November 2, 1990

# YOUR NEW TAXES WORKING FOR YOU

#### INTRODUCTION

Washington has cheated the American taxpayer once again with another grand budget deal that allegedly will reduce the deficit. Congressional leaders are now congratulating themselves for their "political courage" in passing what they claim is a five-year plan to eliminate the deficit by raising over \$140 billion in new taxes and enacting deep cuts in federal spending. Supporters of this plan are telling the truth when they say that taxes will rise; they are not when they say that spending will be cut.

Members of Congress did not have the courage to cut one dollar of waste, pork, fraud, or unnecessary spending from the fiscal 1991 budget. Indeed, they gave their favorite programs healthy increases over fiscal 1990 funding levels, and these programs will continue to grow over the five-year life of this package. Non-defense domestic spending is guaranteed to increase by \$245 billion through 1995, or 6 percent per year; to this must be added growth in net interest on the debt and the cost of the Savings and Loan bailout. Rather than applying the new tax revenues toward deficit reduction, Congress instead will spend \$1.75 for every new dollar of taxes raised in this package.

Addicted to Spending. The alleged "savings" in this package really are socalled "spending off-sets" comprised of \$110 billion in increased user fees, hidden taxes, and budgetary accounting gimmicks. Since every dollar of revenues raised through these off-sets frees up another dollar for more program spending, Congress can claim to be saving taxpayers money while increasing spending proportionately. The only honest method of reducing federal spending is for members of Congress to admit that they are addicted to spending and to show political courage by shooing the special interest groups away from the federal feeding trough.

Questions for Congress. There is no need for Congress to dismantle the "social safety net" or weaken national security to reduce the deficit. Members of Congress do need to ask whether each federal program, such as those listed in the appendix to this study, truly serve the national interest. Should taxpayers in Florida, for example, pay part of the \$4.4 million needed for a railroad crossing project in Springfield, Illinois? Or should residents of Minneapolis subsidize a \$2.6 million flood control project at the Sam Rayburn Reservoir in Texas? Is it really a national priority to spend \$3.6 million for an urban gardening program, \$205,000 for the Karamu Theater Project in Cleveland, Ohio, or \$50,000 for seedless grape research in Arkansas?

Congressmen should ask a few simple questions about each program. If they answer "yes," then the program does not require federal funds, and Congress should take action to reform, restructure, or eliminate the program.

The questions:

- 1) Does the program serve localized or special interests rather than the nation as a whole?
- 2) Has the program failed, fulfilled its mission, outlived its usefulness, or simply become irrelevant?
- 3) Is Congress funding duplicate or contradictory programs?
- 4) Does the program or service have identifiable users and should not these users pay for the service or good they receive?
- 5) Is Congress engaging in central planning or attempting to set "national priorities" that should be left to communities or individuals?
- 6) Can the program or service be provided by private charities and neighborhood organizations?
- 7) Is the federal program competing with private commercial enterprises?
- 8) Has Congress prevented people from helping themselves by empowering bureaucrats and experts rather than those individuals that the program was intended to help?
- 9) Is Congress creating a program to compensate for laws or regulations that prevent the private sector from responding to people's needs and demands?
- 10) If deficit reduction is so important, cannot spending for this project or program be postponed another year until the government is in a better financial position?

To be sure, many programs currently funded by the federal government may be worthwhile. Yet they may be best provided by smaller branches of government, the private sector, or individuals themselves. Filling potholes on Main Street and fixing a local railroad crossing in Springfield are not roles for a national Congress.

Many programs were established to achieve specific national goals during extreme national conditions, like the Depression or World War II, yet they were never dismantled when these conditions changed. Example: the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) was established during the 1930s to bring electricity, and later telephone service, to rural America. Today, nearly 100 percent of rural America has electricity and nearly 99 percent has telephones, yet REA still spends \$2 billion of taxpayers' money per year.

**Duplications and Contradictions.** Since Congress almost never ends outdated programs or reforms them to meet modern times, it tends to add new layers of programs on top of the old when constituents demand congressional action. Congress also tends to spread these new programs over many agencies so that as many constituencies as possible become dependent on the program. If a new program then proves a failure or contradicts the mission of another program, Congress then creates yet another layer of programs to "solve" the problems generated by the duplication. Example: There are roughly 60 anti-poverty programs administered by the federal government. Nearly every federal agency has its own anti-poverty program, including the military, if certain veterans assistance programs are counted. Recent pressures on Congress to "do something" about homelessness led to the passage of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, named after the late Connecticut Republican Congressman, which created seventeen different programs administered through seven federal agencies.

