

The Thomas A. Roe Institute for Economic Policy Studies

September 6, 1991

**BACK TO BUDGETING AS USUAL:
NEW SPENDING CAPS LEAVE ROOM
FOR PLENTY OF PORK**

INTRODUCTION

Less than one year after concluding the 1990 budget deal with the White House, Congress has resumed "budgeting as usual." Last year's grand budget bargain was supposed to bring new discipline to the budget process, to force lawmakers to choose between more important and less important programs, and to begin to eliminate unnecessary pork barrel spending.

But it is now "budgeting as usual." This means: Congress dismisses the President's budget and crafts its own; members of Congress dole out money to favored special interests; congressional committees micromanage the bureaucracy; Congress continues giving money to inefficient and ineffective programs rather than shutting them down; federal spending continues to grow unabated; and the deficit shows no sign of shrinking.

Some Washington insiders praised last year's budget deal saying that it put real new spending caps on discretionary programs and would force lawmakers to evaluate their priorities and to trade off wasteful or inefficient programs if they wanted higher spending on more important programs. This year lawmakers indeed have complained bitterly about their inability to address what they say are pressing national issues because of the ostensibly stringent spending caps.

Failed Controls. To be sure, spending caps have cut defense spending and frozen international spending. But as for domestic discretionary spending, the new budget controls are failing completely.

As it is, this year's budget contains enough money to keep nearly all spending addicts satisfied. The reason is that the spending caps on domestic discretionary spending have been set at very high levels, far in excess of the growth rates for domestic discretionary spending that were projected only a few months before the

budget summit concluded. The fiscal 1991 growth cap is at 9.5 percent, even though the projected future growth rate was only 5.2 percent. The fiscal 1992 growth cap is 6.1 percent, though the growth projection was only 4.5 percent. And the 1993 fiscal growth cap is 5.3 percent, well above the 2.8 percent growth projection. The budget summit's boost gave the big spenders a three-year binge of \$27.3 billion extra for domestic discretionary spending.

Lining Up at the Trough. Predictably, Congress took advantage of this gift, fattening existing programs and larding the fiscal 1991 budget with new pork barrel spending. Some of the more notable projects that Congress saw fit to fund with the higher taxes and the higher budget deficit include the \$3.6 million Urban Gardening Program, the \$1 million National Bicycling and Walking Study, and the \$50,000 Recreational Boating Census. Congressional appropriators apparently have been so spoiled by the 9.5 percent windfall for fiscal 1991 that the 6.1 percent increase for fiscal 1992 seems terribly restrictive. And since federal programs, once created, rarely are folded, all of last year's new projects, which never would have seen the light of day had it not been for last fall's tax increase and subsequent spending spree, are now lining up at the fiscal 1992 trough.

The spending caps have not forced Congress to abandon its habit of micromanaging executive branch agencies and in many cases forcing the bureaucracy to waste money. For instance, in the appropriations bills passed in the House this year, members have:

- ◆ Prevented the sale of federal loans to the private loan market;
- ◆ Prevented the Farmers Home Administration from using private collection agencies to collect on billions of dollars in defaulted loans;
- ◆ Mandated employment floors for numerous federal programs, effectively prohibiting them from reducing costs through privatization or eliminating duplicative staffing;
- ◆ Placed a general provision in all appropriations bills "prohibiting the elimination or disproportionate reduction of programs, projects or activities," that is, prohibiting agencies from saving money unless Congress says so;
- ◆ Earmarked billions of dollars for research projects, highway projects, and construction projects, even though most agencies have firmly established rules governing competition for these monies; and,
- ◆ Prohibited the Power Marketing Administration, which runs the federal dams in the Western states, from even studying the "market rate pricing" of subsidized electricity sold to cities such as Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

Although it is only midway through the fiscal 1992 budget process, Congress has already shown that it is back to business as usual, wasting taxpayers money and even preventing the executive branch from finding ways to lower the cost of government.

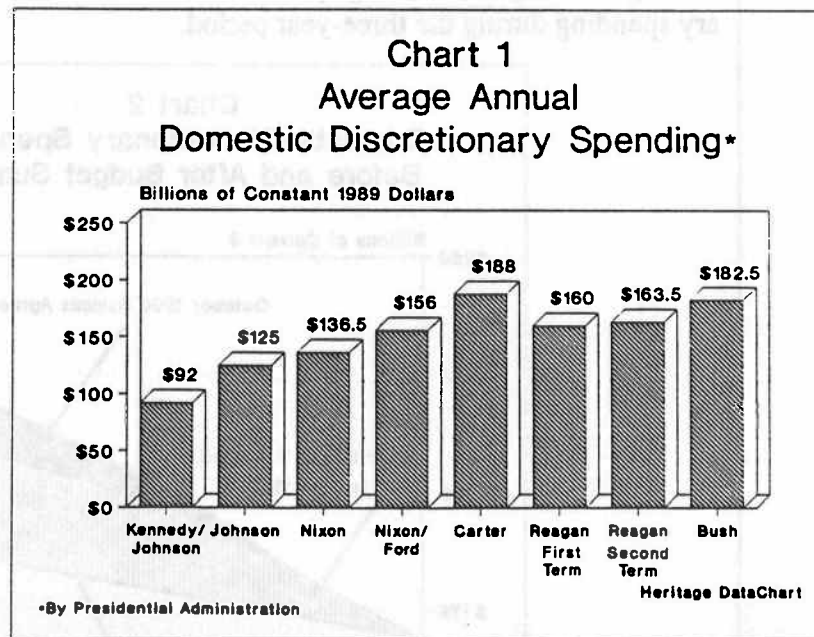
ILLUSORY SPENDING CONSTRAINTS

Last year's contentious budget negotiations led some Washington insiders to predict that Congress would live within the "constraints" of the budget deal. Much has been made of budget caps that supposedly would curtail the ability of Congress to spend irresponsibly.

As the appropriations process began, *Congressional Quarterly*, the Washington insider's journal, ran a story titled "No Joy Among the 'Cardinals' as Painful Choices Begin."¹ It said:

What was easy for budget drafters has turned out to be a nightmare for appropriators. Living within the spending limits imposed by last year's budget agreement has forced agonizing choices and provoked suggestions that the deal, not yet a year old, be modified or junked.

Both supporters and detractors of the spending caps have a stake in giving the impression that spending is now under control. On the one hand, supporters, including White House officials, want to refute those who opposed the budget agreement on the grounds that it increased spending. Budget agreement supporters need to demonstrate that the "tough spending restraints" are worth the price of George Bush breaking his no-new-taxes pledge. On the other hand, the big spenders in Congress, who oppose any spending caps, hope that their protests will be taken as proof that caps really constrain spending and that the public will not look closely at what really is being appropriated.

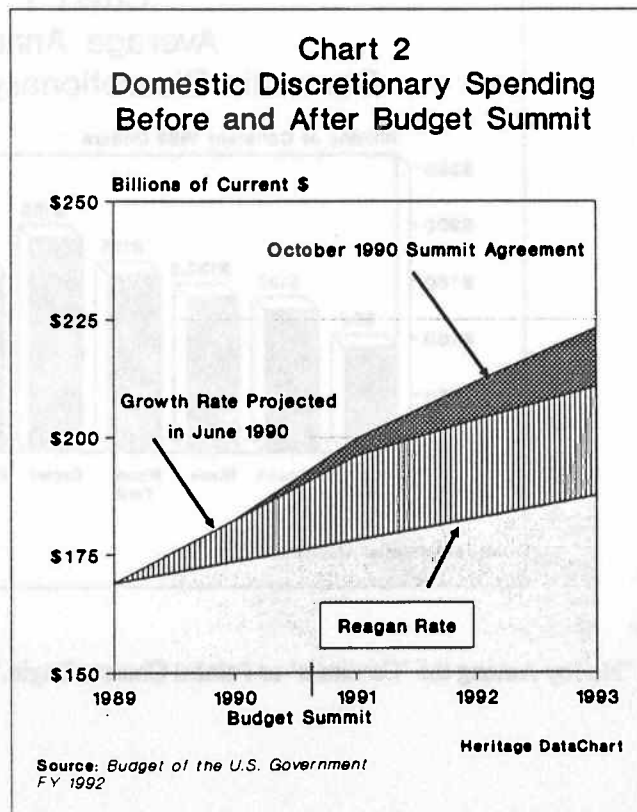


1 George Hager, "No Joy Among the 'Cardinals' as Painful Choices Begin," *Congressional Quarterly*, May 25, 1991, p. 1360.

