

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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Nine administrative provisions have been included under the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Three of the provisions would permit the Cities of Vallejo, California; New London, Connecticut; and Newburyport and Malden, Massachusetts; to retain certain proceeds from urban renewal land disposition sales for use in accordance with CDBG specifications. Language has also been included forgiving a HUD public facilities loan debt incurred by the Town of Calhoun Falls, South Carolina. Language has been included permitting the Jefferson, Missouri, housing authority to use certain funds for general purposes of the community development block grant program. Bill language limits the number of non-career positions in the Senior Executive Service (SES) to 15. This represents approximately 13 percent of such positions at HUD and is above the government-wide legislated limitation on noncareer appointees of 10 percent of the total number of SES positions.

An administrative provision has been included in the bill which will allow service coordinators in all section 202 housing for the elderly projects.

The Committee has added bill language directing HUD to give a priority to public housing competitive applications for new construction, acquisition or acquisition with rehabilitation in areas with an inadequate supply of housing. This priority is not to be applied to any units awarded non-competitively, e.g. to comply with court orders or statutory replacement housing for demolition/disposition. Furthermore, the priority is intended to target competitively awarded public housing units into local market areas where the existing housing supply is not sufficient for utilization under the Section 8 tenant based programs.

Finally, bill language has been included to address a unique situation in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, where rapid population growth and an increasing demand for housing have caused fair market rents in that county to be substantially higher than those in the other four counties of the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre area. The language will establish a separate fair market rental rate for Monroe County.

The Committee directs the Department to accept expenditures made by the City of Indianapolis on public housing projects in that city as a credit against its debt to HUD associated with the Lockefield Gardens project and that the Department accept this credit as payment in full on that debt.

TITLE III
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation.....	\$15,900,000
Estimate, 1992.....	18,440,000
Recommended in bill.....	18,440,000

The Commission is responsible for the administration, operation and maintenance of cemetery and war memorials to commemorate the achievements and sacrifices of the American Armed Forces in hostilities occurring since 1917. There are 24 cemetery memorials, 14 monuments, and two bronze tablets located outside the United States; twelve of these memorials are located in the United States: the East Coast Memorial in New York City; the West Coast Memorial at the Presidio in San Francisco; the Honolulu Memorial International Cemetery of the Pacific; and the American Expeditionary Forces Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$15,440,000 for fiscal year 1992 to administer, operate and maintain the American War Memorials Commission's monuments, cemeteries and memorials throughout the world. This funding level reflects an increase of \$2,540,000 above fiscal year 1991's level.

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation	\$2,000,000
Estimate, 1992	
Recommended in bill	

The National and Community Service Act established the Commission on National and Community Service. The President is to appoint 21 members to the Commission, subject to Senate confirmation, who are to represent a broad range of viewpoints, and have extensive volunteer and service opportunity experience. The Commission makes grants to States and other entities to create service opportunities for students and out-of-school youth.

In fiscal year 1991, the Committee appropriated \$2,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the first year of this Commission. To date, these funds remain unexpended because the Commission has not been established. Therefore, the Committee will not consider any additional funding until the Commission is firmly established.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1991 appropriation	\$55,000,000
Estimate, 1992	
Recommended in bill	

This Commission on National and Community Service makes grants to States and other entities to create service opportunities for students and out-of-school youth, full-time or summer youth corps service programs, innovative national and community service programs, and national or regional clearinghouses.

In fiscal year 1991, the Committee appropriated \$55,000,000 for program activities of the Commission. To date, these funds remain unexpended. Therefore, the Committee has not recommended any additional funds for the Commission's program activities.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation	\$37,109,000
Estimate, 1992	\$39,200,000

Recommended in bill	40,200,000
Increase above estimate	+1,000,000

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is the Federal agency responsible for improving consumer product safety. It is an independent regulatory agency established to reduce unreasonable risk of injury associated with consumer products. The primary responsibilities and overall goals of the Consumer Product Safety Commission set forth by the Consumer Product Safety Act are to protect the public against unreasonable risk of injury associated with consumer products; to assist in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products; to develop uniform safety standards for consumer products and to minimize conflicting State and local regulations; and to promote research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses and injuries. The Commission was reauthorized by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 1990.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,200,000 for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$3,091,000 above the 1991 level and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the President's request. This additional \$1,000,000 is for the Little Cigar and Cigarette Safety study, of which \$600,000 is to be allocated to the National Institute on Standards and Technology for further technical work.

The Committee has not included bill language proposed by the budget to permit the collection of user fees. The authorizing legislation only directed that a study of user fees be conducted. Further, the Commission has not yet determined how it will raise these fees. The Commission shall report to the Committee by September 1, 1991 on the status of this user fee study.

Finally, the Committee continues to be concerned with the reorganizational efforts of the Commission and with the large number of SES positions and GS positions graded 14 and above. It is the understanding of the Committee that a strategic plan requested by the Committee addressing the long-range goals of the CPSC will be completed in July, 1991. The Committee expects that the concerns expressed above will be fully addressed in this strategic plan and that the Commission will keep the Committee apprised of any actions to be taken with regard to this plan.

COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation	\$7,481,000
Estimate, 1992	9,133,000
Recommended in bill	9,133,000

The Veterans Benefits Administration Adjudication Procedure and Judiciary Review Act established the Court of Veterans Appeals. The Court allows the Department of Veterans Affairs benefits claimants to seek review of a denial of benefits. The Court has the authority to overturn VA findings of fact that it concludes are clearly erroneous, as well as VA regulation or interpretations of law.

The Administration's 1992 request for the Court of Veterans Appeals is \$9,133,000, an increase of \$1,652,000 above the 1991 level. The Committee views this increase as necessary for the operation

of the recently created court. Requested bill language has been included exempting the Court from the section 509 limitation on personnel compensation and benefits costs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
CEMETERIAL EXPENSES, ARMY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation	\$12,236,000
Budget, 1992	12,587,000
Recommended in bill	12,587,000

The Secretary of the Army is responsible for the administration, operation and maintenance of Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldier's and Airmen's Home National Cemetery. At the close of fiscal year 1990, there were 3,075 interments and 1,345 inurnments. It is projected that there will be 3,225 interments and 1,425 inurnments in fiscal year 1991; and 3,375 interments and 1,500 inurnments in fiscal year 1992. In addition to its principal function as a national cemetery, Arlington is the site of many nonfuneral ceremonies each year and has approximately four million visitors annually.

The Committee recommends the Administration's request of \$13,587,000 and 135 fulltime equivalents to administer, operate, maintain and provide ongoing development at the Arlington National and Soldier's and Airmen's Home National Cemeteries for fiscal year 1992.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1991 appropriation	\$6,094,353,000
Budget, 1992	6,211,700,000
Recommended in bill	6,366,461,000
Includes above estimate	+ 355,161,000

The Environmental Protection Agency was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, which consolidated nine programs from five different agencies and departments. Major EPA programs include air and water quality, drinking water, hazardous waste, pesticides, radiation, toxic substances, Superfund, and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program. In addition, EPA provides technical assistance for the construction grants program and state revolving funds to build facilities to treat municipal wastewater. The Agency is responsible for conducting research and development, establishing environmental standards, monitoring pollution conditions, enforcing compliance, and providing technical assistance and grant support to states, which are delegated authority for actual program implementation.

Of the amounts approved in the following appropriations accounts, the Agency must limit transfers of funds between programs and activities to not more than \$500,000 without prior approval of the Committee.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation	\$974,700,000
Budget, 1992	1,030,000,000
Recommended in bill	1,030,000,000

The salaries and expenses appropriation supports all internal costs of administering EPA's programs, exclusive of the Hazardous Substance Superfund, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, and the Office of Inspector General. This account provides support for executive direction and management of all agency programs at Headquarters, the ten regional offices, and all field stations, as well as all personnel and administrative costs associated with EPA's operating program.

The Committee recommends \$1,090,000,000 for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1992. This is \$115,300,000 above the 1991 level and the same level as requested in the President's budget. The bill includes the budget request proposal to increase the representation expenses to \$6,000. The proposed language concerning the Environmental Services Fund has not been included in the bill.

The Committee is aware of the inadequate staffing levels for the implementation of the Section 319 nonpoint source program. Therefore, EPA is directed to reprogram from within the Office of Water, \$550,000 and 10 FTEs for the purpose of implementing this program. The increase shall be taken from elsewhere in the Office of Water at the Administrator's discretion.

The Committee directs EPA to transfer \$200,000 from the Office of Air and Radiation's "program management" element to other elements within the Office of Air and Radiation. The reduction should be taken from personnel compensation and benefits object classes.

The Committee is pleased that EPA has undertaken a pollution prevention strategy. Pollution prevention has been an area of special interest to the Committee for some time. However, EPA is strongly encouraged to expand its strategy beyond industrial toxics to the entire scope of industrial, household, and commercial wastes. This has been the Committee's intent since the initial funding of this program.