Creating dependent constituencies is the lifeblood of Congress. Constituencies become most dependent when Congress makes itself the sole funding source for a program, especially one which has noble or lofty goals. Then the nobility of the program's goal places an invisible barrier against public scrutiny and accountability. In human health research programs, for instance, the result of this lack of scrutiny is often absurd projects, such as the fabled \$84,000 study of why people fall in love or the \$2,500 study of the causes of rudeness, lying, and cheating on tennis courts. Requiring researchers to get half of their research monies from the private sector would seem a reasonable method of weeding out such projects.

All of the shortcomings of the budget process led to the chaotic situation in Washington this fall. The federal government was kept open by emergency legislation for a few days at a time, and even closed for two days. Members of Congress were asked to vote on huge spending bill that they had no time to review. And in the end, spending increased to record levels.

Bracing for a Recession. At a time when families and many major corporations are bracing themselves for a recession, Congress is raising Americans' taxes and expanding the size of government. With all of Congress's claims of spending cuts and deficit reduction, not one of the over 3 million civilian federal workers will lose his or her job as a result. In fact, most workers will receive pay increases and many programs actually will add more staff. The following pages compile some of the programs that members of Congress could have reformed or eliminated if they genuinely wanted to cut spending. This list is not exhaustive. Nor does it include examples from appropriations bills not yet printed, such as the Departments of Defense and Interior, and the District of Columbia. Unavailable for scrutiny too is the appropriations bill for the Legislative Branch. Had it been printed, it would show the 30 percent pay raise that Congress gave itself earlier this year.

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

Heritage Foundation Research interns James Gold, Kenneth Ian, Susan Wilkes, and Tom Worall assisted in the preparation of this study.

# APPENDIX

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

# Total Conference Agreement: \$52.1 billion, \$7 billion over fiscal 1990 appropriations.

# Agricultural Research Service

K	esearch: \$621.5 million.
K	enaf Research Project: \$1.1 million Research for a product purportedly with tremendous commercial potential for farmers.
R	ussian Wheat Aphid:\$200,000
So	bybean-based Ink:
Sc	rapie/bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy:\$300,000
Sı	weet Potato Research:
T	urkey Osteomyelitis Complex:\$200,000
H	awaii: Fruit Fly Eradication:\$900,000
Id	aho, Utah: Bee Research:\$50,000
Id	aho: Vegetable Oils as Fuels:\$100,000
0	regon: Eastern Filbert Blight:\$67,000
Ν	ew Mexico: Locoweed Research:\$200,000
G	eorgia, North Carolina, Virginia: Peanut Research:
	dings and Facilities ederally owned facilities: \$41 million.

Arkansas: Rice Research Center:	.\$223,000
Colorado: National Seed Storage Lab:	\$3 million
Texas: ARS Bee Lab:	\$1.7 million
Washington: U.S. Fruit and Vegetable Lab:	\$5.1 million

Special Research Grants: \$61.9 million.

Includes:	
Wood Utilization Research:	<b>\$2.8</b> million
Safflower Research:	\$248,000
Animal Science Food Safety Consortium:	\$1.8 million
Soybean Research:	\$493,000
Brucellosis Research:	\$475,000
Guayule:	\$668,000
Crambe and Rapeseed:	\$500,000
National Center for Physical Acoustics:	\$500,000
Arkansas: Seedless Table Grapes:	
Massachusetts: Belgian Endive:	\$67,000
Michigan: Asparagus Yield Decline:	\$94,000
Blueberry Shoestring Virus:	
Celery Fusarium:	\$39,000
Missouri: Soybean Cyst Nemotode:	\$333,000
Nebraska: Sandhills Grazing Management Practices:	\$99,000
New Jersey: Cranberry/Blueberry Disease and Breeding:	\$260,000
New Mexico: Broom Snakeweed:	\$150,000
Phytophthora Root Rot:	\$125,000
North Dakota: Grasshopper Bicontrol:	\$73,000
Oklahoma: Pecan Weevil:	\$25,000
Cooperative State Research Service:	\$388.5 million
Administration of Cooperative State Research Service:	
Shrimp Aquaculture:	\$3.4 million
North Dakota: Maize Genetics Center:	
Tennessee:	
Herd Management:	\$375,000
Cooperative State Research Buildings and Facilities:	\$62.9 million
Arkansas:	#0.0
Poultry Center of Excellence:	
Center for Alternative Pest Control:	