Massive Boost. In reality, domestic discretionary spending in fiscal 1993, the last year for which the caps will be in place, will be 22 percent, or \$40 billion, higher than Bush's first budget in fiscal 1990, and 33 percent, or \$54 billion, larger than Ronald Reagan's last budget in fiscal 1989. After adjusting for inflation, this massive boost will send domestic discretionary spending to its highest annual constant dollar level since Jimmy Carter's last budget. Over the past three decades, in fact, only the Carter Administration consistently spent as much in real terms on domestic discretionary programs as is now being spent by Bush. Chart 1 compares the average four-year inflation-adjusted spending levels of the past five presidents.

Following the massive build up in domestic discretionary spending under Carter, domestic discretionary spending in the budgets for Reagan's first four fiscal years grew on average by 1.4 percent annually. This rate accelerated during Reagan's second term to an average annual rate of 3.9 percent. Chart 2 shows what levels of domestic discretionary spending would have been had this rate continued through 1993 in comparison with the actual spending levels resulting from the budget deal. The cumulative Bush four-year increase in spending above the Reagan rate is \$73 billion.

Chart 2 also shows the levels of domestic discretionary spending that the Office of Management and Budget projected just four months before the summit agreement for fiscal 1991, 1992, and 1993. Those projections, using 1990 as the base year, include the inflation-adjusted costs of maintaining programs at their current levels and of routine growth to meet anticipated new needs. Each of these levels is well below the actual levels agreed to by the budget summiteers. This increase alone gave congressional big spenders a \$27 billion bonus of domestic discretionary spending during the three-year period.



FIGHTING PORK BARREL SPENDING

In all too typical fashion, Congress is using this \$27 billion windfall to reward its favorite constituencies. The fiscal 1991 budget bill became a Christmas tree of gifts to hundreds of special interests, representing everything from catfish farms to zebra mussel research.

Alarmed by the proliferation of such spending, Senator Bob Smith, the New Hampshire Republican, Representative Harris Fawell, the Illinois Republican, and Representative Timothy Penny, the Minnesota Democrat, organized a group of Congressmen who call themselves "PorkBusters." This group has developed a standardized definition of pork barrel spending, and is now attempting to rescind those items in the fiscal 1991 spending bills that fit the definition.

Using this test, the PorkBusters find wasted taxpayer money on hundreds of projects. Among them from the fiscal 1991 budget:

- ◆ \$37,000 to study the "handling of animal manure and the development of resolution techniques to address conflicts between producers and the general public";
- ◆ \$150,000 to the town of Matewan, West Virginia, to study the century-old Hatfield-McCoy feud;
- ◆ \$320,000 to purchase President William McKinley's in-laws' home and donate it to the state of Ohio;
- ◆ \$942,000 to produce re-fined fish oil, which is then donated to the National Institutes of Health for research;
- ◆ \$25,000 to study the location for a new House of Representatives staff gymnasium.

PORK BUSTERS

According to the PorkBusters, the following criteria identify abuses of the budget process and congressional rules. To be branded "pork," a project must meet at least three of the following criteria:

- 1) The appropriation was never the subject of a congressional committee or subcommittee hearing;
- 2) The appropriation lacks specific authorization for individual projects;
- 3) The appropriation was added in conference committee when neither the House nor Senate bill originally contained such a provision;
- 4) The appropriation has no meaningful relationship to the act, agency, or program under which it is funded;
- 5) The appropriation for a project is not competitively awarded. This includes projects which are not subject to peer review, which fail in a competitive process, or for which the competitive procedure is waived;
- 6) The appropriation was earmarked in violation of established congressional procedures or a process prescribed by law; or
- 7) The appropriation is for projects of purely local interest, without national or regional importance.

These and scores of similar expenditures the fiscal 1991 budget suggest that policy makers are not constrained in the slightest by the putative spending caps placed on them by the 1990 budget agreement. Identifying programs that meet three of these seven criteria, the PorkBusters have found over \$1 billion of pork that their bill, the Porkbusting Act of 1991 (S. 1288 and H.R. 2643), would rescind. While many members would argue that \$1 billion of pork barrel spending in a \$1.4 trillion budget does not amount to very much, the PorkBusters use a very strict definition of pork. A broader interpretation of pork, using only one criterion, particularly No. 7 which targets projects of purely local interest without national or regional importance, possibly would capture tens of billions more in unnecessary or wasteful spending items.

KNOW-NOTHING CONGRESS

Almost as serious as its uncontrolled spending is how Congress micromanages federal agencies in a way that makes it difficult or impossible for federal managers to save money. These congressional directives, among other things, prevent privatization of federal commercial enterprises, force bloated payrolls by establishing minimum staff employment levels, and even prevent duplicate programs from being merged or reorganized.

Typical of congressional directives to the federal agencies is Section 606(a) of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 1992. This section:

...provides for the Committee's usual policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. Section 606(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by federal employees unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance.

In plain English, this section forbids the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and the judiciary from trying to save money by eliminating or reorganizing any programs or activities. In the section, versions of which are found in other bills, Congress says: "Do nothing unless we know about it, especially if it reduces our control of the purse strings."

Over the past several years, Congress has passed 37 laws blocking the privatization of federal commercial enterprises or services. This action explicitly has protected some 70 percent of federal commercial enterprises from private sector delivery. This year, as in years past, Congress has included provisions blocking even the study of privatization options. These measures cost the taxpayer tens of billions of dollars.

Example: The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) is prohibited from hiring private debt collection firms to collect delinquent loan payments. According to the Office of Management and Budget, FmHA had to write off \$7 billion in loan losses in the last two years and expects to write off another \$1.5 billion by the end of 1992.² Turning these loans over to private collection agencies could yield millions of dollars for the federal treasury.

Example: The five regional Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs), which control 127 federal dams, are prohibited from "the use of funds to conduct any studies relating or leading to 'market rate' pricing." It has been estimated that the PMAs underprice by \$1.5 billion per year the electricity they sell to users, some of which are multi-billion dollar utility companies.

Example: Loans made by the agricultural credit insurance fund may not be sold to the commercial loan market despite \$4.5 billion in direct loan losses over the past two years.³ Selling these loans to the private sector would not only bring in revenues to the government, but would also diffuse the government's loan exposure.

By mandating minimum staff employment levels on federal agencies, Congress prevents not only privatization, but any efforts to streamline the bureaucracy and eliminate duplication as well. Duplicative programs abound throughout government as a result of lawmakers' attempts to take credit for "solving" a problem regardless of what programs may already exist to solve similar or identical problems.

Example: Congress mandated that the Economic Development Administration (EDA) maintain 49 permanent Economic Development Representatives and that at least one full-time representative be placed in every state. The EDA has been targeted for abolition by the Reagan Administration, the Bush Administration, and the Congressional Budget Office because it duplicates at least a dozen other economic development programs and has become a convenient program by which members can fund pork barrel projects.

Example: The non-profit American Fisheries Society has identified 37 federal agencies with responsibilities for fisheries policies. These include: The National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Many of these fisheries programs not only duplicate each other, but also act at cross purposes with other programs. This situation causes considerable confusion in the commercial and recreational fishing industries.

