

Calendar No. 211

106TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
106-119

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

JULY 22, 1999.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Finance,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1386]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Finance, having considered legislation to reauthorize existing trade adjustment assistance programs, reports favorably thereon and refers the bill to the full Senate with a recommendation that the bill do pass.

I. BACKGROUND

The authorizations for the three existing Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs expire June 30, 1999. These programs were most recently authorized in Public Law 105-277, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act, 1999, which was enacted on October 21, 1998. Prior to that reauthorization, the program's authorizations had expired on September 30, 1998. The Finance Committee passed legislation that would reauthorize the program on two occasions in the 105th Congress. The first was as a part of S. 1269, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1997, which passed the Committee on October 1, 1998. The second was as a part of S. 2400, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1998, which passed the Committee on July 31, 1998.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ACT

Section 1. Reauthorization of the trade adjustment assistance program

Present law

Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes three trade adjustment assistance (TAA) programs for the purpose of providing assistance to individual workers and firms that are adversely affected by import competition. Those programs are:

- the general TAA program for workers provides training and income support for workers adversely affected by import competition;
- the TAA program for firms provides technical assistance to qualifying firms. (Both the TAA programs for workers and for firms were first established by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962);
- the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) program for workers (established by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993), provides training and income support for workers adversely affected by imports from or production shifts to Canada and/or Mexico;

The authorizations for all three programs expire on June 30, 1999. The TAA program for firms is also subject to annual appropriations.

Explanation of provision

Section 1 of the Act reauthorizes each of the three TAA programs through September 30, 2001. It also caps the amount of money legally entitled for any fiscal year from October 1, 1998 to September 30, 2001 at 30,000,000 dollars.

Effective date

This provision is effective on the date of enactment.

Section 2. Add certain vaccines against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines (sec. 4132 of the Internal Revenue Code)

Present law

A manufacturer's excise tax is imposed at the rate of 75 cents per dose (sec. 4131) on the following vaccines recommended for routine administration to children: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, polio, HIB (hemophilus influenza type B), hepatitis B, varicella (chicken pox), and rotavirus gastroenteritis. The tax applied to any vaccine that is a combination of vaccine components equals 75 cents times the number of components in the combined vaccine.

Amounts equal to net revenues from this excise tax are deposited in the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to finance compensation awards under the Federal Vaccine Injury Compensation Program for individuals who suffer certain injuries following administration of the taxable vaccines. This program provides a substitute Federal, "no fault" insurance system for the State-law tort

and private liability insurance systems otherwise applicable to vaccine manufacturers and physicians. All persons immunized after September 30, 1988, with covered vaccines must pursue compensation under this Federal program before bringing civil tort actions under State law.

Reasons for change

Streptococcus pneumonia (often referred to as pneumococcus) is a bacteria that can cause bacterial meningitis, a brain or spinal cord infection, bacteremia, a bloodstream infection, and otitis media (ear infection). The Committee understands that each year in the United States, pneumococcal disease accounts for an estimated 3,000 cases of bacterial meningitis, 50,000 cases of bacteremia, 500,000 cases of pneumonia, and 7 million cases of otitis media among all age groups. The Committee understands that, while there currently is a vaccine effective in preventing pneumococcal diseases in adults, that vaccine, a polysaccharide vaccine, does not induce an adequate immune response in young children and therefore does not protect children against these diseases. The Committee further understands that the Food and Drug Administration's (the "FDA") is expected to approve a new, conjugate vaccine against the disease and the Centers for Disease Control is expected to recommend this conjugate vaccine for routine inoculation of children. The Committee believes American children will benefit from wide use of this new vaccine. The Committee believes that, by including the new vaccine with those presently covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund, greater application of the vaccine will be promoted. The Committee, therefore, believes it is appropriate to add the conjugate vaccine against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines.

Explanation of provision

Section 2 of the bill adds any conjugate vaccine against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines.

Effective date

The provision is effective for vaccine purchases beginning on the day after the date on which the Centers for Disease Control make a final recommendation for routine administration of conjugated streptococcus pneumonia vaccines to children. No floor stocks tax is to be collected for amounts held for sale on that date. For sales on or before the date on which the Centers for Disease Control make final recommendation for routine administration of conjugated streptococcus pneumonia vaccines to children for which delivery is made after such date, the delivery date is deemed to be the sale date.

