

Cummings	Kilpatrick	Poshard	Calvert	Hastings (WA)	Pombo	Kucinich	Murtha	Skaggs
Danner	Kind (WI)	Price (NC)	Camp	Hayworth	Porter	LaFalce	Nadler	Skelton
Davis (FL)	Klecza	Rahall	Campbell	Hefley	Portman	Lantos	Neal	Slaughter
Davis (IL)	Klink	Rangel	Canady	Herger	Pryce (OH)	Lee	Oberstar	Smith, Adam
DeFazio	Kucinich	Rivers	Cannon	Hill	Quinn	Levin	Obey	Snyder
DeGette	LaFalce	Rodriguez	Castle	Hobson	Radanovich	Lipinski	Olver	Stupak
Delahunt	Lantos	Romero	Chabot	Hoekstra	Ramstad	Lofgren	Ortiz	Stabenow
DeLauro	Lee	Rothman	Chambliss	Horn	Redmond	Lowey	Owens	Stark
Deutsch	Levin	Roybal-Allard	Chenoweth	Hostettler	Regula	Luther	Pallone	Stenholm
Dicks	Lipinski	Rush	Christensen	Houghton	Riggs	Maloney (CT)	Pascarell	Stokes
Dixon	Lofgren	Sabo	Coble	Hyde	Riley	Maloney (NY)	Payne	Strickland
Doggett	Lowey	Sanchez	Coburn	Inglis	Rogan	Manton	Pelosi	Tierney
Dooley	Luther	Sanders	Collins	Istook	Rogers	Martinez	Peterson (MN)	Tanner
Doyle	Maloney (CT)	Sandlin	Combest	Jenkins	Rohrabacher	Mascara	Pickett	Tauscher
Edwards	Maloney (NY)	Sawyer	Cook	Johnson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen	Matsui	Pomeroy	Taylor (MS)
Engel	Manton	Schumer	Cooksey	Johnson, Sam	Roukema	McCarthy (MO)	Poshard	Thompson
Eshoo	Martinez	Scott	Cox	Jones	Royce	McCarthy (NY)	Price (NC)	Thurman
Etheridge	Mascara	Serrano	Crane	Kasich	Ryun	McDermott	Rahall	Tierney
Evans	Matsui	Sherman	Crapo	Kelly	Salmon	McGovern	Rangel	Torres
Farr	McCarthy (MO)	Sisisky	Cubin	Kim	Sanford	McHale	Rivers	Towns
Fattah	McCarthy (NY)	Skaggs	Cunningham	King (NY)	Saxton	McIntyre	Rodriguez	Velazquez
Fazio	McDermott	Skelton	Danner	Kingston	Scarborough	McKinney	Roemer	Vento
Filner	McGovern	Slaughter	Davis (VA)	Knollenberg	Schaefer, Dan	McNulty	Rothman	Visclosky
Ford	McHale	Smith, Adam	Deal	Kolbe	Schaffer, Bob	Meehan	Roybal-Allard	Waters
Frank (MA)	McIntyre	Snyder	DeLay	LaHood	Sensenbrenner	Meek (FL)	Rush	Watt (NC)
Frost	McKinney	Spratt	Diaz-Balart	Largent	Serrano	Meeks (NY)	Sabo	Waxman
Furse	McNulty	Stabenow	Dickey	Latham	Sessions	Menendez	Sanchez	Wexler
Gedjenson	Meehan	Stark	Doolittle	LaTourette	Shadegg	Millender-	Sanders	Weygand
Gephardt	Meek (FL)	Stenholm	Dreier	Lazio	Shaw	McDonald	Sandlin	Wise
Goode	Meeks (NY)	Stokes	Duncan	Leach	Shays	Miller (CA)	Sawyer	Woolsey
Gordon	Menendez	Strickland	Dunn	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus	Minge	Schumer	Wynn
Green	Millender-	Stupak	Ehlers	Lewis (KY)	Shuster	Mink	Scott	Yates
Gutierrez	McDonald	Tanner	Ehrlich	Linder	Skeen	Mollohan	Sherman	
Hall (OH)	Miller (CA)	Tauscher	Emerson	Livingston	Smith (MI)	Moran (VA)	Sisisky	
Harman	Minge	Taylor (MS)	English	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)			
Hastings (FL)	Mink	Thompson	Ensign	Lucas	Smith (OR)			
Hefner	Mollohan	Thurman	Everett	Manzullo	Smith (TX)			
Hilliard	Moran (VA)	Tierney	Ewing	McCollum	Smith, Linda			
Hinchey	Murtha	Torres	Farr	McCrery	Snowbarger			
Holden	Nadler	Towns	Fawell	McHugh	Solomon			
Hooley	Neal	Velazquez	Fazio	McInnis	Souder			
Hoyer	Oberstar	Vento	Foley	McIntosh	Spence			
Jackson (IL)	Obey	Visclosky	Forbes	McKeon	Stearns			
Jackson-Lee	Olver	Waters	Fossella	Metcalf	Stump			
(TX)	Ortiz	Watt (NC)	Fowler	Mica	Sununu			
Jefferson	Owens	Waxman	Fox	Miller (FL)	Talent			
John	Pallone	Wexler	Franks (NJ)	Moran (KS)	Tauzin			
Johnson (WI)	Pascarell	Weygand	Frelinghuysen	Morella	Taylor (NC)			
Johnson, E. B.	Pastor	Wise	Gallegly	Myrick	Thomas			
Kanjorski	Payne	Woolsey	Ganske	Nethercutt	Thornberry			
Kennedy (MA)	Pelosi	Wynn	Gekas	Neumann	Thune			
Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)	Yates	Gibbons	Ney	Tiahrt			
Kennelly	Pickett		Gilchrist	Northup	Trafigant			
Kildee	Pomeroy		Gillmor	Norwood	Upton			

NOT VOTING—17

Brady (TX)	Hutchinson	McDade
Dingell	Kaptur	Moakley
Gonzalez	Klug	Reyes
Hamilton	Lampson	Smith, Linda
Hinojosa	Lewis (GA)	Turner
Hulshof	Markey	

□ 1354

So the previous question was ordered.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 188, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 270]

AYES—228

Aderholt	Barton	Boehner
Archer	Bass	Bonilla
Armey	Bateman	Bono
Bachus	Bereuter	Bryant
Baker	Bilbray	Bunning
Ballenger	Bilirakis	Burr
Barr	Bliley	Burton
Barrett (NE)	Blunt	Buyer
Bartlett	Boehlert	Callahan

Calvert	Hastings (WA)	Pombo
Camp	Hayworth	Porter
Campbell	Hefley	Portman
Canady	Herger	Pryce (OH)
Cannon	Hill	Quinn
Castle	Hobson	Radanovich
Chabot	Hoekstra	Ramstad
Chambliss	Horn	Redmond
Chenoweth	Hostettler	Regula
Christensen	Houghton	Riggs
Coble	Hyde	Riley
Coburn	Inglis	Rogan
Collins	Istook	Rogers
Combest	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Cook	Johnson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cooksey	Johnson, Sam	Roukema
Cox	Jones	Royce
Crane	Kasich	Ryun
Crapo	Kelly	Salmon
Cubin	Kim	Sanford
Cunningham	King (NY)	Saxton
Danner	Kingston	Scarborough
Davis (VA)	Knollenberg	Schaefer, Dan
Deal	Kolbe	Schaffer, Bob
DeLay	LaHood	Sensenbrenner
Diaz-Balart	Largent	Serrano
Dickey	Latham	Sessions
Doolittle	LaTourette	Shadegg
Dreier	Lazio	Shaw
Duncan	Leach	Shays
Dunn	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Ehlers	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
Ehrlich	Linder	Skeen
Emerson	Livingston	Smith (MI)
English	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Ensign	Lucas	Smith (OR)
Everett	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Ewing	McCollum	Smith, Linda
Farr	McCrery	Snowbarger
Fawell	McHugh	Solomon
Fazio	McInnis	Souder
Foley	McIntosh	Spence
Forbes	McKeon	Stearns
Fossella	Metcalf	Stump
Fowler	Mica	Sununu
Fox	Miller (FL)	Talent
Franks (NJ)	Moran (KS)	Tauzin
Frelinghuysen	Morella	Taylor (NC)
Gallegly	Myrick	Thomas
Ganske	Nethercutt	Thornberry
Gekas	Neumann	Thune
Gibbons	Ney	Tiahrt
Gilchrist	Northup	Trafigant
Gillmor	Norwood	Upton
Gilman	Nussle	Walsh
Goodlatte	Oxley	Wamp
Goodling	Packard	Watkins
Goss	Pappas	Watts (OK)
Graham	Parker	Weldon (FL)
Granger	Pastor	Weldon (PA)
Greenwood	Paul	Weller
Gutierrez	Paxon	White
Gutknecht	Pease	Whitfield
Hall (OH)	Peterson (PA)	Wicker
Hall (TX)	Petri	Wolf
Hansen	Pickering	Young (AK)
Hastert	Pitts	Young (FL)

NOES—188

Abercrombie	Clyburn	Gedjenson
Ackerman	Condit	Gephardt
Allen	Conyers	Goode
Andrews	Costello	Gordon
Baessler	Coyne	Green
Baldacci	Cramer	Harman
Barcia	Cummings	Hastings (FL)
Barrett (WI)	Davis (FL)	Hefner
Becerra	Davis (IL)	Hilliard
Bentsen	DeFazio	Hinchey
Berman	DeGette	Holden
Berry	Delahunt	Hooley
Bishop	DeLauro	Hoyer
Blagojevich	Deutsch	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Dicks	Jackson-Lee
Bonior	Dixon	(TX)
Borski	Doggett	Jefferson
Boswell	Dooley	John
Boucher	Doyle	Johnson (WI)
Boyd	Edwards	Johnson, E. B.
Brady (PA)	Engel	Kanjorski
Brown (CA)	Eshoo	Kaptur
Brown (FL)	Etheridge	Kennedy (MA)
Brown (OH)	Evans	Kennedy (RI)
Capps	Fattah	Kennelly
Cardin	Filner	Kildee
Carson	Ford	Kilpatrick
Clay	Frank (MA)	Kind (WI)
Clayton	Frost	Klecza
Clement	Furse	Klink

NOT VOTING—17

Brady (TX)	Hulshof	Markey
Dingell	Hunter	McDade
Gonzalez	Hutchinson	Moakley
Hamilton	Klug	Reyes
Hilleary	Lampson	Turner
Hinojosa	Lewis (GA)	

□ 1401

So the resolution was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4112, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 489 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4112.

□ 1404

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4112) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, with Mr. Hansen in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4112, the Legislative Branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 1999. This is a good bill for the House, a balanced piece of legislation representing the views of every member of our subcommittee, and, most importantly, provides for the needs of the House to conduct its business here in a responsible and effective manner.

Before I present a general overview, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member of the subcommittee. Never let it be said that upstate and downstate New York cannot work together. I would like to thank him for his tremendous help and hard work in producing this legislation. Working with the gentleman from New York for me is a personal pleasure and one I consider a distinct honor. This bipartisan legislation is the result of our close working relationship, and I thank him for all that help. I would also like to extend a personal thanks to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) on the majority side and the gentleman from California (Mr. FAZIO) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) on the minority for their time and effort in producing this legislation. Also, Mr. LIVINGSTON, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. OBEY, the ranking member of the full committee, participated heartily, and I thank them.

Mr. Chairman, the House and in particular this subcommittee, is losing one of its key Members at the conclusion of the 105th Congress. The gentleman from California (Mr. FAZIO) has been an outstanding member of our subcommittee. He formerly chaired the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch and has always had the overall interest of the House first and foremost on his mind. I have benefited from his wisdom and his counsel this year and last, and I want to publicly thank him for all the help and guidance that he has provided. The gentleman has been a great defender of this institution and we will miss him very much.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. FAZIO of California. First of all I want to thank the gentleman for those very kind comments. I want to say that I was born a Red Sox fan and have been one my entire 55 years. It grates me greatly to have to praise two Yankee fans who have worked so well together, but I say regardless of the issues that come before this committee

and however anyone may vote on this bill, the two of them have established their own tradition and done an outstanding job on behalf of the institution. I think all Members of both parties need to recognize their contribution and appreciate the great work that the two of them have done for the House of Representatives.

Mr. WALSH. I thank the gentleman very much for his kind words. I would just suggest to him that I too am a Red Sox fan, although I am very deeply a Yankees fan. I had a great uncle play baseball for the Red Sox back about 60 years ago, actually about 80 years ago, and was with them the last time they won the world series in, I believe it was 1918. He played with Babe Ruth and then the Babe, as we know, went to New York. The rest is, as they say, history.