² *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1992, Part Two, p. 237.*

³ *Ibid.*, p. 241.

Example: The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, intended to help the homeless, created seventeen different programs administered through seven federal agencies. Yet there were already over sixty separate federal programs providing assistance to the homeless.

Federal Civilian Employees

Departments and Major Agencies	1989 (actual)	1992 (est.)	Change %
Veteran's Affairs	212,231	218,138	2.78
Treasury	154,432	156,889	1.59
Agriculture	109,567	111,402	1.67
Health and Human Services	117,495	125,103	6.47
Justice	76,402	96,236	25.9
Interior	71,372	74,491	4.37
Transportation	63,197	70,609	11.72
Commerce	40,150	35,440	-13.29
Defense-Civil functions	27,934	27,944	0.035
State	25,491	26,458	3.79
NASA	23,054	25,032	8.57
Labor	18,444	18,628	0.99
Energy	16,535	18,330	10.85
EPA	14,088	17,621	25.07
Housing and Urban Development	13,212	14,250	7.85
Education	4,424	4,927	11.3
Independent Agencies:			
	1989 (actual)	1992 (est.)	Change %
Miscellaneous	42,479	47,615	12.09
Tennessee Valley Authority	23,056	25,000	8.43
General Services Administraton	19,246	19,989	3.86
U.S. Information Agency	8,756	8,618	-1.60
Panama Canal Commission	8,682	8,603	-0.91
Office of Personnel Management	5,655	6,202	9.67
Agency for International Development	4,597	4,562	-.76
Small Business Administration	4,005	4,223	5.44
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3,209	3,335	3.92

Source: *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1992.*

Note: Excludes seasonal and part-time employees.

BLOATED FEDERAL PAYROLLS

Due in part to this duplication, the executive branch has added some 60,000 new full-time, civilian employees during the past three years, an increase of 5.6 percent. During this period, too, the costs of compensating all of the 1.17 million federal civilian agency bureaucrats has risen from \$83.3 billion annually to \$102.8 billion, a 23 percent increase.

While the number of federal employees has risen, private sector employment in the past year has decreased because of the recession brought on in part by last year's record tax increase. Corporations across the country are downsizing and laying off workers. Other enterprises have shut down completely. Entrepreneurs who might start businesses, creating new jobs, find it impossible to do so. The recession has already thrown 1.35 million Americans out of work. The unemployment rate has risen from 5.3 percent in June 1990 to 7.0 percent today.

CONCLUSION

In theory, placing caps on the growth of spending is a good way to get control of runaway spending. But the domestic discretionary spending caps established by last year's budget agreement make a mockery of the term "cap." Because these new caps were set well above any levels previously projected, Congress's spenders effectively were handed an extra \$27 billion. As the list of spending items contained in the Appendix shows, Congress is wasting no time in finding creative new ways to spend this money.

But beyond their compulsive spending habits, lawmakers also have set up roadblocks to reasonable and effective cost-cutting measures such as privatization, merging duplicative programs, and closing down inefficient agencies. At a time when millions of Americans have been forced to tighten their belts, Congress continues to binge at taxpayer expense.

Good Faith Effort. If lawmakers' claims are sincere about reducing the deficit, they must do something to eliminate pork barrel spending. Rescinding the spending items identified by the PorkBusters group would be a good faith effort to prove that Congress wants to lower the deficit. Using a broader definition of pork, lawmakers should then begin to eliminate all programs that enrich narrow special interests or parts of the country. A federal elected body such as Congress should not involve itself in issues better left to town councils, county boards, and state legislatures.

Scott A. Hodge
Grover M. Hermann Fellow
in Federal Budgetary Affairs

Heritage Foundation research interns Julieann G. Kelly, Kevin Fletcher, and Tracy Ambler contributed to the preparation of this study.

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

If asked to identify five federal programs, most taxpayers would probably name Defense, Social Security, Medicare, and perhaps a handful of others such as NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration), farm programs in general, and Food Stamps. It is not likely that many Americans could list Cargo Preference Differential Subsidies, Kenaf research, the Scrapie Negotiated Rule Making Committee, the Steel Industry Heritage Task Force, or a thousand other programs just as insignificant.

This is just the limited knowledge of federal spending most policy makers prefer taxpayers to have. Members of Congress want taxpayers to believe that the only way to cut spending is to weaken the nation's defense, or to take away their parents' retirement benefits. The less taxpayers know about where their tax dollars are going, reason the lawmakers, the more they will accept future tax hikes to pay for special interest spending.

The programs contained in the following lists below were gleaned from seven of the thirteen appropriations bills passed recently in the House. These seven bills fund the majority of domestic discretionary programs. The Senate is now in the process of passing its own versions of all thirteen appropriations bills. Once completed, the separate versions of each bill will be taken up in a joint conference committee comprised of representatives of both the House and Senate. These two versions then will be combined into a single version. This last version, if successfully passed by both houses of Congress, is then submitted to the President, who will either sign it into law or veto it. All thirteen signed appropriations bills comprise the federal budget for the following fiscal year, which begins on October 1.

The following programs may not always fit the description of "pork," either as technically defined by the PorkBusters group or in the generally-accepted sense of wasteful constituent-driven programs. In many cases, the programs appear because they benefit a special or localized interest, rather than the interest of the nation. In other cases, these are programs that should not be the responsibility of a federal government; they should be provided by state and local governments, private companies, private charities and neighborhood organizations, or even individuals themselves. Lastly, some of these programs are listed simply because taxpayers should know of their existence and members of Congress would prefer that they did not.

**DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Advisory Committees **Total: \$1,918,000**

Including:

National Committee on Cotton Marketing	\$27,719
Scrapie Negotiated Rule Making Committee	\$42,510
Agribusiness Promotion Council	\$22,278
President's Council on Rural Development:	\$80,754

National Agricultural Statistics Service **Total: \$83,401,000**

Including:

Survey of the nursery industry	\$60,000
Collect the data necessary to produce the Report of Cotton Ginned	\$415,000

Agricultural Research Service **Total: \$660,924,000**

Global Climate Change	\$7,964,000
Solid Waste: North Carolina State University	\$2,000,000
Chemical Residues	\$6,339,000
Animal Waste Research	\$500,000
Alternative Energy Resources	\$2,563,000
Urban Pest Research: Insects Affecting Man Laboratory, Gainesville, Florida	\$647,000
Soybean Based Ink	\$500,000
Aflatoxin Research	\$7,584,000
Peanut Research	\$6,921,000
Locoweed Research: New Mexico State University	\$200,000
Sweet Potato White-Fly	\$995,000
Cotton Ginning	\$2,668,000
U.S. Food Fermentation Laboratory, Raleigh, North Carolina	\$603,000
Eastern Filbert Blight	\$229,000
Soybean Research	\$525,000
Turkey Osteomyelitis Complex	\$200,000
Sugarcane Research: (Carried out through a contract with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc.)	\$965,000
Hawaii Fruit Fly	\$2,667,000
Corn Earworm	\$150,000
Kenaf: Charleston, Mississippi, (Administered by the Tennessee Valley Authority and Mississippi University)	\$1,263,000

National Sedimentation Laboratory	\$5,255,000
Computational Hydroscience	\$986,000
Plant Science	\$950,000
Dwarf Bunt Research	\$130,000
Wheat Quality Research	
("A cooperative effort with the Eastern Soft Wheat Quality Laboratory in connection with milling, flour, dough and baking tests at Michigan State University")	\$19,000
Bee Research	\$4,652,000
Acoustics Research	\$500,000
Apple Research	\$5,500,000
Potato Research	\$10,154,000

**Agricultural Research Service—Buildings
and Facilities**

Total: \$49,473,000

Including:

Arkansas: Rice Research Center, Stuttgart	\$223,000
California: Salinity Lab, Riverside	\$5,050,000
Illinois: Northern Regional Research Center	\$3,650,000
Iowa: National Pork Research Facility	\$1,000,000
Louisiana: Southern Regional Research Center	\$1,300,000
Maryland: Beltsville Agricultural Research Center	\$16,000,000
Michigan: Regional Poultry Research Center	\$500,000
Minnesota: Soil and Water Lab, Morris	\$1,350,000
Mississippi: National Center for Natural Products	\$5,175,000
Mississippi: National Center for Warm Water Agriculture	\$1,200,000
New York: Plum Island Animal Disease Center	\$3,000,000
Ohio: Demonstration Greenhouse	\$375,000
Oregon/Washington/Idaho: Northwest Small Fruit Center	\$1,900,000
Texas: ARS Bee Lab, Weslaco	\$1,700,000
Texas: Plant Stress Lab, Lubbock	\$2,000,000
Washington: Fruit and Vegetable Lab, Yakima	\$5,050,000

Cooperative State Research Service

Total: \$412,886,000

Including:

Payments under the Hatch Act	\$168,785,000
Forestry Research	\$18,533,000
Grant to Mississippi Valley State University	\$26,000

Competitive Research Grants

Total: \$99,000,000

Including:

Plant Systems	\$40,000,000
Animal Systems	\$25,000,000
Nutrition, Food Quality and Health	\$4,000,000

Global Warming	\$5,000,000
Natural Resources and the Environment	\$18,000,000
Processes and New Products	\$3,000,000
Markets, Trade and Policy	\$4,000,000
Special Research Grants	\$58,299,000
Including:	
Illinois: Aquaculture Research	\$250,000
Minnesota: Wild Rice Research	\$100,000
New Mexico: Oil from Jojoba	\$200,000
Ohio: Genetic Engineering of Plants	\$300,000
Pennsylvania: Controlled Environmental Production Systems	\$300,000
Pennsylvania: Improved Dairy Management Practices	\$350,000
Pennsylvania: Mechanical Tomato Harvester	\$240,000
Washington: Competitiveness of Agricultural Products	\$500,000
Washington: Competitiveness of Forest Products	\$250,000
Beef Carcass Evaluation and Identification	\$267,000
White Mold Research	\$70,000
Wood Utilization Research: (OR, MS, MI)	\$2,852,000
Other Provisions	
Including:	
Guayule Research: Funded under the Critical Agricultural Materials Act	\$668,000
Aquaculture Research Centers	\$4,000,000
Rangeland Research	\$475,000
Low-Input Sustainable Agriculture	\$6,725,000
Cooperative State Research Service Buildings and Facilities	Total: \$65,259,000
Including:	
California: Grape Importation Facility	\$2,321,000
Florida: Biotechnology Institute	\$500,000
Georgia: Biocontainment Research Center	\$500,000
Illinois: Biotechnology Center	\$1,200,000
Illinois: National Soybean Laboratory	\$1,987,000
Indiana: Molecular and Cellular Biotechnology Facility	\$4,000,000
Kansas: Throckmorton Plant Science Center	\$500,000
Maryland: Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Science	\$1,000,000
Massachusetts: Hunger, Poverty, Nutrition, and Policy Center	\$500,000
Michigan: Food Toxicology Center	\$15,712,000

Mississippi: Biological Technology Center for Water and Wetlands Resources	\$200,000
Montana: Bioscience Research Laboratory	\$500,000
New Jersey: Plant Bioscience Facility	\$2,544,000
New York: Cornell Research Greenhouse	\$750,000
New York: Botanical Garden	\$1,300,000
Nevada: Biochemistry and Biology	\$500,000
North Carolina: Biotechnology Facility	\$1,450,000
North Carolina: Bowman-Gray Center	\$3,650,000
Ohio: Plant Science Research Facility	\$550,000
Oregon: Seafood Center	\$218,000
Pennsylvania: Center for Food Marketing	\$2,420,000
South Dakota: Northern Plains Biostress Laboratory	\$500,000
Texas: Inst/Biosciences and Technology	\$4,700,000
Virginia: Agriculture Biotechnology Facility	\$1,125,000
Washington: Animal Disease Biotechnology Facility	\$3,030,000
Wisconsin: Agriculture Biotechnology and Genetics Facility	\$9,858,000
Wyoming: Environmental Simulation Facility	\$500,000

Extention Service

Total: \$417,057,000

Including:

Food and Nutrition Education Program	\$60,525,000
Pest Management Grants	\$8,950,000
Water Quality Grants	\$12,375,000
Farm Safety Grants	\$1,970,000
Urban Gardening Grants	\$3,557,000
Pesticide Impact Assessment Grants	\$3,580,000
Grants to Rural Development Centers	\$950,000
Food Safety Grants	\$1,750,000
Youth-at-Risk Program: Including funds necessary to complete editing of "the film that was funded in the 1991 bill."	\$10,000,000
Extention Programs in the District of Columbia	\$1,031,000

Federal Administration:

Total: \$9,079,000

Including:

Agricultural Development in the American Pacific	\$647,000
Crambe and Rapeseed Production and Marketing	\$67,000
Rural Community Revitalization in Minnesota	\$250,000
Rural Rehabilitation Project in Georgia	\$256,000
Crop Stimulation Technology	\$498,000
Income Enhancement Demonstration Project	\$250,000
Satellite Downlink Project	\$150,000
Project to Increase Tourism in New Mexico	\$230,000

Feasibility Study on an Agricultural Research Facility in Southern Kentucky	\$50,000
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (User fees cover only about one-fifth of these costs)	Total: \$426,903,000
Including:	
Africanized Bee	\$1,000,000
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	\$3,891,000
Mediterranean Fruit Fly Exclusion	\$10,052,000
Mexican Fruit Fly Exclusion	\$1,162,000
Screwworm	\$34,011,000
Fruit Fly Detection	\$3,941,000
Boll Weevil	\$13,135,000
Brucellosis Eradication	\$67,135,000
Cattle Ticks	\$6,172,000
Animal Damage Control: Including \$250,000 to assist in a wolf control program in Minnesota	\$9,517,000
Biocontrol: Including leafy spurge and Russian wheat aphid control	\$7,549,000
Grasshopper	\$3,850,000
Imported Fire Ant	\$3,732,000
Pseudorabies	\$7,554,000
Scrapie	\$1,846,000
 Agricultural Cooperative Service	 \$5,640,000
This program is intended to "help farmers help themselves by providing the assistance necessary to support and improve existing cooperatives and to help farmers organize new cooperatives."	
Packers and Stockyards Administration	\$12,009,000
 Conservation Programs Soil Conservation Service:	 Total: \$564,129,000
Including:	
Alabama: "Multipurpose land information system cooperative project with Northport, Al."	\$200,000
Arkansas: 26-County Eastern Arkansas Water Conservation Study	\$452,000
Michigan: Subirrigation study	\$900,000
River Basin Surveys and Investigations	\$13,251,000
Watershed Planning	\$9,545,000
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	\$205,238,00
Resource Conservation and Development	\$29,900,000
Great Plains Conservation Program	\$25,271,000
Forestry Incentives Program	\$12,466,000
Water Bank Program	\$13,620,000
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program	\$14,783,000

Conservation Reserve Program \$1,642,760,000

This program pays farmers to take eligible farm land out of production for ten year or fifteen year periods and put it into permanent vegetative cover.