The Committee is aware of the Agency's plans to transfer the office of Pollution Prevention from the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation to the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances. It is the understanding of the Committee that pollution prevention is a top priority of the Administrator's and therefore deserves to be treated as such. Pollution prevention is cross-cutting in nature and should remain independent from any particular program office. The move to a single media office could be construed as reducing the visibility of this important initiative. The Committee plans to address fully this issue during conference between the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. EPA should keep the Committee apprised of its developing plans and withhold any final implementation actions with regard to this issue until such time.

The Committee is aware of EPA's "Master Space Plan" which includes plans to make enhancements to its current headquarters facility as well as acquire new space for additional staff. No additional funds were requested in the budget for these purposes and the Committee is unable to provide any additional funding. Therefore, if EPA deems it necessary to go forward with part or all of this

plan, funds should be taken from within existing resources from the Office of Administration and Resources Management.

The Committee has been made aware of the problems EPA is experiencing with the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). The Committee is concerned with the escalating cost of the system. In that connection, EPA is directed to report to the Committee by October 1, 1991 on the projected costs associated with this system. If these projections subsequently change, the Committee should be so advised.

Finally, the Committee is pleased with the initial implementation of EPA's strategic planning initiative. As part of this process, the Agency should continue to establish environmental measures rather than relying on programmatic measures for determining the success of its environmental efforts.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1991 Appropriation	\$37,000,000
Budget, 1992	41,200,000
Recommended in bill	39,661,000
Decrease below estimate	-1,539,000

This account provides EPA audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which could lead to fraud, waste or abuse. Pursuant to the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, the appropriation for the Office of Inspector General is provided in a separate account.

The Committee recommends \$39,661,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This is a decrease of \$1,539,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$2,661,000 above the 1991 level. Of the amount provided, \$14,964,000 shall be derived from the Hazardous Substance Superfund, and \$628,000 shall be derived from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund. These transferred funds are provided in addition to amounts appropriated to the Superfund and LUST accounts.

The Committee is pleased that the Inspector General is planning to develop in-house contract audit expertise. The Inspector General should report to the Committee on the progress of this plan by March 1, 1992.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1991 Appropriation	\$254,900,000
Budget, 1992	313,000,000
Recommended in bill	333,875,000
Decrease below estimate	+20,875,000

The Research and development account funds all extramural EPA Research (except Superfund and LUST) carried out through grants, contracts and cooperative agreements, and funds supplies and operating expenses for research projects. Research projects address a wide range of environmental and health concerns across all media and encompass both long-term, basic, and near-term applied research to support regulations and standards.

The bill includes \$333,875,000 for EPA research and development in fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$78,975,000 above the 1991 level and an increase of \$20,875,000 above the President's request based on the following changes:

+ \$3,500,000 for the Center for Environmental Management.
+ \$3,200,000 for indoor air research.

+ \$1,200,000 for pollution prevention research, primarily for source reduction work.

+ \$1,100,000 for electromagnetic field research.

+ \$1,500,000 for drinking water research. This research should be conducted in close cooperation with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation.

+ \$3,300,000 for the purchase of specialized equipment for neural science research.

+ \$1,500,000 for the Center for Excellence in Polymer Research and Environmental Study.

+ \$760,000 for the Natural Resources Research Institute's Minerals Research Laboratory.

+ \$1,000,000 for the Adirondack Destruction Assessment program.

+ \$1,655,000 for a research project to recycle mixed office waste at Western Michigan University.

+ \$105,000 for a pollution abatement demonstration in Hamburg, New York. This grant is subject to a 50 percent match by the State.

+ \$250,000 for continued research on the zebra mussel.

+ \$750,000 for EPA's Earth Observing System (EOS-CEISIN) activities.

+ \$2,000,000 for the Great Lakes National program office dedicated primarily to the large lakes laboratories at Duluth, Minnesota and Grasse Ille, Michigan and for enhanced monitoring activities.

+ \$945,000 from the Limestone Injection Multistage Burner.

Bill language has been included permitting up to \$42,000,000 to be used for laboratory equipment, supplies, and other operating expenses in support of research and development activities. The Committee has not included the proposed bill language relating to the Environmental Services Fund.

The Committee is pleased with efforts by the Agency to integrate its data resources and information systems, especially the development of the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), recent efforts to integrate enforcement information, and the use of geographic information systems. The Committee believes, however, that EPA can and should do more to integrate data from satellites and other remote sensing systems with data from EPA and other terrestrial systems. The Committee is especially concerned that EPA has not been sufficiently proactive in working with NASA, NOAA, and other agencies to make use of information from current satellite and other remote sensing systems, or to plan for the EOS system being developed by NASA for launch late in this decade. Therefore, to ensure that EPA demonstrates more effective leadership in the integration of data from remote sensing systems with terrestrial sources, and in ensuring effective access to this information by policymakers and the public here and abroad, the Committee directs EPA to develop a program to:

Identify, characterize, and catalog all significant existing and planned environmental data bases and monitoring systems

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in the U.S. and abroad, including methods for accessing these data bases and systems.

4.2. Develop cooperative efforts to facilitate effective access to these data resources by environmental scientists and policy-makers here and abroad; at a minimum, these efforts are to include development of an Affiliated Data Center within the EROS/DIS network.

3. Convene experts from the U.S. and abroad to assess existing and planned environmental information resources and systems and produce periodic reports of their conclusions and recommendations.

4. Identify, develop where necessary, and disseminate information products tailored to the needs of policymakers and the public that integrate environmental data from remote sensing and terrestrial systems and that integrate these data with economic and social information.

5. Foster increased capacity by other nations and international organizations to make effective use of environmental information and informational technologies in policymaking.

The Committee is also pleased with EPA's continued efforts and increased emphasis on the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). EMAP will provide data to help agencies evaluate the success of current policies and programs by monitoring and assessing the status and trends of ecosystems to identify emerging environmental problems. The Committee believes that this program has the potential to provide vital information to the environmental community. However, several issues are of concern to the Committee including the possible duplication of effort by EPA and other federal agencies, interagency coordination of this initiative, and adequate state and local involvement. Because the Committee has a keen interest in the development of this program, EPA is directed to provide quarterly status reports on the progress of EMAP.

The Committee has not made a reduction in the global warming research account for fiscal year 1992. Further, the Committee supports the mitigation and control technologies component of the global warming research program.

Studies have concluded that common indoor plants provide a natural way of combating "sick building syndrome"—an acute incidence of indoor air pollution that can occur in closed or poorly ventilated workplaces and residences. The Committee is encouraged by these initial studies and believes additional research and demonstration projects are needed. Therefore, the Committee urges EPA to work with groups such as the Foliage for Clean Air Council to conduct research involving the use of indoor plants to reduce indoor air pollution.

It is the Committee's understanding that there are a number of unfunded studies mandated by the Clean Air Act. While the Committee is unable to provide additional resources for this purpose, it believes that such studies are of vital importance to providing proper guidance in developing regulations. The Committee urges that funding for such studies be requested in the fiscal year 1993 budget.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE

1991 appropriation	\$1,006,525,000
Estimate, 1992	1,019,500,000
Recommended in bill	1,133,625,000
Increase above estimate	\$114,125,000

The abatement, control, and compliance account encompasses a broad range of pollution control efforts for all media except Superfund and LUST. These activities include setting environmental standards, issuing permits, monitoring emissions and ambient conditions and providing enforcement and oversight. In most cases the states are directly responsible for actual operation of the various environmental programs. Almost one-half of the funds in this account are provided by EPA in the form of grants to support state program activities.

The Committee recommends \$1,133,625,000 for the abatement, control, and compliance account for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$127,100,000 above the 1991 level and \$114,125,000 above the budget request. This increase includes the following changes to the budget estimate:

+ \$27,000,000 for non-point source grants under section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

+ \$8,000,000 for the clean lakes program.

+ \$47,500,000 for asbestos in schools loans and grants. The Committee has included bill language earmarking \$2,800,000 of these funds for worker and contractor training and certification in addition to the funds available for administrative expenses. Of the funds earmarked, \$1,500,000 is provided to continue asbestos worker training through joint labor-management funds; \$1,200,000 for State training certification programs, and \$100,000 for grants for women and minority contractors.

+ \$2,000,000 for academic training.

+ \$1,500,000 for multimedia grants for Indian tribes.

+ \$4,500,000 for rural water grants. Of the amount provided, \$3,000,000 is allocated for the National Rural Water Association; \$1,000,000 for the National Rural Water Association's Groundwater Protection program; and \$500,000 for the Rural Community Assistance program. The NRWA is urged to provide grant funding to the State of Texas.

+ \$5,000,000 for the climate change protection program, of which \$3,000,000 is to support development and implementation of a climate convention and protocols and \$2,000,000 to support the study options for controlling methane, a major greenhouse gas.

