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HOW YOUR NEW TAXES WILL FUND NEW PORK

INTRODUCTION

The White House and Congress have put the finishing touches on their so-called deficit reduction plan, which promises to include the largest tax increase in American history. Although the plan is expected to raise taxes some \$250 billion to \$300 billion, it projects to lower the deficit, currently estimated by the Office of Management and Budget at \$285 billion for fiscal year 1993, to just \$230 billion in fiscal 1998. The record-breaking tax increase supposedly is needed because spending cannot be cut deeper without hurting sensitive social safety net programs. Since all other spending has been cut to the bone, Washington insiders argue, tax hikes must be a significant portion of any effort to lower the deficit.

They are wrong.

While supporters of the massive tax hike argue that American families must tighten their belts for the good of deficit reduction, the House of Representatives has been busy passing spending bills laden with the kinds of programs most taxpayers associate most with fiscal irresponsibility. Some of the projects recommended for funding in the annual spending bills that either have passed or are now being considered by the House include:

- ✓ **\$9 million for the National Textile Center;**
- ✓ **\$17 million for the United States Travel and Tourism Administration;**
- ✓ **\$405,000 for the World Tourism Organization;**
- ✓ **\$1.5 million for the Chicago Urban Forestry program;**
- ✓ **\$2.5 million for the construction of a parking garage in Burlington, Iowa;**
- ✓ **\$100 million for Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems research;**
- ✓ **\$20 million for a rural electrification project in Latin America;**
- ✓ **\$11 million for potato research; and,**
- ✓ **\$250,000 to promote tourism in New Mexico.**

In short, Washington is asking taxpayers to cut back so Congress can continue spending as usual. Even a cursory analysis of this year's appropriation bills shows that Congress has done little to eliminate all the pork barrel projects, the local projects with no national interests, and the programs with a long history of failure. Nor has Congress stopped its practice of micromanaging the executive branch. So despite all the rhetoric of deep spending cuts, the same profligate behavior that largely created the deficit in the first place continues unabated.

BUSINESS-AS-USUAL BUDGETING

When President Clinton first introduced his budget plan to Congress, he stressed tough budget cuts as well as large tax increases. But since then, Washington has shown little inclination to cut spending. Indeed, lawmakers have gone to great lengths to confuse taxpayers into believing that the Clinton plan is balanced equally between tax hikes and spending cuts. Various accounting devices have been used to create this confusion.

Example #1: The tax bills recently passed by the House and Senate each contained some 25 increases in taxes or user fees which lawmakers dubbed "spending cuts."

Example #2: Lawmakers call an increase in program spending a "cut" simply because they have reduced the program's rate of growth by a small amount.

Example #3: Lawmakers are taking credit for cutting some \$44 billion from discretionary programs — cuts already required under the terms of the 1990 budget agreement. In other words, spending cuts taxpayers paid for three years ago are being claimed a second time in this year's agreement.

Example #4: Like the 1990 budget agreement, the tax plans passed in the House and Senate put caps on the annual growth rate of total discretionary spending. Over five years, these caps are expected to "save" roughly \$66 billion from the higher levels Congress had planned to spend. But since these caps affect annually appropriated spending, the "savings" from these measures cannot be banked until Congress actually makes the necessary policy changes, which may never happen. Worse yet, Congress may at any time raise the level of the caps for "technical and economic" reasons, denying taxpayers the promised savings. This has happened each year since the 1990 agreement became law.

Even if all the questionable "spending cuts" are in place, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that federal spending still will increase by some \$338 billion over the next five years — from \$1.443 trillion this fiscal year to \$1.781 trillion in fiscal 1998.

A brief review of the spending bills now working their way through the House shows that despite all the rhetoric about belt-tightening and making tough choices, Congress is moving ahead in the same business-as-usual fashion that has led to budget deficits in 32 of the past 33 years. Instead of using tax hikes as a last resort to reduce the deficit, lawmakers are raising taxes on Americans mainly to protect their favorite programs or to fund new spending initiatives.

This budgetary bait-and-switch routine has a long tradition. Economists at Congress's own Joint Economic Committee found that, since 1947, every new dollar of tax revenues has generated \$1.59 of new spending. Judging by the amount of tax dollars in these spending bills dedicated to pork, waste, and outmoded programs, Congress seems committed to continuing this tradition.

In simple terms, even in the face of record deficits and the overwhelming concern of taxpayers over the fiscal health of the government, Congress is unable to break the bad habits that created the problem in the first place. Among these habits are:

1) Congress is addicted to pork barrel spending.

In order to demonstrate his or her effectiveness in Washington to the electorate back home, Members of Congress routinely "bring home the bacon" in the form of federal contracts, research projects, or grants. These projects, and the press they may generate, keep a Member visible before the voters between elections. This visibility can be a very powerful tool against potential rivals by assuring the political loyalty of recipient constituencies.

