

MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR RECOVERY
FROM NATURAL DISASTERS, AND FOR OVERSEAS PEACEKEEPING EF-
FORTS, INCLUDING THOSE IN BOSNIA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1997, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 29, 1997.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LIVINGSTON, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 1469]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery from natural disasters, and for overseas peacekeeping efforts, including those in Bosnia, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

The bill recommended by the Committee includes \$8,419,452,000 of urgent supplemental appropriations to provide for identified needs for fiscal year 1997. This includes \$5,508,872,000 of emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery from natural disasters, \$2,039,880,000 of emergency supplemental appropriations for overseas peacekeeping efforts, including those in Bosnia, \$113,500,000 of non-emergency supplemental appropriations for several miscellaneous accounts, and \$757,200,000 of mandatory supplemental appropriations mostly for veterans compensation and pensions. All of these discretionary supplemental appropriations are offset by rescissions or other offsets contained in the bill with the exception of the mandatory appropriations which do not score against the Committee's discretionary spending allocation pursuant to the Budget Act.

BILL SUMMARY

Activity	Amount
Disaster Recovery	\$5,508,872,000
Miscellaneous Appropriations	113,500,000
Domestic Offsets	- 5,394,109,000
Subtotal, Domestic Discretionary	0
Peacekeeping (including Bosnia)	2,039,880,000
Defense Offsets	- 2,040,347,000
Subtotal, Defense Discretionary	- 467,000
Mandatory Appropriations	757,200,000

Many of the appropriations in the accounts providing recovery from natural disasters are greater than the amounts formally requested by the President. It is important to recognize that as the Committee was developing this bill, major new flooding was being experienced in several locations around the country, and the estimates of needs from other past floods have been revised since the time the President made his initial request of March 19. He made a subsequent request on April 23 to address the flooding and related devastation in the Dakotas and Minnesota to which the Committee increased amounts in the bill. Also, the Administration has informally informed the Committee of several revised estimates of needs above those amounts officially requested. All of these factors plus a continuous monitoring of the situation with affected agencies have resulted in the funding recommendations contained in the bill.

As conditions and needs continue to be better known, the amounts in the bill may need to be revised further. This may have to be done during the floor process, by the Senate, or during conference. It is in this light that the Committee is reporting this bill. Reporting the bill now and beginning the process of getting aid to the victims of natural disasters with the potential of revising estimates throughout the process is more important than delaying the bill in anticipation of better estimates.

TITLE I

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
RECOVERY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Boll weevil eradication is one of the most important and successful agricultural programs. Significant progress has occurred across the South in controlling this pest. Recently the State of New Mexico initiated a referendum to participate in the program. The Committee believes APHIS should continue to provide assistance for monitoring and tracking activities in Roosevelt and Lea Counties, New Mexico and is encouraged to facilitate implementation of a

boll weevil eradication program pending the referendum results from Dona Ana and Sierra Counties, New Mexico.

The Committee remains concerned about the impact of the Department's regulations regarding the wheat disease Karnal Bunt. It is the Committee's belief that this minor wheat disease has caused major problems in the international trade of wheat, thus impacting the domestic wheat industry. It is the intent of the Committee that the integrity of the U.S. wheat industry is maintained and remains competitive in the international market and that issues of grain quality and crop health be defined by the scientific community. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to be instrumental in convening an international symposium to investigate the global implementation of a new policy to manage Karnal Bunt as a grain quality issue. It is the desire of the Committee that this symposium be convened promptly in 1997 and its findings be reported to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the symposium's conclusion.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Committee provides \$65,000,000 for the emergency conservation program to provide cost-sharing assistance to farmers and ranchers whose farmland was damaged as a result of flooding and other natural disasters. This funding is available nationwide for all qualified applicants. The Committee has provided authority to use these funds for expenses related to livestock carcass removal.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The Committee continues to support strongly the objectives of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The Committee believes that the best way to maximize conservation benefits is to assure competitive enrollments over time. By limiting the extent of enrollments in the first year of the reauthorized program, the Committee believes that targeting can be improved to enhance the conservation benefits of the CRP.

The Committee is aware of and approves the recent initiatives by the Department to target watershed objectives through the continuous enrollment program and through State-initiated enhancement proposals that would help target resources, such as those submitted by Illinois, Minnesota, and Maryland. More time and opportunity are needed to develop this aspect of the program, and the Committee believes the Department should reserve sufficient acreage to maximize the potential of these initiatives.

The Committee is also concerned that proposed enrollments in the current sign-up would provide little benefit to several regions of the country, in part because of rental rate formulas that do not take account of the different circumstances that influence fair market value in all regions of the country. Although the Committee expects that the great majority of CRP enrollments will and should remain in regions of the country that have traditionally participated heavily in the program, it encourages the Department to use its full authority to assure that CRP provides meaningful benefits

nationwide for watershed-based approaches that achieve environmental benefits such as water quality, flood control, wetlands conservation, and wildlife habitat.

The Committee has further clarified that the authority to enroll marginal pasturelands under the criteria of the CRP applies to lands used for grazing regardless of their degree of manipulation. This clarification should assist in the nationwide success of the continuous enrollment program and does not affect the statutory criteria for enrolling marginal pastureland. Rangeland and riparian areas are important to protect for a variety of conservation and environmental purposes.

TREE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Committee has provided funds for emergency assistance to small orchardists. Similar assistance was authorized and provided through the Tree Assistance Program in the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-387), the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-82), and by authorizations in the 101st and 102nd Congresses.

The Committee directs the Department to administer the program with provisions enacted in past disaster assistance acts, including provisions that limit the assistance to orchardists who own 500 or fewer acres, whose gross income does not exceed \$2,000,000, and who suffer losses in excess of 35 percent. In addition, reimbursement shall not exceed 65 percent of the cost of replanting trees, assistance in a calendar year may not exceed \$25,000, and no duplicative payments may be received under this authority and the forestry incentives program, environmental quality incentives program, or other Federal programs.