+ \$1,500,000 for wastewater operator training activities.

+ \$3,000,000 for pollution prevention grants.

+ \$3,000,000 to support EPA's comprehensive program to reduce lead paint poisoning including contractor/worker training and certification; accreditation of laboratories; technical support for hazard detection, assessment and abatement; and public education and information. Of the funds provided, not less than \$500,000 shall be used to develop educational materials with practical advice to homeowners based on consensus of

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outside experts in health, housing, abatement, and related fields.

The Committee believes that EPA's role should be more than just providing technical assistance to HUD. In recent months, three federal agencies, EPA, HUD, and HHS, have developed strategic plans for the prevention of lead poisoning. The Committee directs EPA to coordinate an implementation strategy with these two agencies and their lead abatement efforts. A report outlining this strategy should be submitted to the Committee by January 1, 1992.

+ \$1,000,000 for controlling erosion and sedimentation in the Great Lakes Basin.

+ \$500,000 for an alternative fuels demonstration project in the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

+ \$3,000,000 for the San Francisco estuary project.

+ \$1,000,000 for the EPA National Training Center at West Virginia University.

+ \$2,200,000 for EPA's supercomputer operations and completion of the hardware purchase and installation of disk storage and extended memory.

+ \$1,500,000 for a heavy duty engine dynamometer.

+ \$300,000 for environmental efforts at the Canaan Valley, West Virginia wetlands complex.

+ \$2,200,000 for the development of the Lackawanna Institute for Environmental Renewal.

+ \$900,000 for cleanup of contaminated sediments in the Buffalo River.

+ \$1,000,000 for the Small Flows Clearinghouse at West Virginia University.

+ \$1,400,000 for a Maumee River and Bay basin-wide assessment of hazardous waste sites.

+ \$1,000,000 for the cleanup and protection of the Saginaw River Basin and Bay.

+ \$25,000 for a water quality testing program of the Lackawanna River Corridor Association.

+ \$200,000 to address interstate ozone non-attainment and visibility problems in the Northwest.

+ \$500,000 to support on-going efforts by EPA's Water Conservation Task Force.

+ \$1,000,000 to continue a cooperative program with Water Pollution Control Federation Research Foundation.

+ \$2,000,000 for the Southwest Environmental Research and Policy Center.

+ \$200,000 for an underground injection control public information program.

+ \$500,000 for the development of a water quality protection plan for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The Committee notes that, on its own initiative, EPA allocated \$200,000 for this program in fiscal year 1991 and urges the Agency to provide an additional \$250,000 in fiscal year 1992.

+ \$100,000 for the development of a national model of Eugene, Oregon wetlands comprehensive plan.

+ \$4,000,000 for the implementation of the new Small Business Technical Assistance Program, section 507 of the Clean Air Act Amendments. Of this amount, \$200,000 shall be for

EPA advisory support for this new program and the remainder is for section 105 grants to states to carry out this activity.

+ \$1,000,000 for continued work on the Spokane aquifer.

+ \$500,000 for the development of a water quality recovery plan for Lake Roosevelt, to be awarded as an assistance agreement under section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act as a demonstration project, with no match required.

- \$15,000,000 from the Montreal Protocol Facilitation Fund of the \$20,000,000 requested. This is a \$1,000,000 increase above the 1991 level. This reduction is made without prejudice. The Committee believes that agencies other than just EPA should contribute to the facilitation fund and should request funding for this purpose. The Committee is extremely supportive of EPA's participation in international activities and believes that EPA should continue to play a significant role in developing policy in this area.

The proposed language concerning the Environmental Services Fund has not been included in the bill.

Although funds were requested for implementation of the section 319 non-point source program in this account, no fulltime equivalents (FTEs) were requested. The Committee believes that funds in the abatement, control, and compliance account should be used for grants to states rather than administrative expense purposes. The level the Committee has made available for this grant program is barely sufficient and providing scarce funding for salaries and expense activities only serves to exacerbate the problem.

The Committee believes that EPA should request the appropriate resources needed for this program from within the salaries and expenses account. Until this fiscal year, no request had been made to use funds for salaries and expenses under the nonpoint source program. The Committee sees no need to begin this practice now as this can only compromise the integrity of the account structure.

The Committee is pleased with EPA's environmental education efforts and is extremely supportive of the Agency's new Office of Environmental Education. Several new initiatives are proposed including training programs, a grants program, a foundation, and an awards program. The budget proposes to allocate \$500,000 of the \$7,000,000 requested for a teacher awards program, to be operated by the Council on Environmental Quality. The Committee believes that this awards program, rather than being conducted by CEQ, should be a part of EPA's overall environmental education efforts. Therefore, the Committee denies EPA's proposal to allocate these funds to CEQ, and instead directs EPA to conduct the new Environmental Education Awards program.

The Committee has not taken a reduction in pesticides transportation, storage, and disposal for fiscal year 1992. However, the Committee is concerned about EPA's progress in disposing of liquid 2,4,5-T/silvex pesticides in St. Joseph, Missouri. It is the Committee's understanding that the Agency is actively exploring several options for final disposal of these stocks. The Committee expects that EPA will make every attempt to resolve this issue as expeditiously as possible and directs the Agency to report monthly on its

The Committee is aware of the funding difficulties facing state and local officials in implementing the requirements under the Clean Air Act Amendments and in developing State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions. Due to current budgetary constraints, the Committee is unable to provide additional funding for these activities. If additional funds had been available, the Committee would have given this funding need favorable consideration.

Of particular concern are the activities now being undertaken by Metropolitan Planning Organizations with transportation or air quality maintenance planning responsibilities. The Committee urges EPA to ensure that state and local air quality agencies make a portion of these state grants available to organizations of local elected officials for SIP development activities.

The Committee recognizes the importance of developing environmental product standards in the private sector. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Office of Pollution Prevention work with other federal agencies as well as groups such as the National Sanitation Foundation International, the International Organization of Standardization, the American National Standards Institute, and other similar organizations to develop a comprehensive, uniform, and national environmental (ecological) labeling strategy that is consistent with international standards.

In connection with the 1991 administrative provision requiring EPA to establish a goal that at least 8 percent of the total value of the agency's contracts should be awarded to minority- and women-owned businesses, the Committee directs EPA to consider the establishment of a contractor mentor/protege program for socially and economically disadvantaged businesses. The Agency should provide a study of the feasibility of such a program to the Committee by December 1, 1991.

The Committee again would like to recognize PA Cleanways from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. This citizens group, formed to fight illegal dumping and littering, has diligently worked with all facets of their community to clean up their environment. Besides cleaning their communities, PA Cleanways rebeautifies the areas, educates fellow citizens, and support beneficial legislation. The Committee commends their efforts and offers continued support for this innovative and effective group.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1991 appropriation.....	\$40,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	18,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	39,700,000
Increase above estimate.....	+ 26,700,000

This activity provides for the design and construction of EPA-owned facilities as well as for the repair, extension, alteration, and improvement of facilities utilized by the agency. The funds are used primarily to correct unsafe conditions, to protect health and safety of employees, and to prevent serious deterioration of structures and equipment.

The Committee is recommending \$39,700,000 for fiscal year 1992 for the buildings and facilities account. This is an increase of \$26,700,000 above the request. Of this increase, \$20,000,000 is allocated for site acquisition and preparation, planning and design of a

Training and Ecology Center and for dock facilities and infrastructure in Bay City, Michigan.

Because large, freshwater lakes are important to our global environment, the Committee believes that further research and study of these lakes should be conducted. The Committee would like to express its support for international large lake activities and urges that EPA increase its emphasis in this area. As part of this effort, the Committee encourages EPA to establish an International Center for the study of large, freshwater lakes. Finally, EPA is expected to keep the Committee apprised of its activities in this area.

The Committee has included bill language for a \$6,700,000 grant for the renovation of space and construction of shared and individual laboratories at the Neural Science Center and its related laboratory sites in New York City, New York.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 authorized EPA to establish a technology research, demonstration, and evaluation program to promote the development of innovative treatment technologies for hazardous wastes. In 1986, EPA selected an existing agency facility located in Edison, New Jersey for the Environmental Technology and Engineering Center (ETEC). In the same year, Congress appropriated an initial \$500,000 to EPA and an additional \$5,600,000 for ETEC-related activities in 1987.

The proposal to locate the ETEC facility in Edison has met strong opposition from the citizens of Edison, local and county officials, and officials of the Middlesex County College, which is located adjacent to the proposed ETEC site. In fiscal year 1991, the conferees placed language in the Appropriations Act prohibiting the use of funds for ETEC except for those funds necessary for community education and outreach efforts. The EPA has failed to adequately address community concerns about the operation of the facility, the scope and nature of the activities planned for the facility, its proposed safety and containment features, and its potential risks to the health and environment of the surrounding community.

