguans and Cubans).

Summary of End Game Negotiations

VA/HUD/Independent Agencies.

Pre-Endgame

- Senior advisers veto threat on both House and Senate versions of the bill due to funding and language problems.

Final Settlement

- In total, we received almost \$72 billion, almost \$2 billion more than in FY 1999. About \$810 million was added to the bill during negotiations with the Administration. Additions included:
 - \$347 million to fund 60,000 new housing vouchers (\$347 million in total),
 - \$4 million for fair housing (\$44 million),
 - \$11 million for National Service (ensuring that the program would not be cut or eliminated) (\$439 million),
 - \$100 million for NASA (\$2.2 billion for Space Science),
 - \$7 million for HOPWA (\$232 million),
 - \$24 million for Selective Service (\$24 million),
 - \$12 million for Montreal Protocol (\$12 million),
 - \$15 million for CDFI (ensuring that the program would not be cut) (\$95 million),
 - \$70 million for urban/rural EZ/ECs with no authorization contingency (\$70 million),
 - \$20 million for APIC (\$20 million),
 - \$45 million for NSF (\$3.9 billion),
 - \$20 million for HUD S&E, and
 - \$135 million for HUD Operating Subsidies.

The Administration was also successful in securing \$2.48 billion of emergency contingency funding for FEMA Disaster Relief. The bill also contains a \$1.7 billion increase over the February request for VA Medical Care.

Foreign Operations.

Pre-Endgame

- Senior advisers veto recommendation over significant funding shortfalls for key programs, including the multilateral development banks, NIS, limitations on KEDO contributions, and funding to honor our Wye commitments. Presidential veto threat over "Mexico City" amendment.

Final Settlement

- In total, we received \$15.3 billion, \$2.6 billion (20 percent) over the vetoed bill. Excluding Wye, the bill totals \$13.5 billion, \$0.8 billion (six percent) above the vetoed bill, \$0.1 billion above FY 1999 (excluding all emergencies). About \$2.6 billion was added to the bill during negotiations with the Administration.

Additions include:

- \$1.825 billion in FY 2000 for the Wye Peace Accord. This is the full balance of the request for FYs 1999-2001, plus \$25 million for Egypt,
- \$150 million for IDA (\$775 million),
- \$50 million for African Development Fund (\$127 million),
- \$16 million for the Inter-American Investment Corp (\$16 million),
- \$4.1 million for African Development Bank (\$5 million),
- \$90 million for Bilateral debt relief (\$123 million),
- \$169 million for ESF (\$2.4 billion),
- \$104 million for NIS (\$839 million),
- \$75 million for voluntary peacekeeping (\$153 million),
- \$10 million for Peace Corps (\$245 million),
- \$35 million for NADR (\$217 million),
- \$27 million for International Disaster Assistance (\$775 million),
- \$20 million for counter-narcotics (\$305 million),
- \$13 million for IO&P (\$293 million),
- \$25 million for AID Ops (\$520 million),
- \$10 million for Community Adjustment and Investment Program, and,
- \$1.5 million AID Urban and Environment Credit program.

Commerce/Justice/State.

Pre-Endgame

- Senior advisers veto recommendation on House and Senate versions of the bill due to the lack of necessary funding to support high-priority domestic and international programs at acceptable levels such as 21st Century Policing, anti-drug activities; terrorism/cybercrime, Brady handgun initiative, Lands Legacy Initiative and Pacific Salmon Treaty, ATP, SBA, and embassy security.

Final Settlement

- However, the bill supports a spending level of \$38.7 billion, \$5.2 billion above the FY1999 spending level [Note: This includes \$4.5 billion of emergency funding for the decennial census.]. About \$625 million was added to the bill during negotiations with the Administration. Additions include:
 - \$21 million for Lands Legacy (\$106 million),
 - \$29 million for the Pacific Coast Salmon Initiative and other environmental initiatives (\$140 million),
 - \$140 million for COPS II (\$465 million in new BA),
 - \$18 million for civil rights programs (Civil Rights Division \$10 million, EEOC \$3 million, and LSC \$5 million) (\$669 million),
 - \$1 million for the US Parole Commission (\$8 million),
 - \$17 million for the New Markets Initiative (\$17 million),
 - \$21 million for SBAs Disaster Loan Program (\$222 million),
 - \$36 million for SBA Administrative expenses (\$399 million),
 - \$1 million for the Holocaust Commission (\$3 million),
 - \$300 million for Contributions to International Peacekeeping (\$500 million), and
 - \$42 million for State Department operations (\$2.9 billion).

Interior.

Pre-Endgame

- Senior advisers veto recommendation over environmental and other objectionable riders in the bill and inadequate funding for major portions of Lands Legacy Initiative and other key programs.

Final Settlement

- In total, we received \$14.7 billion, a \$736 million increase over last year. \$395 million was added to the bill during negotiations with the Administration. Additions include:
 - \$220 million for Lands Legacy (\$546 million),
 - \$56 million for Indian Programs (\$23 million for BIA school construction and \$28 million for the operation of Indian programs) (\$1.8 billion),
 - \$25 million for the Clean Water Action Plan (\$672 million),
 - \$61 million for Energy Conservation programs (\$750 million),
 - \$4 million for Fossil Fuel (\$414 million),
 - \$25 million for IHS Contract Support Costs (\$2.4 billion),
 - \$1 million for FDR (\$3 million), and
 - \$3 million for Guam (\$8 million).

Language – See attached for details

- There were 28 objectionable riders in the Conference bill.
 - 14 of these riders were relatively minor. 8 of these were resolved satisfactorily and 4 (Shoalwater, PA Ave, Kyoto Protocol, and National Harbor) are still problematic.
 - 12 of the 14 major riders deleted or modified. 2 (Grazing Permits and Mark Twain) could still be a problem.

Labor/HHS/Education.

Pre-Endgame

- Presidential veto threats on House Committee bill and Senate-passed bill.

Final Settlement

- In total, we received roughly \$96 billion, a \$7 billion increase over 1999 levels. About \$1.5 billion was added to the bill during negotiations with the Administration. Additions include:
 - \$100 million for Class Size (\$1.3 billion),
 - \$134 for Title I, Grants for LEAs (\$7.9 billion),
 - \$61 million for Hispanic Education Action Plan/HBCU (\$2.1 billion),
 - \$20 million for GEAR UP (\$200 million),
 - \$153 million for Afterschool (\$453 million),
 - \$23 million for Community Based Teachers/Ed Tech (\$33 million),
 - \$5 million for NIDRR (\$86 million),
 - \$6 million for LAAP (\$24 million),
 - \$18 million for Teacher Quality (Troops to teachers, teacher recruitment, and partnership grants) (\$98 million),
 - \$20 million for the Global Labor Standards Initiative (\$70 million),
 - \$20 million for Worker Protection (\$1.1 billion),
 - \$7 million for the NLRB (\$207 million),
 - \$75 million for SSBG (\$1.8 billion),
 - \$28 million for immunizations (\$510 million),
 - \$16 million for infectious diseases (\$162 million),
 - \$25 million for Health Care for the Uninsured (\$25 million),
 - \$15 million for Minority AIDS (\$50 million),
 - \$25 million for Family Planning (\$240 million),
 - \$20 million for the Nursing Home Initiative (\$688 million),
 - \$20 million for the Children's Hospital GME (\$40 million),
 - \$56 million for Mental Health Block Grant (\$356 million),
 - \$15 million for Substance Abuse Block Grant (\$1.6 billion),
 - \$10 million Substance Abuse Treatment targeted capacity (\$192 million),
 - \$32 million for Bioterrorism/CDC Stockpile (\$52 million),
 - \$10 million for health care databases (\$305 million),
 - \$25 million for Ricky Ray (\$75 million),
 - \$75 million for Minority HIV/AIDS initiative (\$75 million),
 - \$166 million for departmental management and S and E (ED, Labor, HHS, and SSA) (\$7.1 billion),
 - \$135 million for Obey projects, and

- \$132 million for House Democratic projects.

The bill also includes an advanced appropriation of \$817 million for Child Care (\$2 billion).

**PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL
DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET, BUT CONGRESS STILL NEEDS TO DO MORE
WORK TO ADDRESS AMERICA'S PRIORITIES**

November 18, 1999

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OVERVIEW: PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET, BUT CONGRESS STILL NEEDS TO DO MORE WORK TO ADDRESS AMERICA'S PRIORITIES

November 18, 1999

PROTECTING FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND PAYING DOWN THE DEBT. The budget agreement represents a victory for President Clinton's stand for fiscal discipline. Between 1981 and 1992, the debt quadrupled. In 1992 the deficit was \$290 billion and projected to rise to over \$400 billion in 1999. As a result of the tough and sometimes unpopular choices made by President Clinton in 1993 and 1997, we have seen seven consecutive years of fiscal improvement for the first time in America's history, bringing last year's budget to a unified surplus of \$123 billion – the largest ever. Throughout the year, the Republicans have been proposing fiscally irresponsible tax cuts that would have jeopardized this record of fiscal discipline. In September, the President vetoed a Republican tax cut that would likely have drained hundreds of billions of dollars of the Social Security surplus from debt reduction. As a result of the President's stand, America will stay on course to pay off the debt held by the public by 2015 – for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President.

A VICTORY FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS. After vetoing a Congressional budget that denied funding to priority education and training investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered on their ambitious education agenda.

- ✓ **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes:** Following on a new initiative by the President last year, the budget agreement includes \$1.3 billion for a bipartisan plan to help reduce class size in the early grades by hiring 100,000 quality teachers over the next six years.
- ✓ **Double Funding for After School:** \$453 million for after school, providing support to 675,000 students – 375,000 more than last year.
- ✓ **GEAR UP:** A 67 percent increase to \$200 million for the President's GEAR UP initiative, which helps 482,000 students aspire to and prepare for college – the second year of this new initiative.
- ✓ **Accountability for the Lowest Performing Schools:** \$134 million in Title I funds to help turn around the worst-performing schools and hold them accountable for results.
- ✓ **Expanded Head Start:** A \$607 million increase for Head Start to serve an additional 44,000 children. Total funding is \$5.3 billion – 90 percent higher than 1993.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Agenda:** \$436 million in increases for a number of education programs that help to improve the educational achievement and high dropout rates of Latino students.
- ✓ **Largest Pell Grant Maximum Award Ever:** Increased to \$3,300 – a 43 percent increase since 1993.

FIGHTING CRIME, DRUGS, AND GUNS. To keep crime coming down to record lows, President Clinton fought for important investments in the budget to build on the Administration's successful community policing initiative, including funds to put more police on the street and critical resources to strengthen law enforcement efforts to keep communities safe.

- ✓ **More Police for Our Streets:** The budget contains full funding for the first installment toward the President's goal to hire up to 50,000 more police officers for our Nation's streets by 2005. The initiative builds on the President's successful COPS program that has already funded 100,000 police officers to help keep America's streets safe.

INVESTING IN A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT. President Clinton and Vice President Gore won significant gains for the environment in the fiscal year 2000 budget, including new resources to combat water pollution, protect wildlife, address global warming, and preserve precious lands across the country. At the same time, the President and Vice President forced Congress to drop or substantially modify dozens of anti-environmental riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental safeguards and benefited special interests at the expense of our public lands.

- ✓ **Preserving Our Lands Legacy:** The President and Vice President won \$651 million for Lands Legacy, a 42 percent increase for this historic initiative that strengthens federal efforts to preserve natural treasures and provides communities with new resources to protect local green spaces.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP. The Republican Congressional budget would have turned its back on America's leading role in the world by not providing funds for peace in the Middle East, leadership at the United Nations, economic development in the poorest countries, and efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The President fought for and secured victories to strengthen America's leading role in the world – by meeting our commitment to the Middle East peace process, paying our dues and arrears to the United Nations, making a critical investment in debt relief for impoverished countries, funding efforts to safeguard nuclear weapons and expertise from the former Soviet Union, and help raise labor standards around the world.

EMPOWERING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities and empower families.

- ✓ **Funding 60,000 New Housing Vouchers for America's Hard-Pressed Working Families.**
- ✓ **Additional Funding for Empowerment Zones:** The budget provides \$55 million in funding for Urban Empowerment Zones and \$15 million for Rural Enterprise Zones and Enterprise Communities.
- ✓ **Continuing To Build a Network Of Community Development Banks Across the Nation:** The final budget includes \$95 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW MARKETS INITIATIVE: In his State of the Union, President Clinton proposed to bring more private investment to all areas of the United States. The President and Congressional Leaders have agreed to work together to enact bipartisan legislation to help spur economic development in urban and rural communities that have not shared fully in the benefits of the nation's strong economy. The New Markets initiative enjoys bipartisan support.

- ✓ **Funding America's Private Investment Companies (APICs):** Provides \$20 million of funding for APICs (subject to authorization), a key element of the President's New Markets Initiative, that would leverage \$800 million of new investment in underserved areas.
- ✓ **New Markets Venture Capital Program:** Provides, subject to authorization, \$16.5 million in funding for New Market Venture Capital Firms (NMVCs) and BusinessLINC to bring equity capital and technical assistance to small businesses in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

ADDRESSING HEALTH CARE. The President won a \$34.5 billion investment in health programs, 11.7 percent above the FY 1999 enacted level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical

prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$2.3 billion.

- ✓ **Passing the landmark Work Incentives Improvement Act for people with disabilities:** Since 1998, the President has advocated for the passage of the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan Work Incentives Improvement Act. Currently, people with disabilities often become ineligible for Medicaid or Medicare if they work, forcing a choice between health care and employment. This legislation allows people with disabilities to maintain their Medicare or Medicaid coverage when they go to work. It also includes a \$250 million demonstration, which the President insisted on fully funding, that allows people with disabilities who are still working and are not yet sufficiently disabled to qualify for Medicaid to buy into the program. Finally, the bill reforms the training system for people with disabilities.

RESPONDING TO THE FARM CRISIS: The Agriculture Appropriations bill included \$8.6 billion in emergency funds to assist our Nation's farmers and ranchers who are suffering through the second year in a row of low commodity prices and, for many, crop and livestock losses from severe drought and flooding. The final budget includes over \$550 million more to fulfil the unmet needs identified by the President, including significant funds targeted to hurricane-affected areas, increased crop loss payments for all producers, and over \$2.5 billion in additional farm loans to help producers secure financing for next year's crop. The President and Vice President remain concerned that Congress did not address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation and that more needs to be done.

A STRONG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: The final budget included an unprecedented commitment to key civilian research. The final budget increases the President's "21st Century Research Fund" for civilian research programs by more than \$3 billion. It also includes a five year extension of the Research and Experimentation tax credit.