BARLEY PAYMENT INEQUITY

"The Committee is aware that a mistake was made in interpreting data utilized in determining the payment formula established under the Agriculture Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.) for the 1996 AMTA payments to the producers of barley. Due to this misinterpretation of data, 1996 payments to barley producers were approximately \$35 million less than intended by Congress. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Committee that the Secretary of Agriculture shall, within 60 days of enactment of this legislation, submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress detailing what specific authority would be required from Congress to allow the Secretary to provide an additional \$35 million to the 1997 barley payment adjustment.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

The Committee provides \$150,700,000 for emergency watershed and flood prevention operations to repair damages to waterways and watersheds resulting from flooding and other natural disasters. These funds would be used to provide disaster assistance to communities to reduce hazards to life and property in watersheds damaged by natural disasters. This funding is available nationwide for all qualified applicants. Of the total amount provided, not more

than \$10 million may be used for floodplain easements. The Department is in the rulemaking process of this new program. This funding will be used as a pilot program until rules can be published. The Committee also prohibits the use of these funds for the salmon memorandum of understanding. The Committee believes the Department's first priority should be to take care of damages resulting from natural disasters.

The Committee is concerned about the current condition of levees along the Cosumnes River, California. This flood control system suffered catastrophic failure resulting from this past winter's storms in the area. More than 30 levee failures allowed river waters to flood homes and destroy fertile farmlands along the Cosumnes. Local officials are to be commended for their response to find immediate and long-term solutions that will minimize future flooding. To assist their efforts, the Committee encourages the Department to provide assistance to qualified applicants for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, and replacement of the levees along the Cosumnes River, California.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM

The Department has not identified any specific use for the amount requested. Of the \$59,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1997 for loans for the rehabilitation of rural rental housing, approximately \$50,000,000 remains unobligated as of February 1, 1997. USDA officials have indicated to the Committee that applications for emergency assistance are given priority consideration over routine applications for funding. Therefore, the Committee believes that more than adequate funding is available for emergency requests.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Department has not identified any specific use for the amount requested. Of the funds allocated by the Department from fiscal year 1997 appropriations, more than half remains unobligated for very low-income housing repair grants and more than two thirds remains unobligated for farm labor housing grants as of February 1, 1997. In addition, the Administration has available from the Fund for Rural America \$17.7 million for construction or rehabilitation of single family rural housing and \$2.0 million for farm labor housing grants and loans. USDA officials have indicated to the Committee that applications for emergency assistance are given priority consideration over routine applications for funding. Therefore, the Committee believes that more than adequate funding is available for emergency requests.

The Committee notes the damage to College Station, Arkansas, resulting from Spring 1997 storm events and expects the Rural Housing Service to provide assistance related to these storms. The Committee has provided bill language making the community eligible. In addition, the Committee notes the availability of funds in the Community Facilities Grants account and urges the Secretary to provide State directors discretion to provide these and other funds to communities otherwise eligible for Community Facilities

Loans for response to direct and indirect damage resulting from recent natural disasters.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL UTILITIES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Department has not identified any specific use for the amount requested. More than half the \$567,000,000 appropriated for this account in fiscal year 1997 remains unobligated as of February 1, 1997. The Administration also has allocated from the Fund for Rural America \$9.1 million for water and waste needs. USDA officials have indicated to the Committee that applications for emergency assistance are given priority consideration over routine applications for funding. Therefore, the Committee believes that more than adequate funding is available for emergency requests.

FOOD AND CONSUMER SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

The Committee does not concur with the budget request for the nutrition education and training program. In a hearing before the Committee, a Department witness testified that the law did not prohibit reprogramming funds for this purpose, but that the decision not to reprogram was an internal executive branch decision. The Committee notes that since \$3,750,000 has already been reprogrammed within the child nutrition program for nutrition education and training activities, it would not oppose the reprogramming of the remaining \$6,250,000 from within the child nutrition program. This program was provided \$8.6 billion in the fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

The Committee provides \$38,000,000 for the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC). The fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill was signed into law on August 6, 1996, almost two months before the start of the fiscal year. During the last few months of fiscal year 1996, participation levels in the program were allowed to exceed a level that could be maintained in fiscal year 1997 without additional funding. While the Committee is concerned that the Department and states could not manage to operate the program within the discretionary funds provided, it is also concerned that program participants not suffer the consequences.

The program is projecting a carryover balance of \$100,000,000 at the end of fiscal year 1997. Understanding that the program needs some level of carryover funds for continued operations, the Committee expects the Department to reduce the carryover balance to a level that will maintain the current participation level of 7.4 million for the remainder of the fiscal year. The Committee also directs the Department to take the necessary steps to manage participation within available funds and not exceed this level at the end of fiscal year 1997.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

The Committee recommends that no action be taken to implement the Chicago Board of Trade proposal to amend delivery specifications for corn and soybeans until the GAO conducts a comprehensive review of the proposal. In conducting its review of the Board of Trade recommendations, the GAO shall use the following criteria: the need for diversity of delivery locations and modes of transportation; whether price differentials recognize obvious increases in the value of grain and oilseeds at points further along in the flow to consumers; the ability of the contracts to balance the needs of the domestic market as well as the export market and to assure market competitiveness; and that the recommendations satisfy concerns about potential manipulation as addressed in the Commodity Exchange Act, Section 5a(a)(10).

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

The Committee is aware of considerable efforts by the State of New York and certain counties and local jurisdictions to support the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its effort to investigate the possibility that terrorism was responsible for the explosion of Flight TWA 800 off the Long Island coast on July 17, 1996. Extraordinary expenses have been incurred by State and local agencies for evidence recovery operations, security, forensic and medical examination of evidence, air support for the FBI, and logistical support. The FBI could not have conducted this investigation of a possible terrorist attack without the assistance provided by these agencies. The Committee therefore directs the Attorney General to provide \$12,420,000 to the FBI from the Counterterrorism Fund, so the FBI can reimburse these State and local agencies for their assistance in this investigation, subject to verification of appropriate costs.