Funding new pork barrel projects while preaching fiscal restraint is nothing new. During the 1990 budget agreement, the last time taxpayers were told that a tax hike could close the deficit, these members still found room in the budget to fund: \$122,000 for a beach erosion project in Santa Barbara, California; \$2.7 million for a catfish farm in Stuttgart, Arkansas; \$3.6 million for an urban gardening program; \$960,000 for an Air Force child development center in Michigan; \$995,000 for a performing arts center in North Miami Beach, Florida; and \$2.6 million for maintenance work at the Sam Rayburn Reservoir in Texas.

The appendix to this study lists dozens of such projects gleaned from this year's House appropriations bills.

2) Congress cannot content itself with managing issues that are purely national or federal in scope. Instead, it funds too many activities that should be the sole responsibility of state and local governments.

Each year, Congress funds hundreds of programs and projects that are purely local in nature and should not be the concern of a national legislative body. Congress could make great strides toward real deficit reduction if it asked if each federal program truly serves the national interest. Should taxpayers in Florida, for example, pay part of the \$6.8 million needed for a railroad crossing project in Lafayette, Indiana. Or should residents of Des Moines, Iowa, subsidize a \$2 million flood control project at the Sam Rayburn Reservoir in Texas? Is it really a national priority to spend \$7 million for the Dulles Park-and-Ride in Fairfax County, Virginia, or \$2.5 million to refurbish the Boston Public Library? The costs and benefits of such projects should be considered and borne by local taxpayers.

Some of the purely local projects funded in this year's appropriations bills include:

- ✓ \$250,000 for the Toledo Farmer's Market;
- ✓ \$200,000 for dredging in Milwaukee Harbor in Wisconsin;
- ✓ \$300,000 for construction at the Lake O' The Pines in Texas;
- ✓ \$98,000 for a carp control study at Metzger Marsh in Ohio; and

- ✓ **\$1.5 million** to North Carolina to “further development of the state’s geographic information system.”

3) Congress routinely funds projects and programs that benefit private companies and industries. These firms should be making the commercial decision whether or not to finance these projects on their own.

Many expensive projects in the federal budget are justified by Members as benefiting society as a whole, “consumers,” or the “general public.” Closer inspection, however, reveals that the primary beneficiaries of these tax dollars are wealthy interest groups, trade associations, or corporations. In previous years, for example, Congress has given over \$5 million to the U.S. Fruit and Vegetable Laboratory in Washington state even though the Appropriations Committee recognizes that “Washington, Oregon, and Idaho have annual fruit sales of approximately \$1,000,000,000.”

Members have a duty to tell taxpayers why their standard of living should be lowered so that public funds can be spent to improve the bottom line of well-connected commercial enterprises.

Among the many such items in this year’s appropriations bills:

- ✓ **\$9 million** for the National Textile Center and **\$1.6 million** for the Tailored Clothing Technology Corporation;
- ✓ **\$33 million** for enhanced oil recovery research;
- ✓ **\$14.9 million** for “law school clinical experience”;
- ✓ **\$14.5 million** for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation;
- ✓ **\$250,000** for “Generic Commodity Promotion Research and Evaluation”; and
- ✓ **\$200 million** for the Market Promotion Program, which subsidizes overseas advertising for large U.S. corporations.

4) Congress refuses to delay or postpone costly projects until a time when taxpayers can afford them.

When households and businesses face financial difficulties, they put off major purchases until their budget situation improves. For example, a family might wait until next year to purchase a new car, or a business may try to get a few more miles out of the old delivery truck.

Not Congress. The appropriations bills contain tens of billions of dollars of land purchases, construction projects, and new acquisitions that any reasonable taxpayer would consider a luxury in light of this year’s \$285 billion budget deficit. Congress should delay these projects until the budget is in balance.

Some of the projects scheduled for funding in this year’s appropriations bills that could be delayed include:

- ✓ **\$248,000** for the William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center;
- ✓ **\$61 million** in land acquisition funds for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;

- ✓ \$7.1 million in land acquisition funds for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation;
- ✓ \$51 million for a new U.S. Courthouse in Hammond, Indiana;
- ✓ \$10 million for a U.S. Courthouse in Kansas City, Missouri;
- ✓ \$2.4 million for a parking garage in Burlington, Iowa; and
- ✓ \$12 million for a federal building in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

5) Congress throws good money after bad by continuing to fund programs with a long history of failure or financial problems.

The culture of government assumes that problems at agencies can always be solved with more money, rather than with better management. So rather than place a program under closer scrutiny or simply close it down, Congress will pour millions more taxpayer dollars into the failed program.

For example, the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) since 1935 has loaned over \$172 billion to farmers and rural communities. But according to the report accompanying the Agriculture appropriations bill for fiscal 1994, "the unpaid principal on all FmHA loans as of September 30, 1992, totals \$56 billion." Based upon FmHA's past performance, it is likely that a sizeable portion of this total, and the interest due on it, will never be repaid.