Because of these concerns, the Committee has included bill language prohibiting the further expenditure of any funds previously appropriated for the facility. This prohibition extends to all EPA activities pertaining to ETEC in Edison, New Jersey, including public outreach and education projects, the acquisition of permits, design changes associated with permit applications, and/or construction or renovation activities. Funds may be expended only for the purpose of investigating alternative sites for this facility.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

1991 appropriation.....	\$1,616,228,000
Estimate, 1992.....	1,750,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	1,650,000,000
Decrease below estimate.....	- 100,000,000

The Superfund program was established in 1980 by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to clean up emergency hazardous materials, spills and dangerous, uncontrolled and abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) expanded the program substantially in 1986, providing approximately \$8,500,000,000

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in revenues over five years and specifying numerous program outputs and deadlines. In 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act extended the program's authorization through 1994 for \$5,100,000,000 and taxing authority through 1995. The Superfund program is operated by EPA subject to annual appropriations from an dedicated trust fund. Enforcement activities are intended to identify and induce parties responsible for hazardous waste problems to undertake clean up actions. In addition, responsible parties are pursued to recover the cost of fund-financed removal and remedial actions undertaken at spills and waste sites by Federal and state agencies.

b. The Committee is recommending \$1,650,000,000 for the hazardous substance superfund account for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$33,772,000 above the 1991 level and a decrease of \$108,000,000 below the President's request. The recommendation includes the following adjustments to the budget:

+ \$126,328,000 to be applied as a general reduction.
+ \$10,000,000 for the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) worker training grants.
+ \$15,000,000 for NIEHS basic research grants.

+ \$5,500,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). Bill language has been included to limit the number of toxicological profiles to no more than 40 and enforcing a cap on the amount ATSDR receives from the Hazardous Substance Superfund.

ATSDR has profiled 130 substances in 110 draft or final documents. Section 104(i)(5) of CERCLA requires the development of a research program to find the answers to data gaps about these substances, including the most difficult question of which levels of exposure pose significant human health threats, to reduce the scientific uncertainty that exists in the public health risk assessment process. To fill these data gaps, the Committee recommends that ATSDR work with members of the Association of Minority Health Professions Schools to establish a substance specific research program. This program will substantially improve the knowledge base on linkage between uptake of hazardous substances and their health consequences and reduce the uncertainties of health assessments.

+ \$3,000,000 for Clark Atlanta University to continue the participation of minority scientists, engineers, and students in Superfund research.

+ \$2,500,000 to expand the Gulf Coast Hazardous Substance Research Center's waste minimization and innovative waste treatment technology development program.

+ \$115,000 to provide technical assistance to a special interest group concerned about the Fort Devens Sudbury Annex Superfund site. The Committee recognizes that the magnitude of this cleanup effort, which involves over 60 individual contaminated sites, demands a greater degree of technical assistance than that ordinarily provided by EPA under its technical assistance grant program. This amount shall be in addition to the usual technical assistance grant amount allocated for such purposes.

Bill language has been included permitting the payment of \$213,000 to the City of St. Anthony, Minnesota to restore its water system capacity to its original level prior to EPA's naming the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant a Superfund site.

The Committee has included bill language allowing the relocation of residents and the purchase of homes located on the Koppers Texarkana Superfund site, Texarkana, Texas, from funds previously appropriated for this purpose.

The Committee urges the EPA to expeditiously conclude its negotiations with the City of North Miami in regard to the Munisport landfill site. This municipally-owned landfill in the City of North Miami, Florida was added to the National Priority List by the EPA in 1983. The City has maintained that EPA seriously erred in this decision by relying on outdated and inaccurate information. Rather than requesting a reranking of the site, North Miami reached an agreement with EPA that the agency would study the Munisport site to determine the extent of any pollution and to develop a remedial plan to correct any problems. Those studies have now been completed and indicate an environmental threat which could affect nearby aquatic life. The City of North Miami is presently completing the final design of the necessary remedial work and is prepared to undertake this project, and subsequent cost, of necessary future EPA oversight. The agreement between the City and EPA does not affect the liability structure of Superfund.

The City of North Miami has made efforts to remediate this site in a cooperative, expeditious, and environmentally sound manner. However, the EPA and the City are currently in dispute over certain costs associated with this site. Therefore, the Committee urges EPA to make every effort to resolve this problem as soon as possible.

The Committee once again is including bill language to permit EPA to augment its appropriated funds by retaining cost recoveries from enforcement cases in excess of the estimated \$200,000,000. This language will provide EPA an incentive to continue its emphasis on the Superfund enforcement program.

Finally, bill language is included limiting administrative expenses to \$260,000,000 for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$27,000,000 above the 1991 level.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

1991 appropriation	\$65,000,000
Estimate, 1992	85,000,000
Recommended in bill	85,000,000

Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by SARA, authorizes the establishment of a response program for cleanup of releases from leaking underground storage tanks. Owners and operators of facilities with underground tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility and bear initial responsibility for cleanup. The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund provides supplemental cleanup capabilities and may also be used to enforce necessary corrective actions and to recover costs expended from the Fund for cleanup activities. The underground storage tank re-

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uppose program is designed to operate primarily through cooperative agreements with states. The Committee recommends the budget request of \$85,000,000 for the leaking underground storage tank program, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the 1991 level. Within this recommended level, the following changes are made:

-\$1,000,000 to be applied as a general reduction.
+\$1,000,000 for a demonstration project for the cleanup of contaminated tanks in Council Bluffs and Shenandoah, Iowa. Bill language has been included limiting administrative expenses to \$1,400,000, an increase of \$400,000 above the 1991 level.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS/STATE REVOLVING FUNDS

1991 appropriation	\$2,100,000,000
Estimate, 1992	1,900,000,000
Recommended in bill	2,195,000,000
Increase above estimate	+295,000,000

For more than a decade, construction grants have been made to municipal, intermunicipal, state, and interstate agencies to assist in financing the planning, design and construction of wastewater treatment facilities. The Water Quality Act of 1987 provided for the termination of construction grants through transition to state revolving funds. Fiscal year 1991 was the first year that all funds appropriated were allocated to the state revolving funds.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee recommends a total of \$2,195,000,000 for the construction grant/state revolving funds program. This is an increase of \$295,000,000 above the budget request and \$25,000,000 above the 1991 level. Of this amount, \$1,900,000,000, which is \$300,000,000 more than requested, is provided to fund the state revolving funds program at the authorized level. As requested in the budget, this includes \$16,500,000 for section 104(b)(3) grants.

Bill language for \$200,000,000 is included for the construction of sanitary sewage treatment facilities in the following localities: Boston, Massachusetts, \$100,000,000; New York, New York, \$70,000,000; Los Angeles, California, \$55,000,000; San Diego, California, \$40,000,000; and Seattle, Washington, \$35,000,000 as recommended in the budget. The Committee has also included bill language providing \$46,000,000 for the Rouge River demonstration project in Wayne County, Michigan. These funds are for the construction of sanitary sewers and retention basins; for the repair and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants and collection systems; and for the investigation of commercial and industrial facilities and storm sewer connections to implement the Rouge River National Demonstration Project for Wet Weather Flows.

The Committee is also recommending \$49,000,000 for the Tijuana sewage treatment facility. This is \$51,000,000 below the request. It is the understanding of the Committee that the full \$100,000,000 requested in the budget could not be expended in fiscal year 1992 and is therefore recommending a lower amount.

At the fiscal year 1992 EPA appropriations hearings, the Agency indicated that it would later provide the Committee with estimates of the cost of the Tijuana project. These estimates were not available in time for the printing of the hearing record. Because the

Committee is concerned about the escalating costs of this project, EPA should report to the Committee on the cost estimates, including expenditures to date, projected costs, and outyear implications, the Mexican share of the project, the status of the plant, and any design changes that have occurred by September 1, 1991.

Bill language has been included permitting Massachusetts to locate a backup sludge site either inside or outside of the state with no requirement that the site be owned by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority.

The Governor of the state has appointed a Landfill Siting Commission to consider selection of a final site for location of a backup residuals management facility for the Massachusetts Water Control Authority. The Committee believes that the Commission should be encouraged to proceed with its search notwithstanding the fact that the Authority, pursuant to court order, already has acquired ownership and control of a site in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for use as a backup residuals management facility. The Committee believes that the Authority should not be restricted from using a site inside or outside of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for such facility so long as the site meets all applicable Federal and State environmental requirements. Ownership of such a facility would not be required if the Authority could show that it controlled the facility pursuant to a binding enforceable lease, contract, or other instrument for the period of time required under the approved residuals management program. The Committee does not intend that the Authority be relieved of its obligation to continue to own the land it already has acquired for potential use as a backup facility, but that it not be required to develop such land for such purpose prior to January 1, 1992, or the Commission's selection of a final site, whichever first occurs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

In fiscal year 1991, the Committee included permanent bill language requiring the Administrator of EPA to annually establish a goal of at least 8 percent of the total value of prime and subcontracts awarded under this program for minority- and women-owned businesses. The Committee expects the Agency to continue these efforts. As requested in last year's report, the Committee expects the Administrator to provide a report in November, 1991, outlining the Agency's effort in achieving the 8 percent level. Further, the Agency is directed to provide a follow-up report one year after the enactment of this bill.