The Committee is also aware of the security arrangements required to protect against any potential threats of terrorism during the Summit of Eight scheduled for June 20 through 22, 1997, in Denver, as well as from the continuing Oklahoma City bombing trial. The Committee understands that city and county law enforcement agencies in Denver will be providing the majority of security and logistical support to the FBI in its counterterrorism mission with regard to the Summit. The Committee directs the Attorney General to provide \$1,950,000 to the FBI from the Counterterrorism Fund for reimbursement to State and local agencies for this support, subject to verification of appropriate costs.

The Committee also expects to be notified by the Department of Justice within two days after passage of this bill in the House of Representatives of any potential issues surrounding the cost estimates or activities being provided by State and local agencies on behalf of the FBI's counterterrorism efforts for these events.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee has included \$49,700,000 in contingent emergency appropriations for economic development assistance programs, of which \$47,700,000 is for infrastructure expenses and the capitalization of revolving loan funds to assist in the recovery efforts of communities impacted by recent flooding, and \$2,000,000 is for administrative expenses related to these activities. The Committee has provided this funding based on recent information provided by the Administration on the need for assistance. The Committee expects the EDA to submit a plan on the proposed expenditure of these funds prior to releasing these funds.

The Committee has not included the transfer of \$1,200,000 from the Economic Development Revolving Fund to Economic Development Assistance Programs for planning and technical assistance, as requested by the Administration. It is the Committee's understanding that most of these funds have been requested to place flood disaster recovery coordinators in impacted regions to coordinate disaster response efforts. The Committee notes that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), not EDA, is responsible for coordinating federal disaster response activities, and believes FEMA is best qualified to carry out this function.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee has included language to clarify that a total of \$35,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 funds is available for new awards under the Advanced Technology Program (ATP). When combined with \$27,000,000 in unobligated balances available from prior year appropriations, a total of \$62,000,000 is available for new grant awards in fiscal year 1997, in addition to \$6,000,000 previously awarded with fiscal year 1996 funds. In addition, \$155,000,000 is available in fiscal year 1997 to pay the continuation costs of grants made in prior fiscal years, and \$37,000,000 is available for administration, small business innovative research, and lab support. Any additional funds that become available through recoveries or any other means may be spent only after notification to the Committee under standard reprogramming procedures.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

The Committee has not included \$12,000,000 in emergency appropriations requested by the Administration for the NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities account. The Administration proposed a total of \$14,000,000 to be used for fishery habitat restoration, to be derived from \$12,000,000 in emergency appropriations and the redirection of an additional \$2,000,000 from within the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Of this total amount, \$11,000,000 was requested for a new program to provide grants to

local groups for land acquisition along in-land waterways for long-term salmon restoration activities, and \$3,000,000 was requested for Federal-State technical assistance and public education.

The request for \$11,000,000 for land acquisition along in-land waterways represents a new activity for NOAA related to its ongoing long-term salmon restoration activities, and is not related to activities necessary to recover from damages caused by recent flooding in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee notes that the Corps of Engineers and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, not NOAA, are responsible for conducting emergency repair and restoration of these waterways. The Committee believes that initiating a new program for land acquisition, the purposes and structure of which have yet to be defined, outside of the immediate requirements of disaster response should be considered as part of the regular appropriations process, and therefore has not recommended funding.

In addition, the Committee has not included funds to develop technical guidelines for Federal and State agencies involved in disaster recovery activities, or for a public education program on fish-friendly solutions to flooding problems, because these are longer-term projects, not directly connected to disaster assistance. The Committee would be willing to consider a reprogramming request out of regular fiscal year 1997 appropriations, in accordance with section 605 of the fiscal year 1997 Appropriations Act, for the highest priority activities.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has included \$10,800,000 in emergency funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) "Construction" account, as requested by the Administration. These funds are to support the immediate repair of fish hatcheries along the Columbia River which experienced severe damage from the recent flooding in the Northwest.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

The Committee has not included \$921,000,000 requested by the Administration as an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1999 for payment of arrears on prior year assessments related to the United Nations regular budget and peacekeeping activities, and 46 other international organizations. Discussions are currently ongoing between the Administration and the Congress relating to the amount of arrears, the reforms that need to be put into place prior to payment of the arrears, the period of time over which arrears would be paid, the mechanisms that would trigger release of funds, and improvements in the consultative process between the Administration and Congress. It would be premature to provide funding for arrearage payments, which are not proposed to be made until fiscal year 1999, prior to the conclusion of these discussions.

CHAPTER 3
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE

The Committee has recommended \$20,000,000 for the Corps of Engineers to perform protective and emergency measures to ensure the operation and stability of the flood protection system of the Mississippi River and Tributaries project. Work would include repairs to levees, dikes, and revetments; dredging to restore channel capacity; and repairs to diversion structures damaged in the recent flooding in the lower Mississippi River valley. The entire amount has been designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. The Administration made no request for funds for the Mississippi River and Tributaries project.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

The Committee has recommended \$150,000,000 for the Corps of Engineers to perform emergency maintenance of projects impacted by flooding and other natural disasters, \$111,000,000 more than the amount requested by the Administration. The additional funds will permit the Corps of Engineers to: correct unsafe conditions and prevent navigation delays resulting from debris accumulation, bank failures, and groin and jetty damages in ports and navigable rivers in California; restore navigable depths and widths to the Mississippi River—Baton Rouge to the Gulf, Mississippi River Outlets at Venice, and Atchafalaya River navigation projects; restore navigable depths and widths in commercial navigation channels along the Gulf Coast of Texas; repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects resulting from flooding in the Ohio River valley; and repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects resulting from ongoing flooding in the upper Mississippi River and Missouri River valleys. The entire amount has been designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

The Committee has recommended \$415,000,000, \$122,800,000 more than the total amount requested by the Administration, for the Corps of Engineers to repair eligible levees and other flood control works in states affected by floods in the winter and spring of 1997 and to perform other emergency operations activities associated with those floods. The entire amount has been designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section

251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The Committee has not included language proposed by the Administration authorizing the Secretary of the Army to construct an outlet from Devils Lake in North Dakota to the Sheyenne River and has also deleted the funds requested for that work. The Committee recognizes the serious nature of the problem at Devils Lake and will consider proposed solutions as the appropriations process proceeds.