Extension Service: \$389.3 million.	•
Includes:	
Administration of Extension Service:	\$9.2 mill
Smith-Lever Act Payments:	\$252.6 mill
Urban Gardening Program:	\$3.6 mill
Urban Gardening Program:	\$1.97 mill
Extension Work to 1890 Land-grant Colleges and Tuskegee University: .	
Pesticide Impact Assessment:	\$3.2 mill
National Agricultural Library:	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:	
Salaries and Expenses:	\$381.1 mill
Africanized Bee:	\$500,0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection:	<b>\$</b> 71.3 mill
Mediterranean Fruit Fly:	\$12.2 mill
Screwworm:	\$33.4 mill
Animal Damage Control-Operations:	<b>\$24.6</b> mill
Animal Health Compliance and Enforcement:	\$12.4 mill
Boll Weevil:	\$13.1 mill
Brucellosis Eradication:	\$64.6 mill
Cattle Ticks:	\$1.3 mill
Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket:	\$3.4 milli
Noxious Weeds:	\$1.1 mill
Pseudorabies:	\$6.6 mill
Swine Health Protection:	\$3.3 mill
Witchweed:	\$5.1 mill
Buildings and Facilities:	\$21.4 mill
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	
Administrative and Operating Expenses: Conference agreement appropriates sums as necessary." House had proposed \$101.6 million versus a Senate pr \$325.9 million. Operating Costs since 1981 were in excess of \$2 billion, and program now costs over \$1 billion per year. The Bush budget had propose terminate this program.	roposal of d the
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund:	\$337.4 mill

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Rural Development Programs	
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Loans:	\$2 billion
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Loans:         Farm Ownership:         Operating Loans:	
Reimbursement for net realized losses and interest subsidies of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund:	\$6 billion
Rural Development Loan Fund:	. \$32.5 million
Rural Development Grants:	. \$20.8 million
Rural Electrification Administration Loans: Floor Ceiling	
Soil Conservation Service	
Conservation Operations:	\$375,000
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations:	\$185.7 million
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	
Agricultural Conservation Program:	\$190 million
Water Bank Program:	\$13.6 million

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

## **Total Conference Agreement: \$19.3 billion**

Department of Commerce	
Economic Development Administration	
Economic Development Assistance Programs:	
Includes: \$12.9 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, an	d
\$550,000 for industry grants.	
International Trade Administration:	\$185 million
Iowa, Ames:	
Support costs for a new materials center:	
Office of Textiles and Apparels:	\$7.2 million
Includes \$3.3 million grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corporat	tions.
Export Administration:	\$43.5 million
Minority Business Development Agency:	\$40.5 million
United States Travel and Tourism Administration:	\$19.6 million

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	
Resource Information:	million
Includes:	
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys:	700,000
Aquaculture:	million
Stuttgart, Arkansas, Fish Farm: \$2.7	million
Hawaii Stock Management Plan:	400,000
West Coast Groundfish: \$	
Gear Entaglement Studies:	
State and Industry Assistance Programs: \$21	million
Includes:	
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants:	million
Anadromous Grants:	
Fisheries Trade Promotion Activities:	
Fish Oil Research:	942,000
Mahi Mahi/U.S Asia Aquaculture:	
Seafood Consumer Center:\$1	
Ocean and Great Lakes Program:\$78	million
Includes: \$3 million for Zebra Mussel Research.	
National Weather Service:\$269	million
Includes:	
Fruit Frost Program:	
Susquehanna River Basin Flood System:	
Colorado River Basin Flood System:\$	
Fisheries Promotional Fund:\$2	
Technology Administration:\$4.2	million
Information Products and Services:	
National Technical Information Service:	
Industrial Technology Services:\$49	million
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses:\$15.2	million
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction:	million
Department of State	
International Fisheries Commissions:\$12	million
U.S. Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements:	million
Soviet-East European Research and Training:\$4.6	million
Fisherman's Guaranty Fund:	