Section 3. Increase elective withholding rate for nonperiodic distributions from deferred compensation plans (sec. 3405 of the Code)

Present law

Present law provides that income tax withholding is required on designated distributions from employer compensation plans (wheth-

er or not such plans are tax qualified), individual retirement arrangements (“IRAs”), and commercial annuities unless the payee elects not to have withholding apply. A designated distribution does not include any payment (1) that is wages, (2) the portion of which it is reasonable to believe is not includible in gross income,¹ (3) that is subject to withholding of tax on nonresident aliens and foreign corporations (or would be subject to such withholding but for a tax treaty), or (4) that is a dividend paid on certain employer securities (as defined in sec. 404(k)(2)).

Tax is generally withheld on the taxable portion of any periodic payment as if the payment is wages to the payee. A periodic payment is a designated distribution that is an annuity or similar periodic payment.

In the case of a nonperiodic distribution, tax generally is withheld at a flat 10-percent rate unless the payee makes an election not to have withholding apply. A nonperiodic distribution is any distribution that is not a periodic distribution. Under current administrative rules, an individual receiving a nonperiodic distribution can designate an amount to be withheld in addition to the 10-percent otherwise required to be withheld.

Under present law, in the case of a nonperiodic distribution that is an eligible rollover distribution, tax is withheld at a 20-percent rate unless the payee elects to have the distribution rolled directly over to an eligible retirement plan (i.e., an IRA, a qualified plan (sec. 401(a)) that is a defined contribution plan permitting direct deposits of rollover contributions, or a qualified annuity plan (sec. 403(a)). In general, an eligible rollover distribution includes any distribution to an employee of all or any portion of the balance to the credit of the employee in a qualified plan or qualified annuity plan. An eligible rollover distribution does not include any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made (1) for the life (or life expectancy) of the employee or for the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of the employee and the employee’s designated beneficiary, or (2) over a specified period of 10 years or more. An eligible rollover distribution also does not include any distribution required under the minimum distribution rules of section 401(a)(9), hardship distributions from section 401(k) plans, or the portion of a distribution that is not includible in income. The payee of an eligible rollover distribution can only elect not to have withholding apply by making the direct rollover election.

Reasons for change

The present law’s 10-percent withholding rate is lower than the lowest income tax rate. Increasing the withholding rate to the lowest income tax rate makes it more likely that some individuals who want withholding will have the correct amount of tax withheld.

Explanation of provision

Under section 3 of the bill, the withholding rate for nonperiodic distributions is increased from 10 percent to 15 percent. As under present law, unless the distribution is an eligible rollover distribu-

¹ All IRA distributions are treated as if includible in income for purposes of this rule.

tion, the payee could elect not to have withholding apply. The bill does not modify the 20-percent withholding rate that applies to any distribution that is an eligible rollover distribution.

Effective date

The provision is effective for distributions made after August 31, 1999.

III. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The Committee considered the legislation in the form of an original bill on June 22, 1999, and ordered it reported favorably by voice vote.

IV. VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

In compliance with paragraph 7(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following statements are made concerning the roll call votes in the Committee's consideration of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act.

A. MOTION TO REPORT THE BILL

The Committee states that the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act was ordered favorably reported by voice vote on June 22, 1999.

B. VOTE ON AMENDMENT

An amendment by Senator Conrad and Senator Grassley was offered that would create a new TAA for farmers program to be administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the proposed program, a farmer growing a commodity would be certified as eligible for assistance if (1) the national average price for the commodity for the year dropped more than 20 percent compared to the average price in the previous 5 years and (2) imports "contributed significantly" to the price reduction. If these two criteria are met, individual producers could apply for assistance. Farmers would receive a cash assistance payment equal to half the difference between the price for the year and 80 percent of the previous 5 years average price multiplied by the number of units the farmer had produced. These cash benefits would be capped at \$10,000 per farmer. Training and other TAA benefits available to workers under TAA would also be available to farmers, but would not be required. Overall annual payments under this proposal would be capped at \$100 million. The Committee states that this amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 9 yeas and 11 nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Senators Grassley, Murkowski (proxy), Baucus, Rockefeller (proxy), Breaux, Conrad, Graham, Bryan (proxy), and Kerrey (proxy).

Nays.—Senators Roth, Chafee, Hatch (proxy), Nickles (proxy), Gramm (proxy), Lott, Jeffords (proxy), Mack, Thompson (proxy), Moynihan, Robb (proxy).

V. BUDGETARY IMPACT

A. COMMITTEE ESTIMATES

In compliance with sections 308 and 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following statement is made concerning the estimated budget effects of the bill.