The Committee has included bill language similar to that carried in fiscal year 1991 earmarking selected headquarters staff by office. The Committee continues to be concerned about central office staffing levels at EPA and other agencies.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1991 appropriation	\$1,873,000
Estimate, 1992	2,560,000
Recommended in bill	2,560,000

315201

The Council on Environmental Quality was established by Congress under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Office of Environmental Quality, which provides professional and administrative staff for the Council, was established in the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Council on Environmental Quality has statutory responsibility for environmental oversight. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise for other organizations within the Executive Office of the President and provides for coordination and policy analysis of environmental programs of the federal government.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee recommends the President's request of \$2,560,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality. The bill includes the budget request proposal to increase the representation expenses to \$1,000.

The Committee is pleased with some of the Council's initiatives including its preparation for the United Nations 1992 Conference on Environmental Development. The Committee expects to be kept current of any developing issues with regard to this matter. Finally, the Committee is supportive of the requested increases for additional staff and hopes that CEQ will make every effort to achieve its staffing goal of 40 FTEs in fiscal year 1992.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

1991 Appropriation	\$1,363,000
Estimate, 1992	1,491,000
Recommended in bill	1,491,000

The National Space Council was established by Public Law 100-656, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 1989. The Council provides advice and assistance to the President on national space policy and strategy. The Vice President is the principal advisor to the President on national space policy and serves as the Council Chairman. Other Council members include the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Commerce, Energy and Transportation, the Directors of the Office of Management and Budget and the Central Intelligence Agency, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Chief of Staff to the President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

The Committee recommends the budget request for the National Space Council of \$1,491,000 for fiscal year 1992 with fourteen full-time equivalents, seven fulltime government direct hires, and seven detailees from other agencies. The bill language also contains a proviso requiring reimbursement to other agencies for at least one-half of the cost of individuals detailed to the Council. Finally, for the purposes of compliance with Section 501 of the bill, the travel limitation for the National Space Council shall not exceed \$165,000.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1991 appropriation	\$3,560,000
Estimate 1992	3,880,000
Recommended in bill	3,880,000

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976. OSTP provides advice to the President concerning policies on science and technology and supports other organizations within the Executive Office of the President. In addition to being the source of science and technology analysis, the Office coordinates research and development programs for the Federal Government.

The Committee recommends the Administration's request of \$3,880,000 and 43 fulltime equivalents for the Office of Science and Technology Policy in fiscal year 1992. The bill language also contains a proviso requiring reimbursement to other agencies for at least one-half of the cost of detailed individuals.

THE POINTS OF LIGHT FOUNDATION

1991 appropriation	\$5,000,000
Estimate, 1992	7,500,000
Recommended in bill	
Decrease below estimate	-7,500,000

The Points of Light Foundation, authorized by Title III of the National and Community Service Act, is a nongovernmental, non-profit entity to promote the engagement of citizens in community service directed at serious social problems. The Foundation's Board of Directors is comprised of distinguished leaders in the fields of business, education, voluntarism, and youth service.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee does not recommend funding for the Points of Light Foundation. Consideration of funding for the Foundation will be delayed until the Commission on National and Community Service is established.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

1991 appropriation	\$562,975,000
Estimate, 1992	732,064,000
Recommended in bill	765,540,000
Increase above estimate	+32,466,000

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created by reorganization plan No. 3 of 1978. The Agency carries a wide range of program responsibilities for emergency planning and preparedness, disaster response and recovery, and hazard mitigation under the following authorities:

- Under the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, responsibility for administering a national program for population protection preparedness and response in emergency conditions.
- Under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, as amended, programs designed to identify and reduce earthquake vulnerability and consequences.
- Under Executive Order 12148, responsibility for oversight of the national dam safety program.
- In accordance with provisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1980 Appropriations Act and other statutes, Executive Order 12657, and by Presidential Directive, responsibility for offsite emergency preparedness for fixed nuclear facilities.

115202

Under the National Security Act of 1974, as amended, and the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, programs to provide for continuity of government as well as emergency resources assessment, management, and recovery.

Under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, programs to reduce national fire loss, including training and education.

Under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, administration of a national program to provide flood insurance and to encourage better flood plain management.

Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, programs to provide assistance to individuals and State and local governments in Presidential-declared major disaster or emergency areas.

Under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste and mismanagement.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, and Executive Order 12316, responsibility for specific emergency response activities.

Under title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, a program to provide food and shelter to the homeless through a National Board chaired by FEMA and composed of representatives of various charities.

Of the amounts approved in the following appropriations accounts, the Agency must limit transfers of funds between programs and activities to not more than \$500,000 without prior approval of the Committee.

DISASTER RELIEF

1991 appropriation.....	\$184,459,000
Estimate, 1992.....	184,459,000
Recommended in bill.....	

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is charged with coordinating the entire Federal disaster assistance response and provides two principal forms of disaster assistance—public assistance and assistance to individuals and families. Public assistance grants are made to State and local governments to cover emergency protective measures, debris clearance, and the repair and restoration of damaged public and certain private, nonprofit facilities. Individual and family assistance typically consists of temporary housing and individual and family grants to meet necessary disaster-related expenses. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes the use of disaster relief funds for matching grants (50 percent Federal—50 percent State) for FEMA-approved hazard mitigation projects to reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in any area affected by a major disaster.

The bill includes \$184,459,000 for disaster relief activities in fiscal year 1992, the same level as requested in the budget.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT (LIMITATION ON DIRECT LOANS)

1991 appropriation.....	\$541,000
Estimate, 1992.....	541,000
Recommended in bill.....	

Through 1991, loans made by FEMA through the Community Disaster Program and loans to States under the cost sharing provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act are funded from the Disaster Relief Fund. Direct loan requirements promulgated by the recently enacted Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 changes the manner in which these loans are funded and recorded and require FEMA to establish the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account. This account records the subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond as well as administrative expenses of this program.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee has recommended the requested level of \$541,000 for this account.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation.....	\$148,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	165,113,000
Recommended in bill.....	165,113,000

This activity encompasses the salaries and expenses required to provide executive direction and administrative staff support for all agency programs in both the headquarters and field offices. The account also funds program support and management and administration activities.

The bill includes the budget request of \$165,113,000 for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$22,113,000 above the 1991 level. The Committee notes that this increase will fully fund the salaries and expenses account, including all pay raises and geographic pay.

In addition to the funds included in the salaries and expenses appropriation, \$12,874,000 is recommended for transfer from the National Flood Insurance Fund. Information concerning the transfer of funds is included under the National Flood Insurance Fund section of this report.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1991 appropriation.....	\$3,351,000
Estimate, 1992.....	5,144,000
Recommended in bill.....	3,600,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-1,544,000

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was established administratively within FEMA at the time of the Agency's creation in 1979. The OIG provides audit and investigative support services covering all Agency programs and operations. Although not established by law, FEMA's OIG was formed and designed to operate in accordance with the intent and purpose of the Inspector General Act of 1978. The Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 created a statutory Inspector General within FEMA.

The bill includes \$3,600,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This is a decrease of \$1,544,000 below the requested level and an increase of \$249,000 above the 1991 level.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

1991 Appropriation	\$282,624,000
Estimate, 1992	277,827,000
Recommended in bill	277,827,000

This appropriation provides resources for the following activities: civil defense, national earthquake program and other hazards, technological hazards, Federal preparedness, training and fire protection and flood assistance and mitigation.

The bill includes \$277,827,000 for emergency management planning and assistance for fiscal year 1992. This is a decrease of \$4,797,000 below the 1991 level and the same as the President's request. The recommendation includes the following changes to the budget:

- \$2,000,000 for emergency management assistance grants.

+ \$4,500,000 to identify, monitor, replace and clean-up the aging underground storage tanks. The Committee is concerned that FEMA has failed to address this potentially serious environmental problem. Therefore, the Director of FEMA shall submit a report to the Committee by December 15, 1991 on the status of efforts to address this concern.

- \$8,500,000 from the federal preparedness, government preparedness program.

+ \$1,000,000 for the replacement of Chicago's warning siren system.

+ \$3,000,000 for section 305(a) grants authorized by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, title III. For fiscal year 1991, the Committee provided a total of \$5,000,000 for this program. Due to current budgetary constraints, the Committee was precluded from providing this level. Had additional funds been available, the Committee would have given favorable consideration to a higher funding level.