FARMERS HOME AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Rural Development Grants Total: \$20,750,000

Including:

Recycling Facility in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania	\$1,000,000
Processing Facility for Commercially Produced Fish in Cotton Plant, Arkansas	\$500,000
Rehabilitate Livestock Holding Pens on the Texas-Mexico border	\$400,000
Regional Farmers' Market in Eastern Arkansas	\$350,000
Regional Farmers' Market in Carroll County, VA	\$350,000

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology **Total: \$237,665,000**
Including:

Construction of Research Facilities \$10,340,000

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. **Total: \$1,424,085,000**
National Marine Fisheries Service: **Total: \$202,604,000**
Including:

Bering Sea Pollock Research \$980,000
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys \$687,000
Aquaculture \$2,649,000
Stuggart, Arkansas, Fish Farm \$542,000
West Coast Groundfish \$826,000
Marine Mammal Research \$2,960,000
Chesapeake Bay Studies \$1,960,000
Right Whale Research \$230,000
Gear Entanglement Studies \$690,000
Fisheries Management, Regional Councils \$8,331,000
State Anadromous Grants \$2,307,000
State Striped Bass Grants \$462,000
Fisheries, Product Quality and Safety \$8,740,000
Fisheries, Mahi Mahi/U.S. Asia \$461,000
Shellfish Water Standards Research \$1,471,000

Oceans and Atmospheric Research: **Total: \$198,668,000**
Including:

Interannual & Seasonal Climate Research \$8,124,000
National Acid Precipitation Assessment \$1,458,000
Regional Climate Centers \$2,010,000
Weather Research \$28,011,000
Wind Profiler \$1,393,000
Solar-Terrestrial Services and Research \$4,726,000
Zebra Mussel Research \$980,000
Sea Grant College Program \$39,889,000
Sea Grant, zebra mussel research \$2,960,000
Sea Grant, brown algae research \$50,000
Key Largo, Florida, Research Facility \$394,000

National Weather Service: **Total: \$423,712,000**
Including:

Agricultural & Fruit Frost Program	\$2,376,000
Susquehanna River Basin Flood System	\$687,000
Flood Warning System/Colorado River	\$295,000

National Environmental and Satellite Data, and Information Service **Total: \$344,476,000**

Including:
Polar Spacecraft and Launching \$146,289,000

Program Support **Total: \$146,727,000**
Including:

Aircraft Services	\$8,782,000
San Francisco Fisheries & Environmental Center	\$250,000
Fishing Vessel and Gear Damage	\$1,281,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	\$1,000,000
Fishing Vessel Obligations Guarantees	\$14,000,000

International Trade Administration \$194,875,000
Including: Unspecified grant amounts for a "new materials center and the Tailored Clothing Technology Corporation."

Export Administration	\$38,777,000
U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration	\$15,249,000
Technology Administration	\$4,318,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	\$38,289,000
Public Telecommunications Facilities	\$22,428,000
Economic Development Administration	\$246,304,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Maritime Administration **Total: \$295,920,000**
Including:

Operating-differential subsidies	\$272,210,000
Ready Reserve Force	\$225,000,000
Including: Fleet Additions	\$104,000,000
Maintenance & Operations	\$117,000,000

Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission	\$220,000
Commission on Agricultural Workers	\$1,426,000
Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution	\$1,882,000
Marine Mammal Commission	\$1,153,000

Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission	\$300,000
Legal Services Corporation	\$335,169,000

Small Business Administration	Total: \$821,219,000
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Including:

National Small Business Development Center	
Advisory Board	\$500,000
Administrative Costs	\$402,319,000
Clean Air Demonstration Project	\$500,000
Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunity	\$1,000,000
Grant to implement a SBA data base	Unspecified
Efforts to help firms in Johnstown, Pennsylvania	Unspecified
Business Loan Program Account	\$374,759,000
Disaster Loans Program Account	\$191,743,000
Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund	\$14,381,000
Pollution Control Equipment Fund	\$8,400,000

**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1992**

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL

General Investigations **Total: \$200,566,000**

The Corps of Engineers will conduct planning projects and general investigations in 46 states plus Puerto Rico. Some of these projects include:

Arizona: \$330,000 for planning on the Nogales Wash and \$125,000 for an investigation of the Tucson Drainage Area

California: \$350,000 to investigate shore protection at Mission Bay in San Diego County, a \$132,000 investigation of Monterey Harbor, \$400,000 to investigate the water supply in San Diego, and an additional \$400,000 to investigate the water supply in San Francisco

Florida: A \$350,000 planning project in Nassau County and an \$150,000 investigation of Tampa Bay coastal area

Hawaii: \$219,000 to investigate urban flood control in Honolulu

Illinois: A \$325,000 planning project for the Chicago shoreline

Indiana: \$200,000 "for the initiation of a comprehensive waterfront plan along the White River in downtown Indianapolis, Indiana. The Corps is directed to work with non-Federal interests on this multipurpose project"

Wyoming: \$212,000 toward a Jackson Hole Restoration project

Miscellaneous Investigation Projects

Including:

Construction Productivity Advancement Research	\$4,500,000
Development of a Federal Infrastructure Strategy	\$2,500,000
Economic Impacts of Global Warming	\$400,000
International Water Studies	\$700,000
Magnetic Levitation Transportation Pilot Program	\$8,000,000
Zebra Mussel Research	\$500,000

General Construction: **Total: \$1,264,991,000**

The Corps of Engineers will conduct general construction projects in 40 states plus Puerto Rico. Some of these projects include:

California: Santa Ana River Mainstem

1992 Cost \$78,200,000
 Total Federal Cost \$973,000,000

Georgia/South Carolina: R. B. Russell Dam & Lake

1992 Cost \$10,000,000
 Total Federal Cost \$552,000,000

Hawaii: Maalaea Harbor, Maui

1992 Cost \$1,620,000
 Total Federal Cost \$8,000,000

Illinois/Missouri: Melvin Price Lock & Dam

1992 Cost \$26,300,000
 Total Federal Cost \$728,000,000

Iowa: Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt

1992 Cost \$750,000

Louisiana: Red River Waterway, Mississippi River to Shreveport

1992 Cost \$73,681,000
 Total Federal Cost \$1,739,000,000

Missouri: Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir

1992 Cost \$4,600,000
 Total Federal Cost \$549,400,000

West Virginia: East Lynn Lake

1992 Cost \$48,400,000
 Total Federal Cost \$86,286,000

Miscellaneous projects

Including:

Aquatic Plant Control \$9,000,000
 Inland Waterways Users Board—Board Expenses \$30,000
 Inland Waterways Users Board—Corps Expenses \$70,000

Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee **Total: \$353,437,000**

Including:

Arkansas: Eastern Arkansas Region Study

1992 Cost \$420,000
Total Federal Cost

\$228,000,000

Louisiana: Atchafalaya Basin

1992 Cost \$25,800,000
Total Federal Cost

\$1,530,000,000

Mississippi: Upper Yazoo Projects

1992 Cost \$2,350,000
Total Federal Cost \$435,332,000

Operation and Maintenance, General **Total: \$1,547,855,000**

The Corps of Engineers will conduct operation and maintenance activities in 48 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Some of these projects include:

Arkansas: \$4,945,000 for operation and maintenance of Greers Ferry Lake, including "\$500,000 to fund additional renovation and maintenance of recreation facilities and other infrastructure at Greers Ferry Lake recreation areas."

Alabama/Mississippi: \$18,000,000 for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

California: \$841,000 for the Los Angeles - Long Beach Harbor Model, \$2,000,000 for recreation facilities at Sepulveda Dam, \$2,719,000 for "Long Term Management Strategy for dredged material disposal in the San Francisco Bay region," and \$200,000 for maintenance at Santa Barbara Harbor, including "removal of a portion of West Beach for advance maintenance purposes."

District of Columbia: \$216,000 for maintenance of Washington Harbor.

Hawaii: \$292,000 for maintenance of Honolulu Harbor.

Illinois: \$1,948,000 for maintenance of Chicago Harbor, \$1,386,000 for the Chicago River, and \$16,428,000 for the Illinois Waterway.

Kentucky: "\$300,000 to dredge approximately 1,000 feet of riverfront at Ashland, Kentucky, to accommodate the mooring of floating restaurants and riverboats."