Again, I thank the gentleman for all his help in this bill and for the work that he has done.

Mr. Chairman, a bill like this is not prepared without yeoman effort on the part of staff. My personal thanks to Ed Lombard for his help and guidance throughout this process. I think that almost every Member of the House recognizes Ed's dedication to the Legislative Branch and to this process each year. He truly is the gem of this bill. Lucy Hand of the gentleman from New York's staff has again contributed greatly to the product brought forward here today and I thank her for all of her help. Tom Martin, on loan to us from the Library of Congress, and Johanna Kenny of my staff also deserve special recognition for their hard work.

Mr. Chairman, let me also restate something I mentioned last year when bringing the Legislative Branch appropriations bill before the floor. We the members are fortunate to have some of the most loyal and dedicated people in the world working here with us on a daily basis. Both those who help maintain our facilities here in the House and those who work with many of the offices connected to the House deserve the thanks of every Member who serves here.

Mr. Chairman, just to provide a few specifics about this bill. First of all, the appropriation level is \$1.8 billion for fiscal year 1999. Compared to last year we are just about \$30 million above. I would remind those who are not familiar with this bill that these are not funds just for the House of Representatives. This funds the Library of Congress, the Architect of the Capitol, the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the Government Printing Office, the Botanic Garden, the Capitol Hill Police and other agencies. So it is a rather extensive bill.

What we have provided for is about a 1.7 percent increase in the budget over last year. I think it is important to note that since all of our employees will be getting a 3 percent plus, about 3.1 percent increase, cost of living allowance, that to bring this bill in

under 2 percent with a 3 percent across-the-board increase for staff was a real challenge and I am very proud of the work product.

The outlays is an increase of about \$7 million in net outlays, that is only .45 percent above last year. The savings, if I might, since the 104th Congress when our party became the majority party, is \$78 million below the level that this Legislative Branch was funded at in 1994. Including the 1999 bill, the cumulative Legislative appropriations savings have been over a half billion dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I think that people would expect us to lead by our example in this government downsizing, rightsizing, and I think that we have done that. I think that this budget, the Legislative Branch budget, has done more to show leadership in reducing the size of government, making it more effective, everyone is working faster and smarter and harder, so I think this is a real tribute to the efforts and it has been tough. It has been very difficult to get those numbers down. Because we are talking about people and we are talking about service to people.

The employment levels. This bill cuts another 438 full-time equivalent positions, down some 2 percent from last year. Overall since 1994, we are down over 15 percent below 1994 levels of employment. No other branch of the Federal Government has made that sort of a commitment to downsizing. What we have done is we have given the Architect of the Capitol and the Government Printing Office the opportunity and the statutory ability to manage that downsizing through a buyout program which gives employees something when they leave office and it also gives the management some tools to manage that downsizing to make sure that services continue, or improve even.

Lastly, let me just point out that there are two or three other aspects that I think are important. One is that the Joint Committee on Printing is only funded for 3 more months in this bill. The House and the Senate chairs of the Joint Committee on Printing have asked us to do that because they are going to eliminate this joint committee. Again the idea of downsizing government. Again I mentioned the buyout programs.

One interesting feature of this bill will be that we will provide funding for the Congressional Cemetery which really has no connection with this body other than a number of members are buried there along with many other very famous Americans, including the great American musician and legend John Phillips Sousa is buried there. That has been declared a historic preservation site. We provide a million dollars of taxpayers' money to be matched by the Foundation for the National Historic Trust for Historic Preservation, they will help raise a million dollars together with the Cemetery Association, and that will create an endowment for the routine maintenance in

perpetuity of that beautiful old cemetery right here in the city of Washington.

I would like to credit Jim Oliver who is the chairman of the board of the Congressional Cemetery who works right here on the floor of the House for the work that he has done, using volunteer help, catch as catch can, to keep that cemetery up in a proper manner. This, Mr. Chairman, I think, is an effort, a one-shot deal. We will do this and then we will get out of it. The Architect will stay involved as a member of the board of trustees to keep our oversight interest in front of that board, but then we are finished with it. I would like to thank again all the people who helped to put this bill together, in particular the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

Mr. Chairman, I submit the following details and tabular material for the RECORD:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

\$1.8 billion (\$1,804,689,700) in New Obligational authority of which \$1.113 billion (\$1,113,521,700) if for Congressional operations exclusive of Senate items. The balance of the bill, \$691 million (\$691,168,000) is for the operations of the other legislative branch agencies.

Reduction: \$129.6 million (\$129,592,900) under the budget request, a 6.7% reduction.

Above 1998 appropriations: \$29.8 million (\$29,813,900) above the current fiscal year—1.68%.

Above 1998 Outlays: An increase of \$7 million in net outlays from new budget authority above the amount provided in FY1998. That's only 4/10ths of 1 percent. Outlays from prior year authority (which we have no control of in this bill—are up \$44 million.

COMPONENTS OF INCREASE

Mandatory: There is an increase of \$45.6 million (\$45,126,500) primarily because of the 3.1% staff COLA projected for 1999.

Price Level: \$4 million (\$4,089,000) for price increases (travel, utilities, etc.); agencies were held to a 2% increase.

Program changes: A reduction of \$19.4 million (\$19,401,600) in programs—

House is up a net of \$2.3 million in program changes (\$2,272,400), including \$2.8 million primarily to finance year 2000 fixes and to makeup lost revenue due to migration of the HIR mainframe to a client/server architecture.

A net \$360,000 reduction in program costs of joint items.

Office of compliance: A net \$279,000 reduction in program costs due to a diminished workload.

CBO: A \$325,000 reduction in program costs. Architect of the Capitol: A \$20,556,000 reduction in program costs.

Government Printing Office: A \$7,204,000 savings generated by an investment in new technology.

The Library of Congress: A \$1,253,000 program increase to finance the installation of the integrated library system (ILS) and to bring the library's computers into compliance with the year 2000.

GAO: A \$5,404,000 increase, to makeup for a loss of building rental receipts.

MAJOR ITEMS IN THE BILL

House of Representatives—\$734,107,000.

Increase of \$5,490,000 for staff COLA's in Members' Offices.

Increase of \$4,572,000 for COLA's for committee staff.

Increase of \$5,635,000 for the offices of the House.

Clerk's budget reduced \$362,000 due to lower costs for closed captioning and stenographic reporting contracts.

Sergeant at Arms reduced in supplies and equipment, reflecting one-time purchases in FY 1998.

CAO's operation reduced by 18 FTE's; overall increase of \$6,484,000 reflects increase to cover lost computer time reimbursements and equipment and furniture purchases for first session of 106th Congress.

Inspector general and other offices of the House held to COLA increases.

Allowances and expenses, an increase of \$8,712,000, 97% of it due to increased costs for staff benefits.

Joint Economic Committee—funded at request level, an increase of \$46,000 for committee staff COLA's.

Joint Committee on Printing—three months' funding at request of Chairman WARNER and Vice Chairman THOMAS; provision for additional amount for the Committee on House Oversight, if legislation increases that committee's jurisdiction over the Government Printing Office.

Joint Committee on Taxation—\$6,018,000, the amount requested for current programs and to pay for staff COLA's.

Attending physician—\$1,383,000, current programs plus COLA costs.

Capitol police—\$76,381,000, including \$72,615,000 for salaries (COLA's and "comparability" funded) and \$3,766,000 for expenses including travel, communications equipment and a hazardous materials training program (\$260,000). All other expense items held to a 2% increase.

Guides and special services office—\$2,110,000, providing for staff COLA costs. Request for three additional FTE's not provided.

Office of Compliance—\$2,086,000, providing for a lower staff level. Committee report directs budget formulation for FY2000 should reflect lowered level of activity, not that the intensive startup costs for this office are no longer needed.

Congressional Budget Office—\$25,671,000, an increase of \$874,000 to pay for staff COLA's. The committee report directs CBO to report to House and Senate committees—the earlier of August 30 or before conference on this bill—on variances between CBO estimates and actual outcomes for revenue, deficit and expenditure forecasts.

Architect of the Capitol—\$136,399,000, a decrease of \$18.3 million (\$18,325,000) from FY1998. Operating budget increase of \$4,808,000 to cover staff COLA's and overall 2% increase in non-personnel costs. Capital budget at \$22,133,000 lower than FY1998 due to one time costs for urgent work on the Capitol dome and security for the Capitol square perimeter which were funded in a fiscal year 1998 supplemental.

Congressional cemetery: Grant provided to establish permanent endowment, to be matched by private donations, to cover annual maintenance.

Power plant: Provision included (sec. 308) to provide authority for architect to use energy savings performance contracts to refit the east plant chiller.

Audio Visual Conservation Center: Provision to limit expenditures for capital costs at this new library building in Culpeper, Virginia and to specify that expenditures shall be at a 3:1 ratio, private-to-public.

Employee buyout program: Section 309—authority given to the Architect of the Capitol to establish a retirement incentive payment (buyout) program through FY2001. The Architect will use this program to realign operations, to eliminate duplicative operations and for other efficiencies.

Congressional Research Service—\$66,688,000, providing for mandatory pay costs for current FTE level of 747. CRS requested funds for 20 additional staff to be repeated each year for five years to bring on apprentice staff for mentoring before the aging workforce retires. At the time of the hearings (February) and continuing to today, the committee believes there are ample vacancies at CRS to carryout this program.

Library of Congress (except CRS)—\$291,701,000. This provides funds for the current employment level, modest (2% overall) increases in nonpersonnel costs. Funds are provided to comply with the year 2000 problem and for the integrated library system.

Routine administrative provisions plus new provision (sec. 207) providing authority for the Library to receive and credit funds from entities involved with the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) program in the law library.

Provides funds for additional 3,766 playback machines for blind and physically handicapped readers, an increase of 18% over the past two years.

Government Printing Office—\$103,729,000 and 3,416 FTE's, a decrease of \$7,017,000 and 134 FTE's.

Congressional printing and binding—\$74,465,000, a decrease of \$7,204,000.

Superintendent of Documents—\$29,264,000, an increase of \$187,000 for staff COLA's.

GPO costs too high: GAO management review (Booz-Allen & Hamilton contract) found costs and staffing levels at the plant, in the printing procurement program and sales program too high. They also found a higher percentage of the workforce eligible to retire than elsewhere in Government.

GPO employee buyout: The bill includes a provision (sec. 310) providing Public Printer authority to establish a retirement incentive (buyout) and early out programs to reduce personnel costs at GPO.

General Accounting Office—\$354,238,000 plus authority to spend \$2,000,000 in receipts for audits, an increase of \$14,739,000. This includes \$5,404,000 to make up for no longer available building rental receipts.

Provides funds, including COLA's, for 3,225 FTE's, a slight increase in the level projected for FY 1998.

Committee report directs GAO to train staff in contract management skills to increase the agency's ability to utilize consulting firms and other experts in lieu of internal staff.

General and administrative provisions: Several housekeeping provisions:

Sec. 101—Remove the Architect from the House page board.

Sec. 102—Increase the authorization for interparliamentary receptions to \$80,000.

Sec. 103—Authorization for training and program development programs for House leadership offices.

Sec. 104—Technical amendment to conform statutes to current structure of the Members' representational allowance.

Sec. 105—Provision requested by chairman and ranking minority member of Ethics Committee to postpone identifying, in the CAO's statement of disbursements, witnesses appearing in executive session before the committee.

Sec. 106—Provision authorizing Committee on House Oversight to prescribe conditions appropriate to non-official business use of supplies and equipment.

Sec. 107—A provision authorizing 1 consultant each for Speaker and two leaders and limiting rate of payment to per diem of committee staff.

Sec. 108—Provision authorizing a transit subsidy program for staff of the House.

Sec. 109—Provision carried as general provision in last year's act that provides that

unspent MRA funds shall be used for deficit reduction.

Routine administration provisions for the Capitol Police and Library of Congress have been included as well as the new provision mentioned earlier for the Library and the two provisions mentioned earlier for the Architect.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS

The 1.68 percent increase is less than inflation.

Outlays for spending in the bill increase \$7 million—an increase of $\frac{1}{10}$ of one percent.

FTE's are reduced by 438. Since 1994, the legislative branch employment base will be down over 4,300 FTE's. That's a 15.7 percent reduction.

SUMMARY

BA compared to:
1998 operating level: +\$29.8 million (+1.68 percent).

1999 request: −\$129.6 million (−6.7 percent).

302b: −\$17.3 million reduction under our 302b's (Senate excluded).

Outlays compared to:

1998 operating level: +\$51 million (+2.9 percent) increase. \$44 million are in prior year outlays over which we have no control.