In January 1991, the Office of Management and Budget reported that in the farm loan portion of FmHA, "over \$4.5 billion in direct loans have been written off [over the past two years], with another \$1.7 billion expected in 1991 and 1992."¹ Similarly, the General Accounting Office (GAO) found in 1991 that total losses from FmHA's housing loan programs were \$6.9 billion in fiscal 1989 and expected to grow in future years.²

Despite these disclosures, the House approved another \$3.3 billion for rural housing loans, \$3.6 billion for farm loans, and \$1.5 billion for rural development loans.

Similarly, Congress continues to extend loans through the Small Business Administration in spite of the program's high default rate and the lack of evidence that SBA loans have had a noticeable effect on small business development. As long ago as 1963, in an article on wasteful government spending, *Life* magazine described SBA as "an almost brand-new device for soaking up money and getting rid of it."³

More recently, however, the GAO has been highly critical of SBA. According to GAO:

There has been no . . . recent assessment of the economic impact that has resulted from the billions of dollars in federal guarantees that SBA has provided to small businesses. Yet in fiscal year 1992, SBA almost doubled the value of the business loans that it guaranteed — from \$3.8 billion in

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S.: Fiscal Year 1992*, Part 2, p. 241-2.

² U.S. General Accounting Office, *Financial Audit: Farmers Home Administration's Financial Statements for 1989 and 1988*, GAO/AFMD-91-36, May 1991.

³ "Now See the Innards of a Fat Pig," *Life*, August 16, 1963, p. 21.

fiscal year 1991 to \$6.4 billion in fiscal year 1992. Our work has shown that SBA's loss rate is greater than that of private lenders and that SBA has not adequately overseen the operations of lenders receiving government loan guarantees.⁴

In spite of such reports, the House approved a total of \$751.9 million in fiscal 1994 spending for SBA; \$242.4 million of this is for subsidies for direct and guaranteed business loans.

6) Congress causes wasteful spending within the executive branch through excessive micromanagement, prohibitions, and mandates.

It is hard to imagine any company being so foolish as to institute rules to stop their managers from saving money. Yet Congress does exactly that. For instance, Congress regularly sets lower limits on the number of employees that must staff certain agencies. These "employment floors," as they are known, prevent agency managers from making the most effective use of the employees they supervise, such as by shifting workers from one department to another.

Some examples from this year's appropriations bills include:

Example: The Agriculture appropriations bill explicitly "provides employment floors for four of the major agencies of USDA and to the Food and Drug Administration...."

Example: The Agriculture appropriations bill also "provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used by the Farmers Home Administration to employ or otherwise contract with private debt collection agencies to collect delinquent [loan] payments."

Example: The Transportation appropriations bill "prohibits the use of funds for salaries and expenses of more than 110 political or Presidential appointees in the Department of Transportation...."

Example: The Transportation appropriations bill also "requires transfers of funds for certain activities to be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations for approval."

Example: The Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill prohibits the "reprogramming of funds which... (4) relocates offices or employees; (5) reorganizes office, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees...."

⁴ U.S. General Accounting Office, *Transition Series: Housing and Community Development Issues*, GAO/OCG-93-22TR, December 1992, pp. 20-21.

CONCLUSION

For the second time in three years, taxpayers face a record tax increase in the name of deficit reduction. Many Americans might be willing to pay higher taxes if all of the waste and unnecessary spending were excised from the federal budget. But any objective review of the spending bills now working their way through Congress shows that Washington is not willing to tackle wasteful spending.

Indeed, these bills are laden with spending that benefits no one but very narrow or localized special interests. These bills also spend billions of dollars on programs with a long history of failure. And Congress continues to force the executive branch to waste money through excessive micromanagement.

Lawmakers who claim that tax hikes are needed to reduce the deficit because nothing more can be done to cut spending are wrong. The spending bills now clearing the House are solid proof that Congress has not even begun to cut the fat, let alone the bone.

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APPENDIX

The spending items contained in this appendix have been gleaned from the committee reports that accompany the House versions of the fiscal 1994 appropriations bills. Each year, Congress must pass, and the President must sign, thirteen appropriations bills to fund the discretionary programs in the federal budget. At the time of this writing, twelve of these bills have been reported out of the Committee on Appropriations — only the Defense bill remains to be completed. Of the twelve reported bills, all but the Transportation Appropriations bill have been approved by the House of Representatives.

The Senate has just begun its work on these bills. It remains to be seen, of course, what wasteful spending the Senate will approve.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH — HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Total Committee Agreement	\$1.7 billion
Congressional Printing	\$88 million
House of Representatives Operations	\$692 million
Official Mail	\$45.8 million
Allowances and Expenses	\$220 million
Official Expenses of Members	\$76.5 million
Furniture	\$1.7 million
House Automobiles	\$70,000
Interparliamentary Receptions	\$55,000

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total Committee Agreement	\$22.7 billion
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration	\$249 million
Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$223 million
Including provisions for:	
1) development of the West Virginia High Technology Consortium Innovation Center;	
2) a tri-county sewer extension project at Benedum Airport in Harrison, Marion and Taylor Counties, WV;	
3) water and sewer project for an industrial development park in Lackawana County, Pennsylvania;	
4) water and sewer project along Route 16 Corridor in Charleston, Illinois;	
5) rural development initiative for Northwest New Mexico;	
6) water and sewer infrastructure improvements for the City of Vienna, Georgia;	
7) planning and grant funds for the Oregon Heritage Museum Complex; and	
8) an economic development strategic plan for the central New York region.	