Oregon/Washington: \$8,000,000 to dredge Columbia and Snake Rivers Ports in order to alleviate "migration impediments to anadromous fish."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

General Investigations	Total: \$13,789,000
The Bureau of Reclamation will conduct planning projects and general investigations in 14 states. Some of these projects include:	
Arizona: Upper San Pedro River Optimization Study	
1992 Cost	\$150,000
Total Federal Cost	\$450,000
California: Santa Ana Watershed Management Study	
1992 Cost	\$250,000
Total Federal Cost	\$250,000
Oregon: Josephine County Water Management Improvement Study	
1992 Cost	\$100,000
Total Federal Cost	\$711,000
Washington: Yakima River Basin Water Management Enhancement Project	
1992 Cost	\$600,000
Total Federal Cost	\$8,029,737
Various Projects in this section include:	
Environmental and Interagency Coordination Activities	\$2,928,000
Four Corners Water Assessment	\$150,000
General Planning Studies	\$900,000
Investigation of Existing Projects	\$408,000
Minor Work on Completed Investigations	\$540,000
Technical Assistance to States	\$1,417,000
Walla Walla River Streamflow Improvement Project	\$130,000
Construction Program	Total: \$553,209,000
The Bureau of Reclamation will conduct construction projects in 18 states. Some of these projects include:	
California: Smelt Fishery Investigation	
1992 Cost	\$300,000
Colorado: Grand Valley Unit, Title II, CRBSCP	
1992 Cost	\$16,371,000
Total Federal Cost	\$265,259,000

North Dakota: Garrison Diversion Unit, P-SMBP	
1992 Cost	\$25,000,000
Total Federal Cost	\$1,509,540,000

Oregon: Umatilla Basin Project	
1992 Cost	\$4,000,000

South Dakota: Mni Wiconi Project	
1992 Cost	\$2,150,000

Utah: Recreational Facilities	
1992 Cost	\$13,642,000
Total Federal Cost	\$179,454,441

Operation and Maintenance **Total: \$258,685,000**

In 1992 a total of 37 projects, project areas, or divisions of projects will be operated or maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation. Some of these projects include:

California: Central Valley Project	\$57,858,000
Including:	

Nimbus Fish Hatchery	\$750,000
Purchase of Aquatic Weed Harvester	\$120,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Supply, Research and Development **Total: \$2,854,053,000**
Including:

Solar Energy Programs	\$173,503,000
Geothermal and Hydropower	\$24,670,000
Electric Energy Systems & Storage	\$38,003,000
Environmental Safety & Health	\$159,670,000
Human Genome Project	\$56,800,000
Nuclear Energy Programs	\$314,658,000
Magnetic Fusion	\$337,100,000
Environmental Restoration & Waste Management	\$602,495,000

Uranium Supply and Enrichment	\$1,337,600,000
-------------------------------	-----------------

General Science and Research Activities **Total: \$1,405,489,000**
Including:

Super Conducting Super Collider	\$433,700,000
Isotope Production and Distribution Fund	\$8,500,000

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Appalachian Regional Commission	\$170,000,000
Delaware River Basin Commission	\$775,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	\$510,000
Including:	
Anacostia River Study	\$210,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$19,962,000
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	\$594,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	\$135,000,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management	Total: \$909,064,000
Management of Lands and Resources	Total: \$516,865,000
Including:	
Wild Horse and Burro Management	\$13,769,000
Alaska Cadastral Surveys	\$12,220,000
Four Corners Cultural Resources Protection Task Force	\$400,000
Land Acquisition	Total: \$18,073,000
Including:	
Colorado: Blanca Waterfowl Habitat	\$400,000
Oregon: West Eugene Wetlands	\$2,000,000
Wyoming: Coffman Ranch SRMA	\$2,400,000
Desert Turtle Habitat	\$700,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Management Service	Total: \$691,361,000
Including:	
African Elephant Conservation	\$1,201,000
Migratory Bird Management	\$18,327,000
Urban Wetlands Project, Portland, Oregon	\$800,000
Sport Fish Restoration Account	\$190,000,000
Fish Hatcheries	\$40,010,000
Southeast Fish Culture Laboratory	\$1,200,000
Youth Conservation Corps	\$1,000,000
Arkansas NWR, Texas (Boat/Ranch House Rehab)	\$199,000
Striped Bass Study	\$300,000
Afognak Island Study, Arkansas	\$250,000
Establishment of an office in Austin, Texas	\$500,000
National Park Service	Total: \$1,377,464,000
Including:	
Concessions Management	\$6,174,000
Capitol Hill Concerts	\$160,000
Volunteers-In-Parks	\$1,250,000
Accokeek Foundation	\$230,000
A New Film for Cabrillo NM, California	\$300,000
National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property	\$700,000
Columbia River Bicentennial Commission	\$250,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	\$380,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	\$566,000

Sloss Furnaces NHL	\$250,000
Steel Industry Heritage Task Force	\$1,250,000
Historic Preservation Fund	Total: \$35,931,000
Including:	
Chicago Public Library Rehabilitation	\$2,000,000
Chickamauga Road Relocation	\$1,000,000
Jaite Paper Mill, Cuyahoga Valley, OH	\$1,800,000
Urban Park and Recreation Fund	\$10,000,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	\$108,365,000
JFK Center for Performing Arts	\$22,945,000
Illinois & Michigan National Heritage Corridor Commission	\$250,000
Bureau of Mines	Total: \$175,890,000
Including:	
Regulatory Impact Analysis	\$2,670,000
Marine Minerals Technology Center	\$1,200,000
Fan Noise Cancellation	\$350,000
Rock Burst Mechanics	\$300,000
Nonroutine Decisionmaking Behavior	\$200,000
Mountain Bump Studies	\$250,000
Pyrolysis Microstructure	\$220,000
Chicago River Sediments Assessments	\$530,000
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement	Total: \$301,950,000
Including:	
State Regulatory Program Grants	\$49,100,000
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	\$190,200,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Total: \$1,602,694,000
Including:	
Fish Hatcheries	\$1,000,000
Irrigation Systems	\$45,857,000
Rock Point Community School	\$6,350,000
Haskell Junior College Dormitory	\$3,000,000
Lac Courte Oreilles School Gymnasium	\$1,000,000
Close Up Foundation Grant	\$300,000
Indian Enterprises Technical Assistance	\$1,000,000
Pre-Law Summer Institute for American Indians	\$160,000
Yurok Interim Council	\$250,000
Gila River Farms Crop Establishment	\$650,000
Western Washington Rights Protection	\$2,408,000
Community Fire Protection	\$446,000

Territorial and International Affairs **Total: \$157,138,000**
 Including:

Brown Tree Snake	\$500,000
Northern Mariana Islands Airport Control Tower	\$2,500,000
Virgin Islands Construction Grants	\$23,500,000
Republic of Palau Operations	\$17,651,000
Eniwetok Support	\$1,100,000
Community College of Micronesia	\$4,000,000

National Indian Gaming Commission **\$1,890,000**

RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service **Total: \$2,308,516,000**

Forest Research **Total: \$183,572,000**

Including:

Riverside, California - Urban Area Uses	\$350,000
Chicago, Illinois - Recreation, Urban Forest	\$250,000
Syracuse, New York - Recreation	\$100,000
Corvallis, Oregon - New Perspectives	\$400,000
Radnor, Pennsylvania - Pear Thrips	\$155,000
Burlington, Vermont - Tree Stress Physiology	\$120,000

State and Private Forestry **Total: \$205,041,000**

Including:

Urban Forestry	\$32,117,000
Timber Bridges	\$2,800,000
Gifford Pinchot Institute	\$500,000
Walla Walla Trail	\$125,000
Trico Housing Panel Project, Washington	\$30,250
Tourboat/train Deversification Project, Washington	\$30,000

National Forest System **Total: \$1,280,947,000**

Including:

Silvicultural Examination	\$37,284,000
Recreation Management	\$175,977,000
Anadromous Fish Management	\$24,823,000
Wild Horse and Burro Management	\$300,000
Noxious Weed Control	\$2,079,000

Construction **Total: \$350,420,000**

Including:

Big Cottonwood Canyon sewer, Utah	\$725,000
Road Obliteration	\$5,000,000

Land Acquisition \$93,129,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Fossil Energy Research and Development Total: \$445,989,000

Including:

Support for Coal Exports \$1,500,000
Wilsonville, Alabama, Pilot Facility \$4,700,000
Fuel Cells \$48,758,000
Oil Shale \$5,300,000
Energy Tech Center Program Direction \$36,240,000
Illinois Cost-Share Program \$1,500,000

Economic Regulation \$15,114,000

Oil Purchase for Strategic Petroleum Reserve \$203,000,000

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

National Endowment for the Arts \$178,200,000

National Endowment for the Humanities \$178,200,000

Institute of Museum Services \$27,344,000

Commission on Fine Arts \$722,000

National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs \$7,000,000

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation \$2,623,000

National Capital Planning Commission \$4,500,000

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission \$33,000

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation \$7,298,000

Including:

Public Open Space Cultural Activities \$100,000

**DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines \$500,000

Construction, Major Projects Total: \$522,000,000

(Approximately 21 percent of the budget for fiscal year 1992 in this category will be used to rectify past budget mistakes, unfinished projects, and inaccurate estimates.)

Including:

Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Renovation Addition	\$6,400,000
Palo Alto, California: Seismic Corrections	\$3,500,000
Tampa, Florida: Clinical addition and parking garage	\$6,300,000
Chicago, Illinois: Building Renovations	\$8,000,000
Knoxville, Iowa: Laundry Replacement	\$8,000,000
Ann Arbor, Michigan: Clinical addition	\$16,800,000
Brooklyn, New York: Modernization of Kitchen and Dining Areas	\$4,900,000

Parking Garage Revolving Fund Total: \$19,200,000

Including:

Miami, Florida: Parking garage	\$5,000,000
Nashville, Tennessee: Parking garage component of the clinical addition	\$13,000,000
Various Locations: Parking garage leases	\$1,200,000

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Grants to Local Governments for Lead-Based Paint Abatement in Privately-owned Housing	\$25,000,000
Reconstruction/New Development for about 7,500 public housing units (\$76,600 per unit)	\$574,500,000
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	\$50,000,000
Housing Counseling Assistance	\$8,350,000

Community Planning and Development Total: \$3,265,000,000

Including:

Grant to the "Population and Marketing Analysis Center in Towanda, Pennsylvania, for mapping projects in Lackawanna County, Dunmore, Carbon-dale Tioga County, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazelton" \$500,000

Policy Development and Research **Total: \$29,500,000**
Including:

Grant to the National Association of Home Builders for innovative building technologies research \$1,000,000

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission \$18,440,000

Consumer Product Safety Commission \$40,200,000

Including:

Little Cigar and Cigarette Safety study \$1,000,000

Environmental Protection Agency **Total: \$6,566,861,000**

Research and Development **Total: \$333,875,000**

Including: (All are increases above the Administration's Request)

Center for Environmental Management \$3,500,000

Indoor Air Research \$3,200,000

Electromagnetic Field Research \$1,100,000

Drinking Water Research \$1,500,000

Purchase of Specialized Equipment for Neural Science Research \$3,300,000

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

Natural Resources Research Institute's Minerals Research Laboratory \$760,000

Adirondack Destruction Assessment Program \$1,000,000

Research Project to Recycle Mixed Office Waste at Western Michigan University \$1,655,000

Pollution Abatement Demonstration in Hamburg, New York \$105,000

Zebra Mussel Research \$250,000

Earth Observing System Activities \$750,000

Great Lakes National Program Office \$2,000,000

Abatement, Control, and Compliance **Total: \$1,133,625,000**

Including:

Clean Lakes Program \$8,000,000

Academic Training \$2,000,000

Multimedia Grants for Indian Tribes \$1,500,000

Rural Water Grants

	\$4,500,000
Climate Change Protection Program	\$5,000,000
Wastewater Operator Training Activities	\$1,500,000
Program to Reduce Lead Paint Poisoning	\$3,000,000
Controlling Erosion and Sedimentation in the Great Lakes Basin	\$1,000,000
Alternative Fuels Demonstration Project	\$500,000
EPA National Training Center at West Virginia University	\$1,000,000
Heavy Duty Engine Dynamometer	\$1,500,000
Environmental Efforts at the Canaan Valley, West Virginia Wetlands Complex	\$300,000
Development of Lackawanna Institute for Environmental Renewal	\$2,200,000
Small Flows Clearinghouse at West Virginia University	\$1,000,000
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	\$85,000,000

Construction Grants **Total: \$2,195,000,000**

Including sewage treatment facilities in the following localities:

Los Angeles, California	\$70,000,000
San Diego, California	\$40,000,000
Boston, Massachusetts	\$100,000,000
Wayne County, Michigan	\$46,000,000
New York, New York	\$70,000,000
Seattle, Washington	\$35,000,000

OTHER AGENCIES

Thousand Points of Light Foundation	\$7,500,000
National Institute of Building Sciences	\$250,000
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	\$26,900,000

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Training and Employment Services	Total: \$4,137,771,000
Including:	
Dislocated Worker Assistance	\$526,986,000
Employment Transition Assistance	
Under the Clean Air Act	\$50,000,000
Job Corps	\$898,497,000
Training and Technical Assistance	\$4,760,000
Labor and Market Information	\$3,698,000
National Commissions	\$4,348,000
Rural Concentrated Employment Programs	\$3,900,000
Pilot and Demonstration projects	\$27,753,000
 Community Service Employment for Older Americans	 \$390,360,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services	Total: \$2,137,533,000
Including:	
Public Health Special Projects	\$3,757,000
Public Health Traineeships	\$3,416,000
Health Administration Traineeships	\$484,000
Preventive Medicine Residencies	\$1,654,000
Family Medicine Residencies	\$36,108,000
General Dentistry Residencies	\$3,834,000
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics	\$17,256,000
Physician Assistants	\$5,021,000
Health Administration Grants	\$1,554,000
Health Professions Data Analysis	\$1,762,000
Disadvantaged Assistance	\$30,817,000
Allied Health Grants and Contracts	\$1,659,000
Health Professions Special Education Initiatives	\$2,398,000
Pacific Basin Activities	\$2,440,000
Native Hawaiian Health Care	\$3,416,000
Nurse Training	\$59,979,000
Advanced Nurse Education	\$12,463,000
Nurse Practitioners/Nurse Midwives	\$14,639,000
Medical Facilities Guarantee Loan Fund	\$19,000,000

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research \$95,756,000

Energy Assistance Programs Total: \$1,600,000,000

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Total: \$294,014,000

Including:

Cash and Medical Assistance \$117,600,000

Social Services \$82,952,000

Voluntary Agency Program \$39,036,000

Preventive Health \$5,631,000

Targeted Assistance \$48,795,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged Total: \$7,075,750,000

Including:

Capital Expenses for Private School Children \$38,000,000

State Administration \$64,500,000

State Program Improvement Grants \$32,250,000

Evaluation and Technical Assistance \$17,000,000

Rural Technical Assistance Centers \$5,000,000

Impact Aid \$764,756,000

School Improvement Programs Total: \$1,577,618,000

Including:

School Personnel Training \$23,395,000

Magnet Schools, Desegregation Program \$110,000,000

Women's Educational Equity \$2,000,000

General Assistance to the Virgin Islands \$4,500,000

Native Hawaiian Education \$6,400,000

Foreign Language Assistance \$5,000,000

Bilingual and Immigrant Education \$249,000,000

Vocational and Adult Education Total: \$1,651,500,000

Including:

Supplemental Grants \$100,000,000

Community-Based Organizations \$12,000,000

Consumer and Homemaking Education \$38,000,000

State Councils on Vocational Education \$9,000,000

Tech-Prep Education \$100,000,000

National Programs, Research \$12,000,000

National Programs, Demonstrations \$12,000,000

Bilingual Vocational Training	\$3,000,000
Adult Education State Programs	\$250,000,000
Adult Education National Programs	\$9,000,000
Technology Education Workshops	\$1,000,000

Howard University \$212,960,000

Higher Education Total: \$821,438,000

Including:

Innovative Projects for Community Services	\$1,463,000
Cooperative Education	\$14,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience	\$8,000,000
Interest Subsidy Grants for Construction Projects at Colleges and Universities	\$19,412,000
Assistance to Guam	\$500,000
Robert A. Taft Institute of Government	\$550,000
Robert C. Byrd Scholarships	\$9,271,000

Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement Total: \$233,879,000

Including:

Statistics	\$50,000,000
Assessment	\$28,000,000
Fund for Innovation in Education	\$19,000,000
National Difussion Network	\$14,000,000
Territorial Teacher Training	\$1,769,000
National Board for Professional Teacher Standards	\$4,880,000

RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION	\$193,678,000
VISTA	\$32,693,000
Student Community Service	\$976,000
Special Volunteer Programs	\$1,000,000
Older Americans Volunteer Programs	\$123,940,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	\$253,309,000
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home Operation and Maintenance	\$40,581,000
United States Institute of Peace	\$8,393,000

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary	Total: \$221,680,000
Including:	
Travel (A 196% increase)	\$160,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	Total: \$30,262,000
Including:	
Travel (A 62% increase)	\$175,000
Full-Time National Bicycling Program Manager	Unspecified
Coast Guard	Total: \$3,508,831,000
Shore and Aids to Navigation Facilities	Total: \$62,550,000
Including:	
New London, Connecticut Child Care Center	\$1,950,000
Public Family Housing	\$15,600,000
Alteration of Bridges	Total: \$11,000,000
Including:	
Alteration of Bridge, E. Pasagoula River, Mississippi	\$6,200,000
Alteration of Bridge, Mississippi River, Iowa	\$4,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	Total: \$27,800,000
Including:	
South Florida Oil Spill Research Center	\$1,000,000
Zebra Mussel Research	\$500,000
Federal Aviation Administration	Total: \$8,929,650,000
Including:	
Human Resource Management	\$292,125,000
Including:	
Mid-American Aviation Resource Consortium, Minnesota	\$2,000,000
Facilities and Equipment	Total: \$2,469,500,000
Including:	

Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport	\$53,500,000
New Denver Airport	\$41,700,000
Provide FAA Housing in Alaska	\$4,000,000
Airport Datum Monument	\$1,500,000
Controller Chairs	\$5,500,000
Airway Science Program, Middle Tennessee State University	\$250,000
“A national aviation and transportation center, to be developed by Dowling College at MacArthur Airport in Islip, New York”	\$5,000,000
Distance Learning Project, University of North Dakota-Grand Forks	\$2,000,000

Research, Engineering, and Development **Total: \$218,000,000**
Including:

Institute for Aviation Research, Wichita State University \$800,000

Federal Highway Administration **Total: \$16,640,367,000**

Contract Programs **Total: \$114,200,000**
Including:

Intelligent Vehicle/Highway Systems	\$50,000,000
Long Term Pavement Performance	\$10,000,000
Rural Technical Assistance	\$3,750,000
National Highway Institute	\$3,000,000
Multimodal Studies	\$4,000,000
Minority Business Enterprise	\$8,000,000
International Transportation	\$100,000
Port of St. Bernard, Louisiana, Intermodal Facility Site Engineering and Feasibility Study	\$450,000
Further Development of North Carolina's Geographic Information System	\$1,000,000
Minnesota Humphrey Institute and the University of Minnesota's Center for Transportation Studies	\$750,000
University Transportation Centers	\$5,000,000

◆◆ “The Committee commends the Department for its appointments of two national bicycle program managers and its work on the national bicycling and walking study included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations Act.”

◆◆ “The Federal Highway Administration is directed, within funds provided in this bill, to have erected along Inter-states 75, 475 and 280, the appropriate signage giving directions to the Farmer's Market in downtown Toledo, Ohio.”

Demonstration Projects **Total: \$294,950,000**
 (None of the following examples of demonstration projects were included in the President's budget request.)

Railroad Crossings Demonstration Projects **Total: \$13,270,000**

Including:

Lafayette, Indiana \$5,100,000
 Brownsville, Texas \$4,800,000

Highway Demonstration Projects

Including:

Baltimore-Washington Parkway \$22,000,000
 Intermodal Urban Demonstration Project,
 Franklin Ave and 59th Street, Minneapolis, MN \$10,000,000
 Highway Widening and Improvement Demonstration Project
 between Paintsville and Prestonburg, Kentucky \$8,000,000
 Climbing Lane and Highway Safety Demonstration Project,
 Tioga County, Pennsylvania \$7,000,000
 Indiana Industrial Corridor Safety Demonstration Project \$4,000,000
 Alabama Highway Bypass Demonstration Project \$10,000,000
 Kentucky Bridge Demonstration Project \$5,000,000
 Bicycle Transportation Demonstration Project
 Macomb County, Michigan \$1,000,000
 Florida, Northeast Dade Bikepaths \$2,515,000
 New York, Mount Vernon Parking Facility \$400,000
 Ohio Railroad-Highway Corridor Studies \$300,000
 Washington, Snohomish County HOV Lanes/Park
 and Ride Project \$1,000,000

Federal Railroad Administration **Total: \$793,526,000**

Including:

Alaska Railroad \$1,243,000
 Railroad Research & Development \$14,713,000

Northeast Corridor Improvement Program **Total: \$36,000,000**

Including:

Improvements at Rt 128 Station, Boston \$2,700,000

Grants to Amtrak **Total: \$503,900,000**

Including:

"A more aggressive marketing program" \$5,000,000
 A Feasibility Study of High-Speed Rail Service
 Between Chicago and St. Louis \$500,000

Demonstration Project at 13th Street Station Area, Philadelphia	\$10,000,000
Conrail Commuter Transition Assistance	\$27,200,000

Urban Mass Transportation Administration **Total: \$3,847,000,000**
Including:

Washington Metro	\$124,000,000
Center for Suburban Mobility in Northern Virginia	\$750,000
Brazos Transit System in East Texas	\$10,000,000
10 Vans for Raleigh, North Carolina	\$311,000
73 Buses for Maryland Mass Transit Administration	\$13,000,000
Houston "Better-Bus" System	\$15,000,000
Rail modernization in nine urban areas	\$560,000,000

New Rail Systems **Total: \$560,000,000**
Including:

Queens Boulevard Connection Project, New York	\$9,800,000
South Boston Piers Transitway	\$25,000,000
Allegheny County Busway System, Pennsylvania	\$14,000,000

Planning and Technical Studies **Total: \$45,000,000**
Including:

Alternatives Analysis, Sacramento, California	\$2,500,000
Passenger Rail Feasibility Study, Lackawanna and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania	\$200,000
Regional Transit Planning Study, North Carolina	\$750,000
Transit Improvement Study Jefferson County, Missouri	\$80,000
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	\$10,600,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	\$2,900,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	\$41,398,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	\$51,663,569

All Heritage Foundation papers are now available electronically to subscribers of the "NEXIS" on-line data retrieval service. The Heritage Foundation's Reports (HFRPTS) can be found in the OMNI, CURRNT, NWLTRS, and GVT group files of the NEXIS library and in the GOVT and OMNI group files of the GOVNS library.