- ✓ **National Science Foundation:** A 6.6 percent increase in support for science and engineering research and education.
- ✓ **National Institutes of Health:** Provides \$2.3 billion, a 15 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels, to build on the President's commitment to biomedical research.
- ✓ **Information Technology:** The final budget includes more than \$80 million in funding for the Next Generation Internet and \$235 million for the Administration's "Information Technology for the 21st Century" initiative.

MUCH WORK STILL LEFT TO DO In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments to advance the President's comprehensive education agenda, put more police on the streets, protect the environment, and strengthen America's leading role in the world. But much work still remains to be done.

- × **Passing Common Sense Gun Legislation:** Congress must pass a bipartisan juvenile crime bill that includes strong gun measures to: close the gun show loophole; require child safety locks for handguns; ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and bar violent juveniles from owning guns for life.
- × **Passing a Strong, Enforceable, Patients' Bill of Rights:** During the past two years, the President has exercised his executive authority to extend critical patient protections to over 85 million

Americans. But ultimately, the only way to ensure that all Americans in all plans have basic consumer protections is to enact a strong, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights.

- × **Strengthening Social Security:** The Republicans have proposed so-called "lockbox" legislation that would not add a single day to the life of Social Security; the President has asked them to join him in using the benefits of fiscal discipline to extend the life of Social Security from 2034 to 2050.
- × **Modernizing and Strengthening Medicare:** Although members of both parties joined the President and Vice President in the effort to adjust Medicare health care provider payments, Congress failed to address the growing challenges that Medicare faces. These challenges include modernizing it with a long overdue, optional prescription drug and giving Medicare the adequate resources and tools to be as efficient as possible.
- × **Reducing Youth Smoking:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made passage of comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority in order to stop kids from smoking before they start, through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs.
- × **Expanding Federal Hate Crimes Laws:** The President and Vice President have called for a bill that would make it easier to prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion and national origin; and that would also include crimes based on sexual orientation, gender and disability.
- × **Funding the EEOC:** Despite EEOC's success in beginning to reduce its backlog of private-sector cases in the last year, Congress failed to provide the funding which would allow EEOC to meet its goal of reducing the backlog of cases to 28,000 by the end of 2000. In addition, despite the fact that women still earn only approximately 75 percent of what men earn, Congress has failed to fund the EEOC's Equal Pay Initiative to improve compliance with equal pay laws.
- × **Providing for Long-term Care Assistance for Those With Chronic Illnesses and Their Families:** Despite proposals by the President and bipartisan support from many members of Congress, the Congress has failed to respond and lost an opportunity to provide critical assistance for this population.
- × **Providing Health Options for Older Americans:** Although the number of uninsured Americans aged 55 to 65 is growing faster than any other age group, Congress refused to act on the President's proposals to expand health options for older Americans
- × **Encouraging Small Businesses to Offer Health Insurance:** The President has urged Congress to provide new health insurance options for vulnerable Americans employed by small businesses.
- × **Continuing to Help People Move From Welfare to Work:** Although the Congress enacted eligibility changes similar to those proposed by the President to allow states, tribes and communities to more effectively serve low-income fathers and hard-to-employ welfare recipients, Congress failed to provide any new funding.
- × **Raising the Minimum Wage:** The Congress has failed to pass a clean, straightforward bill to increase the minimum wage by \$1 over two years – a step that would simply restore it to the 1982 inflation-adjusted level. Instead, the Senate attached the minimum wage increase to fiscally irresponsible tax giveaways for special interests.
- × **Expanding Trade and Providing Opportunity for Africa and the Caribbean Basin:** Congress should complete work on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. This legislation would be an important milestone in America's effort to build a new economic relationship with Sub-Saharan Africa and deepen ties with our Caribbean and Central American neighbors.
- × **Supporting Southeast Europe's Economic Development and Integration:** Congress should pass the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act submitted by the President, which would authorize expansion of duty-free treatment to a broad range of imports from the region for five years as part

of an effort to strengthen stability and prevent further conflict in the Balkans by facilitating long-term economic growth.

- × **Promoting Peacekeeping:** While the budget goes a long way in meeting the anticipated requirements for funding UN peacekeeping operations around the world, the Congress did not fund the full requests. To promote peace and encourage burden-sharing, Congress should fully fund UN peacekeeping efforts.
- × **School Construction:** The President's school construction proposal would provide funding to help states and school districts build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide. Congress should pass the President's plan and invest in our nation's schoolchildren.
- × **Enacting Comprehensive Campaign Finance Reform:** This year, the Congress failed once again to adopt real, meaningful reform of our campaign finance system. The President will continue to fight for comprehensive campaign finance reform and believes that the Senate should act to restore the public's faith in our political process.
- × **Child Care Initiative.** The Republicans refused to support the President's historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families.
- × **Farm Assistance.** The President and Vice President were pleased to get \$8.6 billion in emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers, but they believe that Congress still needs to address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation.
- × **Providing Fairness to Immigrant Families.** Congress has failed to take action to provide fairness to immigrant families.
- × **Continuing to Empower Communities:** The \$70 million funding for EZs and ECs represents less than half of the amounts authorized. The President and Vice President are committed to seeking full funding for the remaining eight years of this program.

A VICTORY FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS

November 18, 1999

	HOUSE GOP BUDGET*	FINAL BUDGET AGREEMENT	DIFFERENCE
Class Size Reduction	\$0**	\$1.3 billion	+\$1.3 billion
After-School Programs	\$300 million	\$453 million	+\$153 million
GEAR UP	\$0	\$200 million	+\$200 million
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$7.732 billion	\$7.941 billion	+\$209 million
Accountability Set-aside/Title I	\$0	\$134 million***	+\$134 million
Head Start	\$4.760 billion	\$5.267 billion	+\$507 million
Education Technology	\$500 million	\$769 million	+\$269 million
Teacher Quality Enhancement	\$75 million	\$98 million	+\$23 million
Safe and Drug Free Schools	\$566 million	\$606 million	+\$40 million
Charter Schools	\$130 million	\$145 million	+\$15 million
Reading Excellence	\$200 million	\$260 million	+\$60 million
Adult Education	\$ 378 million	\$470 million	+\$92 million
Work Study	\$ 880 million	\$934 million	+\$64 million
Learning Anytime Anywhere	\$0	\$24 million	+\$24 million
Hispanic Educ. Action Plan ****	\$43 million	\$436 million	+\$393 million

*Based on the Labor/Health and Human Services and Education bill passed by the House Appropriations Committee on September 23, 1999. This bill provided \$33.321 billion for all education programs, compared to \$35.701 billion in the final budget agreement.

**House bill eliminated the class size program by absorbing it in a block grant that dedicated no funding specifically for class size reduction.

***The Title I set-aside for accountability is also included in the Title I grants to LEAs.

****These figures represent increase over FY 1999. HEAP figures also include increase to Title I.

PROGRESS ON AMERICA'S PRIORITIES

November 18, 1999

PROTECTING FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND PAYING DOWN THE DEBT

The budget agreement represents a victory for President Clinton's stand for fiscal discipline. As a result of the President's commitments, America will stay on course to pay off the debt held by the public by 2015 – for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President.

- **Debt Quadrupled Between 1981 and 1992:** Between 1981 and 1992, the debt held by the public quadrupled. The budget deficit grew to \$290 billion in 1992 – and was projected to grow to more than \$400 billion by 1999.
- **President's Tough Choices Led to Largest Surplus Ever:** As a result of the tough and sometimes unpopular choices made by President Clinton in 1993 and 1997, we have seen seven consecutive years of fiscal improvement for the first time in America's history, bringing last year's budget to a unified surplus of \$123 billion -- the largest ever.
- **The President Stopped Republican Attempts to Reverse this Fiscal Discipline:** Throughout the year, the Republican Congress took steps that would have threatened our fiscal discipline. These were stopped by the President, who vetoed the Republican's fiscally irresponsible and exploding tax cut.
 - **In January, Republicans Proposed a Tax Cut that Would Have Spent the Social Security Surplus:** H.R. 3 and S. 3 called for an across-the-board 10 percent reduction in income tax rates. According to Joint Committee on Taxation Estimates, this proposal would have cost \$58 billion in 2000 – *using tens of billions of dollars from the Social Security surplus this year*. In the first five years, this tax cut would have cost \$360 billion – much more than could be paid for out of the non-Social Security surplus, then projected at \$165 billion by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO).
 - **In August, Republicans Passed a Tax Cut that Would Likely Have Spent the Social Security Surplus:** In August, the Republican Congress passed a \$792 billion tax cut that, if continued, would have used virtually all of CBO's projected surplus over the next 10 years. It would have used growing amounts of the Social Security surplus every year after 2004. This tax cut was based on a budget plan that would have required nearly 50 percent cuts in all domestic discretionary spending, assuming defense were funded at the level requested by the President. If cuts of this magnitude were not made, the likely consequence of the Republican tax cut would have been to divert hundreds of billions of dollars of the Social Security surplus from promised debt reduction.

A VICTORY FOR AMERICA'S STUDENTS

After vetoing a Congressional budget that denied funding to priority education and training investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered on their ambitious education agenda.

- ✓ **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes:** President Clinton's budget included the second installment of his plan to help reduce class size in the early grades by hiring 100,000 quality

teachers. The President vetoed a Congressional budget that reneged on last year's bipartisan agreement, did not guarantee funding for 29,000 teachers hired last year, and would have allowed Class Size dollars to be used for virtually any activity – including vouchers – rather than hiring qualified teachers. The final budget enhances last year's teacher quality and flexibility provisions and provides \$1.3 billion for Class Size Reduction, enough to stay on track to hire 100,000 teachers over the next 6 years.

- ✓ **More than Twice as Much Federal Support for After School:** In his State of the Union address, the President called for a large investment in after school and summer school programs to give children the extra help they need to meet high standards. The final budget more than doubles the federal investment in these programs to \$453 million, to provide educational support to nearly 675,000 students – 375,000 more students than last year.
- ✓ **Early Intervention To Help Disadvantaged Students Prepare for College:** House Republicans proposed to terminate the President's GEAR UP college preparation initiative for low-income students, a new initiative begun in 1998. The final budget increases funding for GEAR UP from \$120 million in 1999 to \$200 million to support State projects and partnerships of colleges, high-poverty schools, and community organizations, to help 482,000 students aspire to and prepare for college starting in the 7th grade.
- ✓ **Accountability for the Lowest Performing Schools:** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton insisted that "all states and school districts must turn around their worst-performing schools – or shut them down," and his Budget included funds to help states and school districts turn around their own failing schools. The final bill provides \$134 million in Title I funds to help turn around the worst-performing schools and hold them accountable for results. In addition, the bill provides \$7,307 million for the base program, Title I Grants to LEAs, which is an increase of \$75 million over last year, in order to continue efforts to help disadvantaged students catch up with their peers.
- ✓ **More Education Technology for Students:** The final budget triples funding for Community Technology Centers to reach at least 120 low-income communities, provides \$75 million to train new teachers in the use of technology, and provides \$425 million to states and school districts to purchase computer hardware and educational software. Investment in educational technology has increased to \$769 million, up from \$698 million in 1999.
- ✓ **Making Schools Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free:** The budget agreement provides \$606 million for school-based drug and violence prevention programs, including the President's \$50 million request for the Coordinator Initiative, that would provide coordinators to plan, implement, and evaluate successful prevention programs in middle schools across the Nation. Additional resources are also provided for an expansion of the interagency Safe Schools / Healthy Students initiative, with HHS and DoJ.
- ✓ **Expanded Head Start:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore proposed a \$607 million increase for Head Start to serve an additional 44,000 young children – and stay on track toward serving one million children by 2002. The House Republican budget did not provide the President's increase and would have denied over 40,000 children Head Start slots if enacted. The final budget includes the President's full increase for Head Start, which is funded at \$5.3 billion – or 90 percent above the 1993 level.

- ✓ **Increasing Public School Choice Through Charter Schools:** The budget agreement provides \$145 million for Public Charter Schools, an increase of \$45 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. This will strengthen and expand public school choice by providing startup funding to as many as 2,400 charter schools next year, about 650 more schools than this year. The President has pledged to help start 3,000 charter schools across the country by early in the next century. When President Clinton and Vice President Gore were first elected in 1992, there was only one charter school operating in the country. This year, more than 1,700 charter schools are operating, serving a diverse student body in more than 30 states. This remarkable growth is in large part due to the President's leadership and support for these innovative high quality schools.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Agenda:** President Clinton's budget included an ambitious agenda to address the disproportionately low educational achievement and high dropout rates of Latino students. The final budget includes \$436 million in increases for a number of education programs that help to improve the educational outcomes of Latinos and limited English proficient students, including Title I Grants to LEAs, Adult Education, Bilingual Education, and TRIO.
- ✓ **English Language/Civics Education Initiative:** The increase to Adult Education targets \$25.5 million for the President's ESL/Civics Initiative, which would provide instruction in both English literacy and critical life skills necessary for effective citizenship and civic participation.
- ✓ **Largest Maximum Pell Grant Award Ever:** The final budget provides \$7.7 billion for Pell Grants, increasing the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,125 to \$3,300. The maximum award has increased 43 percent since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office in 1993.
- ✓ **Support for One Million Students To Work Their Way Through College:** The President's budget requested \$934 million for Federal Work-Study to fulfill his commitment to expand work-study to one million students in FY 2000. House Republicans initially provided only \$880 million. The final budget provides the President's request and will give one million students the opportunity to earn money for college through part-time work.
- ✓ **Training for Dislocated Workers:** The final budget provides a \$190 million increase for a total of \$1.6 billion to provide much needed training for dislocated workers. This is more than triple the funding in 1993, allowing the program to serve more than 3 times as many dislocated workers. This increase is a step toward meeting the 5-year goal of the Universal Reemployment Initiative to provide training to every dislocated worker who wants and needs training.
- ✓ **Providing for School Construction:** The final budget extends Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) through 2001. QZABs provide no-interest loans to school districts in needy areas to fund certain expenditures on rehabilitation and repairs, educational equipment, curriculum development, and teacher training. QZABs have been used to purchase computers and develop technology-based curricula, renovate and repair a charter school, purchase computer software and hardware to develop literacy programs, and even to establish the first public secondary military academy in the nation.
- ✓ **Tax Relief to Encourage Worker Training:** The final budget extends the tax relief provided by Section 127 through 2001, which allows employers to provide educational assistance for courses at degree-granting institutions as a tax-free fringe benefit. By encouraging worker education, it helps employers expand the skills of their work force and expands the opportunities of workers to adapt to new technologies.