Small Business Administration	\$752 million
Salaries and Expenses	\$243 million
Small Business Development Centers	\$71.2 million
International Trade Administration	\$221 million
National Textile Center	\$9 million
Tailored Clothing Technology Corporation	\$1.6 million
Export Administration	\$34.7 million
United States Travel and Tourism Administration	\$17 million
Technology Administration	\$4.5 million
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	\$62 million
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	\$20 million
Information Infrastructure Grants	\$21.7 million
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	\$1 million
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	\$1.76 billion
National Marine Fisheries Service	\$221 million
Resource Information	\$52 million
Oyster Disease Research	\$1.5 million
Chesapeake Bay Studies	\$1.9 million
Aquaculture	\$2.5 million
Beluga Whale Committee	\$192,000
Fisheries Development Program	\$15.9 million
Fisheries Trade Promotion Activities	\$1.7 million
Fish Oils	\$500,000
Sea Grant College Program	\$40.7 million
Sea Grant-Zebra Mussel Research	\$2.8 million
National Weather Service	\$623 million
Agriculture and Fruit Frost Research	\$2.3 million
Ocean and Great Lakes Program	\$15 million
Not included in the President's Budget:	
Zebra Mussel Research	\$911,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Competitiveness Policy Council	\$1.1 million
Payment to Legal Services Corporation	\$400 million
Maritime Administration	\$576 million
Operating-Differential Subsidies	\$240 million
Operations and Training	\$76 million
Ready Reserve Force	\$300 million

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	\$583 million
Includes grants to:	
International Labor Organization	\$48.8 million
International Telecommunications Union	\$6.4 million

Universal Postal Union	\$1 million
World Intellectual Property Organization	\$500,000
Other International Organizations	\$800 million
Includes grants to:	
International Coffee Organization	\$982,000
International Cotton Advisory Committee	\$218,000
International Jute Organization	\$56,000
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	\$45,000
International Natural Rubber Organization	\$253,000
International Office of Epizootics	\$86,000
International Organization for Legal Metrology	\$104,000
International Office of the Vine and Wine	\$47,000
International Rubber Study Group	\$66,000
International Tropical Timber Organization	\$254,000
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	\$204,000
International Wheat Council	\$369,000
Permanent International Association of Road Congresses	\$28,000
World Tourism Organization	\$405,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Payment to the Asia Foundation	\$16.2 million
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad	\$200,000
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	\$1.2 million
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	\$300,000
Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program	\$159,000
Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe	\$1 million
East-West Center	\$23 million
North/South Center, University of Miami	\$8 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total Committee Agreement

\$16.1 billion

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management	\$595 million
Wild Horse and Burro Management	\$16.7 million
Land Acquisition	\$14.8 million
Oregon and California Grant Lands	\$83 million
US Fish and Wildlife Service	\$649 million
Resource Management	\$492 million
Fisheries	\$68 million
Junior Duck Stamp Program	\$100,000
Grants to States-Hunter Education	\$28 million

Construction	\$53 million
Bozeman Fish Technology Center, Montana; Fish containment building	\$1 million
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina; Replace Visitors Center	\$1.5 million
Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge, Tennessee; Handicapped fishing access	\$500,000
Ketchikan Eco Services, Arkansas; Replace dock facilities	\$1.3 million
Land Acquisition	\$61 million
African Elephant Conservation	\$1.2 million
Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund	\$1 million
National Biological Survey (New Agency)	\$163 million
Metzger Marsh, Ohio; Carp Control Study	\$98,000
Caddo Lake, Texas Study	\$300,000
Fisheries Research	\$2.6 million
Zebra Mussel Research	\$1.5 million
National Park Service	\$1.3 billion
National Recreation Preservation	\$35.6 million
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail	\$300,000
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	\$558,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	\$110,000
William O. Douglas Outdoor Education Center	\$248,000
National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property	\$768,000
Chicago River Project	\$500,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	\$20 million
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	\$250,000
Visitor Services	\$227 million
Steamtown, USA in Scranton, Pennsylvania	\$3.1 million
Construction	\$184 million
Not included in the President's Budget:	
Allegheny Portage Railroad, Pennsylvania; Lemon House Rehabilitation	\$1.9 million
Boston National Historic Place, Massachusetts; Old South Meetinghouse	\$2.7 million
Boston Public Library, Massachusetts; Rehabilitation	\$2 million
Cuyahoga Valley National Register, Ohio; Boston General Store	\$2.5 million
Glacier National Park, Montana; Restore chalets	\$600,000
Ice Age Scientific Reserve, Wisconsin; Exhibits	\$500,000
James A. Garfield National Historic Site, Ohio; Site restoration	\$1.3 million
Mount Vernon Bicycle Trail, Virginia; Correct safety hazards	\$450,000
Port Chicago, New Mexico; Memorial fabrication	\$308,000
Weir Farms National Historic Site, Connecticut; Restore structures	\$395,000
US Geological Survey	\$584 million
West Louisiana/Texas Erosion	\$1 million
West Central Florida Erosion	\$1.3 million
South Carolina	\$1 million
Lake Erie Erosion	\$1.5 million