1999 request: −\$96 million (5.1 percent decrease).

302b: −\$25 million (−1.4 percent) reduction under pro rata share (Senate excluded).

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 (H.R. 4112)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress					
Gratuities, deceased Members	270,300	133,600	136,700	-133,600	+3,100
Salaries and Expenses					
House Leadership Offices					
Office of the Speaker	1,590,000	1,705,000	1,686,000	+96,000	-19,000
Office of the Majority Floor Leader	1,626,000	1,669,000	1,652,000	+26,000	-17,000
Office of the Minority Floor Leader	1,652,000	1,696,000	1,675,000	+23,000	-21,000
Office of the Majority Whip	1,024,000	1,053,000	1,043,000	+19,000	-10,000
Office of the Minority Whip	968,000	1,026,000	1,020,000	+22,000	-6,000
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities	397,000	406,000	397,000	.....	-9,000
Republican Steering Committee	736,000	753,000	738,000	+2,000	-15,000
Republican Conference	1,172,000	1,205,000	1,199,000	+27,000	-6,000
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee	1,277,000	1,310,000	1,295,000	+18,000	-15,000
Democratic Caucus	631,000	648,000	642,000	+11,000	-6,000
Nine minority employees	1,190,000	1,218,000	1,190,000	.....	-28,000
Training and Development Program:					
Majority .....	.....	.....	290,000	+290,000	+290,000
Minority .....	.....	.....	290,000	+290,000	+290,000
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices	12,293,000	12,689,000	13,117,000	+824,000	+428,000
Members' Representational Allowances					
Expenses	379,789,000	412,964,000	385,279,000	+5,490,000	-27,685,000
Committee Employees					
Standing Committees, Special and Select (except Appropriations) ..	86,268,000	90,906,000	89,743,000	+3,475,000	-865,000
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations)	18,276,000	19,731,000	19,373,000	+1,097,000	-358,000
Subtotal, Committee employees	104,544,000	110,339,000	109,116,000	+4,572,000	-1,223,000
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Clerk	16,804,000	15,817,000	15,365,000	-1,439,000	-452,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	3,564,000	3,611,000	3,501,000	-63,000	-110,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	50,727,000	58,829,000	57,211,000	+6,484,000	-1,618,000
Office of Inspector General	3,806,000	4,379,000	3,953,000	+145,000	-426,000
Office of General Counsel .....	.....	840,000	840,000	+840,000	.....
Office of the Chaplain	133,000	136,000	133,000	.....	-3,000
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,101,000	1,106,000	1,106,000	+5,000	.....
Office of the Parliamentarian	(852,000)	(904,000)	(904,000)	(+52,000)	.....
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives	(249,000)	(202,000)	(202,000)	(-47,000)	.....
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	1,821,000	1,957,000	1,912,000	+91,000	-45,000
Office of the Legislative Counsel	4,827,000	4,980,000	4,980,000	+153,000	.....
Corrections Calendar Office	791,000	810,000	799,000	+8,000	-11,000
Other authorized employees	780,000	191,000	191,000	-589,000	.....
Former Speakers	(594,000)	.....	.....	(-594,000)	.....
Technical Assistants, Office of the Attending Physician	(186,000)	(191,000)	(191,000)	(+5,000)	.....
Subtotal, Salaries, Officers and Employees	84,356,000	92,656,000	89,991,000	+5,635,000	-2,665,000
Allowances and Expenses					
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims	2,225,000	2,706,000	2,575,000	+350,000	-131,000
Official mail (committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices)	500,000	500,000	410,000	-90,000	-90,000
Government contributions	124,390,000	132,949,000	132,832,000	+8,442,000	-117,000
Miscellaneous items	641,000	651,000	651,000	+10,000	.....
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses	127,756,000	136,806,000	136,468,000	+8,712,000	-338,000
Total, salaries and expenses	708,738,000	785,454,000	733,971,000	+25,233,000	-31,483,000
Total, House of Representatives	709,008,300	785,587,800	734,107,700	+25,099,400	-31,479,900
JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee	2,750,000	2,796,000	2,796,000	+46,000	.....
Joint Committee on Printing	804,000	804,000	352,000	-452,000	-452,000
Joint Committee on Taxation	5,815,500	6,018,000	6,018,000	+202,500	.....
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances	1,268,000	1,383,000	1,383,000	+117,000	.....

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 (H.R. 4112)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
Capitol Police Board					
Capitol Police					
Salaries:					
Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.....	34,118,000	36,803,000	35,022,000	+904,000	-1,581,000
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	36,837,000	39,505,000	37,593,000	+756,000	-1,912,000
Subtotal, salaries	70,955,000	76,108,000	72,615,000	+1,660,000	-3,483,000
General expenses.....	3,099,000	8,361,000	3,766,000	+667,000	-4,595,000
(By transfer).....	(4,000,000)			(-4,000,000)	
Subtotal, Capitol Police	74,054,000	84,469,000	76,381,000	+2,327,000	-8,088,000
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	1,991,000	2,195,000	2,110,000	+119,000	-85,000
Statements of Appropriations	30,000	30,000	30,000		
Total, Joint Items.....	86,710,500	97,695,000	88,070,000	+2,359,500	-8,625,000
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,479,000	2,288,000	2,086,000	-393,000	-200,000
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	24,797,000	25,938,000	25,671,000	+874,000	-267,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Capitol Buildings and Grounds					
Capitol buildings, salaries and expenses.....	44,477,000	55,342,000	40,347,000	-4,130,000	-14,995,000
Capitol grounds	25,116,000	26,623,000	5,803,000	-19,313,000	-20,820,000
House office buildings.....	36,810,000	43,798,000	42,136,000	+5,529,000	-1,659,000
Capitol Power Plant	37,932,000	44,379,000	37,145,000	-787,000	-7,234,000
Offsetting collections	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000		
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant.....	33,932,000	40,379,000	33,145,000	-787,000	-7,234,000
Total, Architect of the Capitol	140,135,000	166,142,000	121,434,000	-18,701,000	-44,706,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Congressional Research Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	64,603,000	68,461,000	66,688,000	+2,085,000	-1,773,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding 1/.....	81,669,000	84,000,000	74,465,000	-7,204,000	-9,535,000
Total, title I, Congressional Operations	1,109,401,800	1,210,108,600	1,113,521,700	+4,119,900	-96,587,900
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,016,000	3,235,000	3,032,000	+16,000	-203,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses.....	227,504,000	239,415,000	234,622,000	+7,318,000	-4,593,000
Authority to spend receipts.....	-7,869,000	-6,500,000	-6,850,000	+1,019,000	-350,000
Net subtotal, Salaries and expenses	219,635,000	232,915,000	227,772,000	+8,337,000	-4,943,000
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses.....	34,361,000	35,269,000	33,897,000	-484,000	-1,372,000
Authority to spend receipts.....	-22,426,000	-21,170,000	-21,170,000	+1,256,000	
Net subtotal, Copyright Office	11,935,000	14,099,000	12,727,000	+792,000	-1,372,000
Books for the blind & physically handicapped, salaries & expenses	46,561,000	48,145,000	46,824,000	+263,000	-1,321,000
Furniture and furnishings	4,178,000	5,712,000	4,178,000		-1,534,000
Total, Library of Congress (except CRS)	282,309,000	300,871,000	291,701,000	+9,362,000	-9,170,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Congressional cemetery.....			1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Library Buildings and Grounds					
Structural and mechanical care.....	11,573,000	16,139,000	11,933,000	+360,000	-4,206,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of Superintendent of Documents					
Salaries and expenses.....	29,077,000	30,200,000	29,264,000	+187,000	-936,000
Government Printing Office Revolving Fund					
GPO revolving fund.....		6,000,000			-6,000,000
Total, Government Printing Office	29,077,000	36,200,000	29,264,000	+187,000	-6,938,000

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 (H.R. 4112)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	346,903,000	369,728,000	356,238,000	+ 9,335,000	-13,490,000
Offsetting collections	-7,404,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000	+ 5,404,000	.....
Total, General Accounting Office	339,499,000	367,728,000	354,238,000	+ 14,739,000	-13,490,000
Total, title II, Other agencies	665,474,000	724,173,000	691,168,000	+ 25,694,000	-33,005,000
Grand total	1,774,875,800	1,934,282,600	1,804,689,700	+ 29,813,900	-129,592,900
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
House of Representatives	709,008,300	705,587,800	734,107,700	+ 25,099,400	-31,479,800
Joint Items.....	88,710,500	97,695,000	89,070,000	+ 2,359,500	-8,625,000
Office of Compliance	2,479,000	2,286,000	2,086,000	-393,000	-200,000
Congressional Budget Office	24,797,000	25,938,000	25,671,000	+ 874,000	-267,000
Architect of the Capitol	140,135,000	166,142,000	121,434,000	-18,701,000	-44,708,000
Library of Congress: Congressional Research Service	64,803,000	68,461,000	66,888,000	+ 2,085,000	-1,773,000
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office.....	81,669,000	84,000,000	74,466,000	-7,204,000	-9,535,000
Total, title I, Congressional operations	1,109,401,800	1,210,109,800	1,113,521,700	+ 4,119,900	-96,587,900
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
Botanic Garden.....	3,016,000	3,235,000	3,032,000	+ 16,000	-203,000
Library of Congress (except CRS)	282,309,000	300,871,000	291,701,000	+ 9,392,000	-9,170,000
Architect of the Capitol (Congressional Cemetery and Library buildings and grounds)	11,573,000	16,139,000	12,933,000	+ 1,360,000	-3,206,000
Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding)	29,077,000	36,200,000	29,264,000	+ 187,000	-6,936,000
General Accounting Office	339,499,000	367,728,000	354,238,000	+ 14,739,000	-13,490,000
Total, title II, Other agencies	665,474,000	724,173,000	691,168,000	+ 25,694,000	-33,005,000
Grand total	1,774,875,800	1,934,282,600	1,804,689,700	+ 29,813,900	-129,592,900
1/ Includes transfer from revolving fund of \$11,017,000.					

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 4112. To repeat what I said at the full committee and before the committee, it has been a great personal pleasure for me to work on this bill with the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), our chairman. The gentleman from New York is a friend of mine and I am a longtime fan of his. In fact, the sad part of this week's baseball game, congressional baseball game, was that since he and I retired for one year, no one wore that illustrious uniform of the New York Yankees at this game, something we will take care of when he gets back in shape and plays next year.

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The other: The gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) has been very kind to all the Members. He has been very fair, bipartisan. He is a very knowledgeable chairman, Mr. Chairman, and he is just the kind of person that I am glad to work with, and one of the main reasons why I support this bill the way I do was because whatever shortcomings the bill may have, I know that there are issues that he wanted to deal with and perhaps fell short in trying to make the perfect bill that he would have wanted.

The other members of the subcommittee, too, have worked well together: the gentleman from California (Mr. FAZIO), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) on our side, whose combined knowledge of the legislative branch is staggering, along with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), and the chairman and ranking Democrat of the full committee, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Once again I will do what so many people have done, but I think it merits mentioning every so often, and that is the fact that this institution and all of us are going to miss the gentleman from California (VIC FAZIO) very much. Other Members have talked about his many talents and qualities, his experience, his insight, his wisdom, his fairness. Let me add that no one has been more consistently devoted to this place or had more knowledge of its inner workings than the gentleman from California (Mr. FAZIO). His retirement will leave an enormous gap that we must struggle to fill.

And of course we could not have this bill here before us today if it was not for the very able staff that we all have. Few can match Ed Lombard's experience and knowledge or Greg Dahlberg's skill and expertise. Tom Martin has provided valuable service to the subcommittee and each Member's own staff, and I would like to take this opportunity to commend my own staff

member, Lucy Hand, for the work that she always does for the committee.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), the other Members and I share a belief and commitment to the House as an institution. This is the People's House where we carry out the governmental roles of enacting the Nation's laws, overseeing and investigating Federal programs, and, yes, checking and balancing the executive and judicial branches. In these historic surroundings and in the presence of the public, people come to us to petition their government and to see how their laws are made. Tourists visit the inspiring Capitol building which is a symbol of our democracy as well as our own workplace.

Mr. Chairman, the congressional complex has been compared to a small city. It has an infrastructure of buildings and roads, water and sewer, phones and cables. It offers amenities such as visitors' tours, health care and public safety. A huge number and variety of people work here or come to visit. We all want to ensure that the House operates efficiently to protect and enhance the Capitol and the other buildings and grounds and to protect the health, safety and security of all.