FIGHTING CRIME, DRUGS, AND GUNS

To keep crime coming down to record lows, President Clinton and Vice President Gore fought for important investments in the budget to build on the Administration's successful community policing initiative, including funds to put more police on the street and critical resources to strengthen law enforcement efforts to keep communities safe.

- ✓ **More Police on the Streets:** In 1994, President Clinton and Vice President Gore won a commitment to put 100,000 police officers on the street. In his State of the Union Address, the President proposed a 21st Century crime plan to hire up to 50,000 more police officers by 2005. The final budget contains full funding for the first installment toward meeting this goal.
- ✓ **Law Enforcement Technology:** The final budget provides \$230 million to provide law enforcement with the latest crime-fighting and crime-solving technology.
- ✓ **Community Prosecutors:** Provides \$10 for the Administration's initiative to extend the success of community policing to local prosecutors.
- ✓ **Strengthened Gun Enforcement:** An increase of \$12.6 million for more ATF agents to bolster federal law enforcement efforts against gun crime.
- ✓ **Youth and Guns:** Over \$50 million for the President's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, to expand the initiative from 27 to 38 cities, trace more guns used in crimes, and add more ATF agents to crack down on illegal gun traffickers who supply guns to juveniles and criminals.
- ✓ **Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign:** \$185 million to continue the successful campaign to reach our youth with the message that drugs are wrong, dangerous and deadly.

INVESTING IN A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT

President Clinton and Vice President Gore won significant gains for the environment in the fiscal year 2000 budget, including new resources to combat water pollution, protect wildlife, address global warming, and preserve precious lands across the country. At the same time, the President and Vice President forced Congress to drop or substantially modify dozens of anti-environmental riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental safeguards and benefited special interests at the expense of our public lands.

- ✓ **Preserving Our Lands Legacy:** The President and Vice President won \$651 million for Lands Legacy, an historic initiative that strengthens federal efforts to preserve natural treasures and provides communities with new resources to protect local green spaces. Lands Legacy funding, a 42 percent increase over last year, includes:
 - \$444 million for federal agencies to acquire and protect dozens of natural and historic sites around the country and off our coasts, including:
 - The full \$101 million needed to purchase New Mexico's majestic Baca Ranch, home to one of North America's largest wild elk herds;
 - \$78 million to acquire lands critical to the Administration's Everglades restoration strategy;

- \$36 million to manage and protect marine sanctuaries and coral reefs;
 - \$15 million in matching funds to protect wilderness and other lands in the California Desert.
 - \$206 million for states and local governments to help communities preserve their farms, urban parks, coastal areas, and working forests.
- ✓ **Ensuring Clean Water and Healthy Communities:** The final budget secures \$1.8 billion for the President's Clean Water Action Plan, a 9 percent increase includes increased funds to reduce polluted runoff from large livestock operations. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency budget provides \$2.17 billion to help communities build or upgrade drinking water and sewage treatment plants, and \$1.4 billion to continue progress toward cleaning up 900 Superfund sites by 2002.
- ✓ **Leading the Fight Against Global Warming:** The budget provides \$1.1 billion for research and development of clean energy through the Climate Change Technology Initiative, including a 7 percent increase for energy efficiency investments to reduce pollution, create jobs, and save consumers money.
- ✓ **Saving Pacific Salmon:** The Administration secured \$83 million to initiate two major new efforts to restore salmon in the Pacific Northwest: \$58 million for states and tribes through the Administration's Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund; and \$25 million to implement an historic salmon treaty with Canada.
- ✓ **Fighting Congestion and Dirty Air:** The budget provides \$8.2 billion, a 10 percent increase, for programs that reduce air pollution while increasing transportation choices. This includes increases of \$407 million for public transit, and \$278 million to help communities reduce congestion while improving air quality.
- ✓ **Encouraging Energy Efficiency:** Extend through 2001 the tax credits for wind and biomass energy production. These tax credits encourage no- (wind) and low- (biomass) emission energy production. The biomass tax credit encourages farmers to grow certain materials that can be burned to produce energy. Producing energy from wind and biomass preserves scarce energy resources and reduces our reliance on imported oil.
- ✓ **Cleaning Up Brownfields:** The budget extends the tax provision that allows businesses to fully deduct the cost of cleaning up polluted "brownfields" in targeted areas through 2001. This provision encourages the redevelopment of blighted properties, which improves the environment and makes communities more livable.
- ✓ **Defending Our Environment Against Stealth Attacks:** In addition to securing these major new environmental investments, President Clinton and Vice President Gore stood as the last line of defense against congressional efforts to attach anti-environmental riders to budget bills. These riders would have given special deals to special interests by: allowing overcutting of our national forests and jeopardizing the President's plan to protect more than 40 million acres of roadless areas; allowing mining companies to dump more toxic waste on public lands and delaying critical mining reforms; letting major oil companies continue paying below-market royalties on oil developed on federal lands; crippling critical protections for wetlands and wildlife; and attempting to block common-sense actions to reduce greenhouse gas pollution.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

The Republican Congressional budget would have turned its back on America's leading role in the world by not providing for peace in the Middle East, leadership at the United Nations, economic development in the poorest countries, and efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The President fought for and secured victories to strengthen America's leading role in the world – by meeting our commitment to the Middle East peace process, paying our dues and arrears to the United Nations, making a critical investment in debt relief for impoverished countries, funding efforts to safeguard nuclear weapons and expertise from the former Soviet Union, and help raise labor standards around the world.

- ✓ **Promoting Peace in the Middle East:** The Congress fully funded the President's \$1.8 billion request arising from the Wye River Agreement, which is essential to promoting peace in the Middle East. As Israelis and Palestinians move ahead on an ambitious agenda to rapidly conclude a peace accord, this funding sends an important message of U.S. commitment to building a lasting peace.
- ✓ **Maintaining Leadership at the United Nations:** In an agreement reached between the President and Congress, the United States will now be able to avoid losing its vote, encourage needed reforms at the UN, and repay \$926 million owed to the UN. This will help meet our obligations to the UN in order to protect our national security interests and preserve American influence within the organization and around the world. The bill passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President would have caused the United States to lose its vote in the General Assembly.
- ✓ **Debt Relief for Poor Countries:** The bill provides \$110 million to fund reduction of debts owed to the U.S. government by the poorest developing countries. This amount represents an increase of \$90 million above the Foreign Operations conference agreement funding level for this purpose (\$20 million). We now have sufficient resources to finance U.S. participation over the next year in the bilateral debt aspect of the Cologne Debt Initiative. The agreement also includes authorization for U.S. support to use a portion of International Monetary Fund (IMF) gold reserves for debt relief, and additional authorization would permit the use of the full amount of gold earnings. Together, the funding and authorizations will help to begin to provide debt relief for the world's poorest nations, and allow them to focus on providing basic needs for their own citizens instead of paying interest to international creditors. Unfortunately, the agreement omits appropriations for the U.S. contribution to the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Trust Fund, which will be necessary to fully finance the participation of some multilateral development institutions in this historic initiative. We will work with Congress next year to secure this crucial funding as well as authorization to use the remaining portion of IMF gold earnings.
- ✓ **Promoting International Development:** The bill provides \$1.1 billion for the U.S. contribution to multilateral development banks including the World Bank and regional development banks. This amount represents an increase from the \$895 million included in the Foreign Operations conference agreement; however, it remains lower than the Administration's original request of \$1.4 billion. The bill also provides \$1.8 billion for development assistance and child survival funding, over 96 percent of the President's request. This amount includes full funding of the President's expanded global HIV/AIDS assistance initiative.

- ✓ **Reducing the Nuclear Weapons Threat and Building Democracy in Russia and the Newly Independent States:** The final bills provide \$1.5 billion across the government to fund critical efforts in the Newly Independent States (NIS) to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, to promote democracy, private enterprise, and free speech, and to generally assist in the transition these countries are undertaking. The bulk of these funds will go to the President's Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative (ETRI) for programs to increase nuclear security in the former Soviet Union, dismantle strategic weapons, and strengthen efforts to block transfers of sensitive technology and expertise. The budget will also allow us to help remove Russian troops from Georgia and Moldova, and to expand civilian research projects with former Soviet weapons scientists.
- ✓ **Raising International Labor Standards and Protecting Workers:** The FY 2000 Budget includes \$70 million for working with developing economies through the International Labor Organization (ILO), an increase of \$30 million over FY 1999. These funds include \$20 million to finance the creation of a new arm of the ILO to provide technical assistance to help countries implement core labor standards. The agreement also provides \$10 million to fund bilateral technical assistance by the US Department of Labor to developing economies seeking to establish social safety net programs and design, implement and enforce labor market policies. In addition, Congress provided the State Department with sufficient funds to allow it to go forward with the President's initiative to support innovative efforts to eliminate sweatshops.
- ✓ **More Funding for President Clinton's Child Labor Initiative:** Last year, the President proposed a 10-fold increase in funding for the ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) – from \$3 million to \$30 million – and Congress agreed. This year, the Congress once again fully funded the President's \$30 million request. In addition, Congress provided additional funds sought by the President to support enhanced customs enforcement of the ban on importation of goods made with forced or indentured child labor. Congress also provided sufficient funds to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to allow it to go forward with the President's new "School Works!" program, which will help developing countries provide educational alternatives to abusive child labor. Finally, to help us lead by example, the budget includes enhanced resources for domestic labor standards enforcement that should help improve compliance with U.S. child labor laws.
- ✓ **Improving Military Pay and Readiness:** The final bill fully funded the President's "trilogy" pay initiative which includes a significant pay raise, pay table reform, and a change in military retirement. The bill additionally funds fully all of our critical readiness programs (unit training, depot maintenance, recruiting, and spare purchases).
- ✓ **Modernizing the Air Force:** The final bill restores most of the funding for the F-22, allowing the program to continue.
- ✓ **Continuing Chemical Demilitarization:** The final bill approves the higher funding level passed by the Senate (the House proposed cuts of \$392 million), helping to meet our treaty deadlines under the Chemical Weapons Convention for destruction of chemical weapons.

EMPOWERING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities and empower families.

- ✓ **Funding 60,000 New Housing Vouchers for America's Hard-Pressed Working Families:** The budget includes \$347 million for 60,000 new housing vouchers for low-income families, building on last year's level of 50,000. The House and Senate-passed bills had included zero funding for this initiative. These vouchers will subsidize the rents of America's hard-pressed working families, enabling them to move closer to economic opportunities.
- ✓ **Additional Funding for Empowerment Zones:** The budget provides \$70 million in funding for Rural and Urban Empowerment Zones. The President's budget requested \$165 million – \$150 million for urban EZs and \$15 million for rural EZs/ECs. The House and Senate bills included no funding. All of the Urban and Rural EZs (20 Zones) and rural enterprise communities (20 ECs) that were designated by the Vice President in January 1999 as Round II zones will receive funding.
- ✓ **Protecting Rent Subsidies for Low-Income Families:** The final budget includes \$10.8 billion for the renewal of all Section 8 contracts, an increase of \$1.2 billion from FY 1999. This will ensure continuation of HUD rental subsidies for low-income tenants in privately-owned housing.
- ✓ **Housing Assistance for Elderly and Disabled:** The final budget includes expansion of funding for affordable housing for the elderly and disabled by \$911 million, \$57 million above FY 1999, enabling about 30,000 people to have affordable housing. Also included were core elements of a *Housing Security Plan* for older Americans that recognizes the dramatic increase in our elderly population and the changing housing needs that accompany this demographic shift.
- ✓ **Increased Funding for Homeless Assistance:** The President and Vice President proposed a major expansion of HUD's continuum of care program, designed to help homeless persons obtain temporary and permanent housing. The final budget includes \$1.02 billion in funds for the homeless assistance grants – a \$45 million, or 5 percent, increase over last year.
- ✓ **Extending the Work Opportunity Tax Credit:** This tax credit encourages employers to hire individuals who have traditionally had a hard time securing employment. Targeted groups include disadvantaged youth, including those living in empowerment zones and enterprise communities, welfare recipients, and qualified veterans. The maximum credit paid to the employer is as much as 40 percent of an individual's first \$6,000 in wages. The President proposed to extend this credit in his FY 2000 budget and the final budget includes an extension through 2001.
- ✓ **Extending the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit:** This tax credit encourages employers to hire and retain certain long-term assistance recipients. The maximum credit to an employer is as much as 50 percent of wages, with a maximum credit of \$8,500 per qualified employee over 2 years. The President proposed to extend this credit in his FY 2000 budget and the final budget includes an extension through 2001.
- ✓ **Access to Jobs Transportation Funds:** The final budget includes \$75 million to assist states and localities in developing flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services, to help former welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.
- ✓ **Individual Development Accounts:** Since 1992, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have supported the creation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower individuals to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. Last year, Congress passed

legislation authorizing IDAs, and the final budget includes \$10 million for a second round of demonstration grants.

- ✓ **Continuing To Build a Network Of Community Development Banks Across the Nation:** The final budget includes \$95 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund that will expand the capacity of the network of community development financial institutions across the country, spurring the flow of capital to distressed neighborhoods and low-income residents. The President's budget requested \$125 million for the CDFI Fund – the House appropriated \$70 million and the Senate appropriated \$80 million. The added resources bring funding up to FY 1999 enacted levels.
- ✓ **More Home Delivered Meals:** President Clinton's budget included an additional \$35 million for home-delivered meals, a 31 percent increase over last year's funding level. Hundreds of thousands of seniors with disabilities depend on nutritious home-delivered meals to help them remain in their homes. The final bill includes this increase to support the delivery of 146 million meals in FY 2000.
- ✓ **HUD Fair Housing.** The final budget includes \$44 million for efforts to fight housing discrimination, a \$4 million increase from last year's enacted level, as part of President Clinton and Vice President Gore's "One America" initiative. This amount includes \$6 million to continue the audit-based fair housing enforcement initiative started last year.
- ✓ **Maintaining Community Service.** The VA/HUD bill includes \$438.5 million for AmeriCorps, funding that will support nearly 50,000 AmeriCorps members in community service projects across the country.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW MARKETS INITIATIVE

In his State of the Union, President Clinton proposed to bring more private investment to all areas of the United States. The President and Congressional Leaders have agreed to work together to enact bipartisan legislation to help spur economic development in urban and rural communities that have not shared fully in the benefits of the nation's strong economy. The New Markets initiative enjoys bipartisan support.