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# **Related Agencies**

Maritime Administration:	
Operating-Differential Subsidies:	\$216 million
Operations and Training:	\$69 million
Ready Reserve Force:	\$225 million
Advisory Commission on Conferences in Ocean Shipping:	\$500,000
Commission on Agricultural Workers:	\$1.45 million
Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution:	\$15 million
Competitiveness Policy Council:	\$750,000
Federal Communications Commission:	\$115 million
Federal Maritime Commission:	\$16 million
Federal Trade Commission:	\$74 million
Legal Services Corporation:	\$327 million
Marine Mammal Commission:	\$1.15 million
Small Business Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses:	\$274 million
Grants:	
St. Norbert College:	\$1.5 million
University of Montana, School of Forestry:	\$100,000
University of Kentucky, Somerset College:	\$1.5 million
West Philadelphia Economic Development Corp.:	\$1.5 million
University of Massachusetts, Small Business Development Center Techn Assistance Program:	
Natural Resources Development:	
Central Europe Development:	

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Total Conference Agreement: \$20.6 billion, \$1.7 billion over fiscal 1990.

# **Army Corp of Engineers**

Magnetic Levitation (Maglev) Transportation Pilot Program:	\$2 million
Construction Productivity Advancement Research Program:	\$3.5 million
General Investigation	\$220 million

General Construction	\$1.14 billion
Operation and Maintenance:	
By State:	
Alabama:	\$102.3 million
Alaska: Includes \$498,000 for a navigation project in Bethel Small Boat Harbor and \$413,000 for Homer Small Boat Harbor.	\$7.9 million
Arizona: Includes \$34.3 million for a flood control project in Phoenix.	\$43.2 million
Arkansas: Includes \$22.4 million for a navigation project on the McClellan -Kerr Arkansas River and \$9.5 million for locks and dams on the same river.	\$104 million
American Somoa:	\$256,000
California: Includes \$122,000 for beach erosion in Santa Barbara and \$4.4 million for a navigation project at Redondo Beach.	
Colorado:	
Connecticut:	\$3.9 million
Delaware: Includes \$22.4 million for a navigation project on an intercoastal waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay.	\$34.5 million
District of Columbia: Includes \$585,000 for drift removal on the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.	\$1.1 million
Florida:	\$82.3 million
Georgia: Includes \$1.1 million for a study on South Atlantic containerized cargo traff and \$5.1 million for a navigation project on Savannah Harbor.	
Hawaii:	\$6.1 million
Idaho: Includes \$6.1 million for Dworshak Dam and Reservoir.	\$10.3 million

Illinois:
Indiana:
Iowa:
Kansas:
Kentucky:
Louisiana:
Maryland:
Massachusetts:
Michigan:
Minnesota:
Mississippi:
Missouri:
Montana:
Nebraska:
Nevada:

New Hampshire:
New Jersey:
New Mexico:
New York:
North Carolina:
North Dakota
Ohio:\$43 million Includes \$300,000 for a study of the Ohio River and \$11.2 million for flood control of Mill Creek.
Oklahoma:
Oregon:
Pennsylvania:
Puerto Rico:
South Carolina:\$31.6 million Includes \$11.4 million for a navigation project in Charleston Harbor and \$3.2 million for the Cooper River.
South Dakota:

	Tennessee:
	Texas:
	Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir:
	Utah:
	Vermont:
	Virginia:
	Washington:
	West Virginia:
	Wisconsin:
	Wyoming:
Aŗ	Opropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation General Investigations: Total: \$13.22 million.
	Includes:
	Arizona:
	Kansas:
	South Dakota: Black Hills Hydrology Study:\$100,000
	Various:
	Includes:
	For environmental and interagency coordination activities:

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For Upper Snake River Basin storage optimization:	\$125,000
For technical assistance to states:	\$1.4 million
Construction Program Total: \$642.9 million.	
Construction and Rehabiliation and Colorado River Basin Salinity Projects	
Total:	\$310 million
Includes:	
Regular Construction:	\$204.5 million
Drainage and Minor Construction:	\$25.5 million
Dams:	\$58.3 million
Rehabilitation and Betterment:	\$6.5 million
Science and Technology:	\$13.3 million
Colorado River Storage Project Total:	\$172 million
Colorado River Basin Project Total:	\$201.9 million
Loan Program:	\$5.7 million
Department of Energy	
Energy Supply, Research and Development Activities \$2.52 billion.	