Louisiana Wetlands	\$1 million
Florida Big Bend Wetlands	\$1 million
Great Lakes Wetlands	\$900,000
San Francisco Bay Wetlands	\$500,000
Lake Pontchartrain Pollution	\$200,000
Massachusetts Bay Pollution	\$800,000
Florida Keys Pollution	\$300,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$1.7 billion
Programs	\$1.5 billion
Pre-law Summer Institute for American Indians administered by the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico	\$200,000
Territorial and International Affairs	\$128 million
Administration	\$82 million
Republic of Palau Administration	\$700,000
Republic of Palau Projects	\$3 million

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service	\$2.3 billion
International Forestry	\$16.9 million
State and Private Forestry	\$155 million
Urban Forestry	\$28 million
Chicago Urban Forestry	\$1.5 million
Ohio Arbor Program	\$500,000
Tacoma, Washington	\$100,000
Bremerton, Washington	\$50,000
Port Orchard, Washington	\$50,000
New York Greenspace Program	\$500,000
San Francisco Greenspace Program	\$500,000
Philadelphia Greenspace Program	\$500,000
National Forest System	\$1.2 billion
Wild Horse and Burro Management	\$800,000
Noxious Weed Control	\$2.2 million
Land Acquisition	\$56 million
Caribbean National Forest, Puerto Rico	\$450,000
Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky	\$2 million
Lake Tahoe Basin	\$2 million
Little Beaver Creek Wildlife Reserve, Ohio	\$2.2 million
Road Construction	\$109 million

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Coal Liquefaction	\$33 million
Enhanced Oil Recovery	\$62 million
Energy Conservation	\$702 million
Lighting and Appliances	\$11 million

Building Systems	\$21 million
International Market Development	\$704,000
Municipal Energy Management	\$2 million
Energy Information Administration	\$86 million

RELATED AGENCIES:

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	
National Endowment for the Arts	\$144 million
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$151 million
Commission of Fine Arts	
Salaries and Expenses	\$805,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	\$7.5 million
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	
Salaries and Expenses	\$2.9 million
National Capital Planning Commission	
Salaries and Expenses	\$5.8 million
FDR Memorial Commission	
Salaries and Expenses	\$49,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	
Salaries and Expenses	\$1 million
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	
Salaries and Expenses	\$2.7 million
Public Development	\$4.2 million
Land Acquisition	\$7.1 million

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
POSTAL SERVICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**

Total Committee Agreement **\$22.7 billion**

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Transportation	\$18 million
New Construction	\$747 million
Hammond, Indiana; US Courthouse	\$51 million
Kansas City, Missouri; US Courthouse	\$10 million
Jacksonville, Florida; US Courthouse	\$6.1 million
Youngstown, Ohio; US Courthouse	\$4.7 million
Beltsville, Maryland; USDA Building	\$20 million
Burlington, Iowa; Parking Garage	\$2.4 million
Scranton, Pennsylvania; Federal Building	\$12 million
St. Louis, Missouri; Federal Building	\$10 million
Research Park, North Carolina; EPA facility	\$8.8 million

Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Federal Building \$3.9 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total Committee Agreement \$13.7 billion

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard	\$3.5 billion
Boat Safety	\$32.2 million
Alterations of Bridges	\$5.9 million
Mississippi, East Pascagoula River; CSX-L&N Railroad	\$980,000
Iowa, Fort Madison; Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad	\$960,000
Iowa, Burlington; Burlington Northern Railroad	\$2 million
Louisiana, New Orleans; Florida Avenue	\$2 million
Federal Aviation Administration	\$8.4 billion
Grants-in-Aid to Airports	\$1.5 billion
O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois; Hold Pads	\$9.4 million
Philadelphia International Airport, Pennsylvania; Third Parallel Runway	\$10 million
Luis Munoz Martin Airport, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Taxiway	\$10 million
Federal Highway Administration	\$19.7 billion
Federal-Aid Highways Program	\$17 billion
Administrative Expenses	\$296 million
Contract Programs	\$166 million
Highway R&D	\$40 million
Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems	\$86 million
Long Term Pavement Performance	\$10 million
National Highway Institute	\$5.5 million
International Transportation	\$500,000
Geographic Information Systems; Grant to North Carolina	\$1.5 million
Railroad-Highway Crossings Projects	\$12.8 million
Lafayette, Indiana	\$6.8 million
Brownsville, Texas	\$6 million
Intelligent Vehicle Highway System; Program Grants	\$49.7 million
Advance; Chicago, IL	\$6 million
GuideStar; Minnesota	\$8.7 million
Gary-Chicago-Milwaukee Corridor	\$2.5 million
Fast-Trac; Michigan	\$20 million
CARAT; Charlotte, NC	\$8 million
Houston, Texas	\$2 million
Center for Suburban Mobility; George Mason University	\$2.5 million
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	\$16 million