- ✓ **Funding America's Private Investment Companies (APICs):** Provides \$20 million of funding for APICs (subject to authorization), key elements of the President's New Markets Initiative to leverage \$800 million of new investment in underserved areas.
- ✓ **New Markets Venture Capital Program:** \$16.5 million in funding, subject to authorization, has been provided for the New Markets program at the Small Business Administration (SBA). This includes \$6 million in funding for the New Markets Venture Capital program, which provides capital to untapped rural and urban new market areas; \$1.5 million for BusinessLINC, which encourages large businesses to mentor small business owners; and \$9 million for technical assistance to enhance the borrower's probability of success. This program exploits investment opportunities that are not presently being met by private lenders.
- ✓ **Authorization of the PRIME Program:** Congress passed new legislation that included authorization of the PRIME Act, which will provide micro-enterprise technical assistance through

competitive grants to micro-enterprise development organizations that focus on low-income entrepreneurs.

ADDRESSING HEALTH CARE

The President won a \$34.5 billion investment in health programs, 11.7 percent above the FY 1999 enacted level, to strengthen the public health infrastructure, provide critical prevention and treatment services to individuals with mental illness, and advance biomedical research with a historic investment of \$2.3 billion.

- ✓ **Passing the Landmark Work Incentives Improvement Act for People with Disabilities:** Since 1998, the President has advocated for the passage of the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy-Roth-Moynihan Work Incentives Improvement Act. Currently, people with disabilities often become ineligible for Medicaid or Medicare if they work, forcing a choice between health care and employment. This legislation allows people with disabilities to maintain their Medicare or Medicaid coverage when they go to work. It also includes a \$250 million demonstration, which the President insisted on fully funding, that allows people with disabilities who are still working and are not sufficiently disabled to qualify for Medicaid to buy into the program. Finally, the bill reforms the training system for people with disabilities.
- ✓ **Increasing Access to Health Care for the Uninsured:** Fully funds the President's request of \$25 million, making a down payment on the President's \$1 billion investment in developing integrated systems of care for the uninsured. It also provides an additional \$15 million to identify the best way to deliver health care services to this population.
- ✓ **Supporting Graduate Medical Education at Children's Hospitals:** Fully funds the President's request of \$40 million to support graduate medical education at freestanding children's hospitals, which play an essential role in the education of the nation's pediatricians.
- ✓ **Caring for the Nation's Elderly.** Includes a \$43.5 million increase for the new Nursing Home Initiative, only \$1 million below the President's request, for more rigorous inspections of nursing facilities and improved federal oversight and enforcement of nursing home quality.
- ✓ **Improving States' Capacity to Deliver Health Care Services to the Mentally Ill:** Provides an additional \$67 million above the FY 1999 funding level, for the Mental Health Block Grant, a 23 percent increase over FY 1999 and the largest increase ever.
- ✓ **Preparing For and Preventing Bioterrorist Attacks:** Fully funds the President's request of \$52 million to stockpile vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological terrorist attack.
- ✓ **Reducing Racial Disparities in Health Status:** Provides an additional \$20 million, a 200 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level for health education, prevention, and treatment services to address health disparities among minority populations.
- ✓ **Expanding AIDS Care, Prevention, and Research:** The Administration and Congress continue their strong partnership to address the AIDS epidemic with substantial increases in funding. Included in the bill are a \$73 million increase in funding for HIV prevention activities to help stop the spread of this disease; an increase of \$183 million in the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps

provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and an estimated \$300 million in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the NIH. Congress and the Administration also worked closely together to add \$80 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which utilizes existing programs to reach African-Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities that are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS. Consistent with the President's request, an additional \$100 million to fight AIDS internationally was funded. Finally, the Administration helped protect local authority over HIV prevention activities, successfully removing language from the District of Columbia appropriations bill that would have tied the hands of community health agencies in their ability to use needle exchange programs as part of their overall HIV prevention strategy.

- ✓ **Preventing Childhood Diseases:** Provides an additional \$62 million, a 4 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels to provide childhood immunizations nationwide and fully funds the President's request to eradicate polio worldwide.
- ✓ **Providing Critical Organ Transplants to Those Most In Need:** Permits the development of a more equitable allocation system for the over 63,000 Americans awaiting organ transplants, saving hundreds of lives a year.
- ✓ **First Time Funding For the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act:** Provides \$75 million for one-time payments of \$100,000 to hemophiliacs who were infected with HIV by blood solids during the 1980s.
- ✓ **Controlling the Spread of Infectious Disease:** Provides \$29 million to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), a 21 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level, for programs dedicated to emerging infectious diseases and improving disease surveillance systems.

RESPONDING TO THE FARM CRISIS

The Agriculture Appropriations bill included \$8.6 billion in emergency funds to assist our Nation's farmers and ranchers who are suffering through the second year in a row of low commodity prices and, for many, crop and livestock losses from severe drought and flooding. The bill doubled annual payments to farmers of major grain crops to about \$11 billion. The emergency funds include \$400 million to help subsidize the cost of crop insurance premiums and \$325 million for livestock and dairy assistance. In addition, the Administration secured an additional \$2.5 billion in farm loans in final negotiations, as well as \$186 million more for nationwide crop losses -- bringing total crop loss funds to nearly \$1.4 billion, as well as \$130 million to clear farm fields and streams of debris left by flooding. The President and Vice President remain concerned that Congress did not address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation and that more needs to be done.

A STRONG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

For six years in a row, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed substantial increases in the Federal government's research and development portfolio to build a healthier, more prosperous, and productive future. The final budget increases the President's "21st Century Research Fund" for civilian research programs by more than \$3 billion.

- ✓ **National Science Foundation:** A 6.6 percent increase in support for science and engineering research and education, including \$126 million for the Administration's "Information Technology

for the 21st century” initiative. The NSF supports nearly half of the non-medical basic research conducted at universities.

- ✓ **National Institutes of Health:** Provides \$2.3 billion, a 15 percent increase over FY 1999 funding levels, to build on the President’s commitment to biomedical research as a foundation for combating disease and advancing medical technologies.
- ✓ **Information Technology:** The final budget includes more than \$80 million in funding for the Next Generation Internet, which is connecting more than 100 universities at speeds that are up to 1,000 times faster than today’s Internet. It also includes \$235 million for the Administration’s “Information Technology for the 21st Century” initiative, which will strengthen America’s leadership in the high-tech industries of the future, and accelerate the pace of discovery in all science and engineering disciplines. Currently, IT industries account for 1/3 of U.S. economic growth.
- ✓ **Defense Research:** Department of Defense (DOD) support for basic and applied research is up almost 8 percent. DOD is a leading supporter of basic research in computer sciences, mathematics, oceanography, and most engineering disciplines.
- ✓ **Increases in Science at Department of Energy:** Science Programs increased \$117 million. DOE, the principal supporter of the Federal investment in the physical sciences, has supported research that has resulted in over 60 Nobel prizes. DOE’s scientific user facilities are used by more than 15,000 scientists to conduct frontier scientific research, and provide the next generation of scientists and engineers.
- ✓ **Advanced Technology Program:** President Clinton’s FY 2000 budget continues to fund ATP’s research and development into cutting-edge high-technologies. While the House proposed eliminating the program, the final budget will allow ATP funding for an additional \$51 million in new awards. ATP supports the development of high-risk technologies that promise significant commercial payoffs and widespread economic benefits.
- ✓ **NASA - Investing in Our Future:** The budget includes \$13.65 billion for NASA, an additional \$100 million. The funding levels passed by the House would have cut the NASA budget by almost \$1 billion. These investments offer the potential of new scientific breakthroughs through an aggressive robotic series of exploration missions into the solar system, as well as enhancing our ability to monitor important changes in the earth’s climate system, and strengthening aviation safety for the travelling public.
- ✓ **Extending the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit:** President Clinton proposed to extend the research tax credit because it provides incentives for private sector investment in research and innovation that can help increase America’s economic competitiveness and enhance U.S. productivity. The final budget extends this research tax credit through 2004. This long-term extension will encourage companies to undertake new multi-year research activities, secure in the knowledge that the 20 percent tax credit will continue to be available.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC):** The final budget provides over \$4 billion for nutrition assistance to 7.4 million women, infants, and children through the WIC program, an

increase of \$108 million over FY 1999. The additional funds will allow the program to provide a monthly package of nourishing supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health care referrals to 7.4 million low-income women, infants, and children who are at nutritional risk – a 25 percent increase in participation since 1993.

- ✓ **Boosting Funding for Natural Disasters Such as Hurricane Floyd:** The budget provides \$2.8 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) disaster relief fund to assist victims with repairs and recovery from natural disasters. This includes \$215 million to address unmet housing needs resulting from Hurricane Floyd that could not otherwise be met by Federal disaster assistance programs.
- ✓ **Expanding Civil Rights Enforcement:** Funding for the Civil Rights Division of Justice was expanded from \$69 million in FY 1999 to \$82 million in FY 2000 – a 19 percent increase. Funding for HUD fair housing programs was increased by \$4 million – a 10 percent increase.
- ✓ **Largest Increase In Family Planning Services Since 1993:** The President won a nearly \$25 million increase for Title X family planning, the largest increase since 1993, bringing the program to almost \$240 million for FY 99. These grants fund family planning clinics providing reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million low-income women.
- ✓ **President's Food Safety Initiative:** The bill provides an increase of \$59 million for the President's Food Safety Initiative, which will fund enhanced domestic and imported food safety inspections; increased outbreak response and traceback work; and expanded research, risk assessment and education activities. In addition, this increase will fund enhanced Federal-State inspection partnerships, bioscience research, and Risk Assessment modeling and data collection to include the pre-harvest phase for all foods.
- ✓ **The Final Bill Strengthens Enforcement of Labor Protections.** The final bill provides key funding increases for worker protection programs including Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) oversight of employee pension and health plans, enforcement of wage and hour laws, and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The final total of \$1.3 billion is \$105 million (9 percent) above the FY 1999 enacted level. As a result of these increases, OSHA will conduct approximately 3,000 more compliance inspections thereby increasing the safety and health of our Nation's workers, particularly those in high-hazard industries. In addition, the Department of Labor also will be able to implement new health care laws effectively and encourage equal pay practices that will benefit our workers.
- ✓ **Ensuring That American Families Continue to Benefit From Tax Credits:** The budget ensures that Americans take full advantage of their personal credits—including the child credit, the child and dependent care tax credit, and the Hope scholarship and Lifetime Learning credits—without restriction by the alternative minimum tax. The final budget extends these rules for the alternative minimum tax through 2001.
- ✓ **Encouraging First-Time Homeowners in the District of Columbia:** Extend through 2001 the \$5,000 tax credit for low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers who purchase homes in the District of Columbia. This tax credit encourages homeownership and strengthens neighborhoods in the Capital City.

**DESPITE ALL THE PROGRESS IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET, THERE IS STILL MORE
WORK THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

November 18, 1999

In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments to advance the President's comprehensive education agenda, put more police on the streets, protect the environment, and strengthen America's leading role in the world. Much work remains for the future.

- × **Passing Common Sense Gun Legislation:** While the Administration's successful strategy of keeping guns out of the hands of fugitives, felons, and children has contributed to record declines in crime, recent tragic shootings reinforce the need to protect American families from gun violence. For months, Congress has failed to enact common-sense gun legislation. Congress must pass a bipartisan juvenile crime bill that includes strong gun measures to: close the gun show loophole; require child safety locks for handguns; ban the importation of large capacity ammunition clips; and bar violent juveniles from owning guns for life.
- × **Passing a Strong, Enforceable, Patients' Bill of Rights:** For over two years, the American people have been waiting for Congress to pass a strong, enforceable Patients Bill of Rights. During that time, the President has exercised his executive authority to extend critical patient protections to over 85 million Americans. The House passed such legislation earlier this year, but the Republican leadership is preventing an open debate on it in conference. The President continues to urge the Congress to recommit to passing this legislation and prevent another year from passing without action on this important issue.
- × **Strengthening Social Security:** The President has put forth a specific proposal to use the benefits of fiscal discipline and debt reduction to strengthen Social Security, extending its solvency from 2034 to 2050. This would be a down payment on truly saving Social Security. The Republican so-called "lockbox" legislation would not add a single day to the life of Social Security.
- × **Moderating and Strengthening Medicare:** Although members of both parties joined the President in the effort to adjust Medicare health care provider payments, Congress failed to address the growing challenges that Medicare faces. With the number of beneficiaries expected to double over the next 30 years, Medicare needs adequate resources and the tools to be as efficient as possible. A long-overdue prescription drug benefit option is also essential for seniors and people with disabilities.
- × **Reducing Youth Smoking:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made passage of comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority in order to stop kids from smoking before they start through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs. Congressional Republicans have acted as politicians instead of parents, and killed this year's effort to increase the excise tax on cigarettes by 55 cents a pack. Public health experts agree that the single most effective way to cut youth smoking is to raise the price of cigarettes.

- × **Expanding Federal Hate Crimes Laws:** At a time when our leaders should be doing all they can to bring Americans together, the Congress has refused to enact legislation to punish hate crimes. The President has called for a bill that would make it easier to prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion and national origin; and that would also include crimes based on sexual orientation, gender and disability. Congress should take a strong stand against intolerance and hatred by enacting such legislation without further delay.
- × **Funding the EEOC:** Despite EEOC's success in beginning to reduce its backlog of private-sector cases in the last year, Congress failed to provide the funding which would allow EEOC to meet its goal of reducing the backlog of cases to 28,000 by the end of 2000. In addition, despite the fact that women still earn only approximately 75 percent of what men earn, Congress has failed to fund the EEOC's Equal Pay Initiative to improve compliance with equal pay laws.
- × **Providing for Long-term Care Assistance for the Those Chronic Illnesses and Their Families:** At the beginning of this year, the President proposed a new, \$6 billion initiative to address complex long-term care needs, including an unprecedented \$1,000 tax credit that compensates Americans with long-term care needs of all ages or the family caregivers who support them for their formal or informal costs. The initiative also supports a new National Family Caregivers Support Program that provides a range of critical services such as respite, home care services, and information and referral. Many members of Congress, on a bipartisan basis, introduced similar proposals, but despite this, the Congress failed to respond and lost an opportunity to provide critical assistance for this population.
- × **Providing Health Options for Older Americans:** In the FY 1999 and FY 2000 budgets, the President proposed an initiative to expand health options available for older Americans by: enabling Americans aged 62 to 65 to buy into Medicare by paying a full premium; providing vulnerable displaced workers ages 55 and older access to Medicare by offering those who have involuntarily lost their jobs and their health care coverage a similar Medicare buy-in option; and providing Americans ages 55 and older whose companies reneged on their commitment to provide retiree health benefits a new health option, by extending "COBRA" continuation coverage until age 65. Despite the fact that the number of uninsured Americans aged 55 to 65 is growing faster than any other age group, Congress refused to act on this proposal.
- × **Encouraging Small Businesses to Offer Health Insurance:** In the FY 2000 budget, the President proposed an initiative to encourage small businesses to offer health insurance to their employees through: a new tax credit for small businesses who offer coverage by joining coalitions; encouraging private foundations to support coalitions by allowing their contributions towards these organizations to be tax exempt; offering technical assistance to small business coalitions from the Office of Personnel Management. The President urges Congress to provide new health insurance options for these vulnerable Americans.
- × **Continuing to Help People Move From Welfare to Work:** In January, the President proposed to invest an additional \$1 billion in the Welfare-to-Work program and to reauthorize the program with several changes including helping more low-income fathers work and support their children. The Congress enacted eligibility changes similar to those proposed by the Administration to allow States, tribes and communities to more effectively serve low-income fathers and hard-to-employ welfare recipients, but failed to provide any new funding.