+ \$1,000,000 for a hazardous materials training facility in Waterloo, Iowa.

\$4,000,000 to be applied as a general reduction.

The Committee believes that both the fire programs and the national earthquake program are of vital importance. Although the Committee was unable to provide additional funding for these programs, it fully supports these programs and their requested increases.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

1991 Appropriation	\$134,000,000
Estimate, 1992	100,000,000
Recommended in bill	134,000,000
Increase above estimate	34,000,000

The emergency food and shelter program within the Federal Emergency Management Agency originated in the 1983 Emergency Jobs bill. Minor modifications were incorporated in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The program is designed to

help address the program of the homeless. Appropriated funds are awarded to a National Board to carry out programs for sheltering and feeding the needy. This program is nationwide in scope and provides food and shelter to needy individuals through local private voluntary organizations and units of government selected by local boards in areas designated by the National Board as being in highest need.

The Committee recommends \$134,000,000 for the emergency food and shelter program for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$34,000,000 above the budget request and restores funding to the 1991 level. The bill includes the requested language limiting administrative costs to 3.5 percent in 1992.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

(TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 requires the purchase of insurance in communities where it is available as a condition for receiving various forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition and construction of buildings or projects within special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. All existing buildings and their contents in communities where flood insurance is available, through either the emergency or the regular program, are eligible for a first layer of coverage of subsidized premium rates. Full-risk actuarial rates are charged for new construction or substantial improvements commenced in identified special flood hazard areas after December 31, 1974, or after the effective date of the flood insurance rate map issued to the community, whichever is later. For communities in the regular program, a second layer of flood insurance coverage is available at actuarial rates on all properties, and actuarial rates for both layers apply to all new construction or substantial improvements located in special flood hazard areas. The program operations are financed with premium income augmented by Treasury borrowings.

The Administration proposes that administrative expenses and flood plain management activities including flood studies and surveys and flood hazard reduction activities be funded by transfer from the National Flood Insurance Fund. The bill includes language transferring \$12,874,000 for administrative costs for the flood insurance program to the salaries and expenses appropriation. Also, \$45,023,000 is transferred for flood plain program activities to the emergency management planning and assistance appropriation.

NATIONAL INSURANCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

The National Insurance Development Fund was established from the proceeds of the Riot Reinsurance Program, which was terminated by the Congress on November 30, 1983. It has also been used as the vehicle for the funding of the Federal Crime Insurance Program (FCIP), and it receives deposits from crime insurance premiums and other receipts.

The Federal Crime Insurance Program (FCIP) is a direct Federal program which offers insurance against financial loss from burglary and robbery. This insurance has been offered to homeowners, tenants, and business owners, at rates established without regard

to risk, if protective devices have been installed on the property to be insured. This fund is the vehicle for financing the Federal Crime Insurance Program, which is currently authorized through September 30, 1995.

Bill language has been included cancelling FEMA's obligation to pay interest on the Federal crime insurance program. The Committee, in relieving FEMA of the debt on the crime insurance program, expects the Agency to moderate premium increases and more effectively market this important program to increase the number of participants in the program and restore it to a sounder financial footing.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER

1991 appropriation.....	\$1,540,000
Estimate, 1992.....	1,944,000
Recommended in bill.....	1,944,000

The Consumer Information Center (CIC) was established to help Federal department and agencies promote and distribute consumer information as a result of Government research and development activities. CIC also promotes public awareness of existing government publications through dissemination of a consumer information catalog and other media programs.

The Consumer Information Center Fund, a revolving fund established by Public Law 98-63, provides for the efficient operation of the Consumer Information Center. Under the revolving fund, the CIC's activities are financed from monies deposited to the Fund, consisting of annual appropriations, reimbursements from agencies to cover the distribution costs of their publications, fees collected from the public, and other income incidental to CIC activities.

The Committee recommends \$1,944,000, the requested level for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$404,000 above the 1991 level. The administrative expenses should not exceed \$2,285,000. Bill language is also included limiting the availability of the revolving fund to an aggregate level of \$5,500,000 in 1992. Any revenues accruing to this fund during 1992 in excess of \$5,500,000 shall remain in the fund but not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the CIC's projected decline in the fund balance estimated to be to \$91,000 by the end of fiscal year 1992. The Committee is encouraged, however, by the agency's efforts to maintain the fund during the past year and hopes that these measures will continue.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1991 appropriation.....	\$1,964,000
Estimate, 1992.....	2,103,000
Recommended in bill.....	2,103,000

The Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) assures that consumer needs and viewpoints are presented in the Federal government; fosters consideration of consumer interest by other Government agen-

cies, voluntary groups and businesses; and seeks to inform and educate individual citizens to deal more effectively in the marketplace.

The Committee recommends the requested level of \$2,103,000 for the Office of Consumer Affairs in fiscal year 1992. This amount is \$139,000 above the 1991 level.

The Committee notes that OCA has indicated potential difficulties in raising funds for the printing and distribution of its Consumer Resource Handbook. Due to the importance of this handbook, the Committee expects to be made aware of any difficulties that may arise with regard to this publication.

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation.....	\$1,068,000
Estimate, 1992.....	1,300,000
Recommended in bill.....	1,083,000
Decrease below estimate.....	217,000

The Interagency Council on the Homeless was authorized by title II of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987. The Council is an independent Federal organization composed of the heads of eleven cabinet departments and six independent agencies which monitors, evaluates and makes recommendations for improving Federal, state, local and private voluntary activities for the homeless. The Interagency Council on the Homeless is responsible for preparing reports on the homeless problem for the President and the Congress. The Council also provides technical assistance, as well as collects and disseminates information on the homeless.

The budget request for fiscal year 1992 is \$1,300,000. The bill maintains funding for the Interagency Council on the Homeless at the 1991 level of \$1,083,000, a decrease of \$217,000 below the budget estimate.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

1991 appropriation.....	\$13,868,300,000
Estimate, 1992.....	15,721,325,000
Recommended in bill.....	13,651,177,000
Decrease below estimate.....	2,070,148,000

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was created by the National Space Act of 1958. NASA conducts space and aeronautics research, development, and flight activities that are designed to ensure and maintain U.S. preeminence in aeronautics and space endeavors.

The Committee has recommended a total appropriation of \$13,651,177,000 in fiscal year 1992, which represents a reduction of \$2,070,148,000 below 1991.

SPACE STATION AND NASA FUNDING

The Committee deeply regrets that, owing to overall budget constraints, it has been forced to suspend funding for the space station program. This decision is reflective of the funding crisis facing all domestic discretionary programs. Although the 1992 NASA request (a 13 percent increase above 1991) represents a more realistic rec-

ognition of today's severe budget problems—it is still not possible to fund 10 to 15 percent increases for all federal domestic discretionary agencies when total growth permitted by the 1991 Budget Summit Agreement is less than 7.5 percent. The simple truth is that unless the Administration is willing to either increase revenues or curtail non-domestic discretionary spending, this nation's human, technical, and physical infrastructure will continue to erode.

The Committee has made this recommendation without prejudice. NASA's effort to rescope the space station was in line with recommendations contained in the fiscal year 1991 appropriation bill and meets most, if not all, of the Committee's concerns.

It should be noted, however, that this Committee was the first to warn of the impending budget problem and its ultimate affect on the space station program. It suggested as early as 1984 that the agency proceed with an incremental approach—or "buy it by the yard." Regrettably, NASA did not accept that approach and continued to shrink the station—but never sufficiently to "catch-up" with an increasingly shrinking domestic discretionary budget. So although the decision to suspend space station funding has been taken with great reluctance, it is based on these salient points:

First, funding the space station in 1992 would require the Committee to reduce, eliminate, or curtail virtually every other NASA program and inadequately fund VA medical care, the National Science Foundation, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Second, the fiscal year 1993 outlook is worse. It is quite possible that if prior year outlays grow at the current rate, the Committee cannot expect any additional new outlays in 1993 above 1992. That would mean that next year the space station would impact more severely many important programs within NASA and other agencies funded in this bill.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1991 appropriation.....	\$6,923,600,000
Estimate, 1992.....	7,198,500,000
Recommended in bill.....	5,194,600,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-2,003,900,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,194,600,000 for the research and development activities of NASA. This is \$2,003,900,000 below the budget request.

That reduction includes the following increases, decreases, and changes to the program areas described below:

-\$1,923,900,000 from space station. The Committee directs that the balance of \$100,000,000 be allocated to feasibility studies of two potential approaches to meeting space station requirements.

First, a study should be made of a competitive man-tended microgravity freeflier designed to meet fundamental basic research microgravity requirements.

Second, a study should be undertaken of a separate competitive "life science" space station that would serve as a precursor to a manned exploration program. The Committee is aware that various proposals have been made that could meet the es-

sential life science requirement for long-duration space flight at a substantially lower cost than current space station estimates.