We must in this bill provide resources sufficient to run an enterprise of this size and complexity.

Mr. Chairman, this is on balance a good bill, given the constraints the committee is working under this year and for the last couple of years. The gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) has explained the bill in detail, but I will add a couple of comments:

First of all, the increase of 1.7 is really above last year, is really less than the expected rate of inflation and less than the likely 3.1 percent cost of living adjustment. I think that this merits the respect of the House because it is not easy to come up with this kind of a bill and still only increase it by the amount we have.

This covers the operations of the House Member and committee offices, administrative offices and the legislative support activities of the Congressional Budget Office, Congressional Research Service and the Architect of the Capitol. The bill also includes dollars for the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office and the Government Printing Office.

And while the bill continues to reduce staffing levels, it provides buyout authority to the Architect and the GPO so they can manage staff reductions and restructuring. Buyouts are less expensive, less disruptive and less harmful to the affected workers than the alternative reductions in work force.

I repeat that this is a good bill, and I will continue to speak for the bill, Mr. Chairman, during this debate. I hope that at the end of it, it will have bipartisan support and that the work that the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and our committee has done will be appreciated by all Members.

This covers the operations of House Member and Committee offices, administrative offices, and the legislative support activities of the Congressional Budget Office, Congressional Research Service, and the Architect of the Capitol.

The bill also includes \$691 for other agencies such as the Library of Congress, General Accounting Office, and Government Printing Office.

While the bill continues to reduce staffing levels, it provides buyout authority to the Architect and the GPO so they can manage staff reductions and restructuring. Buyouts are less expensive, less disruptive, and less harmful to the affected workers than the alternative, reductions-in-force.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat that this is a good bill. However, there are concerns on our side that must be expressed.

First, however modest the increase in total spending over last year is—and I believe 1.7% is modest—it is still an increase. Other appropriations bills contain drastic cuts and even terminations in programs of great importance to the American people, especially the most vulnerable Americans.

Second, the bill provides funding for only one quarter for the Joint Committee on Printing. This was at the request of the Chairmen of the House Oversight and Senate Rules Committees and assumes that Title 44 reform, including disposition of JCP's functions, will be completed by the end of 1998. However, there are not many legislative days left in this session and no legislation has been introduced, so completing reform seems unlikely.

Third, spending in the 105th Congress out of the Speaker's "reserve fund for unanticipated expenses of committees" was included in the base used to calculate the fiscal year 1999 "Committee Employees" appropriation. We understand that whether there is a slush fund in the 106th Congress will be decided when the new Congress adopts its rules and its Committee Funding Resolution. And that is the way funds should be allocated among Committees—by a vote of the House. They should not be held in reserve to be distributed at the whim of one party's leadership through a Committee strongly weighted toward that party.

I supported Mr. HOYER's attempt to have an amendment made in order that would limit funds available for the disbursements from the reserve fund.

Sadly, the amendment was not made in order under the rule, and the House is denied the opportunity to vote on how Committee funds should be allocated.

I am also sorry that Rules did not waive points of order against Section 108, as it did for every other provision subject to a point of order. Section 108 was a Hoyer amendment adopted in Committee, based on a resolution by Mr. BLUMENAUER.

The amendment would have required the Oversight Committee to institute a program through which employing offices, including Members, could offer transit subsidies to employees who do not have parking spaces or belong to car pools. It is past time for the House to join the Senate, the Architect's office, the executive branch, and much of the private sector.

More than half the Members of the House, of the Appropriations Committee, even of the

House Oversight Committee, are cosponsors of Mr. BLUMENAUER's bill, so I would have thought a clean vote on whether or not to strike the provision would have been fair, but as it is, the provision can be stricken on a point of order.

Other problems facing the bill are not due to the bill itself but to the atmosphere in the House.

There are numerous ongoing, duplicative, highly partisan investigations. The Democratic Leader recently released a report that found that more than \$17 million in taxpayers' dollars has been spent to date on more than 50 investigations involving 15 of the 20 standing committees of the House.

This is just too much. Congress is wasting time and money on witch hunts when the business the people expect us to do is undone.

There is also a general disregard for the rights of the minority.

While some of the more egregious offenses I mentioned last year—like denying Ranking Democrats the right to offer amendments to their bills—have subsided, there are constant irritations, such as the uneven division of suspensions between the parties.

And overall, there is a general lack of civility and respect.

Still, Mr. Speaker, Chairman WALSH has done a good job and this is a good bill. I will vote for it and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and I would like to thank my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO). I serve on another committee, on the Committee on National Security, and it is a pleasure because of the bipartisanship. Does not mean that we do not have disagreements from time to time, but the atmosphere, the friendliness, the working, and their willingness not to continue with the, as my colleagues know, bigger government and tax and spend, but to serve by example to reduce the size to useful government; and the fact that good government does not have to be an oxymoron. I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) and I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for delivering on those kind of promises and making it a very desirable committee to serve on.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the bipartisan spirit with which this piece of legislation is brought to the floor, but I regret to inform the House, as I did during the rule debate, that a bipartisan effort to try to get some attention on the tons of paper and bottles and cans that go through this building and to see that they are addressed with the same amount of environmental sensitivity

that families across this country use and that many businesses use in having a competent recycling program has been totally missing from this House in the last 3½ years.

Let me recite the facts:

For 3 of the last 3½ years that this House has been under Republican control, there has been no recycling coordinator in this Congress. Indeed there is no recycling coordinator today. As we debate today this bill, there is no recycling plan in place. As we debate this bill there is no recycling of mixed paper in this House; indeed that is zero, zip, nada, being done with reference to recycling of mixed paper.

Why is that particularly important? Because since there is no recycling coordinator and no real recycling effort, most people, even if they have the best of intent with regard to recycling, do not have correct information about how to recycle in a way that will be effective, and that is reflected in other facts.

When the House did recycle, it earned 30 cents per ton on the paper that it recycled. Compare that with the Department of Housing and Urban Development which earned \$60 per ton because it did it properly. From October 1996 to September 1997 the House did not earn a penny because its recycling was done in such a poor, incomplete, and contaminated way.

Since the Republicans have been in charge of this House, the amount of bottle recycling has gone down 83 percent. The amount of can recycling has gone down 73 percent. If they just put the cans and the bottles out here on the sidewalk for the homeless to collect, we could have done better than has been done by the House leadership with reference to this recycling program.

Look at the number of trees around this country that are cut down with the flow of paper through this building. We are talking about whole forests that go down to generate the tons of paper that go through this building. As best I can estimate, just the Washington Post alone delivers 15,000 pounds of newsprint here every week. Most of it is going right into the landfill instead of being recycled in the way that so many American families realize is best for the future of this country.

I believe there is some bipartisan interest in this issue, as was voiced earlier, and I appreciate the willingness to accept the amendment of the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR). But it is going to take far more than a few dollars. It is going to require a significant change in attitude by the leadership of this House if we are going to reverse this very serious environmental problem here in the Congress.

This Congress ought to be leading the way, it ought to be following the businesses and the schoolchildren and the millions of families across this country that recycle. Instead the performance of this House represents a national disgrace on this issue, and it needs to be corrected immediately.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I really have to rise again and respond to my colleague from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) regarding the recycling program. There is no question that we are not perfect. But I would submit that we are probably doing better than a lot of other communities around this country, and there really is an effort on the part of this committee and on the part of the Republican leadership to do a better job at recycling.

I cannot understand for the life of me how anyone can make this a partisan issue. We are all united, Republicans, Democrats, and the Independent Member of the Congress are all united in this. What it requires is some leadership on the part of each Member to sit down with their staff and say, as my colleagues know, this is mixed paper, this is fine paper, and this is wet waste, and put labels on the trash cans and implement this.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. I guess the reason that it becomes an issue that relates to whether there is a commitment by the Republican leadership to address this, is our inability to get a recycling coordinator in place and our inability to even get a copy of the report.

Mr. WALSH. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman takes issue with the fact that there is not a coordinator in place, and apparently there is a labor dispute between that individual and the Office of Compliance, and so it has been tied up. But the fact of the matter is the Architect's Office is responsible for this.

I have a letter here that I would enter into the RECORD, but basically it says it is addressed to me from Architect Alan Hantman:

I am writing with respect to the office waste recycling program in the House. I want to reassure the committee of my personal commitment to the success of this worthy program. I want to thank you and the committee for assuring that sufficient funds and other resources have been made available to carry out the recycling program over the past several years,

et cetera, et cetera.

The letter in its entirety is as follows:

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, DC, June 24, 1998.

Hon. JAMES T. WALSH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing with respect to the office waste recycling program in the House office buildings. I want to reassure the Committee of my personal commitment to the success of this worthy program. Further, I want to thank you and the Committee for assuring that sufficient funds and other resources have been made available to carry out the recycling program over the

past several years. It is clearly the responsibility of this office to assure that those resources are used expeditiously and continuously to make certain the recycling program is a success.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions on this matter.

Sincerely,

ALAN M. HANTMAN, AIA,
Architect of the Capitol.

Now we have accepted the gentleman from California's amendment (Mr. FARR). We are about to accept it. And we will do that, but it is a friendly amendment. Again, it is not a partisan issue. We are working together to try to resolve these things, and the gentleman from Texas, I think, misstated or misquoted the facts when he said that we are not doing anything to recycle waste. In fact, we generated 3,400 tons of office waste last year, and we recycled almost 2,000 of those. Almost 60 percent of the office waste was recycled. Of the overall waste stream, we are recycling at least 25 percent. That is as good, if not better, than most communities in America.

So, as my colleagues know, we are trying to do the best we can. We can do better, but it is going to require that we all work together in this, we should not make it a partisan issue. Let us work together, and I think we can do a better job.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me and for his leadership.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill and for its provision which would require that Members' unspent office funds go back to the Treasury to be used to reduce the national debt.

The fiscal year 1999 legislative branch appropriations bill continues our assault on the national debt and reduces spending by 77 million over 1995 levels. This majority has achieved in 3 years what has eluded the Congress for 3 decades, a balanced budget, and we must not rest. We must remain committed to maintaining a balanced budget and continue working toward reducing the national debt.

This bill with a provision in it offered by the Representative from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) and myself will ensure that Members of Congress can demonstrate their personal commitment to a balanced budget. This provision requires Members' unspent office funds be used for debt reduction.

This measure has been proposed for the last 8 years. It was first adopted by the new majority with a large bipartisan vote 3 years ago, and for the first time ever has been included in the chairman's draft, and I thank the chairman for his leadership on this issue.

Requiring unspent office funds for debt reduction allows us to demonstrate our personal commitment to a truly debt-free Nation by running our offices in a efficient and frugal manner. What better example can we set in re-

turning our unspent office funds to the American people? As taxpayers and Members of Congress, we should do our part to reduce the debt.

I thank the gentleman again, and I thank the gentleman from Indiana for his leadership and work on this important provision.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) is recognized for 3 minutes.

□ 1430

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise on an historic day when we will reform the IRS for the first time in 46 years. We will follow up on a capital gains tax cut for the American people, and for the first time, in the underlying bill, we will give Members of Congress a direct opportunity to return money from their office accounts directly to deficit and/or debt reduction. This is something that I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) on.

In previous years I offered this amendment and Committee on Rules would not allow it to be brought forward. It was called the "Speaker's slush fund" under Democrats and Republicans that this money went to. Finally, and I give accolades to the Republican majority, we offered this as an amendment on the House floor and we successfully attached it to the bill. Three years ago, two years ago, last year, and this year, for the first time, the very first time, it is included on page 10.

So I am very happy to work with my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP). The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and I have sponsored this legislation through the years and, slowly but surely, convinced our colleagues that this is a good thing.

I have returned \$915,000, close to \$1 million, out of my office funds. I do not think that money should go toward Capitol repair or an elevator floor made out of marble. I think that money should go to debt reduction. I think that money should go back to the U.S. Treasury. I do not think that money should be respent on something here in Washington, D.C.

So, with that, I would ask the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), if he would engage in a very short colloquy.

Mr. Chairman, as we have been discussing through the years, the language on page 10 reads that "Members' representational allowances shall be allowable only for fiscal year 1999. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for

such fiscal years shall be deposited in the Treasury to be used for deficit reduction."

Now, this is good strong language because I think, regardless, it remains in the Treasury under this language. But if in fact, Mr. Chairman, we have a surplus this year, which it appears we will, and there is not a deficit, we want to make sure this money goes toward debt reduction.