The Committee recognizes the catastrophic damages in Falmouth, Kentucky, resulting from severe flooding which occurred in March, 1997. This destruction, dislocation, and loss of life compels the Committee to consider solutions as the appropriations process continues for fiscal year 1998.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

San Timoteo Creek, California.—Pursuant to section 103(k) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the Secretary of the Army may permit the non-Federal sponsor of a flood control project to make its required contribution of project costs over a period of not more than thirty years from the date of completion of the project. The Committee directs the Corps of Engineers to apply this provision of law to the San Timoteo Creek feature of the Santa Ana River Mainstem project in California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee has recommended \$7,355,000, \$2,855,000 above the amount requested by the Administration, for the Bureau of Reclamation to repair damage to projects that occurred during winter flooding in the western states, particularly California and Nevada. Work will include repairs to access roads, pumping plants, electrical equipment, embankments, and spillways. The entire amount has been designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER 3

SEC. 301.—The Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army has been the lead Federal agency regarding water and related resources of the Susquehanna River and Delaware River basins since the basin compacts were established by law. The Corps of Engineers continues to play a pivotal role in representing the Federal interest in the development and conservation of water and related resources in these basins, in coordination with other Federal agencies and in cooperation with state and local governments. This supplemental language would redefine Federal Commission positions so that, beginning in 1997 and thereafter, the United States members and alternate members appointed under the Susquehanna River Basin Compact and the Delaware River Basin Compact shall

be military officers of the Corps of Engineers who shall serve without additional compensation.

SEC. 302.—The Susquehanna River Basin Commission was established in 1970 by P.L. 91-575 and the Delaware River Basin Commission in 1961 by P.L. 87-328. The Committee notes that these laws differ slightly on the terms served by the United States members. On the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, the United States member serves at the pleasure of the President. On the Delaware River Basin Commission, the member only serves during the term of office of the President. The Committee has included language which provides that officers of the Army Corps of Engineers will serve as United States members of these two commissions. However, it seems prudent and practical for both members to serve at the pleasure of the President. The Committee has included language which amends the 1961 law to make the membership provision consistent with that in the 1970 law.

SEC. 303.—The bill includes language which provides that the policy issued on February 19, 1997, by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service implementing emergency provisions of the Endangered Species Act and applying to 46 California counties that were declared Federal disaster areas shall apply to all counties nationwide heretofore or hereafter declared Federal disaster areas at any time during 1997 and shall apply to repair activities on flood control facilities in response to an imminent threat to human lives and property and shall remain in effect until the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works determines that 100 percent of emergency repairs have been completed, but shall not remain in effect later than December 31, 1998.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The funding provided in this supplemental budget for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1997 is to repair damages caused by floods and other natural disasters including floods and ice storms in the West, snow and floods in the Midwest and the East, and tornado and high winds in Arkansas and Louisiana. The recommended funding levels are, in some cases, based on preliminary estimates. As a result, the Committee understands that the agencies will need to adjust funding allocations as more definitive damage repair estimates are established. To the extent these adjustments exceed the thresholds in the established reprogramming guidelines, the Committee will give expedited consideration to reprogramming requests related to these disasters and encourages the Department and the Office of Management and Budget to do likewise.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$4,796,000 for construction instead of \$3,003,000 as proposed by the Administration. Within the total, \$3,003,000 are to be derived by the transfer of unobligated balances from supplemental appropriations made available for the

“Oregon and California Grant Lands” account in fiscal year 1996. These funds are to be used for road repairs, restoration of eroded recreation sites, bridge repair, and other repairs associated with snow and flood damage.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The Committee recommends \$2,694,000 for Oregon and California grant lands as proposed by the Administration for road repair, bridge repair, damage due to mud slides, and other repairs associated with snow and flood damage. These funds are to be derived by the transfer of unobligated balances from supplemental appropriations made available under this heading in fiscal year 1996.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$2,250,000 for resource management instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Administration. Of this amount, \$2,000,000 is to provide technical assistance to private landowners and to government agencies on fish and wildlife habitat issues and \$250,000 is to replace fish fry killed in the April snow storm in the Northeast.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$81,000,000 for construction instead of \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Administration. These funds are to address damages caused by the floods in the West, Midwest and Ohio River area; storms in the East; and tornadoes and high winds in Arkansas and Louisiana.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

<i>Region: States</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington	\$45,546,000
2: Oklahoma, Texas	6,292,000
3: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin	12,789,000
4: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee	4,387,000
5: Maine, Massachusetts, West Virginia	1,431,000
6: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah	10,555,000
Total	81,000,000

LAND ACQUISITION

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for land acquisition as proposed by the Administration. This amount will enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire land and water rights, on a willing seller basis, as a cost-effective alternative to expensive floodplain levee and land repair necessitated by the severe winter flooding in the western States. The Committee encourages the agency to evaluate carefully each specific situation and limit the acquisitions to those areas where the cost of land acquisition is less than the cost of damage repairs. Additional consideration should be given to those areas where past flooding has resulted in repeated repairs and replacement of levees.

The Committee encourages the Service to leverage these limited land acquisition funds by working with the Wetlands Reserve Pro-

gram and with non-profit entities like the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$196,912,000 for construction instead of \$187,779,000 as proposed by the Administration. These funds include a total of \$186,053,000 for repairs and replacement of facilities damaged by winter storms at Yosemite National Park including \$30,000,000 in contingency funds as well as \$10,000,000 in non-emergency funds to implement the Yosemite Valley Transportation Plan. The Committee agrees to rescind \$10 million in Clean Coal Technology funding in the Department of Energy, as proposed by the Administration, to offset the non-emergency request.