-\$10,000,000 from space flight capability development to be applied at NASA's discretion. The Committee directs that the tracking and data relay satellite (TDRSS) number seven be re-manifested on the space shuttle and that a competition for an upper stage between (TOS) and (IUS) be conducted in connection with this decision.

-\$10,000,000 from the LIFESAT program

-\$25,000,000 from life sciences to be applied at NASA's discretion primarily to space station activities. In this connection, the Committee directs that NASA protect first funding for the fundamental basic research goals of the life sciences program.

+\$25,000,000 for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) to be funded from within the \$82,600,000 requested for the Earth Observing System (EOS) data information system.

-\$11,500,000 from materials processing in space.

-\$5,900,000 from the remotely piloted aircraft program.

+\$10,000,000 for the synthetic aperture radar mission.

-\$5,000,000 from information systems.

-\$5,000,000 from the commercial application and enhancement program.

-\$5,000,000 from the commercial transportation program.

-\$10,000,000 from the exploration technology program with not less than \$15,000,000 of the \$42,000,000 available for "robotic" Moon/Mars mission activities.

+\$5,000,000 for LANDSAT.

-\$5,000,000 from exploration mission studies.

+\$1,500,000 for the "Classroom of the Future" program.

+\$625,000 from within available funds for Rural Enterprises, Inc.

Of the \$175,000,000 included for the new launch vehicle as proposed in the budget, the Committee directs that \$125,000,000 of such amount be placed in reserve until NASA and the Administration propose a specific vehicle architecture and related costs for the approval of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee has included bill language which limits any additional contracts requiring payment for services rendered such as Specchab, COMET, etc., may be entered into. This action is recommended in order to protect the constitutional prerogative of the Committee and the Congress in approving the commitment of funds prior to contracts being awarded for such services. Currently, commercial organizations often leverage NASA service contracts in the financial community to raise money for the development and construction of a variety of space activities. This can put the Committee in the awkward position of being forced to appropriate funds for service contracts or, if funds are denied, putting both the commercial venture and commercial banks in a precarious position.

In effect, these "service contracts" commit NASA and the federal government to pay for services over future years without initial approval in the appropriations process. The Committee expects that the bill language included will reverse this situation while still pre-

serving the opportunity for important commercial ventures to seek government support.

Bill language has also been included setting aside the standard contract language which appears to obviate aerospace contractors' liability in connection with poor workmanship. The Committee was deeply troubled in learning that similar language was used for the Hubble space telescope contract and, appears to offer the government little or no ability to recover costs owing to defective workmanship. The Committee is aware that the appropriate authorization committees are currently reviewing this problem. The Committee is taking this action, in the meantime, to ensure that when the 1992 appropriations process is completed either this issue is addressed in substantive authorizing legislation or in this bill.

SPACE FLIGHT, CONTROL, AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS

1991 appropriation.....	\$6,334,132,000
Estimate, '92.....	5,608,300,000
Recommended in bill.....	5,650,300,000
Increase above estimate.....	+42,000,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,650,300,000 for the activities carried under the space flight, control, and data communications account. This represents an increase of \$42,000,000 above the budget request. That increase includes the following increases, decreases, and changes to the program areas described below:

+ \$175,000,000 for the advanced solid rocket motor program. This includes \$50,000,000 requested in the construction of facilities account.

-\$25,000,000 from tracking programs.

-\$39,000,000 from funds included for the purchase of a launch vehicle for the tracking and data relay satellite (TDRSS) number seven payload. The Committee directs NASA to launch the satellite on the space shuttle. While the Committee is in essential agreement with the recommendations of the Augustine report which suggests that communications satellites should be flown on expendable launch vehicles—it does not believe that the last in a series of TDRSS payloads is appropriate from either an economic or technical viewpoint for flight on an expendable launch vehicle.

-\$35,000,000 from the \$68,200,000 requested for a TITAN IV expendable launch vehicle for the Cassini mission. The Committee directs NASA to conclude a new agreement with the Air Force that will fund two TITAN IV launch vehicles for both the Cassini and CRAF missions.

-\$10,000,000 as a general reduction from expendable launch vehicles to be applied at NASA's discretion.

-\$24,000,000 from the mobile satellite program.

In connection with funding for space shuttle activities, and under the assumption that the space station program has been suspended, the Committee supports the retention of shuttle production capabilities, including structural spares, to ensure that future space launch requirements are met in a timely, safe, and cost effective manner.

Finally, bill language has been included providing for the release of funds from the Endeavor Teacher Fellowship Trust Fund to

award fellowships to selected United States nationals who are undergraduate students pursuing a course of study leading to certified teaching degrees in elementary education or in secondary education in mathematics, science, or technology disciplines.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

1991 appropriation.....	\$497,900,000
Estimate, 1992.....	450,800,000
Recommended in bill.....	398,700,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-81,600,000

The Committee recommends \$398,700,000 for construction of facilities in 1992. This amount is \$81,600,000 below the President's budget request. The reduction includes the following increases, decreases, and changes to the program areas described below:

\$50,000,000 from the advanced solid rocket motor construction request of \$150,000,000, which is being funded in the space flight, control, data communications account.

-\$35,000,000 from the space station processing facility in conjunction with the suspension of funding for the space station program.

+\$3,400,000 for CIESIN architecture and engineering design studies and facility development management.

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1991 appropriation.....	\$2,211,900,000
Estimate, 1992.....	2,452,300,000
Recommended in bill.....	2,427,300,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-25,000,000

The bill includes \$2,427,300,000 for research and program management in fiscal year 1992. This is a decrease of \$25,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee has denied the \$13,000,000 requested for a replacement administrative aircraft in view of the overall constrained budget situation. Also, the Committee directs that a reduction of \$12,000,000 and 200 full-time equivalent employees be applied primarily to space station activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1991 appropriation.....	\$10,500,000
Estimate, 1992.....	14,600,000
Recommended in bill.....	12,952,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-1,648,000

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the Inspector General Act of 1978 and is responsible for audit and investigation of all agency programs and operations. The Committee recommends a total of \$12,952,000 in fiscal year 1992, which is a \$1,648,000 reduction from the budget request. The recommended level, however, provides for a 20 percent increase above the fiscal year 1991 appropriation. This represents the second year that the Committee has granted a 20 percent increase for this activity. The Committee believes that such an increase should be adequate to meet all current OIG requirements. Reductions may be taken at the agency's discretion subject to the normal reprogramming procedures.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

	Direct loan limitation	Administrative expenses
1991 limitation	\$600,000,000	(\$898,000)
Estimate, 1992	600,000,000	(964,000)
Recommended in bill	600,000,000	(964,000)

The National Credit Union Central Liquidity Facility Act established the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility (CLF) on October 1, 1979 as a mixed-ownership Government corporation within the National Credit Union Administration. It is managed by the National Credit Union Administration Board and is owned by its member credit unions. The facility borrows funds to supply temporary loans to member credit unions. Loans may not be made to expand a credit union's portfolio. Borrowings are made from the Federal Financing Bank.

Loans to credit unions are authorized to meet short-term requirements for funds such as emergency outflows from managerial difficulties or local economic downturns; for seasonal credit to meet needs arising from cyclical influences such as in agriculture, education and retail; and for protracted adjustment credit to meet longer-term needs such as those caused by disintermediation or regional economic decline.

The Committee recommends the requested limitations of \$600,000,000 on new loans and \$964,000 on administrative expenses for the National Credit Union Administration's Central Liquidity Facility.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

PAYMENT TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

1991 appropriation	
Estimate, 1992	
Recommended in bill	\$250,000

The National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) was created by Public Law 98-383 in 1974 as a nonprofit, nongovernmental entity to be an authoritative national source with respect to the use of building sciences and technology. The Institute, which was reauthorized under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, advises both the public and private sectors and develops nationally acceptable standards and other technical provisions for use in Federal, state and local housing and building regulations.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee has included a direct appropriation of \$250,000. The Committee urges NIBS to make every effort to become a self-supporting entity through increased private support and better fiscal management.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

1991 appropriation	\$2,316,028,000
Estimate, 1992	2,722,000,000
Recommended in bill	2,721,800,000 200,000

The National Science Foundation was established in 1950 and received its first appropriation of \$225,000 in 1951. The primary purpose behind its creation was to develop a national policy in science and support and promote basic research and education in the sciences, filling the void left after World War II.