- × **Raising the Minimum Wage:** The Congress has failed to pass a clean, straightforward bill to increase the minimum wage by \$1 over two years – a step that would simply restore it to the 1982 inflation-adjusted level. Instead, the Senate attached the minimum wage increase to fiscally irresponsible tax giveaways for special interests. More than 11 million workers would benefit from a \$1 increase in the minimum wage. A full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage would get a \$2,000 raise – enough for a typical family of four to buy groceries for 7 months or pay rent for 5 months.
- × **Expanding Trade and Providing Opportunity for Africa and the Caribbean Basin:** Congress should complete work on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and the Caribbean Basin legislation -- crucial to strengthening our economic ties with Sub-Saharan Africa and our Caribbean and Central American neighbors. This legislation would help increase trade, enhance opportunity, and boost growth in America and nations in Africa, the Caribbean, and Central America. The President called for the rapid passage of the Africa legislation in the State of the Union address and has pressed the case for these bills several times since. The House passed this legislation overwhelming earlier this summer, but the legislation is now awaiting Conference action.
- × **Supporting Southeast Europe's Economic Development and Integration:** Congress should pass the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act submitted by the President, which would authorize expansion of duty-free treatment to a broad range of imports from the region for five years. This initiative is an important part of the Stability Pact launched by the President and other leaders last July, and is designed to strengthen stability and prevent further conflict in the Balkans by facilitating long-term economic growth.
- × **Promoting Peacekeeping:** While the budget goes a long way in meeting the anticipated requirements for funding UN peacekeeping operations around the world, the Congress did not fund the full requests. The shortage threatens to undermine fragile peace processes around the world or to incur additional UN arrears. To promote peace and encourage burden-sharing, Congress should fully fund UN peacekeeping efforts.
- × **School Construction:** Despite record student enrollment and a massive maintenance backlog in our nation's schools, Congressional Republicans again failed to enact school construction legislation. The President's school construction proposal would provide funding to help states and school districts build and modernize 6,000 schools nationwide. We can not hold students to high academic standards if we do not provide them with adequate facilities within which to learn. Congress should pass the President's plan and invest in our nation's schoolchildren.
- × **Enacting Comprehensive Campaign Finance Reform:** This year, the Congress failed once again to adopt real, meaningful reform of our campaign finance system. Although the House passed a bipartisan reform plan, a minority of the Senate blocked further action and left unchecked the influence of moneyed special interests. The President will continue to fight for comprehensive campaign finance reform and believes that the Senate should act to restore the public's faith in our political process.
- × **Child Care Initiative.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families. The President's proposal included \$7.5 billion over 5 years for child care subsidies for low-income

working families, and tax credits to help millions of working families pay for child care. The Republican Majority has refused to support these critical investments.

- × **Farm Assistance.** The President and Vice President were pleased to get \$8.6 billion in emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers, but they believe that Congress did not address the underlying issues that exist in the wake of Freedom to Farm legislation. For example, most of the assistance is not targeted to farmers who need it most, but is available to farmers, both large and small, whether they have suffered particular difficulty this year or not.
- × **Providing Fairness to Immigrant Families.** Congress has failed to take action to provide fairness to immigrant families by: restoring important disability, health, and nutrition benefits to additional categories of legal immigrants; restructuring the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); approving the Administration's proposal to support the process of democratization and stabilization now underway in Central America and Haiti and ensure equitable treatment for migrants from these countries; or changing the registry date to permit long-term migrants to adjust their status.
- × **Continuing to Empower Communities:** Urban and Rural Empowerment Zones were funded at \$70 million in 2000, \$55 million for Urban Zones and \$15 million for Rural Zones and Enterprise Communities. Empowerment Zones continue to be a priority for the President and Vice President and they are committed to supporting and obtaining funding for the Empowerment Zones' remaining eight years. Without the full 10 years of funding, the Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, designated in January 1999 by the Vice President, will have difficulty implementing their community and economic development strategies to revitalize their communities.



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

THE DIRECTOR

January 3, 2000

The Honorable Al Gore
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed are separate appropriations and pay-as-you-go reports, as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (section 251(a)(7), and section 252(d)), as amended, for H.R. 3421, the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3194, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3422, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3423, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3424, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); and, H.R. 3425, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113).

Sincerely,

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Jacob J. Lew
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert



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

January 3, 2000

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Speaker of the House of
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Jacob J. Lew
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Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING	4,476	4,145
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of the Census: Periodic censuses and programs.....	-4,476	-4,145
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores contingent emergency appropriations at the time of enactment. OMB scores contingent emergency appropriations when funds are released, and will provide estimates in subsequent reports on the status of the discretionary spending limits.</p>		
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	4,216	5,265
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Department of Justice:		
FBI: Salaries and expenses.....	---	58
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">OMB estimates \$113 million more outlays from new authority and \$55 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		
DEA: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-24
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">OMB estimates \$17 million more outlays from new authority and \$41 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	---	50
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">OMB estimates \$228 million more outlays from new authority and \$178 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained In P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Office of Justice Programs: State and local law enforcement assistance.....	—	564
OMB estimates \$564 million more outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Community oriented policing services.....	—	126
OMB estimates \$6 million higher outlays from new authority and \$120 million more outlays from prior-year balances.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	—	5
Total Differences.....	—	779
OMB ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	4,216	6,044
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	29,147	27,318
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Justice:		
Office of Justice Programs: Crime victims fund.....	-40	-331
OMB estimates \$40 million more collections by the fund, which reduces net budget authority and outlays. OMB also assumes that, absent this legislation, the fund would spend its collections more quickly, and thus scores greater savings from the provision that restricts the use of the collections.		
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses.....	1	-91
Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$1 million higher outlays from new authority and \$92 million less outlays from prior-year authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:

Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division.....	37	—
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OMB has a higher estimate of total spending authority, including a \$48 million higher estimate of fees advanced from the prior year and an \$11 million lower estimate of fees to be collected in the budget year.

United States Trustee System Fund.....	65	47
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OMB and CBO have different estimates of the fees that would be collected under current law and of the provision that increases bankruptcy filing fees. OMB does not estimate additional interest collections from a provision that allows interest earnings to be spent, while CBO does estimate an increase in interest earnings. Also, OMB assumes that filing fees are available immediately for obligation, while CBO assumes that they are unavailable.

Office of Justice Programs:

State and local law enforcement assistance.....	-1	178
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$178 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.

Department of Commerce:

Economic Development Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	-1	-1
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$2 million less outlays from new authority and \$1 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Natnl. Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration: Ops., Rsrch, & Facilities.....	9	-16
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BA differs by \$1 million due to rounding. Also, OMB scores \$10 million earmarked for capitalization of the Southern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund as budget authority because OMB interprets the provision as directing these funds to be disbursed to a fund outside the Treasury. CBO interprets the provision as establishing the Fund within the US Treasury, so its establishment requires no new budget authority.

The BA difference drives a portion of the outlays new difference (+\$6 million). In addition, OMB estimates \$1 million less outlays from new authority and \$21 million less outlays from prior-year authority.

Patent and Trademark Office: Salaries and expenses.....	38	-23
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Budget authority differs because OMB assumes \$13 million less spending authority from fees collected in FY 1999 but made available in FY 2000, and estimates that the language would not reduce spending authority by \$51 million in FY 2000 and advance appropriate this authority into FY 2001. Given OMB's estimate of fee collections, there would be no corresponding reduction in FY 2000 spending authority.

OMB estimates \$19 million more outlays from new authority and \$42 million lower outlays from prior-year balances.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration:

Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction.....	-1	4
--	----	---

Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$4 million more outlays from prior-year authority.

Judicial Branch:

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services:

Salaries and Expenses.....	-1	-97
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$204 million less outlays from new authority and \$107 million more outlays from prior-year balances.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained In P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

United States Sentencing Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	-1	---
---	----	-----

Difference is due to rounding.

Department of State:

Administration of Foreign Affairs: Diplomatic and Consular Programs.....	10	401
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OMB scores \$10 million earmarked for capitalization of the Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund as budget authority because OMB interprets the provision as directing these funds to be disbursed to a fund outside the Treasury. CBO interprets the provision as establishing the Fund within the US Treasury, so its establishment requires no new budget authority.

BA difference drives a portion of the outlays new difference (+\$8 million). In addition, OMB estimates \$172 million more outlays from new authority and \$221 million more outlays from prior-year authority, primarily due to different assumptions about the spendout of funds for diplomatic security.

East West Center.....	-1	-1
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Differences are due to rounding.

Federal Trade Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	27	25
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OMB estimates \$39 million higher budget authority from fees advanced from the prior year and \$12 million less fees to be collected in the budget year. OMB estimates \$24 million higher outlays from new authority and \$1 million lower from prior-year authority.

Securities and Exchange Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	140	140
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CBO's estimate of fees is \$140 million higher.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:

Department of Justice:

Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals: Federal Prisoner Detention.....	---	-41
CBO estimates \$41 million more in outlays from prior-year balances.		
FBI: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-248
CBO estimates \$115 million more in outlays from new authority and \$133 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
DEA: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-76
OMB estimates \$91 million less in outlays from new authority and \$15 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
INS: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-137
OMB estimates \$137 million less in outlays from prior-year authority.		
INS: Construction.....	---	69
OMB estimates \$69 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Federal Prison System: Buildings and facilities.....	---	47
OMB estimates \$47 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Juvenile justice programs.....	---	74
OMB estimates \$32 million higher outlays from new authority and \$44 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Community oriented policing services.....	---	72
OMB estimates \$72 million more in outlays from new authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of the Census:		
Periodic Censuses and Programs.....	---	-122
OMB estimates \$122 million less in outlays from prior-year balances.		
Department of State:		
Administration of Foreign Affairs/Security and maintenance of United States missions.....	---	158
OMB estimates \$69 million more in outlays from new authority and \$89 million more in prior-year outlays, primarily from prior-year authority for diplomatic security.		
Department of Transportation:		
Maritime Administration: Vessel operations revolving fund.....	---	-83
OMB estimates \$102 million less in outlays from new authority and \$19 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Small Business Administration:		
Business loans program account.....	---	23
OMB estimates \$49 million less in outlays from new authority and \$72 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	-1	17
Total Differences.....	280	-12
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	29,427	27,306
CBO ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	33,363	32,583
Total Differences.....	280	767
OMB ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	33,643	33,350

Table 2.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	437	402
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
Department of the Interior:		
National Park Service:		
Operation of the national park system.....	---	-1
<p>The 1999 District of Columbia Appropriations Act included an appropriation for the National Park Service. OMB's estimate of the 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act includes outlays from this appropriation.</p>		
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia:		
Salaries and expenses.....	---	-17
<p>OMB and estimates \$14 million less in outlays from new authority and \$3 million less in outlays from prior authority.</p>		
Other technical differences.....	-1	-2
Total Differences.....	-1	-20
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	436	382

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	1,825	851
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
Economic Support Fund.....	-450	-24
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores budget authority and outlays from contingent emergency appropriations upon enactment; OMB scores these amounts when funds are released.</p>		
Foreign military financing program.....	-1,375	-279
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores budget authority and outlays from contingent emergency appropriations upon enactment; OMB scores these amounts when funds are released.</p>		
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	13,491	12,407
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).....	40	---
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO does not believe that OPIC's commitment of a portion of their balances as a reserve for contingent liabilities is sufficiently definite or certain to support the recording of an obligation of budget authority.</p>		
International Assistance Programs:		
Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account.....	-1	-8
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Budget authority differences due to rounding. OMB and CBO have slightly different estimates of first-year and prior-year outlays.</p>		



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(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING	4,476	4,145
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of the Census: Periodic censuses and programs.....	-4,476	-4,145
<p>CBO scores contingent emergency appropriations at the time of enactment. OMB scores contingent emergency appropriations when funds are released, and will provide estimates in subsequent reports on the status of the discretionary spending limits.</p>		
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	4,216	5,265
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Department of Justice:		
FBI: Salaries and expenses.....	---	58
<p>OMB estimates \$113 million more outlays from new authority and \$55 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		
DEA: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-24
<p>OMB estimates \$17 million more outlays from new authority and \$41 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	---	50
<p>OMB estimates \$228 million more outlays from new authority and \$178 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained In P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Office of Justice Programs: State and local law enforcement assistance.....	—	564
OMB estimates \$564 million more outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Community oriented policing services.....	—	126
OMB estimates \$6 million higher outlays from new authority and \$120 million more outlays from prior-year balances.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	—	5
Total Differences.....	---	779
OMB ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	4,216	6,044
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	29,147	27,318
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Justice:		
Office of Justice Programs: Crime victims fund.....	-40	-331
OMB estimates \$40 million more collections by the fund, which reduces net budget authority and outlays. OMB also assumes that, absent this legislation, the fund would spend its collections more quickly, and thus scores greater savings from the provision that restricts the use of the collections.		
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses.....	1	-91
Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$1 million higher outlays from new authority and \$92 million less outlays from prior-year authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:		
Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division.....	37	—
OMB has a higher estimate of total spending authority, including a \$48 million higher estimate of fees advanced from the prior year and an \$11 million lower estimate of fees to be collected in the budget year.		
United States Trustee System Fund.....	65	47
OMB and CBO have different estimates of the fees that would be collected under current law and of the provision that increases bankruptcy filing fees. OMB does not estimate additional interest collections from a provision that allows interest earnings to be spent, while CBO does estimate an increase in interest earnings. Also, OMB assumes that filing fees are available immediately for obligation, while CBO assumes that they are unavailable.		
Office of Justice Programs:		
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	-1	178
Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$178 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.		
Department of Commerce:		
Economic Development Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	-1	-1
Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$2 million less outlays from new authority and \$1 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Natnl. Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration: Ops., Rsrch, & Facilities.....	9	-16
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BA differs by \$1 million due to rounding. Also, OMB scores \$10 million earmarked for capitalization of the Southern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund as budget authority because OMB interprets the provision as directing these funds to be disbursed to a fund outside the Treasury. CBO interprets the provision as establishing the Fund within the US Treasury, so its establishment requires no new budget authority.