Includes \$89.8 million for:

Advanced Technology Center, Indiana State University. Center for Energy Resourcees Management, University of New Orleans. Biomedical Research Facility, University of Alabama. Biomedical Research Facility, Case Western Reserve University. Energy Science Research Facility, Boston University. Center for Nuclear Medicine Research, West Virginia University. Gazes Cardiac Research Institute, Medical University of South Carolina. Biomedical Research Institute, Louisiana State University. Neurosensory Research Center, Fort Hayes State University.

Of the \$89.8 million, \$5.5 million will be available only to Boron Neutron Capture Therapy and \$7.5 million will be available only to the Power Burst Facility, both at the Idaho National Engineering Lab.

#### Solar and Renewable Energy: \$200 million

#### Includes:

A power project using monolithic amorphous silicon-photovoltaic modules:	\$2 million
A study of the short rotation of woody crops:	\$1.5 million
Nuclear Energy Research and Development: Includes \$7 million to study the safety of civilian reactors in the Soviet Uni-	\$305 million on.
Safety and Health:	\$104 million
Magnetic Fusion:	\$275.3 million
Uranium Supply and Enrichment Activities:	\$1.3 billion

General Science:	\$1.1 billion
Includes:	•
High Energy Physics:	\$621 million
Nuclear Physics:	
Superconducting Super Collider:	\$242 million
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund:	\$242.8 million
Includes:	
For oversight of programs in Nevada:	\$4.1 millon
For research and development by the University of Nevada:	\$4.1 million
Atomic Energy Defense Activities:	\$10.9 billion
To upgrade the OMEGA laser at the University of Rochester:	
To upgrade the NOVA laser at Lawrence Livermore National Lab:	
For Marshall Islands radiological activities:	\$4.9 million
Bonneville Power Adminstration: Includes \$136.6 million for Third Alternating Current Intertie.	326.9 million

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

Total Conference Agreement: \$153.2 billion, \$17 billion over fiscal 1990.

# **Department of Labor**

Employment and Training Administration:	<b>\$</b> 71.48 million
National Commission for Employment Policy:	\$1.9 million
National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee:	\$4.25 million
Job Corps capital costs:	<b>\$68.9</b> million
Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration	
Hawaii, native health care:	\$3.5 million
Hawaii, native health centers:	<b>\$2.35</b> million
Kamaehameha Schools/Bishop Estate scholarship program:	\$750,000
Papa Ola Lokahi, administrative costs:	\$400,000
Centers for Disease Control Includes:	\$1.3 billion
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome:	\$2 million
occupational safety and health laboratory:	<b>\$25</b> million

# National Institutes of Health:

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Total Expenditures: \$8.5 billion.

Includes:	
National Cancer Institute:	\$1.7 billion
Proton Beam Therapy Program:	\$7 million
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute:	\$1.2 billion
National Institute of Dental Research:	
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases:	\$632.3 million
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke:	\$556.8 million
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases:	
National Institute of General Medical Sciences:	\$779.3 million
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development:	\$492.7 million
National Eye Institute:	\$260.2 million
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:	
National Institute on Aging:	
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases: .	
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders: .	
National Center for Research Resources:	
National Center for Nursing Research:	
National Center for Human Genome Research:	
John E. Fogarty International Center:	
National Library of Medicine:	
Office of the Director:	\$100.6 million
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	
Health Care Policy and Research:	\$98.9 million
Family Support Administration	
Low Income Home Energy Assistance:	\$1 45 billion
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Refugee and Entrant Assistance:	
Community Services Block Grant:	
Program Administration:	\$86.5 million
Head Start:	\$2.5 million
To demonstrate the effectiveness of training Head Start teachers through	
interactive education via satellite technology.	
Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990:	\$750 million
Payment to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance:	\$ <b>2.</b> 6 billion