Is it the gentleman's interpretation and intention in conference to clarify this language to include debt reduction?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROEMER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman is correct. It is our understanding, regardless of the situation presented by the economy or by the budget, a deficit or surplus, and we have the happy confluence of this amendment being passed at the same time that we do have a surplus, that that money stays in the Treasury.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the chairman for that clarification and for that dedication to helping continue in a bipartisan way, to save the taxpayer money.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) for their persistence on this issue. I am happy to include it in the bill.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, I have been disappointed as a Member of this body to discover that, unlike most other Federal agencies, unlike what we have done for thousands of employees in private corporations around America, that we are unable to extend a transit benefit to our employees. It has been Federal policy since the early 1990s that we encourage this balanced approach to transportation. It has been occurring in the Senate since 1992.

I was pleased when I found that the Committee on Appropriations had added the provisions of House Resolution 37 that would have extended this program that were amended into the bill. Evidently there may be some procedural problem or point of order that is raised that would pull this item from the bill.

I would hope that it would be possible for the House leadership to come together to make sure that we ultimately have provisions that have already been supported by over 230 Members of the House that have cosponsored the legislation. I would hope that at a time when we are talking about spending billions of dollars to try and somehow resuscitate the Washington,

D.C., area and to fight the congestion in the second-most congested area in the United States, I would hope that we would be able to adopt this simple program that is already available to most of the employees on the Hill, because it is good for the environment, because it is good for reducing congestion, but, most important, because it extends an important benefit to some of our lowest-paid employees who want to do the right thing.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that my colleagues would join with me, in the event it is not part of this proposal, that we could make sure that this is fixed before we adjourn for the year.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for the purpose of colloquy.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, since I have come here, I have seen what I believe to be a shortfall in the way we treat our Capitol Police, and I do not think there is any Member that does not support our Capitol Police. Number one, we never see any headlines, and that is the biggest compliment we can pay them, and they do guard and secure our Nation's treasures as well as our human resources.

In that regard, Mr. Chairman, they are not paid at a commensurate level of other law enforcement entities in our Federal Government, number one, and, number two, after the extreme background checks and training and all the money we put into them, they are prime targets to be recruited by other surrounding law enforcement agencies because they are, in fact, some of the world's finest and the Nation's finest.

Mr. Chairman, I have sponsored legislation to bring them up to par with some of these other law enforcement entities, and that would have required a 7 percent increase in their compensation. I want to thank and compliment the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) who did give and include a 3 percent raise. But that still falls \$5 million short of compensating our police at a level commensurate with other similar types of enforcement entities.

I want to know under what conditions and if the two gentlemen would work with me to try and bring our Capitol Police up to that level which I think would ensure they would be retained here after the tremendous investment of training and background expenditures we make, and that would keep our morale up in that department, as it should be.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments and concern. Obviously the gentleman speaks for most Members in his affection and support of the Capitol Hill Police. They do a marvelous job here.

We in our deliberations have provided the Capitol Hill Police with funding for

a similar increase that other Federal employees will receive. It is our understanding there is a collective bargaining process ongoing. If there is indeed a collective bargaining agreement, the process is then that it would have to be reviewed by the Committee on House Oversight, chaired by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), and, before that, by the Police Board. Once those two hurdles are cleared, if these three occurrences came within the period from now and when we go to conference, I believe we could deal with that issue when we got to the conference.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to reassure the gentleman, both the chairman and the ranking member and members of the committee want to do everything possible to make sure that we do take care of the Capitol Police. That is our intent. We obviously recognize that there are contractual obligations and proceedings that have to take place, but the gentleman can rest assured that it is our intent that they get the best and the fairest deal possible.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, here is the only real issue that I see. Everybody here will take care of them, and I think the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) has been a great friend to the police as well, but our Capitol Police are compensated at a level lower than other Federal law enforcement entities that we fund.

Even though we are talking about these particular elements of collective bargaining now, we are bargaining over the same type of pay raise that exists for all. The only point I am making is there is a discrepancy in that they are, in my opinion, undercompensated, and I believe that wrong should be righted.

So I would be willing to meet with any and all groups. I know that the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) has been a fierce supporter of the Capitol Police, but I want some assurances that we understand, that it is on the record here, that I believe they are underpaid, undercompensated for work similar to other Federal law enforcement agencies, and I think that is wrong and should be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, with that, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman WALSH).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his comments. We will be happy to work with the gentleman if that series of events occurs.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I again would ask for support for this bill in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 4112 is as follows:

H.R. 4112

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Marcia S. Schiff, widow of Steven H. Schiff, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico, \$136,700.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$733,971,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$13,117,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$1,686,000, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$1,652,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$1,675,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$1,043,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$1,020,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities, \$397,000; Republican Steering Committee, \$738,000; Republican Conference, \$1,199,000; Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, \$1,295,000; Democratic Caucus, \$642,000; nine minority employees, \$1,190,000; training and program development—majority, \$290,000; and training and program development—minority, \$290,000.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$385,279,000.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$89,743,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2000.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$19,373,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$89,991,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including

not more than \$3,500, of which not more than \$2,500 is for the Family Room, for official representation and reception expenses, \$15,365,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages, and including not more than \$750 for official representation and reception expenses, \$3,501,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, \$57,211,000, including \$24,282,000 for salaries, expenses and temporary personal services of House Information Resources, of which \$23,074,000 is provided herein: *Provided*, That of the amount provided for House Information Resources, \$7,130,000 shall be for net expenses of telecommunications: *Provided further*, That House Information Resources is authorized to receive reimbursement from Members of the House of Representatives and other governmental entities for services provided and such reimbursement shall be deposited in the Treasury for credit to this account; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$3,953,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$840,000; for the Office of the Chaplain, \$133,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian and \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, \$1,106,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$1,912,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$4,980,000; for salaries and expenses of the Corrections Calendar Office, \$799,000; and for other authorized employees, \$191,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$136,468,000, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$2,575,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$410,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$132,832,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, inter-parliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$651,000.

CHILD CARE CENTER

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives Child Care Center, such amounts as are deposited in the account established by section 312(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (40 U.S.C. 184g(d)(1)), subject to the level specified in the budget of the Center, as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. (a) Section 2(a) of House Resolution 611, Ninety-seventh Congress, agreed to November 30, 1982, as enacted into permanent law by section 127 of Public Law 97-377 (2 U.S.C. 88b-3), is amended—

(1) by adding "and" at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking "; and" at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3).

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the One Hundred Sixth Congress and each succeeding Congress.

SEC. 102. Subsection (b) of the first section of House Resolution 1047, Ninety-fifth Congress, agreed to April 4, 1978, as enacted into permanent law by section 111 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1979 (2 U.S.C. 130-1(b)), is amended by striking "\$55,000" and inserting "\$80,000".

SEC. 103. (a) There is hereby established an account in the House of Representatives for purposes of carrying out training and program development activities of the Republican Conference and the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

(b) Subject to the allocation described in subsection (c), funds in the account established under subsection (a) shall be paid—

(1) for activities of the Republican Conference in such amounts, at such times, and under such terms and conditions as the Speaker of the House of Representatives may direct; and

(2) for activities of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee in such amounts, at such times, and under such terms and conditions as the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives may direct.

(c) Of the total amount in the account established under subsection (a)—

(1) 50 percent shall be allocated to the Speaker for payments for activities of the Republican Conference; and

(2) 50 percent shall be allocated to the Minority Leader for payments for activities of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated to the account under this section for fiscal year 1999 and each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for training and program development activities of the Republican Conference and the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee during the fiscal year.

SEC. 104. (a) Section 311(e)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991 (2 U.S.C. 59(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) by adding "and" at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking "; and" and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (D).

(b) Section 311(e) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 59(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any other rule or regulation, any information on payments made by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives to an individual for attendance as a witness before the Committee in executive session during a Congress shall be reported not later than the second semiannual report filed under section 106 of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 104b) in the following Congress.

SEC. 106. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Committee on House Oversight may prescribe by regulation appropriate conditions for the incidental use, for other than official business, of equipment and supplies owned or leased by, or the cost of which is reimbursed by, the House of Representatives.

(b) The authority of the Committee on House Oversight to prescribe regulations pursuant to subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 1999 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 107. (a) The Speaker, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives are each authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of 1 consultant, on a temporary or intermittent basis, at a daily rate of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of annual compensation which may be paid to employees of a standing committee of the House.

(b) This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 1999 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 108. (a) The House of Representatives shall participate in State and local government transit programs to encourage employees of the House to use public transportation

pursuant to section 7905 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The Committee on House Oversight shall issue regulations pertaining to the participation of the House of Representatives in State and local government transit programs through, and at the discretion of, its Members, committees, officers, and officials.

SEC. 109. Any amount appropriated in this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only for fiscal year 1999. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for such fiscal year shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for deficit reduction.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$2,796,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Printing, \$202,000, together with an additional amount of \$150,000 if there is enacted into law legislation which transfers the legislative and oversight responsibilities of the Joint Committee on Printing to the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That such additional amount shall be transferred to the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and made available beginning January 1, 1999.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$6,018,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including: (1) an allowance of \$1,500 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$500 per month each to two medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician; (3) an allowance of \$500 per month to one assistant and \$400 per month each to not to exceed nine assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and (4) \$893,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$1,383,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For the Capitol Police Board for salaries of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay differential, clothing allowance of not more than \$600 each for members required to wear civilian attire, and Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, and other applicable employee benefits, \$72,615,000, of which \$35,022,000 is provided to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, and \$37,593,000 is provided to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That, of the amounts

appropriated under this heading, such amounts as may be necessary may be transferred between the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, upon approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For the Capitol Police Board for necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, not more than \$2,000 for the awards program, postage, telephone service, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and \$85 per month for extra services performed for the Capitol Police Board by an employee of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or the House of Representatives designated by the Chairman of the Board, \$3,766,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 1999 shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from funds available to the Department of the Treasury.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 110. Amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1999 for the Capitol Police Board for the Capitol Police may be transferred between the headings "SALARIES" and "GENERAL EXPENSES" upon the approval of—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in the case of amounts transferred from the appropriation provided to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives under the heading "SALARIES";

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, in the case of amounts transferred from the appropriation provided to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate under the heading "SALARIES"; and

(3) the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in the case of other transfers.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office, \$2,110,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to employ more than forty individuals: *Provided further*, That the Capitol Guide Board is authorized, during emergencies, to employ not more than two additional individuals for not more than one hundred twenty days each, and not more than ten additional individuals for not more than six months each, for the Capitol Guide Service.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the statements for the second session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriations bills as required by law, \$30,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to supervise the work.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Compliance, as authorized by section 305 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1385), \$2,086,000.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), including not more than \$2,500 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$25,671,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used for the purchase or hire of a passenger motor vehicle.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for surveys and studies in connection with activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol; for all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol and electrical substations of the Senate and House office buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including furnishings and office equipment, including not more than \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; and not to exceed \$20,000 for attendance, when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related to work under the Architect of the Capitol, \$40,347,000, of which \$6,425,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$5,803,000, of which \$325,000 shall remain available until expended.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House office buildings, \$42,139,000, of which \$11,449,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$37,145,000, of which \$100,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 1999.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$66,688,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the compensation of the Director of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, shall be at an annual rate which is equal to the annual rate of basic pay for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress and the distribution of Congressional information in any format; printing and binding for the Architect of the Capitol; expenses necessary for preparing the semi-monthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (44 U.S.C. 902); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$74,465,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under 44 U.S.C. 906: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 111. (a) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-55; 111 Stat. 1191) is amended in the item relating to "CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING" under the heading "GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE" by striking "\$81,669,000" and all that follows through "*Provided*," and inserting the following: "\$70,652,000: *Provided*, That an additional amount of not more than \$11,017,000 may be derived by transfer from the Government Printing Office revolving fund under section 309 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*,".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998.

This title may be cited as the "Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1999".

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

BOTANIC GARDEN

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$3,032,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$234,822,000, of which not more than \$6,500,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1999, and shall remain available until expended, under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150) and not more than \$350,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 1999 and shall remain available until expended for the development and maintenance of an international legal information database and activities related thereto: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$6,850,000: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$9,869,000 is to remain available until expended for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and all other materials including subscriptions for bibliographic services for the Library, including \$40,000 to be available solely for the purchase, when specifically approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for additions to the collections: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$3,544,000 is to remain available until expended for the acquisition and partial support for implementation of an integrated library system (ILS).

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$33,897,000, of which not more than \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1999 under 17 U.S.C. 708(d): *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under 17 U.S.C. 708(d), in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$5,170,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 1999 under 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(2), 119(b)(2), 802(h), and 1005: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$21,170,000: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$2,250 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$46,824,000, of which \$13,744,000 shall remain available until expended.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

For necessary expenses for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and repair of furniture, furnishings, office and library equipment, \$4,178,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, in an amount of not more than \$194,290, of which \$58,100 is for the Congressional Research Service, when specifically authorized by the Librarian, for attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation is made.