The BA difference drives a portion of the outlays new difference (+\$6 million). In addition, OMB estimates \$1 million less outlays from new authority and \$21 million less outlays from prior-year authority.

Patent and Trademark Office: Salaries and expenses.....	38	-23
---	----	-----

Budget authority differs because OMB assumes \$13 million less spending authority from fees collected in FY 1999 but made available in FY 2000, and estimates that the language would not reduce spending authority by \$51 million in FY 2000 and advance appropriate this authority into FY 2001. Given OMB's estimate of fee collections, there would be no corresponding reduction in FY 2000 spending authority.

OMB estimates \$19 million more outlays from new authority and \$42 million lower outlays from prior-year balances.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration:

Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction.....	-1	4
--	----	---

Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$4 million more outlays from prior-year authority.

Judicial Branch:

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services:

Salaries and Expenses.....	-1	-97
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$204 million less outlays from new authority and \$107 million more outlays from prior-year balances.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

United States Sentencing Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	-1	--
---	----	----

Difference is due to rounding.

Department of State:

Administration of Foreign Affairs: Diplomatic and Consular Programs.....	10	401
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OMB scores \$10 million earmarked for capitalization of the Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund as budget authority because OMB interprets the provision as directing these funds to be disbursed to a fund outside the Treasury. CBO interprets the provision as establishing the Fund within the US Treasury, so its establishment requires no new budget authority.

BA difference drives a portion of the outlays new difference (+\$8 million). In addition, OMB estimates \$172 million more outlays from new authority and \$221 million more outlays from prior-year authority, primarily due to different assumptions about the spendout of funds for diplomatic security.

East West Center.....	-1	-1
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Differences are due to rounding.

Federal Trade Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	27	25
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OMB estimates \$39 million higher budget authority from fees advanced from the prior year and \$12 million less fees to be collected in the budget year. OMB estimates \$24 million higher outlays from new authority and \$1 million lower from prior-year authority.

Securities and Exchange Commission:

Salaries and expenses.....	140	140
----------------------------	-----	-----

CBO's estimate of fees is \$140 million higher.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:

Department of Justice:

Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals: Federal Prisoner Detention.....	---	-41
CBO estimates \$41 million more in outlays from prior-year balances.		
FBI: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-248
CBO estimates \$115 million more in outlays from new authority and \$133 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
DEA: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-76
OMB estimates \$91 million less in outlays from new authority and \$15 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
INS: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-137
OMB estimates \$137 million less in outlays from prior-year authority.		
INS: Construction.....	---	69
OMB estimates \$69 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Federal Prison System: Buildings and facilities.....	---	47
OMB estimates \$47 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Juvenile justice programs.....	---	74
OMB estimates \$32 million higher outlays from new authority and \$44 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Community oriented policing services.....	---	72
OMB estimates \$72 million more in outlays from new authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of the Census:		
Periodic Censuses and Programs.....	---	-122
OMB estimates \$122 million less in outlays from prior-year balances.		
Department of State:		
Administration of Foreign Affairs/Security and maintenance of United States missions.....	---	158
OMB estimates \$69 million more in outlays from new authority and \$69 million more in prior-year outlays, primarily from prior-year authority for diplomatic security.		
Department of Transportation:		
Maritime Administration: Vessel operations revolving fund.....	---	-83
OMB estimates \$102 million less in outlays from new authority and \$19 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Small Business Administration:		
Business loans program account.....	---	23
OMB estimates \$49 million less in outlays from new authority and \$72 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	-1	17
Total Differences.....	280	-12
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	29,427	27,306
CBO ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	33,363	32,583
Total Differences.....	280	767
OMB ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	33,643	33,350

Table 2.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	437	402
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
Department of the Interior:		
National Park Service:		
Operation of the national park system.....	---	-1
<p>The 1999 District of Columbia Appropriations Act included an appropriation for the National Park Service. OMB's estimate of the 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act includes outlays from this appropriation.</p>		
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia:		
Salaries and expenses.....	---	-17
<p>OMB and estimates \$14 million less in outlays from new authority and \$3 million less in outlays from prior authority.</p>		
Other technical differences.....	-1	-2
Total Differences.....	-1	-20
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	436	382

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	1,825	851
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
Economic Support Fund.....	-450	-24
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores budget authority and outlays from contingent emergency appropriations upon enactment; OMB scores these amounts when funds are released.</p>		
Foreign military financing program.....	-1,375	-279
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores budget authority and outlays from contingent emergency appropriations upon enactment; OMB scores these amounts when funds are released.</p>		
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	13,491	12,407
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).....	40	---
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO does not believe that OPIC's commitment of a portion of their balances as a reserve for contingent liabilities is sufficiently definite or certain to support the recording of an obligation of budget authority.</p>		
International Assistance Programs:		
Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account.....	-1	-8
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Budget authority differences due to rounding. OMB and CBO have slightly different estimates of first-year and prior-year outlays.</p>		

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Economic Support Fund.....	-1	14
Budget authority due to rounding. OMB and CBO have slightly different estimates of prior-year outlays.		
Special Defense Acquisition Fund.....	6	-1
OMB scores receipts that CBO does not, which reduces net budget authority and outlays.		
CBO rounding adjustment.....	4	—
CBO tracks appropriations bill totals in thousands. This account is used to bring account level detail in line with the bill total.		
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Department of State:		
International Narcotics control and law enforcement.....	—	25
OMB estimates \$8 million more in outlays new, and \$17 million more in outlays prior.		
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	—	-15
OMB and CBO have a different estimate of prior-year outlays.		
International Security Assistance:		
Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining.....	—	-22
CBO estimates \$21 million more in prior-year outlays, and \$1 million more in new outlays.		
Foreign military financing program.....	—	24
OMB estimates \$7 million more in outlays new, and \$17 million more in outlays prior.		

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
International Assistance Programs		
Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.....	—	-115
CBO scores outlay effects of funds transferred from this account, while OMB does not.		
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.....	---	-12
CBO estimates \$49 million more in outlays new, and OMB estimates \$37 million more in outlays prior.		
Agency for International Development.....	---	-18
CBO estimates \$6 million more in outlays new, and \$12 million more in outlays prior.		
Peace Corps.....	---	10
OMB estimates \$5 million more in outlays new, and \$5 million more in outlays prior.		
Inter-American Foundation.....	---	9
OMB estimates \$3 million more in outlays new, and \$6 million more in outlays prior.		
Export-Import Bank.....	---	-41
CBO has a lower first-year spendout rate than OMB for subsidy (11.2 percent versus 23 percent, respectively). CBO also estimates \$131 million higher outlays from prior authority.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	---	-31
Total Differences.....	48	-181
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	13,539	12,226

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	158	69
Wildland fire management.....	-90	-5
CBO scores contingent emergency appropriations at the time of enactment. OMB scores contingent emergency appropriations when funds are released, and will provide estimates in subsequent reports on the status of the discretionary spending limits.		
United mine workers of america combined benefits fund.....	---	4
CBO estimates a first-year spendout rate of 94%. OMB assumes that all of the resources will be spent in FY 2000.		
Total Differences.....	-90	-1
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING ¹.....	68	68

OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	14,744	14,788
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Scorekeeping Differences:

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service:

State and private forestry.....	5	-7
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OMB scores \$5 million from Title VI in this account, whereas CBO includes all Title VI funding in Interior Departmental Management. CBO assumes \$15 million more in outlays from prior-year balances.

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Land acquisition accounts.....	76	50
<p>OMB scores \$76 million from Title VI in this account, whereas CBO includes all Title VI funding in Interior Departmental Management. CBO assumes \$48 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB.</p>		
Department of the Interior:		
Minerals Management Service:		
Royalty and offshore minerals.....	54	54
<p>CBO estimates the cost of the moratorium on oil valuation to be \$10 million in BA and OL. OMB estimates the cost to be \$64 million in BA and OL.</p>		
Royalty and offshore minerals.....	1	1
<p>CBO estimates the cost of the States and Tribes portion of the moratorium on oil valuation to be \$1 million in BA and OL. OMB estimates the cost to be \$2 million in BA and OL.</p>		
Environmental improvement and restoration fund.....	-2	-1
<p>Section 352 of the 2000 Interior Appropriations Act amended an underlying law that specified how interest accruing on claims due to be paid to the US in FY 2001 would be disbursed. CBO estimated this change in the distribution would also affect the timing of spending \$2 million in interest receipts. OMB estimates that the spending will not occur until FY 2001.</p>		
National Park Service:		
National recreation and preservation.....	-1	—
<p>Difference is due to rounding.</p>		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Bureau of Indian Affairs:		
Operation of Indian programs (function 501).....	-1	143
<p>BA Difference is due to rounding. CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 39 percent, while OMB uses a first year rate of 64 percent.</p>		
Departmental Management:		
Priority Federal land acquisition and exchanges.....	-82	-85
<p>CBO includes full \$198 million from Title VI appropriations with a 26 percent spendout rate. OMB distributes \$81 million to Forest Service accounts and \$116 million to Interior Departmental Management, with a 100 percent spendout rate.</p>		
Insular Affairs:		
Loan Subsidy for American Samoa.....	3	3
<p>CBO assumes the subsidy to be less than \$500,000. OMB assumes the subsidy to be \$3 million with a first year spendout rate of 100 percent.</p>		
Assistance to territories.....	1	7
<p>CBO scores BA of \$42 million, while OMB scores BA of \$43 million. OMB also assumes \$6 million more in prior year outlays than CBO.</p>		
CBO rounding adjustment.....	1	---
<p>CBO tracks appropriations bill totals in thousands. This account is used to bring account level detail in line with the bill total.</p>		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service:

Public asset protection and management.....	---	13
---	-----	----

CBO assumes \$27 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 66 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 76 percent.

Forest and rangeland research.....	---	-4
------------------------------------	-----	----

CBO assumes \$10 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first year spend-out rate of 78 percent; OMB uses a first year spend-out rate of 66 percent.

National forest system.....	---	-80
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CBO assumes \$102 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 83 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 85 percent.

Wildland fire management.....	---	-32
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CBO assumes \$365 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 26 percent while OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 85 percent, resulting in \$333 million more in outlays new.

Department of Energy:

Energy Programs:

Clean coal technology.....	---	-14
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OMB assumes \$14 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than CBO.

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Department of Health and Human Services:		
Indian Health Service:		
Indian health services.....	—	-68
CBO assumes \$68 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB.		
Indian health facilities.....	—	21
CBO assumes \$5 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 10 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 30 percent.		
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management:		
Wildland fire management.....	—	12
CBO assumes \$26 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 72 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 67 percent.		
Land acquisition.....	—	149
CBO does not include outlays generated from reimbursable collections resulting in a difference of \$146 million. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 13 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 33 percent.		
Minerals Management Service:		
Royalty and offshore minerals.....	—	-27
CBO assumes \$2 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 44 percent, OMB uses a first year rate of 16 percent.		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:		
Abandoned mine reclamation fund.....	---	-17
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO assumes \$16 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. CBO uses a 28 percent spendout rate, while OMB assumes a first year spendout rate of 27.5 percent.</p>		
United States Geological Survey:		
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	---	27
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO assumes \$76 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 95 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 88 percent.</p>		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:		
Construction.....	---	-13
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO assumes \$13 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB.</p>		
Land acquisition.....	---	13
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO assumes \$10 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 40 percent, OMB uses a first year rate of 45 percent.</p>		
National Park Service:		
Operation of the national park system.....	---	23
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO assumes \$91 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 80 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 75 percent.</p>		
Land acquisition and State assistance.....	---	-3
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO assumes \$18 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 30 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 42 percent.</p>		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained In P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Historic Preservation Fund.....	---	3
CBO assumes a first year spend out rate of 36 percent. OMB uses a first year spend out rate of 42 percent.		
Bureau of Indian Affairs:		
Construction.....	---	-12
CBO assumes \$8 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 25 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 23 percent.		
National Endowment for the Arts:		
Grants and administration.....	---	12
CBO assumes \$9 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 30 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 34 percent.		
National Endowment for the Humanities:		
Grants and administration.....	---	3
CBO assumes \$1 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 43 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 47 percent.		
Presidio Trust.....	---	6
CBO assumes a first-year spendout rate of 41 percent, while OMB assumes a first-year spendout rate of 55 percent.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	1	-14
Total Differences.....	56	163
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	14,800	14,951

NOTES:

* The \$68 million provided in the 2000 Interior Appropriations act for the United Mine Workers of America Benefits Fund was released when the President signed the bill. This spending, and the corresponding adjustment to the discretionary limits, will be included in the Final Sequestration Report.



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

THE DIRECTOR

January 3, 2000

The Honorable Al Gore
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed are separate appropriations and pay-as-you-go reports, as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (section 251(a)(7), and section 252(d)), as amended, for H.R. 3421, the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3194, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3422, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3423, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3424, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); and, H.R. 3425, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jacob J. Lew". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "L".

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert



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

January 3, 2000

THE DIRECTOR

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Enclosed are separate appropriations and pay-as-you-go reports, as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (section 251(a)(7), and section 252(d)), as amended, for H.R. 3421, the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3194, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3422, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3423, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); H.R. 3424, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113); and, H.R. 3425, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, FY 2000 (P.L. 106-113).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jacob J. Lew".

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable Al Gore

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING	4,476	4,145
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of the Census: Periodic censuses and programs.....	-4,476	-4,145
<p>CBO scores contingent emergency appropriations at the time of enactment. OMB scores contingent emergency appropriations when funds are released, and will provide estimates in subsequent reports on the status of the discretionary spending limits.</p>		
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	4,216	5,265
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Department of Justice:		
FBI: Salaries and expenses.....	---	58
<p>OMB estimates \$113 million more outlays from new authority and \$55 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		
DEA: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-24
<p>OMB estimates \$17 million more outlays from new authority and \$41 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	---	50
<p>OMB estimates \$228 million more outlays from new authority and \$178 million less outlays from prior-year authority.</p>		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Office of Justice Programs: State and local law enforcement assistance.....	---	564
OMB estimates \$564 million more outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Community oriented policing services.....	—	126
OMB estimates \$6 million higher outlays from new authority and \$120 million more outlays from prior-year balances.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	---	5
Total Differences.....	---	779
OMB ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	4,216	6,044
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	29,147	27,318
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Justice:		
Office of Justice Programs: Crime victims fund.....	-40	-331
OMB estimates \$40 million more collections by the fund, which reduces net budget authority and outlays. OMB also assumes that, absent this legislation, the fund would spend its collections more quickly, and thus scores greater savings from the provision that restricts the use of the collections.		
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses.....	1	-91
Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$1 million higher outlays from new authority and \$92 million less outlays from prior-year authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:

Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division.....	37	--
--	----	----

OMB has a higher estimate of total spending authority, including a \$48 million higher estimate of fees advanced from the prior year and an \$11 million lower estimate of fees to be collected in the budget year.