Surface Transportation Projects	\$305 million
Michigan	
Bristol Road Relocation	\$19.9 million
State Road M-59 Corridor	\$34.5 million
Highway Safety Improvement Project	\$21 million
Urban Airport Access Road, Detroit	\$13.5 million
Monroe Rail Consolidation	\$13.5 million
Oakman Boulevard Study	\$250,000
California	
Ontario Airport Access Road	\$9.8 million
Texas	
Airport/Loop 375 Corridor Study	\$2 million
New York	
Cross-County Parkway, I-87 Study	\$750,000
Nebraska	
Lincoln Beltway Feasibility Study	\$500,000
Older Driver Research	\$500,000
National Advanced Driving Simulator	\$2 million
Intelligent Vehicle Highway System; Human Factors Research	\$13 million
Local Rail Freight Assistance	\$10 million
Railroad Research and Development	\$20 million
High Speed Rail Safety	\$4 million
Non-electric High Speed Locomotive	\$2 million
R&D Facilities	\$1.8 million
Amtrak Subsidies	\$451 million
Federal Transit Administration	\$4.4 billion
University Transportation Centers	\$6 million
Chicago Central Area Circulator	\$55 million
Los Angeles Metrorail	\$163 million
San Francisco BART Extension	\$28 million
Twin Cities Central Corridor	\$3.2 million
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	\$251.6 million
Construction	\$200 million
Interest Payments	\$51.6 million
Bus Facilities	\$354 million
Clark County, Nevada	\$4.5 million
Cleveland, Ohio	\$6.5 million
Dallas, Texas	\$8.2 million
Fairfax County, Virginia; Dulles Park-and-Ride	\$7 million
Santa Barbara, California	\$6 million
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	\$14 million
Erie Avenue Hub Project	\$1.6 million
Midvale garage	\$12 million
Penn's Landing Passenger Facility	\$380,000

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total Committee Agreement \$259.7 million

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Training and Employment Services: \$5 billion
 Glass Ceiling Commission \$744,000
 National Center on the Workplace \$744,000
 Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act Programs \$500,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Native Hawaiian Health Care \$3.5 million
 Dentistry Residencies \$3.7 million
 Physicians Assistants \$4.9 million
 Health Professions Data Systems \$643,000
 Research on Certain Health Profession Issues \$1.1 million
 Nurse Practitioners/Nurse Midwives \$15.4 million
 Health Training Facilities Interest Subsidies \$415,000
 Podiatric Medicine \$615,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Capital Expenses for Private School Students \$39 million
 Arts in Education \$8.9 million
 Law-Related Education \$5.9 million
 Vocational and Adult Education \$1.4 billion
 Basic Grants \$972 million
 Consumer and Homemaking Education \$34 million
 Tech-Prep Education \$104 million
 State Councils on Vocational Education \$8.9 million
 National Programs/Data Systems \$4.9 million
 Federal Work-Study Programs \$586 million
 State Student Incentive Grants \$62 million
 Innovative Projects for Community Service \$1.4 million
 Cooperative Education \$13.7 million
 Law School Clinical Experience \$14.9 million
 Construction-Interest Subsidy Grants \$18 million
 Robert A. Taft Institute of Government \$319,000
 Byrd Honors Scholarship \$18.9 million
 Douglas Teachers Scholarship \$14.7 million
 Teacher Opportunity Corps \$2.5 million
 Harris Graduate Fellowships \$20.4 million
 Javits Fellowship \$7.8 million
 Fund for Innovation in Education \$28 million
 Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching (FIRST) \$9 million

RELATED AGENCIES

Corporation for Public Broadcasting	\$292 million
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	\$904 million
United States Institute of Peace	\$10.9 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Total Committee Agreement	\$12.9 billion
International Financial Institutions	\$5.5 billion
Global Environment Facility	\$30 million
Export-Import Bank	\$700 million
Trade and Development Agency	\$40 million
World Bank	\$2.9 billion
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1.8 billion
Environmental Priorities	\$119 million
UN Environment Program	\$22 million
AID Office of Energy	\$25 million
Elephant Conservation	\$7 million
Multilateral Assistance	\$5.9 billion
African Development Fund	\$132 million
African Development Foundation	\$16.9 million
Development Fund for Africa	\$784 million
African Rural Electrification	\$5 million
Population Programs	\$506 million
Population Development Assistance	\$392 million
UN Fund for Population Assistance	\$36 million
Foreign Military Financing	\$3.1 billion
International Development Association	\$1 billion
International Finance Corporation	\$35.7 million
Inter-American Development Bank	\$20 million
Asian Development Bank	\$13 million
Agency for International Development (AID)	\$6.25 billion
Operating Expenses	\$501 million
Development Assistance Fund	\$816 million
Latin American Rural Electrification	\$20 million
Public Administration and Local Government	\$20 million
Operating Expenses	\$8.2 million
Housing Guaranty Program Subsidies	\$16 million
Loan Guarantees	\$110 million