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# Department of Education

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Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged	\$6.2 billion
Includes:	¢5 1 hillion
Basic State grants:	
Concentration grants:	\$301 8 million
Merit Schools program: up to	\$100 million
Impact Aid:	
School Improvement Programs:	\$72 million
Native Hawaiian education programs:	\$6.5 million
National Writing Project:	
Bilingual and Immigrant Education:	
Education for the Handicapped:	
Student Financial Assistance:	
Higher Education	
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education:	\$15 million
Special Endowment Grants:	\$17.9 million
Margaret Chase Smith Center:	
Warren Magnuson Institute:	\$3 million
Center for Clinical Law:	\$5.5 million
John McCormack Institute:	\$3 million
Taft Institute:	\$750,000
Robert C. Byrd scholarship program:	\$9.5 million
Howard University:	<b>\$200</b> million
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans:	\$30 million
Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement:	\$133.4 million
Education Research:	\$62 million
Rural Initiative:	\$8.9 million
School Year Extension Study Commission:	\$1 million
National Council on Educational Goals:	\$2 million
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards:	\$5 million
Libraries:	
Departmental Management, Program Administration	
Creation of a new Office of Corrections Education:	\$125,000

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#### **Related Agencies**

Action, operating expenses:	\$196 million
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:	\$326.5 million
Joint Study Commission on Postsecondary Institutional Recognition:	\$1 million
National Commission on Children:	\$1.1 million
National Labor Relations Board:	\$151 million
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission	
Salaries and Expenses:	\$3.9 million
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home:	\$53 million
White House Conference on Library and Information Services:	\$500,000

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Total Conference Agreement: \$8.4 billion.

# Installation and Projects

By State:	÷
Alabama:	
Alaska: Includes \$8.3 million for a new elementary school, \$866,000 for a new Army National Guard training site latrine, and \$550,000 for two new Army National Guard Armories.	58 million
Arizona:	7.4 million
Arkansas:	2.4 million
California:	1.2 million
Colorado:	2.3 million

Connecticut:
District of Columbia:
Florida:
Georgia:
Hawaii:
Idaho:
Illinois:
Indiana:
Iowa:
Kansas:
Kentucky:
Louisiana:
Maine:

Maryland:
Massachusetts:
Michigan:
Minnesota:
Mississippi:\$30.8 million Includes \$2.7 million for upgrading Air force bachelor officer quarters and \$1 million for an Army National Guard armory.
Missouri:
Nebraska:\$3.4 million Includes \$2.6 million for an Air Force physical fitness center and \$800,000 for and Air Force Reserve engineering building.
Nevada:
New Jersey:
New Mexico:
New York:
North Carolina:
North Dakota:

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Ohio:
Oklahoma:\$120 million
Includes \$13.2 million for Army National Guard land purchases and \$22 million to modernize an Army sewage treatment plant.
Oregon:
Pennsylvania:
Rhode Island:
South Carolina:
South Dakota:
Tennessee:
Texas:
Utah:
Vermont:
Virginia:
Washington:

West Virginia:	uillion
Wisconsin:	illion
Wyoming:	lillion

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Total Conference Agreement: \$30.88 billion, \$2.8 billion over fiscal 1990.

Coast Guard
Recreational Boating Census:\$50,000
Research and Development:\$25 million An increase of \$5 million over fiscal 1990, including \$6 million for administration and \$1 million for the Columbia and Willamette Rivers Maritime Fire and Safety Association.
Collect Data on Propeller Injuries:\$150,000
Federal Aviation Administration
Research
Wichita State University: \$1.5 million
Rutgers University:\$1.3 million
Aviation Security:\$10.4 million
Grants-In-Aid for 59 Airports: \$1.8 billion
\$375 million over fiscal 1990.
Includes the following airports (as outlined in the House Appropriations Bill):
John Wayne, CA:\$3.25 million
New Denver International, CO:\$25 million
Orlando International, FL: \$10.5 million
Indianapolis International, IN:\$4 million
Greater Cincinnati International, OH: \$7.2 million
Kansas City International, MO: \$6.7 million
McCarran International, NV:\$6.5 million
Nashville Metropolitan, TN:\$5.9 million
New Austin, TX:\$13.5 million