United States Trustee System Fund.....	65	47
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OMB and CBO have different estimates of the fees that would be collected under current law and of the provision that increases bankruptcy filing fees. OMB does not estimate additional interest collections from a provision that allows interest earnings to be spent, while CBO does estimate an increase in interest earnings. Also, OMB assumes that filing fees are available immediately for obligation, while CBO assumes that they are unavailable.

Office of Justice Programs:

State and local law enforcement assistance.....	-1	178
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$178 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.

Department of Commerce:

Economic Development Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	-1	-1
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$2 million less outlays from new authority and \$1 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Natl. Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration: Ops., Rsrch, & Facilities.....	9	-16
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BA differs by \$1 million due to rounding. Also, OMB scores \$10 million earmarked for capitalization of the Southern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund as budget authority because OMB interprets the provision as directing these funds to be disbursed to a fund outside the Treasury. CBO interprets the provision as establishing the Fund within the US Treasury, so its establishment requires no new budget authority.

The BA difference drives a portion of the outlays new difference (+\$6 million). In addition, OMB estimates \$1 million less outlays from new authority and \$21 million less outlays from prior-year authority.

Patent and Trademark Office: Salaries and expenses.....	38	-23
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Budget authority differs because OMB assumes \$13 million less spending authority from fees collected in FY 1999 but made available in FY 2000, and estimates that the language would not reduce spending authority by \$51 million in FY 2000 and advance appropriate this authority into FY 2001. Given OMB's estimate of fee collections, there would be no corresponding reduction in FY 2000 spending authority.

OMB estimates \$19 million more outlays from new authority and \$42 million lower outlays from prior-year balances.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration:

Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction.....	-1	4
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$4 million more outlays from prior-year authority.

Judicial Branch:

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services:

Salaries and Expenses.....	-1	-97
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Budget authority differs due to rounding. OMB estimates \$204 million less outlays from new authority and \$107 million more outlays from prior-year balances.

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
United States Sentencing Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	-1	—
Difference is due to rounding.		
Department of State:		
Administration of Foreign Affairs: Diplomatic and Consular Programs.....	10	401
<p>OMB scores \$10 million earmarked for capitalization of the Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund as budget authority because OMB interprets the provision as directing these funds to be disbursed to a fund outside the Treasury. CBO interprets the provision as establishing the Fund within the US Treasury, so its establishment requires no new budget authority.</p> <p>BA difference drives a portion of the outlays new difference (+\$8 million). In addition, OMB estimates \$172 million more outlays from new authority and \$221 million more outlays from prior-year authority, primarily due to different assumptions about the spendout of funds for diplomatic security.</p>		
East West Center.....	-1	-1
Differences are due to rounding.		
Federal Trade Commission:		
Salaries and expenses.....	27	25
<p>OMB estimates \$39 million higher budget authority from fees advanced from the prior year and \$12 million less fees to be collected in the budget year. OMB estimates \$24 million higher outlays from new authority and \$1 million lower from prior-year authority.</p>		
Securities and Exchange Commission:		
Salaries and expenses.....	140	140
CBO's estimate of fees is \$140 million higher.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:

Department of Justice:

Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals: Federal Prisoner Detention.....	--	-41
CBO estimates \$41 million more in outlays from prior-year balances.		
FBI: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-248
CBO estimates \$115 million more in outlays from new authority and \$133 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
DEA: Salaries and expenses.....	---	-76
OMB estimates \$91 million less in outlays from new authority and \$15 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
INS: Salaries and expenses.....	--	-137
OMB estimates \$137 million less in outlays from prior-year authority.		
INS: Construction.....	--	69
OMB estimates \$69 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Federal Prison System: Buildings and facilities.....	--	47
OMB estimates \$47 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Juvenile justice programs.....	--	74
OMB estimates \$32 million higher outlays from new authority and \$44 million higher outlays from prior-year authority.		
Office of Justice Programs: Community oriented policing services.....	--	72
OMB estimates \$72 million more in outlays from new authority.		

Table 1.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY
2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of the Census:		
Periodic Censuses and Programs.....	---	-122
OMB estimates \$122 million less in outlays from prior-year balances.		
Department of State:		
Administration of Foreign Affairs/Security and maintenance of United States missions.....	---	158
OMB estimates \$69 million more in outlays from new authority and \$89 million more in prior-year outlays, primarily from prior-year authority for diplomatic security.		
Department of Transportation:		
Maritime Administration: Vessel operations revolving fund.....	---	-83
OMB estimates \$102 million less in outlays from new authority and \$19 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Small Business Administration:		
Business loans program account.....	---	23
OMB estimates \$49 million less in outlays from new authority and \$72 million more in outlays from prior-year authority.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	-1	17
Total Differences.....	280	-12
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	29,427	27,306
CBO ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	33,363	32,583
Total Differences.....	280	767
OMB ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	33,643	33,350

Table 2.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	437	402
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
Department of the Interior:		
National Park Service:		
Operation of the national park system.....	—	-1
<p>The 1999 District of Columbia Appropriations Act included an appropriation for the National Park Service. OMB's estimate of the 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act includes outlays from this appropriation.</p>		
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia:		
Salaries and expenses.....	—	-17
<p>OMB and estimates \$14 million less in outlays from new authority and \$3 million less in outlays from prior authority.</p>		
Other technical differences.....	-1	-2
Total Differences.....	-1	-20
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	436	382

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	1,825	851
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
Economic Support Fund.....	-450	-24
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores budget authority and outlays from contingent emergency appropriations upon enactment; OMB scores these amounts when funds are released.</p>		
Foreign military financing program.....	-1,375	-279
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO scores budget authority and outlays from contingent emergency appropriations upon enactment; OMB scores these amounts when funds are released.</p>		
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	13,491	12,407
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).....	40	---
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CBO does not believe that OPIC's commitment of a portion of their balances as a reserve for contingent liabilities is sufficiently definite or certain to support the recording of an obligation of budget authority.</p>		
International Assistance Programs:		
Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account.....	-1	-8
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Budget authority differences due to rounding. OMB and CBO have slightly different estimates of first-year and prior-year outlays.</p>		

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Economic Support Fund.....	-1	14
Budget authority due to rounding. OMB and CBO have slightly different estimates of prior-year outlays.		
Special Defense Acquisition Fund.....	6	-1
OMB scores receipts that CBO does not, which reduces net budget authority and outlays.		
CBO rounding adjustment.....	4	---
CBO tracks appropriations bill totals in thousands. This account is used to bring account level detail in line with the bill total.		
<u>Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:</u>		
Department of State:		
International Narcotics control and law enforcement.....	---	25
OMB estimates \$6 million more in outlays new, and \$17 million more in outlays prior.		
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	---	-15
OMB and CBO have a different estimate of prior-year outlays.		
International Security Assistance:		
Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining.....	---	-22
CBO estimates \$21 million more in prior-year outlays, and \$1 million more in new outlays.		
Foreign military financing program.....	---	24
OMB estimates \$7 million more in outlays new, and \$17 million more in outlays prior.		

Table 3.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
International Assistance Programs		
Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.....	---	-115
CBO scores outlay effects of funds transferred from this account, while OMB does not.		
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.....	---	-12
CBO estimates \$49 million more in outlays new, and OMB estimates \$37 million more in outlays prior.		
Agency for International Development.....	---	-18
CBO estimates \$6 million more in outlays new, and \$12 million more in outlays prior.		
Peace Corps.....	---	10
OMB estimates \$5 million more in outlays new, and \$5 million more in outlays prior.		
Inter-American Foundation.....	---	9
OMB estimates \$3 million more in outlays new, and \$6 million more in outlays prior.		
Export-Import Bank.....	---	-41
CBO has a lower first-year spendout rate than OMB for subsidy (11.2 percent versus 23 percent, respectively). CBO also estimates \$131 million higher outlays from prior authority.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	---	-31
Total Differences.....	48	-181
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	13,539	12,226

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
<u>Scorekeeping differences:</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	158	69
Wildland fire management.....	-90	-5
CBO scores contingent emergency appropriations at the time of enactment. OMB scores contingent emergency appropriations when funds are released, and will provide estimates in subsequent reports on the status of the discretionary spending limits.		
United mine workers of america combined benefits fund.....	--	4
CBO estimates a first-year spendout rate of 94%. OMB assumes that all of the resources will be spent in FY 2000.		
Total Differences.....	-90	-1
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING¹.....	68	68

OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	14,744	14,788
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Scorekeeping Differences:

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service:

State and private forestry.....	5	-7
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OMB scores \$5 million from Title VI in this account, whereas CBO includes all Title VI funding in Interior Departmental Management. CBO assumes \$15 million more in outlays from prior-year balances.

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Land acquisition accounts.....	76	50
<p>OMB scores \$76 million from Title VI in this account, whereas CBO includes all Title VI funding in Interior Departmental Management. CBO assumes \$48 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB.</p>		
Department of the Interior:		
Minerals Management Service:		
Royalty and offshore minerals.....	54	54
<p>CBO estimates the cost of the moratorium on oil valuation to be \$10 million in BA and OL. OMB estimates the cost to be \$64 million in BA and OL.</p>		
Royalty and offshore minerals.....	1	1
<p>CBO estimates the cost of the States and Tribes portion of the moratorium on oil valuation to be \$1 million in BA and OL. OMB estimates the cost to be \$2 million in BA and OL.</p>		
Environmental improvement and restoration fund.....	-2	-1
<p>Section 352 of the 2000 Interior Appropriations Act amended an underlying law that specified how interest accruing on claims due to be paid to the US in FY 2001 would be disbursed. CBO estimated this change in the distribution would also affect the timing of spending \$2 million in interest receipts. OMB estimates that the spending will not occur until FY 2001.</p>		
National Park Service:		
National recreation and preservation.....	-1	—
<p>Difference is due to rounding.</p>		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Bureau of Indian Affairs:		
Operation of Indian programs (function 501).....	-1	143
<p>BA Difference is due to rounding. CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 39 percent, while OMB uses a first year rate of 64 percent.</p>		
Departmental Management:		
Priority Federal land acquisition and exchanges.....	-82	-85
<p>CBO includes full \$198 million from Title VI appropriations with a 26 percent spendout rate. OMB distributes \$81 million to Forest Service accounts and \$116 million to Interior Departmental Management, with a 100 percent spendout rate.</p>		
Insular Affairs:		
Loan Subsidy for American Samoa.....	3	3
<p>CBO assumes the subsidy to be less than \$500,000. OMB assumes the subsidy to be \$3 million with a first year spendout rate of 100 percent.</p>		
Assistance to territories.....	1	7
<p>CBO scores BA of \$42 million, while OMB scores BA of \$43 million. OMB also assumes \$6 million more in prior year outlays than CBO.</p>		
CBO rounding adjustment.....	1	---
<p>CBO tracks appropriations bill totals in thousands. This account is used to bring account level detail in line with the bill total.</p>		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service:

Public asset protection and management.....	---	13
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CBO assumes \$27 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 66 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 76 percent.

Forest and rangeland research.....	---	-4
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CBO assumes \$10 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first year spend-out rate of 78 percent; OMB uses a first year spend-out rate of 66 percent.

National forest system.....	---	-80
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CBO assumes \$102 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 83 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 85 percent.

Wildland fire management.....	---	-32
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CBO assumes \$365 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 26 percent while OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 85 percent, resulting in \$333 million more in outlays new.

Department of Energy:

Energy Programs:

Clean coal technology.....	---	-14
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OMB assumes \$14 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than CBO.

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Department of Health and Human Services:		
Indian Health Service:		
Indian health services.....	--	-68
CBO assumes \$68 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB.		
Indian health facilities.....	--	21
CBO assumes \$5 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 10 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 30 percent.		
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management:		
Wildland fire management.....	--	12
CBO assumes \$26 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 72 percent; OMB uses a first year spendout rate of 67 percent.		
Land acquisition.....	--	149
CBO does not include outlays generated from reimbursable collections resulting in a difference of \$146 million. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 13 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 33 percent.		
Minerals Management Service:		
Royalty and offshore minerals.....	--	-27
CBO assumes \$2 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 44 percent, OMB uses a first year rate of 16 percent.		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:		
Abandoned mine reclamation fund.....	---	-17
CBO assumes \$16 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. CBO uses a 28 percent spendout rate, while OMB assumes a first year spendout rate of 27.5 percent.		
United States Geological Survey:		
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	---	27
CBO assumes \$76 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 95 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 88 percent.		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:		
Construction.....	---	-13
CBO assumes \$13 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB.		
Land acquisition.....	---	13
CBO assumes \$10 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 40 percent, OMB uses a first year rate of 45 percent.		
National Park Service:		
Operation of the national park system.....	---	23
CBO assumes \$91 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 80 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 75 percent.		
Land acquisition and State assistance.....	---	-3
CBO assumes \$18 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 30 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 42 percent.		

Table 4.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Historic Preservation Fund.....	---	3
CBO assumes a first year spend out rate of 36 percent. OMB uses a first year spend out rate of 42 percent.		
Bureau of Indian Affairs:		
Construction.....	---	-12
CBO assumes \$8 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 25 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 23 percent.		
National Endowment for the Arts:		
Grants and administration.....	---	12
CBO assumes \$9 million less in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 30 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 34 percent.		
National Endowment for the Humanities:		
Grants and administration.....	---	3
CBO assumes \$1 million more in outlays from prior-year balances than OMB. In addition, CBO uses a first-year spendout rate of 43 percent; OMB uses a first year rate of 47 percent.		
Presidio Trust.....	---	6
CBO assumes a first-year spendout rate of 41 percent, while OMB assumes a first-year spendout rate of 55 percent.		
Other technical estimating differences.....	1	-14
Total Differences	56	163
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING	14,800	14,951

NOTES:

* The \$68 million provided in the 2000 Interior Appropriations act for the United Mine Workers of America Benefits Fund was released when the President signed the bill. This spending, and the corresponding adjustment to the discretionary limits, will be included in the Final Sequestration Report.