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Inter-American Foundation	\$30 million
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Overseas Private Investment Corporation	\$16.5 million
Operating Expenses	\$7.5 million
Subsidies	\$9 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Total Committee Agreement \$10 billion

In Selected States and Projects

Alabama	\$209 million
Air Force Child Development Center	\$2.7 million
Air Force Quality Center	\$4.6 million
Ft. McClellan Elementary School addition	\$2.7 million
Road relocation	\$6.2 million
Alaska	\$96 million
2 child development centers	\$10 million
New dining facility	\$6. million
Arizona	\$45 million
General purpose administrative facility	\$4 million
New dining facility	\$4.7 million
Arkansas	\$19 million
New child development center	\$2.2 million
New armory	\$3.2 million
California	\$103 million
2 child development centers	\$8.6 million
Conversion of a media center at McClellan AFB	\$1.6 million
Colorado	\$82 million
Range control facility at Fort Carson	\$4 million
District of Columbia	\$7.4 million
2 child development centers	\$3.4 million.
Florida	\$159 million
Bachelor enlisted quarters at Cecil Field NAS	\$13 million
Georgia	\$130 million
Expanding an ammunition storage area	\$3.1 million
2 child development centers	\$3.6 million
Elementary school additions	\$3.2 million
Illinois	\$24 million
Rock Island Armory	\$3 million
Kentucky	\$106 million
School additions	\$15 million
Fort Knox Gymnasium additions	\$6 million
Maryland	\$206 million
2 child development centers at the Edgewood Arsenal and Bethesda	
Naval Hospital	\$4.5 million
Meeting center	\$6.5 million
Nevada	\$22 million
Land acquisition at Fallon Naval Air Station	\$1.6 million

New Mexico	\$70 million
Child development center	\$3.3 million
Civil Engineering Complex	\$6.1 million
North Carolina	\$277 million
Land acquisition	\$16.4 million
Ohio	\$68 million
Child development center	\$3.1 million
Pennsylvania	\$58 million
Armory expansion	\$3.3 million
Off base firing range at Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	\$1.3 million
South Carolina	\$40.2 million
Child development center	\$2.6 million
Upgrading airfield lighting and pavement	\$4.2 million
Tennessee	\$31 million
Armories	\$5.2 million
New warehouse	\$710,000
Virginia	\$103 million
School additions	\$8.4 million
Child development center	\$3.8 million
Washington	\$103 million
Mess hall addition	\$1.7 million
Child development center	\$4.4 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Total Committee Agreement \$700 million

Federal Contribution represents 18.4% of the total budget authority of the District of Columbia, including approval for the following programs:

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions	\$1.1 million
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	\$400,000
Admission to Statehood	\$200,000
Office of Grants Management and Development	\$491,000
Office of Tourism and Promotion	\$261,000
Office of Emergency Preparedness	\$2 million
Two-way radio	\$4.5 million
D.C. School of Law	\$4.5 million
Commission on the Arts and Humanities	\$3.5 million
Commission for Women	\$348,000
Commission for Men	\$50,000
Washington Convention Center	\$12 million
Adams Morgan Parking	\$12 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total Committee Agreement \$70 billion

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service	\$691 million
Aflatoxin Research	\$7.3 million
Computational Hydroscience	\$986,000
Hawaiian Fruit Fly	\$3.1 million
Kenaf	\$150,000
Locoweed Research	\$200,000
National Center for Physical Acoustics	\$500,000
National Sedimentation Laboratory	\$5.6 million
Peanut Research	\$7.4 million
Potato Research	\$11 million
Soybean-Based Ink	\$516,000
Soybean Research	\$525,000
Sugarcane Research	\$965,000
Sweet Potato Whitefly	\$3.3 million
Warmwater Aquaculture Center	\$507,000
Wild Rice Research	\$150,000

Not included in the President's Budget

National Swine Research Center, Iowa	\$4 million
National Center for Natural Products, MS	\$4.3 million
National Center for Warmwater Aquaculture, MS	\$931,000
Plant Stress Lab, Texas Tech University	\$1.1 million

Special Research Grants: \$50 million

None of the following grants were recommended in the President's Budget:

Agribusiness Management	\$75,000
Agricultural Management Systems	\$261,000
Aquaculture Research	\$2.3 million
Competitiveness of Agricultural Products	\$800,000
Cool Season Legume Research	\$387,000
Cranberry/Blueberry Disease and Breeding	\$260,000
Dairy Goat Research	\$75,000
Dairy Research	\$75,000
Food Marketing Policy Center	\$393,000
Generic Commodity Promotions, Research and Evaluation	\$250,000
New Uses for Agricultural Products	\$140,000
Regionalized Implications of Farm Programs	\$348,000
Seafood and Aquaculture Harvesting, Processing, and Marketing	\$361,000
Southwest Consortium for Plant Genetics and Water Resources	\$400,000
Waste Utilization	\$440,000