SEC. 202. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by the Library of Congress to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which—

(1) applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15; and

(2) grants such manager or supervisor the right to not be at work for all or a portion of a workday because of time worked by the manager or supervisor on another workday.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "manager or supervisor" means any management official or supervisor, as such terms are defined in section 7103(a) (10) and (11) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 203. Appropriated funds received by the Library of Congress from other Federal agencies to cover general and administrative overhead costs generated by performing reimbursable work for other agencies under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536 shall not be used to employ more than 65 employees and may be expended or obligated—

(1) in the case of a reimbursement, only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts; or

(2) in the case of an advance payment, only—

(A) to pay for such general or administrative overhead costs as are attributable to the work performed for such agency; or

(B) to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts, with respect to any purpose not allowable under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 204. Of the amounts appropriated to the Library of Congress in this Act, not more than \$5,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the incentive awards program.

SEC. 205. Of the amount appropriated to the Library of Congress in this Act, not more than \$12,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the Overseas Field Offices.

SEC. 206. (a) For fiscal year 1999, the obligational authority of the Library of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$99,765,100.

(b) The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

SEC. 207. Effective October 1, 1998, the Library of Congress is authorized to receive funds from participants in and sponsors of an international legal information database led by the Law Library of Congress, and to cred-

it any such funds to the Library of Congress appropriations, up to the extent authorized in appropriations Acts, for the development and maintenance of the database.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

For a grant for the perpetual care and maintenance of the historic Congressional Cemetery, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$11,933,000, of which \$910,000 shall remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 208. (a) GRANT FOR CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY.—In order to assist in the perpetual care and maintenance of the historic Congressional Cemetery, the Architect of the Capitol shall make a grant to the National Trust for Historic Preservation (hereafter in this section referred to as the "National Trust") in accordance with an agreement entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with the National Trust and the Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Association") which contains the terms and conditions described in subsection (b) and such other provisions as the Architect may deem necessary or desirable for the implementation of this section or for the protection of the interests of the Federal government.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT.—The terms and conditions described in this subsection are as follows:

(1) Upon receipt of the amounts provided under the grant made under subsection (a), the National Trust shall deposit the amounts in a permanently restricted account in its endowment and shall administer, invest, and manage such grant funds in the same manner as other National Trust endowment funds.

(2) The National Trust shall make distributions to the Association from the amounts deposited in the endowment pursuant to paragraph (1), in accordance with its regularly established spending rate, for the care and maintenance of the Cemetery (other than the cost of personnel), except that the National Trust may only make such distributions incrementally and proportionately upon receipt by the National Trust of contributions from the Association which incrementally match the amounts provided under the grant made under subsection (a) and which are to be added to the permanently restricted account described in paragraph (1).

(3) The Association shall use such distributions from the endowment and the match for the care and maintenance of Congressional Cemetery, except that the Association may not use such distributions for nonroutine restoration or capital projects.

(4) The Association, or any successor thereto, shall maintain adequate records and accounts of all financial transactions and operations carried out with such distributions, and such records shall be available at all times for audit and investigation by the Architect of the Capitol and the Comptroller General.

(c) NO TITLE IN UNITED STATES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to vest title to the Congressional Cemetery in the United States.

SEC. 209. (a) For fiscal year 1999, the amount available for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol from the fund established under section 4 of the Act entitled

"An Act to authorize acquisition of certain real property for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes", approved December 15, 1997 (Public Law 105-144; 111 Stat. 2688), may not exceed \$2,500,000.

(b) The portion of the appropriated funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol for fiscal year 1999 which the Architect may expend for improvements to the National Audio Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia (not including any funds made available from the fund described in subsection (a)) may not exceed an amount equal to one third of the amount of funds appropriated from the fund described in subsection (a) for the fiscal year, except that the Architect may expend a greater amount for such purposes with the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$29,264,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses, including travel expenses of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, shall not exceed \$150,000: *Provided further*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for 1997 and 1998 to depository and other designated libraries.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

The Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Printing Office revolving fund: *Provided*, That not more than \$2,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than twelve passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the headings "OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" and "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" together may not be available for the full-time equivalent employment of more than 3,416 workyears: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the revolving fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall not be used to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15: *Provided further*, That expenses

for attendance at meetings shall not exceed \$75,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including not more than \$7,000 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3324; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), 901(6) and 901(8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), 4081(6) and 4081(8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries: \$354,238,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 9105 hereafter amounts reimbursed to the Comptroller General pursuant to that section shall be deposited to the appropriation of the General Accounting Office then available and remain available until expended, and not more than \$2,000,000 of such funds shall be available for use in fiscal year 1999: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of JFMIP costs as determined by the JFMIP, including the salary of the Executive Director and secretarial support: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants. Payments hereunder to either Forum or to the JFMIP may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of ACIPA costs as determined by the ACIPA, including any expenses attributable to membership of ACIPA in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Oversight and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SEC. 302. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 1999 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

SEC. 303. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically estab-

lished by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SEC. 304. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 305. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, such person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or sub-contract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in section 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 306. Such sums as may be necessary are appropriated to the account described in subsection (a) of section 415 of Public Law 104-1 to pay awards and settlements as authorized under such subsection.

SEC. 307. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$1,500.

SEC. 308. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, hereafter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into energy savings performance contracts for energy savings projects in the Capitol Complex under the following conditions:

(1) the Architect of the Capitol shall obtain the approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate prior to entering into such contracts;

(2) contracts shall conform to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 8287(a);

(3) the Architect of the Capitol shall compete such contracts to the extent practicable among energy service contractors meeting the standards for qualification developed by the Secretary of Energy under 42 U.S.C. 8287(b);

(4) services offered by the Department of Energy in connection with energy savings performance contracts shall be made available to the Architect of the Capitol upon request to carry out the authority granted under this section; and,

(5) if payment would be required for furnishing similar services to an executive

agency, payment therefor shall be made by the Architect by reimbursement; such payment may be credited to the applicable appropriations of the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 309. (a) SEVERANCE PAY FOR ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—Section 5595(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(F), by striking “, but only with respect to the United States Senate Restaurants”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), in clause (viii) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking “of the United States Senate Restaurants”.

(b) EARLY RETIREMENT FOR ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—Section 310(b)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (40 U.S.C. 174j-1(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “of the United States Senate Restaurants”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “1999;” and inserting “1999 (or, in the case of an individual who is not an employee of the United States Senate Restaurants, on or after the date of the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999 and before October 1, 2001);”.

(c) VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAYMENTS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—Section 310(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (40 U.S.C. 174j-1(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “of the United States Senate Restaurants”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “not more than 50”;

(B) by striking “1999” and inserting “1999 (or, in the case of an individual who is not an employee of the United States Senate Restaurants, on or after the date of the enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999 and before October 1, 2001);” and

(C) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The number of employees of the United States Senate Restaurants to whom voluntary separation incentive payments may be offered under the program established under the previous sentence may not exceed 50.”.

(d) RETRAINING, JOB PLACEMENT, AND COUNSELING SERVICES FOR ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—Section 310(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (40 U.S.C. 174j-1(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “of the United States Senate Restaurants”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “the United States Senate Restaurants of”.

SEC. 310. (a) SEVERANCE PAY.—Section 5595 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in clause (viii), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating clause (ix) as clause (x) and inserting after clause (viii) the following new clause:

“(ix) an employee of the Government Printing Office, who is employed on a temporary when actually employed basis; or”; and

(2) in subsection (b) by adding at the end the following: “The Public Printer may prescribe regulations to effect the application and operation of this section to the agency specified in subsection (a)(1)(G) of this section.”.

(b) EARLY RETIREMENT.—(1) This subsection applies to an employee of the Government Printing Office who—

(A) voluntarily separates from service on or after the date of enactment of this Act and before October 1, 2001; and

(B) on such date of separation—

(i) has completed 25 years of service as defined under section 8331(12) or 8401(26) of title 5, United States Code; or

(ii) has completed 20 years of such service and is at least 50 years of age.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 83 or 84 of title 5, United States Code, an employee described under paragraph (1) is entitled to an annuity which shall be computed consistent with the provisions of law applicable to annuities under section 8336(d) or 8414(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—(1) In this subsection, the term “employee” means an employee of the Government Printing Office, serving without limitation, who has been currently employed for a continuous period of at least 12 months, except that such term shall not include—

(A) a reemployed annuitant under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, or another retirement system for employees of the Government;

(B) an employee having a disability on the basis of which such employee is or would be eligible for disability retirement under any of the retirement systems referred to in subparagraph (A); or

(C) an employee who is employed on a temporary when actually employed basis.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to avoid or minimize the need for involuntary separations due to a reduction in force, reorganization, transfer of function, or other similar action affecting the agency, the Public Printer shall establish a program under which voluntary separation incentive payments may be offered to encourage eligible employees to separate from service voluntarily (whether by retirement or resignation) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act through September 30, 2001.

(3) Such voluntary separation incentive payments shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of section 5597(d) of title 5, United States Code. Any such payment shall not be a basis of payment, and shall not be included in the computation, of any other type of Government benefit.

(4)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), an employee who has received a voluntary separation incentive payment under this section and accepts employment with the Government of the United States within 5 years after the date of the separation on which the payment is based shall be required to repay the entire amount of the incentive payment to the agency that paid the incentive payment.

(B)(i) If the employment is with an executive agency (as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States Code), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may, at the request of the head of the agency, waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(ii) If the employment is with an entity in the legislative branch, the head of the entity or the appointing official may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(iii) If the employment is with the judicial branch, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A) (but not subparagraph (B)), the term “employment” includes employment under a personal services contract with the United States.

(5) The Public Printer may prescribe regulations to carry out this subsection.

(d) RETRAINING, JOB PLACEMENT, AND COUNSELING SERVICES.—(1) In this subsection, the term “employee”—

(A) means an employee of the Government Printing Office; and

(B) shall not include—

(i) a reemployed annuitant under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, or another retirement system for employees of the Government; or

(ii) an employee who is employed on a temporary when actually employed basis.

(2) The Public Printer may establish a program to provide retraining, job placement, and counseling services to employees and former employees.

(3) A former employee may not participate in a program established under this subsection, if—

(A) the former employee was separated from service with the Government Printing Office for more than 1 year; or

(B) the separation was by removal for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency.

(4) Retraining costs for the program established under this subsection may not exceed \$5,000 for each employee or former employee.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—(1) The Public Printer—

(A) may use employees of the Government Printing Office to establish and administer programs and carry out the provisions of this section; and

(B) may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, to carry out such provisions—

(i) not subject to the 1 year of service limitation under such section 3109(b); and

(ii) at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(2) Funds to carry out subsections (a) and (c) may be expended only from funds available for the basic pay of the employee who is receiving the applicable payment.

(3) Funds to carry out subsection (d) may be expended from any funds made available to the Public Printer.

This Act may be cited as the “Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999”.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment is in order unless printed in House Report 105-601. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to an amendment.

The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

Are there any points of order?

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 108 on page 10, lines 1 through 10 of H.R. 4112, on the ground that this provision violates clause 2 of House rule XXI because it is in fact legislation included in a general appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other Members who wish to be heard on the point of order?

Section 108 clearly constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI by requiring the Committee on House Oversight to issue regulations.

The Chair sustains the point of order. The section is stricken.

It is now in order to consider Amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 105-601.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. FARR OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. FARR of California:

In the item relating to "HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS" under the heading "ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS", strike the period at the end and insert the following: "Provided, That of the total amount provided under this heading, not less than \$100,000 shall be used exclusively for waste recycling programs."

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 489, the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) and a Member opposed will each control 5 minutes.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I support the gentleman's amendment, and, if no Member seeks time in opposition, I ask unanimous consent that I be allocated the time the rule allows reserved for a Member in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member.

I think in the dialogue we have heard here today what we recognize is we do have a serious trash problem here in the United States Congress, and trash is trash. It is not Republican trash or Democratic trash or Independent trash, it is something that we have just got to get our hands on and clean up.

□ 1445

This amendment I think allows the House to do that. It simply dictates that of the money in this bill that goes to pay for the operation and maintenance of the House buildings, \$100,000 of that shall be bracketed, shall be made available to underwrite the recycling program and only the recycling program.

The amendment, by earmarking specific funds for this program, sets recycling as a priority for the House. I offer this amendment because recycling is a program that has been neglected, and consequently has had very limited success.