The Committee strongly encourages the National Park Service to work closely with the local communities surrounding Yosemite to ensure that the Service's transportation plan is consistent and compatible with the Yosemite Area Regional Transportation Strategy (YARTS) planning effort.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

<i>Park Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Yosemite NP, CA (emergency) ¹	\$176,053,000
<i>Park Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Transportation (non-emergency)	10,000,000
Redwood NP, CA	8,955,000
Sequoia/Kings Canyon NP, CA	286,000
Whiskeytown NRA, CA	184,000
Devils Postpile NM, CA	73,000
Oregon Caves NM, OR	68,000
Lava Beds NM, CA	47,000
North Cascades NP, WA	41,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY	542,000
North Dakota (3 projects): Theodore Roosevelt NP, ND, Knife River NHS, ND, Fort Union Trading Post NHS, ND	210,000
Cape Cod NS, MA	60,000
Fire Island NS, NY	125,000
Minute Man NHP, MA	79,000
Roosevelt/Vanderbilt Sites, NY	189,000
Total	196,912,000

¹ Includes \$30 million in contingency emergency appropriations.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee recommends \$4,290,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Administration. This funding is to be used to maintain continuity of services for the national streamflow network, and to improve risk assessment through post flood data collection.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$11,100,000 for operation of Indian programs instead of \$5,800,000 as proposed by the Administration.

These funds are to be used for emergency welfare assistance, emergency school operations, heating costs, snow removal, and other activities related to flood and snow damages.

The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to prepare a report to Congress, within 30 days, on the estimated additional caseload and potential costs resulting from welfare reform in States where there are Indian reservations. The BIA should also report on the consequences if the Bureau does not have sufficient funds to meet the additional caseload.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$5,554,000 for construction instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Administration. These funds are to be used for emergency repairs related to flood and snow damages.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The Committee recommends that supplemental funds be provided for repairs and restoration caused by a series of floods, landslides and ice storms in the Pacific Northwest, California and Nevada mountains, the northern Rockies and the Ohio River area. The Committee recognizes that there may be a need to adjust funding allocations as more definitive damage repair estimates are established. To the extent these adjustments exceed the thresholds in the established reprogramming guidelines, the Committee will give expedited consideration to reprogramming requests related to these disasters and encourages the Department and the Office of Management and Budget to do likewise.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

The Committee recommends \$37,107,000 for the National forest system instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Administration. Funds provide for road and trail maintenance and relocation, soil stabilization, recreational and administrative facility repair and maintenance, fish and wildlife habitat restoration, and required studies, design, and National Environmental Policy Act work. Region 5 funding includes \$800,000 for Shasta-Trinity Lakes debris clean-up.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

	Region 1	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 9	State total
Idaho	950,000	2,100,000	.....	10,000	.....	3,060,000
Montana	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Nevada .....	.....	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000
California .....	.....	1,600,000	15,000,000	190,000	.....	16,790,000
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	1,800,000	.....	1,800,000
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7,000
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900,000	900,000
Region total	1,000,000	6,200,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	2,907,000	37,107,000

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$32,334,000 for reconstruction and construction instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the Administration. Funds provide for road and trail reconstruction, construction and relocation, recreational and administration facility construction, reconstruction and relocation, and associated planning, design work and technical support.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

	Region 1	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 9	State total
Idaho	150,000	938,000	.....	40,000	.....	1,128,000
Montana	93,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,000
Nevada .....	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	250,000
California .....	.....	3,079,000	9,200,000	150,000	.....	12,429,000
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	13,300,000	.....	13,300,000
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	3,700,000	.....	3,700,000
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,000	34,000
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400,000	1,400,000
Region total	243,000	4,267,000	9,200,000	17,190,000	1,434,000	32,334,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for Indian health services. The Administration proposed no funding for this account. These funds are to be used for emergency contract health services, medications and pharmaceuticals, and other emergency services associated with snow and flood damage.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for Indian health facilities. The Administration proposed no funding for this account. These funds are to be used for repair of fire sprinkler systems, building foundations, sewer systems, and other facilities repairs associated with snow and flood damage.

GENERAL PROVISION, CHAPTER 4

SEC. 401.—The Committee recommends amending the recreation fee demonstration pilot program which was enacted in fiscal year 1996. The amendment would remove the inflation “penalty” in the current legislation which reduces the amount of fees which are kept by the individual fee collecting units each year. The amendment also changes the base year for calculating fee increases from fiscal year 1995 to fiscal year 1994. These changes will result in additional fees being retained by individual collecting units beginning in fiscal year 1997 and continuing through the end of the pilot program. The decrease in revenues to the Treasury in fiscal year 1997 resulting from this amendment are offset by a rescission in the Clean Coal Technology program in the Department of Energy.

CHAPTER 5
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

RETIRED PAY

The Committee has provided \$4,200,000 to cover the increased cost of the Coast Guard's military retired pay. This amount is the same as requested by the President and is a mandatory requirement.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee has provided an additional \$40,000,000 for explosive detection systems to supplement funding provided in earlier appropriations Acts to improve security at the nation's airports. The Committee believes it is imperative that FAA field additional systems to reduce the threat of terrorist action as soon as possible. According to the FAA, without these additional funds, the production line for the only certified system will be interrupted, resulting in an unacceptable delay in security improvements and higher costs for future systems.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee has provided a total of \$650,000,000 for emergency relief activities of the Federal Highway Administration, an increase of \$359,000,000 over the President's request. The Committee is concerned that the level requested by the administration is insufficient to meet existing identified needs and that the funds would be fully obligated by the end of July 1997, possibly requiring another supplemental before the end of the summer.

Emergency relief funds will provide additional resources to repair highway damage resulting from the floods in the western, midwest and mid-Atlantic regions, and the northern plains states of the nation between December 1996 and April 1997. The Committee has included bill language that lifts the \$100,000,000 limit on obligations per state for the December 1996 and January 1997 floods in the West.

The bill also includes language that make emergency relief funding available for the repair or reconstruction of CA Highway 1 at Devil's Slide in San Mateo County

Of the funds provided, \$374,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes the designation of the entire amount of the request as an

emergency requirement, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The bill includes \$318,077,043 in additional federal-aid highway obligational authority for fiscal year 1997 and makes the additional limitation available to those states that had their 1997 limitation reduced as a result of a recent correction of a clerical error made by the Department of the Treasury in recording the Highway Trust Fund receipts in 1994. This error resulted in the overstatement of Highway Trust Fund contributions by \$1.5 billion in 1995. These funds should have been credited to the 1994 Highway Trust Fund contributions.