ESTIMATED BUDGET EFFECTS OF THE "TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT"

[Fiscal years 1999–2009, millions of dollars]

Provision	Effective	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000– 2004	2005– 2009	2000– 2009
Extension of Regular and NAFTA Trade Adjustment Assistance Programs ¹	7/1/99	-5	-25	-40	-28	-12	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-112	-35	-147
Revenue Offset Provisions:															
1. Optional withholding for nonqualified deferred compensation.	dma 8/31/99	6	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	4	53
2. Include the Streptococcus Pneumonia vaccine in the Federal vaccine insurance program.	(²)	4	7	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	39	52	91
Net total		1	25	-32	-18	-1	4	4	4	4	4	5	-24	21	-3

¹ Estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office.

² Effective for vaccine sales the day after the date on which the Centers for Disease Control make final recommendation for routine administration of conjugate Streptococcus Pneumonia vaccines to children.

Legend for "Effective" column: dma=distributions made after.

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation.

B. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND TAX EXPENDITURES

1. *Budget Authority*

In accordance with section 308(a)(1) of the Budget Act the Committee states that the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act involves new budget authority of \$151 million over the 1999–2009 period to cover the outlays under the Act.

2. *Tax Expenditures*

In accordance with section 308(a)(2) of the Budget Act, the Committee states that the provisions of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act will result in no change in tax expenditures over the period fiscal years 1999–2009.

C. CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

In accordance with section 403 of the Budget Act, the Committee advises that the Congressional Budget Office has submitted the following statement on the budgetary impact of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 16, 1999.

Hon. WILLIAM V. ROTH, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to extend the authorization for trade adjustment assistance.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Christina Hawley Sadoti.
Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to extend the authorization for trade adjustment assistance

Summary: This bill would amend the Trade Act of 1974 to extend the authorization for trade adjustment assistance through September 30, 2001. Authorization for the trade adjustment assistance program expired June 30, 1999. In addition, the bill would add certain vaccines against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines and would increase the elective withholding rate for non-periodic distributions from deferred compensation plans from 10 percent to 15 percent. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates that the bill would increase receipts to the federal government by \$152 million over fiscal years 1999 through 2009. CBO estimates that the bill would increase direct spending by \$151 million over the 1999–2009 period. In total, the bill would increase the surplus by \$1 million over 11 years. The bill also would increase authorizations of appropriations by \$20 million over the same period.

Because the bill would affect direct spending and receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

The JCT has determined that the two revenue provisions constitute private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). However, the cost of those mandates would not exceed the private-sector threshold specified in UMRA (\$100 million in 1996, adjusted annually for inflation). The provision to impose the vaccine excise tax on the streptococcus pneumonia vaccine would also impose an intergovernmental mandate with costs that do not exceed the threshold established in UMRA (\$50 million in 1996, adjusted annually for inflation).

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of the bill is shown in the following table. In addition to affecting revenues, the bill would affect spending in budget functions 450 (community and regional development), 500 (education, employment, training, and social services), 550 (health), and 600 (income security).

	By fiscal years, in millions of dollars—					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
DIRECT SPENDING						
Baseline Spending Under Current Law ¹:						
Estimated Budget Authority	108,359	117,481	125,798	135,945	147,157	160,248
Estimated Outlays	108,359	117,493	125,800	135,945	147,157	160,248
Proposed Changes:						
Estimated Budget Authority	10	42	45	6	6	7
Estimated Outlays	5	25	40	28	12	7
Spending Under the Bill:						
Estimated Budget Authority	108,369	117,523	125,843	135,951	147,163	160,255
Estimated Outlays	108,364	117,518	125,840	135,973	147,169	160,255
CHANGES IN REVENUES						
Include Streptococcus Pneumonia Vaccine in the Federal Vaccine Insurance Program	0	4	7	9	10	10
Optional Withholding for Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	6	46	1	1	1	1
Total Revenues	6	50	8	10	11	11
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Spending Under Current Law:						
Budget Authority ²	10	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	9	9	6	5	2	0
Proposed Changes:						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	10	10	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	⁽³⁾	3	4	5	5
Spending Under the Bill:						
Estimated authorization Level ²	10	10	10	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	9	9	9	9	7	5

¹ Baseline spending under current law includes Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (\$321 million in 1999), the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund (\$61 million in 1999), and Medicaid (\$108 billion in 1999).

² The 1999 level is the amount appropriated for that year.

³ Less than \$500,000.