Dallas/Fort Worth International, TX:\$	
Henry County/Baer Creek, GA:	1.6 million
Flacon Field, GA:	
DuPage County, IL:	
Stewart International, NY:	\$7 million
Federal Highway Administration	
Highway Research, Development and Technology:\$2	24.6 million
University Transportation Centers:	
Intelligent Vehicle/Highway Stystems:	
National Highway Institute:	1.4 million
Rural Technology Assistance Program:	3.4 million
Trucking Programs:	\$900,000
National Bicycling and Walking Study:	.\$1 million
Methanol Plantship Project (for phase two):\$1	.75 million
Railroad-Highway Crossings Demonstration Projects:\$1 Distributed in the following manner:	
Augusta, GA:	
Springfield, IL:	
Lafayette, IN:	
Brownsville, TX/Matamoros, Mexico:	
Right-of-Way Revolving Fund:\$4	
Includes \$5.4 million for Route 31 project in New Jersey and \$4 million for Carson City, Nevada.	
Motor Carrier Safety Grants:\$6	61.5 million
Baltimore-Washington Parkway:	8.4 million
Highway Safety and Economic Development Demonstration Projects:	\$17 million
Highway Safety Improvement Demonstration Project:	<b>57.6 million</b>
Highway-Railroad Grade Crossing Safety Demonstration Project:	6.8 million
Highway Widening Demonstration Project:	51.7 million
Turquoise Trail Project:	4.7 million
Trade Enhancement Demonstration Project:      \$1	10.6 million
Alabama, Jasper: Alabama Highway Bypass Demonstration Project:	8.5 million
California, El Segundo: Intersection Safety Demonstration Project (Extension of Douglas Street):\$3	3.06 million

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Florida, Campbellton: Highway Capacity Improvement Demonstration Project:\$1.7million
Indiana, Peru: Indiana Industrial Corridor Safety Demonstration Project: \$2.55 million
Iowa:
Corning Bypass Safety Demonstration Project:
Kentucky:
Paintsville: Highway Widening and Improvement Demonstration Project: \$3.4 million         Owensboro: Kentucky Bridge Demonstration Project:
Michigan:
Macomb County: Urban Highway Corridor and Bicycle
Transportation:
Minnesota, Minneapolis: Intermodal Urban Demonstration Project:
Pennsylvania:
Tioga County: Climbing Lane and Highway Safety Demonstration Project:       \$10.2 million         Pennsylvania Reconstruction Demonstration Project:       \$17 million         Pennsylvania Toll Road Demonstration Project:       \$5.1 million
Virginia HOV Safety Demonstration Project (Washington, DC, suburbs): \$7.2 million
Other Highway Demonstration Projects: For construction
Examples:
Arkansas, Fayetteville: Construction on Highway 71:
Georgia, Augusta: For the Olive Road crossing:
Iowa, Waterloo: For improvements on Fifth/Sixth Street:
Massachusetts, Pittsfield: For the Center Street extension
Oklahoma, Ada: For the Pontotoc County Rural Industrialization and Skill Center access road:\$1.3 million
Pennsylvania: For the Pennsylvania industrial park access (Donora-Monessen Bridge)\$1.3 million
Washington: For the Interstate 5 HOV lanes from Seattle to Dupont, WA\$3.4 million
Biomechanics Research:\$3 million

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National Advanced Driving Simulator:	\$1.8 million
Dade County Trauma System Support:	\$250,000
New Jersey Trauma Research:	\$2.7 million
Federal Railroad Administration	
Local Rail Service Assistance:	\$10 million
Railroad Safety:	\$34 million
Railroad Research and Development:	\$22 million
Maglev/High Speed Rail:	\$3.8 million
Long Island Railroad Intermodal Project:	
Grade Crossing R&D:	\$700,000
Northeast Corridor Improvement Program:	\$179 million
Amtrak Operating Support:	\$343 million
Amtrak Capital Improvements:	\$132 million
Conrail Commuter Transition Assistance:	\$5 million

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# Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) Grants:

Bus facilities:	\$220 million
Existing Rail Modernization and Extensions:	\$455 million
New Systems and New Extensions:	
University Transportation Centers:	\$5 million
Washington Metro:	\$64 million
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:	\$10 million
Research and Special Programs Administration:	\$15.8 million
Related Agencies Interstate Commerce Commission:	\$43.7 million

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Total Conference Agreement: \$20.9 billion, \$2.5 billion over fiscal 1990.