The budget request for fiscal year 1992 is \$2,722,000,000. The Committee has recommended \$2,721,800,000—a decrease of \$200,000 below the budget estimate and a net increase of \$405,772,000, or 17 percent above the 1991 appropriation.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

1991 appropriation	\$1,694,200,000
Estimate, 1992	1,963,500,000
Recommended in bill	1,960,500,000
Decrease below estimate	-3,000,000

The appropriation for research and related activities covers all programs in the Foundation except science education, the U.S. Antarctic program, academic research facilities, salaries and expenses, and the Office of Inspector General. These are funded in other accounts in the bill. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,960,500,000 for research and related activities in fiscal year 1992. This is a decrease of \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate. The recommendation includes the following changes to the program areas described below:

-\$211,000,000 from the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO) which has a current estimated total cost of \$21,000,000. The Committee has taken this reduction on the basis of lower overall priority and has redirected most of these funds to the functions described below. The Committee urges the NSF to explore the possibility of funding the project either solely or jointly through the Department of Energy.

+\$18,500,000 for an enhanced adaptive optics program and increased maintenance of existing astronomy facilities. The Committee notes that both of these areas received the highest priority recommendation of the recently released National Academy of Sciences review of astronomy in the 1990's.

+\$1,500,000 to the \$15,000,000 requested for the experimental program to stimulate competitive research (EPSCoR).

ACADEMIC RESEARCH FACILITIES

1991 appropriation	\$20,478,000
Estimate, 1992	
Recommended in bill	20,000,000
Increase above estimate	+20,000,000

In 1988 the NSF published a survey to identify and assess the research facility needs of universities and colleges. The survey unveiled that for every dollar spent for repair and renovation, almost four dollars of required work is being deferred. The Congress reacted to this state of affairs by passing the Academic Research Facilities Modernization Act of 1988 to assist in modernizing and revitalizing the nation's research facilities at institutions of higher education, and other entities, through capital investment.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for this activity in fiscal year 1992. This represents an increase of \$20,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee urges that these funds be used to award grants in a second round of proposals selected on a competitive basis under this activity.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH INSTRUMENTATION

1991 appropriation.....	\$50,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	
Recommended in bill.....	-50,000,000
Decrease below estimate.....	

The National Science Foundation proposed a new separate appropriation for academic research instrumentation to be awarded to colleges and universities on a competitive basis. The Committee has denied these funds without prejudice on the basis of a lower overall priority and in view of the exceptionally tight budget limitations facing all domestic discretionary programs.

UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1991 appropriation.....	\$100,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	118,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	118,000,000

The appropriation for the United States Antarctic research activities provides overall management and funding for the Antarctic program with the exception of logistical support made available through the Department of Defense. Those funds have been provided in a separate appropriation carried below.

The program is the principal expression of national interest and policy in the Antarctic. It includes projects aimed at obtaining a better understanding of the Antarctic ice sheets, the influence of the continent on the world's climate and weather, and the extent and dynamics of marine protein resources as well as the mineral resources potential of the area.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee is recommending \$118,000,000. This is the same as the budget estimate and represents an increase of 18 percent above the 1991 appropriation.

The fiscal year 1992 NSF request included \$500,000 for feasibility studies for a new arctic research vessel. The Committee directs that as part of such study NSF undertake a thorough cost-benefit analysis of a "buy" versus "lease" approach to procuring an arctic vessel. The Committee further directs that no decision be reached on this issue pending review of the report by the Committee on Appropriations.

UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC LOGISTICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

1991 appropriation.....	\$75,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	75,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	75,000,000

This account has been created to include the logistical support activities undertaken by the Department of Defense under the Department of the Navy through funds transferred from the National Science Foundation. These activities include all Navy air and related support functions—both in New Zealand and Antarctica. The

Committee is recommending the full budget request of \$75,000,000 for this activity.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITIES

1991 appropriation.....	\$322,850,000
Estimate, 1992.....	390,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	435,000,000
Increase above estimate.....	+ 45,000,000

The bill includes \$435,000,000 for science education activities in 1992. This is an increase of \$45,000,000 above the budget estimate. The Committee has strongly supported increased science education funding over many years. Once again, the Committee has been encouraged by the fiscal year 1992 NSF budget request for science education, which for the fourth year has recognized the serious problem of a continuing decline of high quality science and math teachers, students, curriculum, and equipment at the nation's secondary schools.

The increase of \$45,000,000 added to the budget request for science education activities shall be allocated as follows:

+ \$13,000,000 to the \$97,300,000 requested for teacher preparation and teacher enhancement. These funds shall be allocated only for additional "summer institute program activities."

+ \$2,000,000 for the minority summer science camp program. This Nation's universities are neither enrolling nor graduating sufficient American students in the fields of science or engineering. The United States must reach out to minorities in order to address the Nation's future potential shortfall of scientists and engineers. To improve the enrollment and completion rates of minority individuals in science and engineering, the Committee is providing funds to establish summer science camps to improve the precollege preparation of minority students and to strengthen participating students' mathematics, science and communications skills essential to such students' success in high school, college, and the workplace.

+ \$5,000,000 for informal science education.

+ \$25,000,000 for a new NSF graduate traineeship program which shall be allocated on a competitive basis directly to the recipient institution. The Committee expects that these funds will be awarded to institutions participating in state-based research improvement initiatives supported at least in part by non-federal funds. The Committee hopes that these traineeships will serve to strengthen research enhancement activities and also help to broaden the availability of high-quality science education and opportunities for professional scientific training.

In addition, the Committee endorses NSF's increased efforts to expand the use of computers and related technologies in basic mathematics and science instruction. The Committee also urges the Foundation to examine the possibility of funding from within available resources the newly authorized "distance learning program" under section 221(b) of the Excellence in Mathematics, Science, and Engineering Education Act.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation.....	\$101,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	122,000,000
Recommended in bill.....	110,000,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-12,000,000

The salaries and expenses activity provides for the operation, support management, and direction of all Foundation programs and activities and includes necessary funds to develop, manage, and coordinate NSF programs. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$110,000,000 for fiscal year 1992. This amount is \$12,000,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee recommends the following decreases from the Administration's request:

- \$7,000,000 from the funds requested for NSF headquarters relocation.
- \$5,000,000 as a general reduction to be applied at NSF's discretion.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1991 appropriation.....	\$3,000,000
Estimate, 1992.....	3,500,000
Recommended in bill.....	3,300,000
Decrease below estimate.....	-200,000

This account provides NSF audit investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which could lead to fraud, waste, or abuse. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,300,000, which is a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget request. The amount provided represents a 10 percent increase above the level available in 1991.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION	
1991 appropriation.....	\$25,554,000
Estimate, 1992.....	26,900,000
Recommended in bill.....	26,900,000

The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, established by title VI of Public Law 95-557 in October 1978, is committed to a policy of preservation and revitalization for the residents of urban and rural communities. This is accomplished by creating local community-based NeighborWorks organizations such as Neighborhood Housing Services, Apartment Improvement Programs and Mutual Housing Associations. Operating in over 140 cities, these organizations improve the quality of life in distressed neighborhoods for current residents, exert a long-term stabilizing influence on the neighborhood business environment, and reverse neighborhood decline. The lending activities of the NeighborWorks organizations are supported and enhanced through a national secondary market operated by Neighborhood Housing Services of America (NHSa) which annually utilizes over \$10,000,000 of private sector social investment.

The Committee urges the Corporation to continue and expand upon its rural initiatives. The Committee also commends the Cor-

poration for its timely response to the Committee's inquiries and the careful preparation of the budget justification for fiscal year 1992.

The bill provides the Administration's request of \$26,900,000 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of \$1,346,000 above the fiscal year 1991 level.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1991 appropriation.....	\$26,635,000
Estimate, 1992.....	27,480,000
Recommended in bill.....	27,480,000

The Selective Service System was reestablished by the Selective Service Act of 1948. The basic mission of the System is to be prepared to supply to the Armed Forces manpower adequate to ensure the security of the United States during a time of national emergency. Registration was reinstated in July 1980. In December 1987, the Selective Service was tasked by Public Law 100-180 to develop plans for a health care personnel delivery system capable of providing the necessary critically skilled health care personnel to the Armed Forces.

For fiscal year 1992, the Committee recommends the Administration's request of \$27,480,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Selective Service System. This funding level reflects an increase of \$845,000 above last year's level.

TITLE IV

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

FSLIC RESOLUTION FUND

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) resolution fund (FRF) was established by Section 215 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) of 1989, as a separate fund under the management of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The FRF is the vehicle for liquidating the remaining obligations of the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. This principally involves payments on FSLIC contractual commitments made in prior years to financially assist acquirers of failed thrift institutions.

Generally, all assets and liabilities of the former FSLIC have been transferred to the FRF. This includes all liabilities arising under the financial assistance agreements and all FSLIC-related litigation. The FRF will be dissolved upon satisfaction of all liabilities and sale of all assets.

For fiscal year 1991, \$22,000,000,000 was appropriated to the FSLIC Resolution Fund. This "definite" appropriation allowed the FDIC to exercise a number of cost-saving measures. Currently, the FDIC estimates that these measures will achieve a savings of slightly more than \$3,200,000,000 in nominal dollars.