Basis of Estimate

Direct spending

The trade adjustment assistance (TAA) program for workers provides transitional adjustment assistance for workers who are dislocated as a result of federal policies that reduce barriers to foreign trade. The program has two components—one for all workers and

one for workers dislocated due to implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Both programs provide income support and job training assistance to workers who are certified to receive benefits. Together, the two programs are estimated to have outlays of \$321 million for fiscal year 1999. These programs expired on June 30, 1999. The bill would extend them through fiscal year 2001. The costs of extending the main TAA program are included in the baseline, as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. However, the costs of extending the NAFTA portion of TAA are not included in the baseline.

CBO estimates that extending the NAFTA portion of TAA would cost \$91 million over the 1999–2004 period. The proposed legislation would authorize the program through fiscal year 2001, and it would raise the cap on training for the NAFTA program to \$30 million. When Congress extended the program in October 1998, it reduced the annual cap on training costs from \$30 million to \$15 million. Although enactment of the bill would return the cap to its original level, CBO estimates that spending under the training program would be less than the capped amount.

In addition, the bill would add conjugate vaccines against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines and thus would allow for compensation for injuries related to those vaccines from the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. CBO estimates that this provision will increase outlays by \$4 million over the 1999–2004 period. This provision would also increase federal Medicaid outlays by \$21 million over the 1999–2004 period because the Medicaid vaccines for children program would be required to pay the excise tax on purchases of vaccines against streptococcus pneumonia. The federal government purchases about one-half of all vaccines through this program.

Revenues

The bill would add certain vaccines against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines and would increase the elective withholding rate for nonperiodic distributions from deferred compensation plans from 10 percent to 15 percent. JCT estimates that including the additional vaccines in federal insurance programs would be in an additional \$40 million over the 1999–2004 period. JCT estimates that the change in the optional withholding rate change would increase revenues by \$56 million over the same period.

Spending subject to appropriation

The bill would authorize the application of such sums as necessary for trade adjustment assistance for firms for fiscal years 2000 and 2001. CBO estimates that this provision would result in outlays of about \$17 million over the 2000–2004 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. This estimate assumes that the amount appropriated each year under this authorization would be about \$10 million, the same as the amount appropriated in 1999. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending rates for this program.

Also, by adding conjugate vaccines against streptococcus pneumonia to the list of taxable vaccines, the cost of vaccines purchased

under section 317 of the Public Health Service Act could rise. Section 317 authorizes grants to states for the purchase of vaccines under federal contracts with vaccines manufacturers. Any increase in spending under this section would be subject to the annual appropriation process.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. The net changes in outlays and governmental receipts that are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

	By fiscal years, in millions of dollars—										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Changes in outlays	5	25	40	28	12	7	7	7	7	7	7
Changes in receipts	6	50	8	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	12

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: The JCT has determined that the two revenue provisions constitute private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. However, the cost of those mandates would not exceed the private-sector threshold specified in UMRA (\$100 million in 1996, adjusted annually for inflation). The provision to impose the vaccine excise tax on the streptococcus pneumonia vaccine would also impose an intergovernmental mandate of less than the threshold established in UMRA (\$50 million in 1996, adjusted annually for inflation).

Estimate prepared by: Federal cost: Christina Hawley Sadoti (TAA for workers); Mark Hadley (TAA for firms); and Jeanne De Sa (NVIC Trust Fund and Medicaid). Impact on State, local, and tribal governments: Leo Lex. Impact on private sector: Ralph Smith.

Estimate approved by: Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

VI. REGULATORY IMPACT AND UNFUNDED MANDATES

A. REGULATORY IMPACT

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following statement concerning the regulatory impact of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act.

1. Impact on individuals and businesses

The Committee states that the non-revenue offset portion of the Act does not alter any of the substantive or procedural requirements of the programs involved and would not, as a consequence, involve any new paperwork or regulatory burdens on individuals.

The bill provides the following revenue offsets: (1) an increase in the elective withholding rate for nonperiodic distributions from deferred compensation plans; and (2) the inclusion of the streptococcus pneumonia vaccine as a taxable vaccine in the federal vaccine insurance program, effective for vaccine purchases the day

after the date on which the Centers for Disease Control make final recommendation for routine administration of conjugated streptococcus pneumonia vaccines to children. The revenue offset provisions will increase the tax burden on the affected taxpayers.

2. Impact on personal privacy and paperwork

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act will have no impact on personal privacy or paperwork.

B. INFORMATION RELATING TO UNFUNDED MANDATES

This information is provided in accordance with section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4). The Committee on Finance has reviewed the provisions of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act as approved by the Committee on June 22, 1998. In accordance with the requirements of Public Law 104-4, the Committee has determined that the revenue provisions of the bill contain the following private sector mandates:

- optional withholding for nonqualified deferred compensation; and
- include the streptococcus pneumonia vaccine in the Federal vaccine insurance program.