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# **General Services Administration**

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New Construction: \$1.46 billion

# Examples:

Arizona, Flagstaff: A grant to Northern Arizona University, Southwest Forestry Science Complex:
California, Los Angeles: A U.S. Geological Survey laboratory building:
Colorado, Denver: A grant to the National Research Center for Environmental Lung Disease:
Florida, Miami: A grant to Mt. Sinai Medical Center:
Georgia, Athens: A grant to the University of Georgia, Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law
Idaho, Moscow: A grant to University of Idaho Environmental Laboratory: \$5.8million.
Iowa, Ames: A grant to Iowa State University for a Supercomputer Access Center: \$2.2 million
Maryland, Baltimore: A grant for planning and design of the Christopher Colum- bus Center on Marine Research and Exploration:\$4 million
Massachusetts, Boston: For a Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse:
Michigan, Houghton: A grant to Michigan Technological University for a center for applied metallurgical, minerals, and materials research:\$1.7 million
Minnesota, Minneapolis: For a Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse:
Nebraska, Omaha: A grant to Creighton University, Criss Research Building: \$2 million
Nevada, Carson City: For a Federal Building-Post Office parking lot:\$50,000
New Jersey, Camden: For a Post Office and Courthouse annex:
New Mexico, Albuquerque: A grant to Sandia National Laboratory for research in environmentally conscious manufacturing
New York, White Plains: For a Courthouse:
Texas, El Paso: A grant to the University of Texas:
Virginia, Alexandria: For a U.S. Courthouse:
West Virginia, Charleston: For a Federal Building

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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Total Conference Agreement: \$78.1 billion, \$11.7 billion over fiscal 1990.

Department of Veterans Affairs
Three New Geriatric Centers: \$8.4 million
Health Professional Scholarship Program:\$10 million
Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care:
Parking Garage Revolving Fund:
Arkansas, University of Arkansas: For a pedestrian bridge:
Florida, Lake City: For a new Nursing Home Unit:
Illinois, Chicago: For a new national cemetery
Kentucky, Floyd County: For a new Medical Outreach Clinic:
Louisiana, Alexandria: For an environmental assessment for the expansion of a national cemetery:
Michigan: Detroit: For a new VA Hospital:
New York, Albany: For a new national cemetery:
Ohio, Cleveland: For a new national cemetery:
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City: For site preparation for a new national cemetery: \$250,000
Pennsylvania, Wilkes-Barre: For "advanced planning of a modernization project":\$800,000
Tennessee, Mountain Home: For a new laundry and warehouse Project:\$3.4 million
Texas, El Paso: For the contract documents for a replacement facility at the William Beaumont Army Medical Center
Washington:         Seattle/Tacoma: For a new national cemetery:         Portland: To complete a pedestrian bridge:

# **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

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	California, Tulare: To buy land for a alcohol treatment center:	0
	Florida: North Miami Beach: For a performing arts center	
-	Hawaii: Hawaiian Homeland Infrastructure Development:	
	Illinois, Forest Heights: For a water system study:\$30,000	0
	Iowa, Sioux City: For "economic redevelopment":	n
	Louisiana: University of New Orleans: For a National Center for the Revitalization of Central Cities	00
	Massachusetts: Lynn: To rehabilitate the "Old Post Office Building":	
	Michigan: Saginaw: For park improvements:	0 0
	Ohio, Cleveland: For the Karamu Theater Project \$205,000	
	Pennsylvania:       Barnesboro: For the Barnes Memorial Park:       \$71,000         Nanticoke: For a regional equipment center:       \$520,000         Philadelphia: To address "ground subsidence [sic] problems":       \$1.5 million         Philadelphia: To New Freedom Theater       \$1.95 million         Windber: For the Windber Recreation Park:       \$600,000	0 0 n
	Tennessee, Clinton: For infrastructure improvements:	D
	Texas, Bowie: For housing, community and economic development activities \$950,000	0
	Utah: West Valley: For infrastructure development:	0
	West Virginia, Fairmont: To refurbish a humanities and cultural center	)
	Lead Paint Research:\$500,000	0
	Lead Paint Worker Training Programs:\$250,000	0

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# Independent Agencies / American Battle Monuments Commission: \$15.9 million Commission on National and Community Service: \$57 million Consumer Product Safety Commission: \$37 million

# Scott A. Hodge

Grover M. Herman Fellow in Federal Bugetary Affairs