Most of the Members of the House do recycle. They support this. But the level and type of recycling varies from office to office, leaving a doubt in the end results of those efforts because the program itself is in such a disarray. The amendment will guarantee that the House has all the resources that we need to jumpstart this program into high gear.

I am not offering this amendment to fulfill some sort of ecowarrior's dream to save trees, I am offering this amendment because it is a way to earn money for the House and for the government by avoiding landfill costs and by earning revenue on high-grade recyclable material. It is a way to reduce our dependency on the landfills and take trash out of the community. It is a way to make the House a good corporate citizen of the D.C. community, and yes, it is a way to conserve resources.

I urge Members to support my amendment and give the House a chance to get recycling right.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chairman, until the gentleman offered his amendment, despite the months the gentleman has spent in a bipartisan effort to try to get this disastrous program reshaped, there was not any money allocated specifically for this purpose in this appropriations bill by the Republican majority; is that correct?

Mr. FARR of California. Not specifically. The problem is that the program is broken. It needs a commitment. The gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) certainly has given his commitment to it. I believe that he is sincere, but we need to get it off the ground.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman's leadership. I think it would be really helpful in focusing on what is a disgrace for the Congress, and perhaps with the adoption of the gentleman's amendment we can begin to correct this blunder.

Mr. FARR of California. I thank the gentleman. The gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and I were talking at lunch today, talking about recycling in our own homes. We said it is our daughters that remind us, they are sort of the recycling cop in our houses, telling us that you have to recycle this and that. What this House needs, I think what every office needs, is a 13-year-old daughter or son to say, put this in the right place.

Frankly, that is leadership, and it is going to require the Architect of the Capitol to really get tough with our offices and remind us that this is a responsibility of each office.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly have no problem. In fact, I support the gentleman's amendment.

There are two things that we agree on, bipartisanship. One is that we are committed to recycling. The second is that we do whatever our daughters tell us when it comes to recycling, and probably some other things at home.

This is a friendly amendment. This is a good amendment. I know that the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) has been a supporter of this effort. We have, too. We have conducted hearings and several meetings with the Architect. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) is committed to this. This issue has been raised in great detail. The Architect has the message. It is now up to him, with the cooperation of all House offices, to make this program work more efficiently. We have done this in concert with the gentleman and his staff. I commend him for his interest.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the distinguished ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentleman from New York, Mr. Chairman. In spite of the fact that I was not invited to lunch to discuss this amendment, I do think it is a great amendment. I think it speaks to a very important issue, certainly one that the gentleman from California has been working on very diligently. I support it wholeheartedly, and hope that we can accept it today.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, in order to say that we accept the amendment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I believe the U.S. House of Representatives has a great opportunity to save the American taxpayer money. From the General Services Administration's FY96 Waste Management Report we have learned the U.S. House of Representatives recycled over three million pounds of paper and earned \$761. The same reports shows:

	1996	Recycled (lb.)	Earned
USDA		1,020,000	\$29,730
DOE		754,000	15,992
HUD		746,000	22,413
NRC		458,000	10,728
<i>U.S. House of Representatives</i>		3,460,000	761

The House earned less money because the paper collected from offices which voluntarily participate in recycling becomes contaminated after it is collected by the custodial staff. Many Congressional employees who work late at night can attest that the custodial staff who collect the waste are not properly equipped with receptors to keep the waste sorted.

I understand that the House has been trying to implement a voluntary recycling program since the late 1970's and suggest that perhaps there needs to be more support and oversight from the committee to implement the program effectively. With proper oversight and direction the U.S. House of Representatives

will not only save money by making money when it recycles, but it will save money by avoiding the dumping fees on waste that is sent to the landfills.

Unfortunately, the preliminary indications for FY97 are even worse. The preliminary numbers being compiled by GSA suggest that the House earned only \$7.51 for recycling 4,400,000 pounds of paper.

Congressman SAM FARR's amendment makes the necessary steps to help solve the recycling problems in the House. I support his efforts and hope my colleagues will do the same.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment, and after hearing the analogy of the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) of this being a city on the Hill, I accept the support of the mayor and the vice-mayor, here.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House report 105-601.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. GUTIERREZ

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 105-601 offered by Mr. GUTIERREZ:

In Title III—General Provisions—after the last section insert the following new section:

SEC. 310. The Architect of the Capitol—

(1) shall develop and implement a cost-effective energy conservation strategy for all facilities currently administered by Congress to achieve a net reduction of 20 percent in energy consumption on the congressional campus compared to fiscal year 1991 consumption levels on a Btu-per-gross-square-foot basis not later than 7 years after the adoption of this resolution;

(2) shall submit to Congress no later than 10 months after the adoption of this resolution a comprehensive energy conservation and management plan which includes life cycle cost methods to determine the cost-effectiveness of proposed energy efficiency projects;

(3) shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate and the House of Representatives a request for the amount of appropriations necessary to carry out this resolution;

(4) shall present to Congress annually a report on congressional energy management and conservation programs which details energy expenditures for each facility, energy management and conservation projects, and future priorities to ensure compliance with the requirements of this resolution.

(5) shall perform energy surveys of all congressional buildings and update such surveys as needed;

(6) shall use such surveys to determine the cost and payback period of energy and water conservation measures likely to achieve the required energy consumption levels;

(7) shall install energy and water conservation measures that will achieve the require-

ments through previously determined life cycle cost methods and procedures;

(8) may contract with nongovernmental entities and employ private sector capital to finance energy conservation projects and achieve energy consumption target;

(9) may develop innovative contracting methods that will attract private sector funding for the installation of energy-efficient and renewable energy technology to meet the requirements of this resolution;

(10) may participate in the Department of Energy's Financing Renewable Energy and Efficiency (FREE Savings) contracts program for Federal Government facilities; and

(11) shall produce information packages and "how-to" guides for each Member and employing authority of the Congress that detail simple, cost-effective methods to save energy and taxpayer dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 489, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) and a Member opposed will control 5 minutes each.

For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I support the gentleman's amendment, and if no Member seeks time in opposition, I ask unanimous consent that I be allocated the time under the rule otherwise reserved to a Member in position.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ).

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I first want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. JOSÉ E. SERRANO), the ranking minority member, for their fine work on the legislation currently being considered by the House. As we all know, making Congress work is no easy task. Their efforts, however, have made it easier for all of us to work more effectively for our constituents.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman SOLOMON) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) for their support in the Committee on Rules for my amendment. I am encouraged to see Members of both parties committed to making Congress a model of efficiency and innovation.

When the Republicans took control of this institution in 1995, a number of promises were made regarding the manner in which government would work and serve the American people. We Democrats had some agreements with some of them. Nevertheless, we were able to work together in many important ways to reform congressional practices. Together, Members of both parties supported and passed the Congressional Accountability Act, to bring Congress under the laws mandated for the American people and Federal agencies.

Today I ask for Members' support so we can build on that bipartisan accord. My amendment would simply oblige

Congress to adhere to energy conservation standards that Congress has required for all Federal departments. By requiring the development and implementation of a comprehensive energy conservation plan for the buildings under our jurisdiction, we would be demonstrating to our people how government can function more efficiently and save taxpayers a million dollars, which would be illustrating the benefits of new and cleaner technologies, innovative contracting agreements, and cooperation between private and not-for-profit sectors.

The Federal agencies have made significant progress in these areas. Since President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Federal agencies have made significant progress in these areas. Federal agencies have saved taxpayers, and I want to underscore this, more than \$2.5 billion since 1985. This equates to a decrease in energy costs of 44 percent in constant 1995 dollars from \$14.5 billion in 1985 to \$8 billion in the year 1995. That means that between 1994 and 1995, \$286 million was saved. Why should Congress not follow these steps?

While Federal agencies have significantly reduced energy expenditures, Congress has seen its energy bill rise in each of the last 7 years. Congress now spends more than \$32 million annually on energy bills. We can and should reverse this trend, and we should do it without short-term costs to the taxpayers.

My amendment would permit the Architect of the Capitol to enlist private and not-for-profit resources to develop, plan, and achieve reduction targets. Currently the Department of Energy has been working with Federal agencies and private sector partners on innovative contracting methods that do not cost the taxpayers a cent.

Under the Financing Renewal Energy and Efficiency or FREE savings contract, energy service companies pay for and install energy saving technologies and equipment in Federal buildings at no cost to the taxpayers. In reward, the private partners receive, for a designated number of years, about 50 percent of the savings when the building's energy bills go down. I feel strongly that the use of these contracting methods could help Congress reduce its energy expenditures by more than 20 percent by the year 2005.

Mr. Chairman, in 1995 we agreed Congress should comply with the laws of the Nation. I am sure we can also agree that Congress should be a model of how government can function better. A greater commitment by Congress to cutting its own wasteful spending and to conserving natural resources is required to achieve this goal.

Support this amendment, support a Congress that lives by the laws it passes. Support an energy-efficient congressional campus.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New

York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking minority member.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) as presented, in my opinion, is a good amendment. It certainly speaks about a very important issue, and one we should be dealing with in this House. He has very properly presented his arguments, and we certainly have no problems with it on this side. I would hope that the gentleman's side would accept the amendment today.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I have no problem with the amendment. The minority supports it, the majority supports it. The language would require the Architect of the Capitol to develop a cost-effective strategy to achieve 20 percent efficiency in energy consumption. It is a worthy goal. It is an excellent idea. It will save us money, and we support the amendment.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just like to say to the chairman and the ranking member, I thank them both for their consideration of my amendment. Together we will make the House a more efficient place. I thank them so much.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI) having assumed the chair, Mr. HANSEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4112) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 489, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. OBEY. I certainly am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 4112, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment to reduce \$8,311,590 from the appropriation for "Committee Employees, Standing Committees, Special, and Select."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is recognized for 5 minutes to speak on behalf of his motion to recommit.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, many of us remember a few years back when significant reductions were made in committee staffing, which saved a significant amount of money in the House budget.

In a very controversial decision, the House majority leadership took about \$8 million of those savings that were not sent back to the Treasury, but instead, put into a special fund to be controlled by the House leadership.

The House leadership has been able to spend this slush fund in any manner they wanted, without further approval of the House. This windfall spree was thought to be, more or less, a one-time windfall brought about by the committee staff reductions that have now stabilized. But I guess the House leadership has gotten hooked on this free spending, because we find tucked away in this bill extra funds ostensibly for committee staff which in fact are not meant for the committee staff at all, but rather, meant to replenish the Speaker's slush fund.

The subcommittee chairman informed the Committee on Rules yesterday that the \$89 million included in this bill for the committee staff is based on taking the artificially high levels of 2 years ago, which included that estimated \$7.9 million for the slush fund, and simply inflated it by 5.21 percent. That works out to over \$8.3 million in this bill that is ostensibly budgeted for committee staff that the majority has no real intention of using for committee staff.

□ 1500

The real intention is to be pulling a back-door maneuver to replenish that slush fund.

Mr. Speaker, if the majority leadership wants to have more play money, then this House ought to be able to vote on it. They should not try to hide it through this kind of a back-door she-nanigan.

The truth is committees are not expected to spend \$89 million to operate. They can do it with about \$8 million less without missing a beat. I would point out that that is comparable to the level of the 104th Congress second session, which was only \$79 million. So the level we are proposing is still \$2

million higher than the level at the end of the 104th Congress, with no appreciable changes in staff levels.

What would this mean for the total bill? According to CBO, the total spending increase recommended by the majority is more than 3½ percent. This reduction of \$8.3 million would still leave us with a total increase over last year of 2.3 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I do not apologize for what this body spends in order to provide necessary services to our constituents. But in a day when we are seeing low-income heating assistance programs eliminated, when we are seeing summer jobs eliminated, when we are seeing cuts in health care, education, food safety, National Parks and water quality programs, it seems to me that we ought not to be providing more money than we in fact expect the committees to spend.

Mr. Speaker, we can save \$8 million and not provide the funds that will otherwise be diverted to the leadership's slush fund.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Is the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) opposed to the motion to recommit?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) is recognized for 5 minutes in opposition to the motion.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will gut the ability of our committees to do their work, pure and simple. This takes \$8.3 million from the total appropriation of \$89.7 million in the bill for committee funds. That is a 10 percent reduction in all of our committees and their funding.

Mr. Speaker, it is going to require that we reduce staff, that we reduce our workload, and more importantly, that we reduce our oversight. This is tying one hand of the legislative branch's arm behind its back for no good reason.

This bill was constructed in a bipartisan manner. We have worked together on this. This is an attempt to politicize an otherwise nonpartisan bill. There is nowhere near this amount of money in the bill for unanticipated expenses of the committees.