The imposition of the vaccine excise tax on the streptococcus pneumonia vaccine will impose a Federal intergovernmental mandate on State, local, or tribal governments of less than \$50 million in the first fiscal year and in each of the four fiscal years following the first fiscal year.

The Committee has determined that it is necessary to include these provisions in the bill to provide revenue offsets for the trade initiatives approved by the Committee.

C. TAX COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

Section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (the "IRS Reform Act") requires the Joint Committee on Taxation (in consultation with the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury) to provide a tax complexity analysis. The complexity analysis is required for all legislation reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Ways and Means, or any committee of conference if the legislation includes a provision that directly or indirectly amends the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and has widespread applicability to individuals or small businesses.

The staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation has determined that a complexity analysis is not required under section 4022(b) of the IRS Reform Act because the bill contains no provisions that amend the Internal Revenue Code and that have widespread applicability to individuals or small businesses.

VII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted

is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TRADE ACT OF 1974

* * * * *

SEC. 245. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Labor, for the period beginning October 21, 1998, and ending **June 30, 1999** *September 30, 2001*, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, other than subchapter D.

(b) SUBCHAPTER D.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Labor, for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending **June 30, 1999** *September 30, 2001*, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of subchapter D of this chapter.

* * * * *

Subchapter D—NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance Program

SEC. 250. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM.

* * * * *

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—Workers covered by certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c) of this section shall be provided, in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subpart A of this part, the following:

(1) Employment services described in section 2295 of this title.

(2) Training described in section 2296 of this title, except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 2296(a)(2)(A) of this title, the total amount of payments for training under this subpart for **the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending June 30, 1999, shall not exceed \$15,000,000** *the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending September 30, 2001, shall not exceed \$30,000,000 for any fiscal year.*

* * * * *

SEC. 256. DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS TO SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

* * * * *

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending **June 30, 1999** *September 30, 2001* such sums as may be necessary to carry out his functions under this part in connection with furnishing adjustment assistance to firms (including, but not limited to, the payment of principal, interest, and reasonable costs incident to default on loans guaranteed by the Secretary under the authority of this part), which sums are authorized to be appropriated to remain available until expended.

* * * * *

SEC. 285. TERMINATION.

(A) Chapter 4 shall terminate on September 30, 1982.

(b) No duty shall be imposed under section 287, after September 30, 1993.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under chapter 2, and no technical assistance may be provided under chapter 3, after ~~June 30, 1999~~ *September 30, 2001*.

(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under subchapter D of chapter 2 after ~~June 30, 1999~~ *September 30, 2001*.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if, on or before the day described in subparagraph (A), a worker—

- (i) is certified as eligible to apply for assistance, under subchapter D of chapter 2; and
- (ii) is otherwise eligible to receive assistance in accordance with section 250.

such worker shall continue to be eligible to receive such assistance for any week for which the worker meets the eligibility requirements of such section.

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INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

* * * * *

Sec. 3405. Special rules for pensions, annuities, and certain other deferred income.

(a) PERIODIC PAYMENTS.—

* * * * *

(b) NONPERIODIC DISTRIBUTION.—

(1) WITHHOLDING.—The payor of any nonperiodic distribution (as defined in subsection (e)(3)) shall withhold from such distribution an amount equal to ~~10 percent~~ *15 percent* of such distribution.

* * * * *

Sec. 4132. Definitions and special rules.

(a) DEFINITIONS RELATING TO TAXABLE VACCINES.—For purposes of this subchapter—

(1) TAXABLE VACCINE.—The term “taxable vaccine” means any of the following vaccines which are manufactured or produced in the United States or entered into the United States for consumption, use, or warehousing:

- (A) Any vaccine containing diphtheria toxoid.
- (B) Any vaccine containing tetanus toxoid.
- (C) Any vaccine containing pertussis bacteria, extracted or partial cell bacteria, or specific pertussis antigens.
- (D) Any vaccine against measles.
- (E) Any vaccine against mumps.
- (F) Any vaccine against rubella.
- (G) Any vaccine containing polio virus.
- (H) Any HIB vaccine.

(I) Any vaccine against hepatitis B.

(J) Any vaccine against chicken pox.

(K) Any vaccine against rotavirus gastroenteritis.

(L) *Any conjugate vaccine against streptococcus pneumoniae.*

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