Wool Research	\$250,000
Extension Service	\$429 million
Agriculture Telecommunications Program	\$1.2 million
Toledo Farmer's Market	\$250,000
Promote Tourism in New Mexico	\$230,000
Rural Center for the Study and Promotion of HIV/STD Prevention	\$250,000

OTHER AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Commodity Credit Corporation	\$12 billion
Export Enhancement	\$1 billion
Dairy Purchases	\$488 million
Purchases of Other Commodities	\$834 million
Conservation Programs	\$2.9 billion
Conservation Reserve Program	\$1.7 billion
Soil Conservation Service Operations	\$588 million
Additional assistance for pasture grazing in Central New York	\$250,000
Hungry Canyon Erosion Project in Iowa	\$400,000
Rural Development Programs	\$3 billion
Rural Electrification Loan Authorizations	\$1.9 billion
Rural Telephone Bank Program	\$200 million
Distance Learning and Medical Link Programs	\$10 million
Foreign Assistance Programs	\$2 billion
Foreign Agricultural Service	\$117 million
Market Promotion Program	\$147 million
New York Botanical Gardens	\$1.3 million
Packers and Stockyards Administration	\$12.2 million
Advisory Committees	\$940,000

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Total Committee Agreement \$22 billion

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

General Investigations	\$207 million
Tucson Drainage Area, Arizona	\$450,000
Tucker Creek, Arkansas	\$475,000
Huntington Beach, California	\$275,000
Rancho Palos Verdes, California	\$80,000
Hillsboro Inlet, Florida	\$150,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois	\$1 million
Indianapolis Central Waterfront, Indiana	\$4 million
Ohio River Shoreline Flood Protection, Indiana	\$400,000
Salt River Basin, Kentucky	\$300,000
Tampa Harbor, Florida	\$600,000

West Virginia Comprehensive	\$500,000
Jennings Randolph Lake, West Virginia	\$400,000
Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin	\$200,000
Zebra Mussel Control	\$800,000
Construction	\$1.38 billion
Red River Emergency Bank, Arkansas	\$3.5 million
Sacramento River Flood Control, California	\$400,000
Casino Beach, Illinois	\$820,000
New York Harbor, Removal of Drift	\$1 million
Lake Gaston Aquatic Vegetation Control, North Carolina and Virginia	\$200,000
Anacostia River, Maryland and District of Columbia	\$700,000
Lake O' The Pines, Texas	\$300,000
North Miami Beach, Flood Protection, Florida	\$600,000
Operation And Maintenance	\$1.69 billion
Tucson Diversion Channel, Arizona	\$550,000
Los Angeles River Recreation, California	\$400,000
Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Model, California	\$145,000
Michigan City Harbor: Upstream Sediment Trap	\$450,000
Toledo Harbor, Ohio	\$1 million
Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir, Texas	\$2 million
Wright Patman Dam and Lake, Texas	\$600,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation	\$908 million
General Investigations	\$13 million
Construction Programs	\$464 million
San Gabriel Basin Project, California	\$5 million
Los Angeles Area Water Reclamation and Reuse Project, California	\$5 million
Hungry Horse Dam, Montana	\$3.5 million

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Supply, Research and Development	\$3.2 billion
Solar Energy Programs	\$247 million
Continue the short rotation woody crops program	\$4 million
Promotion of using rice straw as a fuel	\$100,000
Geothermal and Hydropower	\$23.9 million
Electrical Energy Systems and Storage	\$49.9 million
Nuclear Energy Programs	\$330 million
Biological And Environmental Research	\$416 million
Magnetic Fusion	\$347 million
Power Marketing Administrations	\$360 million
Alaska Power Administration	\$4 million
Southeastern Power Administration	\$29.7 million
Southwestern Power Administration	\$33.5 million

Western Area Power Administration\$292 million

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Appalachian Regional Commission\$189 million
Delaware River Basin Commission\$821,000
 Salaries and Expenses\$333,000
 Contribution\$488,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River\$498,000
Susquehanna River Basin Commission\$606,000
 Salaries and Expenses\$308,000
 Contribution\$298,000
Tennessee Valley Authority Fund\$138 million

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Total Committee Agreement\$87.9 billion

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Construction\$322.7 million

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing\$9 billion
 Public Housing Development (4,800 units; \$83,333/unit)\$400 million
 Indian Housing (2,725 units; \$94,400/unit)\$257 million
 Community Development Grants\$4.2 billion

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Research and Development\$353 million
 Zebra Mussel Research\$529,000
 Drinking Water Research\$943,000
 Clean Alternative Fuels Research\$487,000
 Acid Deposition Research\$510,000
Abatement, Control and Compliance\$1.3 billion
 Multimedia Pollution Prevention Initiatives\$4.5 million
 EPA Supercomputer\$2.5 million

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission\$19.9 million
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board\$5 million
Commission on National and Community Service\$2.5 million