The following table portrays estimated obligations by state of the additional 1997 obligational authority contained in the bill:

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Alabama	\$9,192,589
Alaska	
Arizona	8,882,817
Arkansas	6,506,921
California	50,711,555
Colorado	
Connecticut	
Delaware	
District of Columbia	
Florida	25,954,346
Georgia	19,382,218
Hawaii	
Idaho	
Illinois	
Indiana	11,574,082
Iowa	
Kansas	
Kentucky	8,355,700
Louisiana	7,240,399
Maine	
Maryland	9,754,587
Massachusetts	
Michigan	14,747,139
Minnesota	
Mississippi	5,314,543
Missouri	9,678,737
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
New York	
North Carolina	15,054,880
North Dakota	
Ohio	5,189,010
Oklahoma	7,096,552
Oregon	5,895,465
Pennsylvania	16,916,047
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	9,006,026
South Dakota	
Tennessee	9,427,283
Texas	38,545,766
Utah	2,222,803
Vermont	

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Virginia	13,986,103
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	7,441,475
Wyoming	
Puerto Rico	
Total	318,077,043

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND REPAIR

The bill provides \$10,000,000 for emergency expenses to repair and rebuild rail lines damaged as a result of the floods in the northern plains states in the spring of 1997. These funds shall be awarded on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Secretary. The Committee believes, however, that to the extent practicable, the Secretary should give priority consideration to publicly-owned trackage and rights-of-way.

RELATED AGENCY

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$23,300,000, of which \$20,200,000 is made available for TWA Flight 800 accident investigation costs, including wreckage location and recovery, facility rental, fuselage mock-up, fire and explosion testing as well as NTSB travel, overtime, and command center costs. In addition, funds are provided for assistance to families of aviation accident victims, as authorized by the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996. The bill also includes \$3,100,000 to reimburse Metropolitan Dade County, Florida for costs it incurred as a result of the crash of ValuJet 592. Of the total, \$4,877,000 shall remain available until expended.

Language is included in the bill that requires the NTSB to reimburse the Navy up to \$10,330,000, from the total appropriation for the costs it incurred in connection with the investigation of TWA Flight 800.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER 5

The bill includes two corrections of enrolling errors within the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997, the first relating to the DeKalb County, Georgia light rail project (section 501) and the second to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (section 502).

Section 503 includes a provision that makes available \$500,000 in additional contract authority for Section 410 alcohol-impaired driving prevention incentive grants.

Section 504 includes a provision that makes available contract authority for the National Driver Register in fiscal year 1997.

CHAPTER 6

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL
GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

The Committee has provided \$5,300,000 for revenue foregone on free and reduced rate mail, compared to \$5,363,000 requested by the Administration. This amount, combined with the fiscal year 1997 appropriation, fully funds the Postal Service for revenue foregone reform reimbursement in the amount of \$29,000,000, as authorized by law.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

The Committee has provided \$1,700,000 for additional costs of the Federal Election Commission associated with investigations and audits of the 1996 election cycle, compared to \$1,709,000 requested by the Administration. The Committee denies FEC's request to hire an additional 7.8 full time employee equivalents and instead earmarks these funds for FEC's current automated data processing efforts.

The Committee notes that, of the \$1,700,000 request, FEC intends to spend \$686,375 for automated data processing needs. The Committee is pleased to learn that this money will not only be used to assist FEC's investigations of potential election law violations but also will provide a critical "test bed" for the development and refinement of effective case management systems prior to planned system-wide deployment. The Committee supports this purpose.

In addition to approving the \$686,375 for automated data processing needs in the current fiscal year, the Committee has included \$312,500 for second year funding of the development of "Groupware" and \$470,000 for the first phase of FEC's development of the ADP "Imaging Strategy" and has made these funds available until September 30, 1998. The Committee believes that these two components of FEC's long term ADP strategy are critical to FEC meeting its workload demands in an effective and efficient manner. The balance of the funds appropriated, \$231,125, are available to supplement staff, for the sole purpose of providing support to the various case management and support systems funded through this supplemental appropriation.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

TOLEDO, OHIO, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

The committee understands that the General Services Administration is considering the relocation of Federal space in Toledo, Ohio. The committee wishes to acknowledge and encourage the cooperative effort being made by the City of Toledo, the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority, in consultation with the GSA and consistent with the current GAO review, to locate suitable space on a con-

solidated site for all Federal entities in the Toledo central business district. Additionally, the committee recommends that if alternative commercial space is secured, that the building be designated a federal service center (or some other similar designation) to assure that Toledo continues to have a visible Federal presence.

The committee further recommends that as the GSA considers the future accommodation of all federal entities in Toledo, it give every consideration to consolidating all entities, both administrative and judicial, in a single, federally owned location.

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

The Committee has been made aware that, owing to the requirement to obtain voluntary participation from the airline industry in submitting manifest and commodity data, the Customs Service has had to extend its schedule for planning and implementing the Automated Targeting System. The Committee has included a provision to make these funds available for two years.

GENERAL PROVISION, CHAPTER 6

The Committee has recently been made aware of concerns that fiscal year 1996 report language does not supersede fiscal year 1988 bill language addressing the issue of American ownership of corporations or entities that supply distinctive currency paper. The Committee has included a provision to clarify the Committee's intent regarding the procurement of distinctive currency paper and, specifically, that the corporation or entity which is awarded the contract for currency paper must be 50 percent or more American-owned.

The current supplier of currency paper has had a virtual 117 year sole source contract with the Federal Government. The Committee stresses that it is not unsatisfied with the performance of the current provider of distinctive currency paper; rather, the Committee simply supports the Administration's desires to increase competition for the supply of paper so that other American-owned companies can have the opportunity to be considered in the bidding process.