This idea, this "slush fund" word, is very quotable. It is a quotable quote. It is a good 2-second sound bite. But what we are talking about here is funding unanticipated expenses of the Congress. Any construction project, any business worth their salt provides for contingencies. That is what this does.

The number, this number of \$8.3 million, has no basis in reality. I do not know where the number came from. But the fact of the matter is it is an attempt to politicize an otherwise well-crafted, nonpartisan bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule XV, the Chair will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on the question of passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 192, nays 222, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 271]

YEAS—192

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Ackerman	Hall (OH)	Obey
Allen	Hall (TX)	Olver
Andrews	Harman	Ortiz
Baesler	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Baldacci	Hefner	Pascrell
Barcia	Hilliard	Pastor
Barrett (WI)	Hinchee	Payne
Becerra	Holden	Pelosi
Bentsen	Hoolley	Peterson (MN)
Berry	Hoyer	Pickett
Bishop	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Blagojevich	Jackson-Lee	Poshard
Blumenauer	(TX)	Price (NC)
Bonior	Jefferson	Rahall
Borski	John	Rangel
Boswell	Johnson (WI)	Rivers
Boucher	Johnson, E. B.	Rodriguez
Boyd	Kanjorski	Roemer
Brady (PA)	Kaptur	Rothman
Brown (CA)	Kennedy (MA)	Roybal-Allard
Brown (FL)	Kennedy (RI)	Rush
Brown (OH)	Kennelly	Sabo
Capps	Kildee	Sanchez
Cardin	Kilpatrick	Sanders
Carson	Kind (WI)	Sandlin
Clay	Klecza	Sawyer
Clayton	Klink	Schumer
Clement	Kucinich	Scott
Clyburn	LaFalce	Serrano
Condit	Lantos	Sherman
Conyers	Lee	Sisisky
Costello	Levin	Skaggs
Coyne	Lipinski	Skelton
Cramer	Lofgren	Slaughter
Cummings	Lowey	Smith, Adam
Danner	Luther	Snyder
Davis (FL)	Maloney (CT)	Spratt
Davis (IL)	Maloney (NY)	Stabenow
DeFazio	Manton	Stark
DeGette	Martinez	Stenholm
Delahunt	Mascara	Stokes
DeLauro	Matsui	Strickland
Deutsch	McCarthy (MO)	Stupak
Dicks	McCarthy (NY)	Tanner
Dixon	McDermott	Tauscher
Doggett	McGovern	Taylor (MS)
Dooley	McHale	Thompson
Doyle	McIntyre	Thurman
Edwards	McKinney	Tierney
Engel	McNulty	Torres
Eshoo	Meehan	Towns
Etheridge	Meek (FL)	Velazquez
Evans	Meeks (NY)	Vento
Farr	Menendez	Visclosky
Fattah	Millender-	Waters
Fazio	McDonald	Watt (NC)
Filner	Miller (CA)	Waxman
Ford	Minge	Wexler
Frank (MA)	Mink	Weygand
Frost	Mollohan	Wise
Furse	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Gejdenson	Murtha	Wynn
Gephardt	Nadler	Yates
Green	Neal	

NAYS—222

Aderholt	Ganske	Packard
Archer	Gekas	Pappas
Armey	Gibbons	Parker
Bachus	Gilchrest	Paul
Baker	Gillmor	Paxon
Ballenger	Gilman	Pease
Barr	Goode	Peterson (PA)
Barrett (NE)	Goodlatte	Petri
Bartlett	Goodling	Pickering
Barton	Goss	Pitts
Bass	Graham	Pombo
Bateman	Granger	Porter
Bereuter	Greenwood	Portman
Berman	Gutknecht	Pryce (OH)
Bilbray	Hansen	Quinn
Bilirakis	Hastert	Radanovich
Bliley	Hastings (WA)	Ramstad
Blunt	Hayworth	Redmond
Boehler	Hefley	Regula
Boehner	Herger	Riggs
Bonilla	Hill	Riley
Bono	Hilleary	Rogan
Bryant	Hobson	Rogers
Bunning	Hoekstra	Rohrabacher
Burr	Horn	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton	Hostettler	Roukema
Buyer	Houghton	Royce
Callahan	Hunter	Ryun
Calvert	Hyde	Salmon
Camp	Inglis	Sanford
Campbell	Istook	Saxton
Canady	Jenkins	Schaefer, Dan
Cannon	Johnson (CT)	Schaffer, Bob
Castle	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Jones	Sessions
Chambliss	Kasich	Shadegg
Chenoweth	Kelly	Shaw
Christensen	Kim	Shays
Coble	King (NY)	Shimkus
Coburn	Kingston	Shuster
Collins	Knollenberg	Skeen
Combest	Kolbe	Smith (MI)
Cook	LaHood	Smith (NJ)
Cooksey	Largent	Smith (OR)
Cox	Latham	Smith (TX)
Crane	LaTourette	Smith, Linda
Crapo	Lazio	Snowbarger
Cubin	Leach	Solomon
Cunningham	Lewis (CA)	Souder
Davis (VA)	Lewis (KY)	Spence
Deal	Linder	Stearns
DeLay	Livingston	Stump
Diaz-Balart	LoBiondo	Sununu
Dickey	Lucas	Talent
Doolittle	Manzullo	Tauzin
Dreier	McCollum	Taylor (NC)
Duncan	McCrery	Thomas
Dunn	McHugh	Thornberry
Ehlers	McInnis	Thune
Ehrlich	McIntosh	Tiahrt
Emerson	McKeon	Trafigant
English	Metcalf	Upton
Ensign	Mica	Walsh
Everett	Miller (FL)	Wamp
Ewing	Moran (KS)	Watkins
Fawell	Morella	Watts (OK)
Foley	Myrick	Weldon (FL)
Forbes	Nethercutt	Weller
Fossella	Neumann	White
Fowler	Ney	Whitfield
Fox	Northup	Wicker
Franks (NJ)	Norwood	Wolf
Frelinghuysen	Nussle	Young (AK)
Gallegly	Oxley	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Brady (TX)	Hutchinson	Pallone
Dingell	Klug	Reyes
Gonzalez	Lampson	Scarborough
Gordon	Lewis (GA)	Turner
Hamilton	Markey	Weldon (PA)
Hinojosa	McDade	
Hulshof	Moakley	

□ 1523

Messrs. MCHUGH, ARMEY, MICA, PAXON, and EWING changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. JOHN, PRICE of North Carolina, MATSUI, SPRATT, and MALONEY of Connecticut changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 271 on the motion to recommit H.R. 4112, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were— yeas 235, nays 179, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 272]

YEAS—235

Aderholt	Fox	Nethercutt
Archer	Franks (NJ)	Neumann
Armey	Frelinghuysen	Ney
Bachus	Gallegly	Northup
Baesler	Ganske	Norwood
Ballenger	Gekas	Nussle
Barr	Gibbons	Oxley
Barrett (NE)	Gilchrest	Packard
Bartlett	Gillmor	Pappas
Barton	Gilman	Parker
Bass	Goode	Pascrell
Bateman	Goodling	Pastor
Bereuter	Goss	Paxon
Berman	Graham	Pease
Bilbray	Granger	Peterson (PA)
Bilirakis	Greenwood	Pickering
Bliley	Gutierrez	Pickett
Blunt	Gutknecht	Pitts
Boehler	Hall (OH)	Pombo
Boehner	Hall (TX)	Porter
Bonilla	Hansen	Portman
Bonior	Hastert	Price (NC)
Bono	Hastings (WA)	Pryce (OH)
Bryant	Hayworth	Quinn
Bunning	Herger	Radanovich
Burr	Hobson	Ramstad
Burton	Hoekstra	Redmond
Buyer	Horn	Regula
Callahan	Houghton	Riggs
Calvert	Hoyer	Riley
Camp	Hunter	Rogan
Campbell	Hyde	Rogers
Canady	Inglis	Ros-Lehtinen
Cannon	Istook	Roukema
Carson	Jefferson	Ryun
Castle	Jenkins	Sabo
Chabot	John	Salmon
Chambliss	Johnson (CT)	Saxton
Chenoweth	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough
Christensen	Jones	Schaefer, Dan
Coble	Kasich	Serrano
Coburn	Kelly	Sessions
Collins	Kilpatrick	Shadegg
Combest	Kim	Shaw
Cook	King (NY)	Shays
Cooksey	Kingston	Shimkus
Crapo	Knollenberg	Shuster
Cubin	Kolbe	Sisisky
Cunningham	LaHood	Skaggs
Danner	Largent	Skeen
Davis (VA)	Latham	Skelton
Deal	LaTourette	Smith (MI)
DeLay	Lazio	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart	Leach	Smith (OR)
Dickey	Lewis (CA)	Smith (TX)
Dicks	Lewis (KY)	Smith, Adam
Dixon	Linder	Snowbarger
Doolittle	Livingston	Solomon
Dreier	LoBiondo	Souder
Duncan	Lucas	Spence
Dunn	Manzullo	Stump
Ehlers	McCarthy (NY)	Sununu
Ehrlich	McCollum	Talent
Emerson	McCrery	Tauzin
English	McHugh	Taylor (NC)
Everett	McInnis	Thomas
Ewing	McKeon	Thornberry
Farr	Metcalf	Thune
Fattah	Mica	Tiahrt
Fawell	Miller (FL)	Torres
Fazio	Mink	Trafigant
Foley	Mollohan	Upton
Forbes	Morella	Visclosky
Fossella	Murtha	Walsh
Fowler	Myrick	Wamp

Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
White

Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Woolsey

Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—179

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baker
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Cardin
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Cummings
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Goodlatte
Green

Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hefner
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchev
Holden
Hooley
Hostettler
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)

Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Klecza
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lantos
Lee
Levin
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Minge
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey

Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sherman
Slaughter
Smith, Linda
Snyder
Lowey
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Velazquez
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—19

Brady (TX)
Dingell
Gonzalez
Gordon
Hamilton
Hinojosa
Hulshof

Hutchinson
Klug
Lampson
Lewis (GA)
Markey
McDade
McIntosh

Moakley
Reyes
Turner
Waxman
Weldon (PA)

□ 1533

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Messrs. ROHRABACHER, RANGEL, and MCINTYRE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. WOOLSEY changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 25, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,

The Speaker,

House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a certificate of unofficial vote totals received from The Honorable Stephanie Gonzales, Secretary of State, State of New Mexico, which indicates that, according to the unofficial vote totals received by the nominees whose names appeared on the 1998 Special Election Ballot of June 23, the Honorable Heather Wilson was elected Representative in Congress for the First Congressional District, State of New Mexico.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE HEATHER WILSON, OF NEW MEXICO, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from New Mexico, Ms. HEATHER WILSON, be permitted to take the oath of office today. Her certificate of election has not yet arrived, but there is no contest; and no question has been raised with regard to her election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Representative-elect and the Members of the New Mexico delegation may come forward.

Ms. WILSON appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HONORABLE HEATHER WILSON

(Mr. SKEEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, as the dean of the New Mexico delegation in the House, it is my distinct pleasure and honor to welcome and congratulate the newest Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Heather Wilson of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Congresswoman WILSON won this week's special election in New Mexico's First Congressional District, which was vacated in March by the untimely

death of our colleague, Steve Schiff. We will always miss Steve Schiff, but today we welcome a new Member who will continue in his tradition of public service on behalf of the people of the State of New Mexico.

Congresswoman WILSON won a most impressive victory in gaining election to the House. Many of us watched this race with significant interest and were involved in her successful election to Congress. I thank each and every one of my colleagues for their efforts on her behalf.

I look forward to working with the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. WILSON) in Congress on behalf of many principles each of us hold dear to our hearts, such as education, a strong national defense, a simpler and fairer tax system, among a host of other issues important to our State and Nation.

I welcome the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. WILSON) to Congress, and I wish her the best of success in representing the people from New Mexico's First Congressional District. It is up to her now. Thank goodness for her being here with us.

TAKING OFFICE WITH INTEGRITY, COURAGE AND ENERGY

Ms. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of you so much for your help, your support, your words of wisdom, and your words of kindness throughout the special election. Without your support, I would not be here today, and without the support of the people of the First District.

It is now time to roll up my sleeves, to take up the work which Steve Schiff left off too soon, and to represent the people of the First District with honor, with integrity, and with every ounce of courage and energy that I can summon. I look forward to that challenge, and I look forward to serving with each of you.

I wanted to thank my family, who is here with me, for their love and their support. I wanted to thank all of you again. I look forward to serving with you.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on rollcall No. 264, Agriculture appropriations, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2676, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1998

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 490, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2676) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and reform the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.