Table 5.
 Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
 Appropriations Act, FY 2000
 (in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>EMERGENCY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	4,121	1,993
Department of Education:		
Student financial assistance.....	-10	-1
Department of Health and Human Services:		
Refugee and entrant assistance.....	-427	-156
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).....	-1,400	-900
Children and families services programs.....	-1,700	-626
General departmental management.....	-584	-310
<p style="margin: 0;">CBO scores contingent emergency appropriations at the time of enactment. OMB scores contingent emergency appropriations when funds are released, and will provide estimates in subsequent reports on the status of the discretionary spending limits.</p>		
Total Differences.....	-4,121	-1,993
OMB ESTIMATE, EMERGENCY SPENDING.....	---	---
<u>VIOLENT CRIME</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	152	154
Technical outlay estimating differences.....	---	18
Total Differences.....	---	18
OMB ESTIMATE, VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION SPENDING.....	152	172

Table 5.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	81,760	83,793
<u>Scorekeeping Adjustments:</u>		
Department of Education:		
Student Financial Assistance.....	10	-30
<p>The bill includes a drafting error. The bill language provides \$9.435 billion in non-emergency appropriations while the report language indicates that only \$9.425 billion is provided. OMB scored the bill language.</p>		
Social Security Administration:		
Supplemental Security Income.....	18	20
<p>OMB scores funds enacted in excess of \$7 million for the "Research and Demonstration" portion of the SSI account as discretionary because spending for this account is controllable through the appropriations process. CBO scores the entire "Research and Demonstration" portion as mandatory.</p>		
Railroad Retirement Board:		
Federal Windfall Subsidy.....	10	14
<p>CBO scores as mandatory an estimated \$10 million in anticipated taxes on benefits from discretionary appropriations that are credited to this account pursuant to section 224(c)(1)(B) of P.L. 95-76.</p>		
Other Scorekeeping Differences.....	—	-140
<p>CBO's estimate of outlays from prior-year balances includes estimates of unreleased contingent emergency spending. OMB does not score contingent emergency appropriations until they are released.</p>		

Table 5.
Estimates Contained In P.L. 106-113,
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL

Technical Outlay Estimating Differences:

Department of Education:

Education for the disadvantaged.....	---	-342
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CBO scores prior-year outlays of \$3.8 billion to this account; OMB scores prior-year outlays of \$3.5 billion. CBO also scores an additional \$36 million in new outlays.

School improvement programs.....	---	116
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CBO scores prior-year outlays of \$1.9 billion to this account; OMB scores prior-year outlays of \$2.0 billion.

Vocational and adult education.....	---	-94
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CBO scores an additional \$54 million in prior-year outlays and also assumes a higher first-year outlay rate than OMB.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement.....	---	41
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CBO scores prior-year outlays of \$441 million to this account; OMB scores prior-year outlays of \$504 million. There are also small differences in the first-year outlay rate between OMB and CBO.

Other Technical Outlay Estimating Differences.....	---	-1
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Department of Health and Human Services:

Health Resources and Services Administration.....	---	93
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OMB and CBO have different first-year outlay rates for this account. OMB's prior-year outlays are also slightly lower than CBO's.

National Institutes of Health.....	---	265
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OMB scores \$4.2 billion in first-year outlays to this account; CBO scores \$4.0 billion in first-year outlays. OMB also assumes \$85 million more in prior-year outlays.

Table 5.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Children and Families Services Programs.....	---	370
<p>CBO scores prior-year outlays of \$3.4 billion to this account; OMB scores prior-year outlays of \$3.5 billion. CBO scores new outlays at 41 percent, OMB scores new outlays at 49 percent, accelerating first-year spending to compensate for the \$1.4 billion advance appropriation in Head Start.</p>		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.....	---	116
<p>OMB scores \$320 million in prior year outlays, CBO scores \$204 million in prior-year outlays.</p>		
Temporary assistance for needy families.....	---	-116
<p>OMB scores \$94 million in TANF outlays due to the SSBG reduction. CBO scores \$210 million, assuming a larger TANF impact from the SSBG obligation delay.</p>		
Other Technical Outlay Estimating Differences.....	---	61
Department of Labor:		
Training and Employment Services.....	---	-45
<p>OMB scores \$613 million in first-year outlays to this account; CBO scores \$801 million in first-year outlays. OMB and CBO also differ in prior-year outlay estimates.</p>		
Welfare to Work Jobs.....	---	-39
<p>CBO includes a lapse in its Welfare-to-Work baseline; OMB does not. Under CBO assumptions, the eligibility and allowable changes reduce the lapse and increase net spending. Under OMB baseline assumptions these changes cause timing shifts in OL, but no net spending increase. CBO and OMB also use different outlay rates.</p>		

Table 5.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations.....	—	75
<p>CBO scores prior-year outlays of \$143 million to this account; OMB scores prior-year outlays of \$214 million. There are also small differences in the first-year outlay rate between OMB and CBO.</p>		
Other technical estimating differences.....	-3	99
Total Differences.....	35	463
OMB ESTIMATE, OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	81,795	84,256
CBO ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	81,912	83,947
Total Differences.....	35	481
OMB ESTIMATE, TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	81,947	84,428

Table 6.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Miscellaneous Provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
<u>OTHER DISCRETIONARY SPENDING</u>		
CBO ESTIMATE, DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ¹.....	---	---
<u>Scorekeeping Differences:</u>		
Department of Agriculture:		
Farm Service Agency:		
Commodity credit corporation fund.....	17	14
Rural Development:		
Rural community advancement program.....	5	3
Rural Development:		
Rural housing assistance grants.....	15	11
Department of Defense:		
Operations and Maintenance:		
Operations and maintenance, Army.....	100	72
Department of Education:		
Office of Postsecondary Education:		
Federal direct student loan program, financing account.....	-111	-111
Federal family education loan program, financing account.....	-232	-231
Federal family education loan liquidating account.....	-537	-537
Department of Transportation:		
Federal Transit Administration:		
Capital investment grants.....	6	--

Table 6.
Estimates Contained in P.L. 106-113,
Miscellaneous Provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2000
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 2000	
	BA	OL
Coast Guard:		
Operating expenses.....	—	-1
Department of the Treasury:		
United States Secret Service:		
Salaries and expenses.....	10	9
Office of National Drug Control Policy:		
Counterdrug assessment center.....	3	3
Allowances:		
Federal Reserve General Fund Transfer.....	-3,752	-3,752
Military and Civilian Pay Delay.....	—	-3,589
Reductions pursuant to section 301.....	-2,351	-1,356
Total Differences.....	-6,827	-9,465
OMB ESTIMATE, DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.....	-6,827	-9,465

NOTES

* CBO scored all of the spending contained in the miscellaneous provisions included in the Consolidated Appropriation Act against the PAYGO scorecard. OMB scored language reported out by the Appropriations Committee as discretionary, and all other provisions as PAYGO.

Table 7.
ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1999
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999		FY 2000	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Defense Discretionary Spending Limit				
Defense Discretionary Spending Limit ¹	286,576	275,732	N/A	N/A
Total Enacted, Defense Discretionary Spending.....	286,572	274,475	N/A	N/A
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits.....				
	-6	-1,257	N/A	N/A
Non-Defense Discretionary, Excluding Special Categories				
Non-Defense Discretionary, Excluding Special Categories, Spending Limits ¹	289,735	276,815	N/A	N/A
Total Enacted, Non-Defense Discretionary, Excluding Special Special Categories.....	289,298	274,781	N/A	N/A
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits.....				
	-437	-2,034	N/A	N/A
Violent Crime Reduction Spending				
Violent Crime Reduction Spending Limits ¹	5,600	4,953	4,500	5,554
Amount Previously Enacted.....	5,797	4,946	132	128
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	—	—	4,216	6,044
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	—	—	152	172
Total Enacted, Violent Crime Reduction Spending.....	5,797	4,946	4,500	6,344
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits[*].....				
	-3	-7	—	790

Table 7.
ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1999
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999		FY 2000	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Remove funding for programs subject to adjustments permitted under section 251(b)(2) ¹	N/A	N/A	-995	-519
Total Enacted, Total Discretionary Spending.....	581,667	579,712	535,778	572,179
Appropriations Over/Under (-) Spending Limits ^{**}.....	-446	-4,180	-493	-3,640

NOTES

¹ FY 1999 and FY 2000 limits are the limits included in the August Update Report that was transmitted to the Congress on August 25, 1999. They include: enacted emergency appropriations and released contingent emergency appropriations, and other adjustments permitted under the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) of 1997. They do not include adjustments for: adoption incentive payments; arrearage payments; continuing disability reviews; and, the income tax credit compliance initiative. These adjustments will be made in the Final Sequestration Report.

² Includes amounts previously appropriated in P.L. 106-31, the FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.

³ The \$68 million provided for the United Mine Workers of America Benefits Fund was released when the President signed the bill. In addition, 2000 appropriations included funding for continuing disability reviews, earned income tax compliance, arrearage payments, and adoption incentive payments. This spending, and the corresponding adjustment to the discretionary limits, are not included in this report but will be included in the Final Sequestration Report.

* Pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(B) of the BEA, OMB will use \$790 million of the special outlay allowance to adjust the Crime Category limit upward to cover the breach created by technical outlay estimating differences between OMB and CBO. This adjustment will be reflected in the Final Sequestration Report.

** Pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the BEA, estimates of appropriations under the spending limits do not include \$29.5 billion of budget authority and \$22.6 billion of outlays designated as emergency spending.

Table 7.
ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1999
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999		FY 2000	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Highway Category Spending				
Highway Category spending limits ¹	---	21,991	---	24,574
Total Enacted, Highway Category Spending.....	---	21,568	---	24,574
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits.....				
	---	-423	---	---
Mass Transit Category Spending				
Mass Transit Spending Limits ¹	---	4,401	---	4,117
Total Enacted, Mass Transit Spending.....	---	3,942	---	4,117
Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits.....				
	---	-459	---	---
Other Discretionary Spending				
Other Discretionary Spending Limits ¹	N/A	N/A	531,771	541,574
Amount Previously Enacted.....	N/A	N/A	399,103	407,219
Amount previously enacted, by bill ² :				
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies.....	N/A	N/A	---	49
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs.....	N/A	N/A	---	618
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies.....	N/A	N/A	---	58
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.....	N/A	N/A	---	63
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	29,427	27,306
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The District of Columbia Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	436	382

Table 7.
ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1999
(in millions of dollars)

	FY 1999		FY 2000	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	13,539	12,226
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	14,800	14,951
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	81,795	84,256
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, Miscellaneous Provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	-6,827	-9,465
Remove funding for programs subject to adjustments permitted under section 251(b)(2) *	N/A	N/A	-995	-519
Total Enacted, Other Discretionary Spending.....	N/A	N/A	531,278	537,144
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Appropriations over/under (-) spending limits **.....	N/A	N/A	-493	-4,430
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Total Discretionary Spending				
Total Discretionary Spending limits ¹	582,113	583,892	536,271	575,819
Amount Previously Enacted.....	581,667	579,712	399,235	436,038
Amount Provided for the Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Other Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.....	N/A	N/A	33,643	33,399
Amount Provided for the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee.....	N/A	N/A	436	382
Amount Provided for the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Subcommittee.....	N/A	N/A	13,539	12,844
Amount Provided for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.....	N/A	N/A	14,800	15,009
Amount Provided for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.....	N/A	N/A	81,947	84,491
Amount Provided in P.L. 106-113, Miscellaneous Provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2000.....	N/A	N/A	-6,827	-9,465

**OMB COST ESTIMATE
FOR PAY-AS-YOU-GO CALCULATIONS**

Report No: 496

Date: _____

1. LAW NUMBER: P.L.106-113 (H.R.3194)
2. BILL TITLE: Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2000
3. BILL PURPOSE: To provide appropriations for five of the 13 regular appropriation bills and supplemental emergency funding for agricultural disaster assistance. The Act also includes several authorization bills.
4. OMB ESTIMATE:

	(Fiscal years; in millions of dollars)					
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Medicare, medicaid, and S-CHIP.....	0	1,500	5,500	4,600	2,200	1,300
Other.....	0	52	4	-19	68	-12
Discretionary offsets and supplementals.....		OMB scores under the discretionary cap.				
Net costs.....	0	1,552	5,504	4,581	2,268	1,288
Amount on scorecard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

Although P.L. 106-113 is an appropriations Act, it includes language directing OMB to score certain sections as subject to pay-as-you-go requirements rather than as discretionary. It also directs OMB not to include anything on the pay-as-you-go scorecard for this Act and to reset the pay-as-you-go scorecard to zero on January 3, 2000. The table above shows what would have been added to the pay-as-you-go scorecard for this Act in the absence of these requirements.

The Act amends certain policies enacted in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 related to medicare. It increases payments for inpatient and outpatient care in hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, managed care plans, and other medicare providers. It also makes a number of other changes to medicare, medicaid, and the State children's health insurance program (S-CHIP).

The Act also amends communications and intellectual property law, extends the Department of Labor's trade adjustment assistance program (TAA), and provides for the transfer of defense stockpiles to Thailand and Korea.

5. CBO ESTIMATE:

	(Fiscal years; in millions of dollars)					
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Medicare, medicaid, and S-CHIP.....	0	1,161	5,800	4,200	2,900	2,000
Other.....	0	436	-123	68	-48	-12
Subtotal.....	0	1,597	5,677	4,268	2,852	1,988
Discretionary offsets and supplementals.....	0	-8,160	6,567	-352	-66	-45
Net costs.....	0	-6,563	12,244	3,916	2,786	1,943
Amount on scorecard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

In addition to the provisions scored by OMB, CBO scores costs for (1) a medicare provision that clarifies Congressional intent that implementation of the new prospective payment system for hospital outpatient departments should be budget neutral, and (2) a provision that allows the IMF to use certain funds for debt relief. Unlike OMB, CBO also scores a variety of provisions providing offsets for discretionary spending as covered by the Act's pay-as-you-go requirement.

6. EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OMB AND CBO ESTIMATES:

For 2000, CBO scores savings of \$6.6 billion for this Act, while OMB scores costs of \$1.6 billion. This is largely the result of CBO's scoring a variety of provisions providing offsets for discretionary spending as subject to pay-as-you-go. OMB scored these items under the discretionary caps. For provisions that both OMB and CBO scored for pay-as-you-go purposes, CBO scores net costs \$1.2 billion above OMB scoring for the period 1999 through 2004. CBO scores costs of \$1.0 billion more than OMB over five years for the major health programs. As mentioned above, CBO scores costs related to a provision that clarifies the Congressional intent of previous law. OMB does not believe that this language changes previous law and thus does not score any costs for it. This difference is partially offset by lower CBO costing of other health entitlement provisions resulting from the use of different baselines and estimating models. CBO scores \$0.3 billion for the provision related to IMF international debt relief resulting from Treasury forgoing the return of these funds. OMB's baseline had not assumed return of these funds during the period covered by pay-as-you-go requirements and, thus, OMB did not score any cost for this provision.

7. CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUE LEGISLATION ENACTED TO DATE:

	(Fiscal years; in millions of dollars)					
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Outlay effect.....	53	715	955	581	800	-88
Receipt effect.....	-5	3,659	1,779	769	1,985	37
Net costs.....	58	-2,944	-824	-188	-1,185	-125