The Committee also notes that the provision does not change the requirement that distinctive currency paper purchased by BEP to print United States currency must be produced by an American-owned company and must be manufactured in the United States. The Committee also takes this opportunity to restate its insistence that production locations for currency paper remain under the jurisdiction of U.S. law enforcement officials.

CHAPTER 7
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION
COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

An appropriation of \$18,671,259,000 was provided for the compensation and pensions account in fiscal year 1997. A fiscal year 1997 supplemental appropriation of \$753,000,000 is requested for the compensation and pensions account. Of this amount, \$340,400,000 is due to the 2.9 percent cost-of-living adjustment effective December 1, 1996 as authorized in the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act. The remaining \$412,600,000 is required because of increases in the number of beneficiaries as well as the average cost per claim. Pension costs are also more than originally estimated due to an increase in the caseload. The Committee has included the supplemental budget request to provide the balance of funds required in fiscal year 1997 for the compensation and pensions appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The fiscal year 1997 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act provided \$12,300,000 for the parking structure component of the ambulatory care addition project at the Cleveland VA Medical Center. Language is included in the bill to permit construction on this project to proceed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HOUSING PROGRAMS

PRESERVING EXISTING HOUSING INVESTMENT

The Committee has included \$3,500,000 and language to correct a technical error which resulted in excluding inadvertently the Valley Vista property in Syracuse, New York, from inclusion in the statutory standard for preservation carveout properties. During deliberations on the fiscal year 1996 appropriations legislation, this property was listed in HUD's listings of carveout properties but there was insufficient funding for the project. However, during deliberations on the fiscal year 1997 appropriations legislation, the Committee accepted HUD's view that Valley Vista would be funded as a carveout property. After enactment, HUD reported that, in fact, the statutory language included in the 1997 appropriations measure excluded Valley Vista. This language reinstates the property for funding.

DRUG ELIMINATION GRANTS FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING

The Committee is recommending a transfer of \$30,200,000 of unobligated balances from the Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) Grants program to the Drug Elimination Grants program to provide necessary funds to augment HUD's crime prevention efforts in federally assisted low-income housing. The HOPE program originally provided for the sale to

low-income families of acquired and rehabilitated HUD-owned properties as well as properties with HUD-held mortgages. The number of the properties eligible to participate in this program have been reduced and, therefore, these funds are no longer needed to fund the HOPE program.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

The Committee is recommending an emergency supplemental appropriation of \$3,567,677,000 for disaster relief. This recommended funding is necessary to meet all current emergency disaster needs, including those resulting from recent floods and tornadoes throughout the nation, and is expected to be sufficient to meet anticipated disaster needs for the remainder of fiscal year 1997 and a majority of 1998. Bill language is included which makes \$2,387,677,000 of the appropriated amount available on the last day of the fiscal year. The Committee's recommendation makes it possible for the Federal Emergency Management Agency to enter fiscal year 1998 with approximately 90 percent of its projected disaster relief needs already in hand, thus assuring smooth and timely response to emergency requirements during the height of the "hurricane" season.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The workload requirements resulting from an extraordinarily active "disaster season" have exceeded available financial and personnel resources. The Committee recommends an additional \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 salaries and expenses to meet this need.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

The recent floods in Northern California have highlighted the lack of critical information relating to the levees and topography of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. To help remedy this situation, the Committee expects FEMA to partner with the California Department of Conservation and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to fund the IFSAR-E digital mapping service in coordination with the State's GeoSar program for creation of a geographical information system for the collection, maintenance and analysis of data relevant to flood threats in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. The Committee expects FEMA to fund this collaborative effort at an amount not to exceed \$2,500,000 through existing balances in the Emergency Management Planning and Assistance account.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

The Committee has recommended bill language which amends the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 by reducing the waiting period before which a flood insurance policy takes effect. Since 1993, the statute has stipulated that a flood insurance policy will not go into effect for 30 days following purchase of such a policy.

Upon learning of the potential flood disaster waiting to happen in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, thousands of individuals purchased flood insurance. Unfortunately, snows melted and the flooding occurred sooner and much heavier than expected, thus leaving many such policyholders just a few days short of having their insurance take effect.

Prior to 1993, this waiting period fluctuated between 5 and 15 days. The language recommended by the Committee will remedy the unintended effect of those individuals caught in this 30-day waiting period by once again requiring just a 15 day waiting period for those policies purchased between January 1 and June 30, 1997.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee is concerned that the conveyance of Parcels III, IV, V, and VI of the NASA Industrial Plant, Downey, California, to the City of Downey, as called for in P.L. 104-204, enacted September 26, 1996, has not yet been completed. This conveyance is to be accomplished by NASA, with the concurrence of the GSA Administrator. The Committee urges the GSA, as the agent of the Government responsible for the conveyance, to accomplish it expeditiously, consistent with the direction included in the Conference Agreement accompanying H.R. 3666, the FY 1997 VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill. Consistent with the instructions of the Conference Report, the Committee urges the GSA to continue working with the City of Downey and to expedite an agreement with respect to its need to enter into ground leases for the purpose of obtaining construction funding, and include language in the deed of conveyance which will specifically address this concern.

CHAPTER 8

OFFSETS AND RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FUND FOR RURAL AMERICA

The Committee reduces the amount available to the Secretary for the Fund for Rural America to \$80 million and uses the savings provided as a partial offset for emergency disaster and WIC supplemental funding. The Committee also provides the Secretary with the authority to use the Fund for Rural America, at his discretion, for the WIC program.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

There is a \$31 million unobligated balance remaining from the fiscal year 1996 wetlands reserve program. The Committee proposes to use \$19 million of these funds as a partial offset for emergency disaster and WIC supplemental funding.

FOOD AND CONSUMER AGENCY

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act provided for \$100 million in food stamp funding to be used for TEFAP commodity purchases in fiscal year 1997. This funding is in addition to the funding provided in the fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill. The Committee proposes to reduce the amount available through the food stamp program to \$80 million and use the savings as a partial offset for emergency disaster and WIC supplemental funding.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

EXPORT CREDIT

The fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill included \$5.5 billion for the export credit guarantee program. The Committee reduces the total amount available to \$3.5 billion and uses the savings as a partial offset for emergency disaster and WIC supplemental funding.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill included \$100 million for the export enhancement program (EEP). The Committee reduces the amount available for EEP to \$10 million and uses the savings provided as a partial offset for emergency disaster and WIC supplemental funding.

PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM AND GRANT ACCOUNT

The Committee does not concur with the Administration request to rescind \$50,000,000 from Title I of Public Law 480 international food aid. Congress has given the Administration authority to transfer funds among the three food aid programs, including Title I. Therefore, a shortage in Title II humanitarian funds could be provided through Title I. With food aid program resources at historic lows and the potential for new requirements for Zaire and North Korea, the Committee believes that it is not prudent at this time to make a large reduction in a major food aid program.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$6,400,000 of unobligated balances available in the Working Capital Fund because they are not required to support activities of the Department of Justice. The Administration proposed this rescission in its transmittal of rescissions and deferrals on February 10, 1997.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$3,000,000 of unobligated balances available in the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus. This funding is available as a result of Section 108 of Title I of Public Law 104-208, which allows balances remaining in the Assets Forfeiture Fund after September 30, 1996 to be available to the Attorney General for authorized purposes of the Department of Justice.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$1,000,000 from amounts provided for fiscal year 1995 for construction projects of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The Committee has previously objected to the use of funds for construction of a permanent traffic checkpoint on Interstate 19 (I-19) in Arizona. As a result, this funding remains unobligated and unexpended. The Committee does not intend to support the establishment of a permanent checkpoint on I-19 and therefore recommends a rescission of \$1,000,000 in this account.

The Committee has also been informed that the INS recently moved the temporary checkpoint on I-19 to a point further north on this interstate. The Committee recognizes the value a temporary checkpoint can provide and expects that the Border Patrol will continue to operate a temporary checkpoint in Arizona. However, the Committee is concerned that the operation of this temporary checkpoint is currently limited only to I-19 and directs the Border Patrol to change its existing strategy for this checkpoint operation to a "roving" checkpoint operation which does not stay in one location for an extended period of time and is moved on a periodic basis to other major roads extending from the border into Arizona, and not solely I-19.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$7,000,000 from the unobligated balances available under the Advanced Technology Program. This amount has been identified as in excess of requirements for existing award commitments due to award changes and cancellations during the first quarter of fiscal year 1997 and is therefore available for rescission.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 FLEET MODERNIZATION, SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION
 (RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$2,000,000 from the unobligated balances available in this account. It is the Committee's understanding that unobligated balances totaling \$7,586,000 carried forward into fiscal year 1997, resulting in a total availability of \$15,586,000, which is \$3,586,000 above the requested level for fiscal year 1997. Thus, at least \$2,000,000 is available for rescission.

RELATED AGENCIES
 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
 (RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$1,000,000 from the unobligated balances available under the Salaries and Expenses account of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Due to lower-than-anticipated staffing levels and higher-than-anticipated fee recoveries, the FCC carried forward \$8,239,000 into fiscal year 1997. As of February 1, 1997, FCC staffing remained 195 workyears below the level provided for in fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Therefore, it is unlikely that the FCC will be able to spend the funds recommended for rescission by the end of fiscal year 1997.

OUNCE OF PREVENTION COUNCIL
 (RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$1,000,000 of funds appropriated under Public Law 104-208 for the Ounce of Prevention Council. The Committee is aware that the Council is behind in its announcement and award of grants under this program. The solicitation for grants to award the \$1,000,000 provided in fiscal year 1996 just appeared in the Federal Register on January 17, 1997. It is further noted that \$1,500,000 was carried forward in both fiscal years 1995 and 1996 and therefore it is unlikely that this program will spend all of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1997.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 ENERGY PROGRAMS
 ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
 (RESCISSION)

The recommendation rescinds \$22,532,000 from the Energy Supply, Research and Development Activities appropriation account. This rescission reflects the level of unobligated balances available for programs on October 1, 1996. The reduction represents funds

made available by the Department to supplement FY 1997 spending which were not anticipated to be available by the Committee. Accordingly, the Department is directed to reduce programs in accordance with each program's share of the \$22,532,000 as detailed on the final Status of Appropriations Report for FY 1996.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$17,000,000 for clean coal technology. This rescission includes \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Administration to offset the appropriation for implementing the transportation plan for Yosemite National Park and \$7,000,000 to offset the fiscal year 1997 impact of the amendment to the recreation fee demonstration pilot program addressed in Section 401 of chapter 4 in this title. These funds are available for rescission due to projects that have been terminated prior to completion. The rescission is not specific to any particular round of clean coal projects.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$11,000,000 for the strategic petroleum reserve as proposed by the Administration. These funds are available for rescission because of cost savings in the SPR life extension program.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS-IN-AID TO AIRPORTS

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The bill rescinds \$750,000,000 in contract authority that is not available due to annual limits on obligations.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The bill rescinds \$13,000,000 in contract authority that is not available for obligation due to annual limits on obligations.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

TRUST FUND SHARE OF EXPENSES

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The bill rescinds \$271,000,000 in contract authority that is not available for obligation due to annual limits on obligations.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The bill rescinds \$588,000,000 in contract authority that is not available for obligation due to annual limits on obligations.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE LABORATORY

In fiscal year 1997, Congress provided \$8,000,000 for the renovation of the Agricultural Research Service Laboratory in Ames, Iowa. This federally-owned laboratory houses the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Congress directed that the funds be used only for biomedical safety and operational improvements for APHIS operations.

The Committee now understands that APHIS, as well as local officials, have indicated a desire to transfer this \$8,000,000 to the construction of a larger facility at an estimated cost of \$73,000,000. The Committee believes that transferring the \$8,000,000 from renovation to new construction is not in keeping with the fiscal year 1997 Congressional direction. Since the funds will not be used for the purposes for which appropriated, the Committee rescinds \$1,400,000 from the Agriculture Research Service Laboratory funding. Should APHIS reassess its position and determine that it wishes to follow the 1997 Congressional direction, the Committee will review the renovation requirements in fiscal year 1998.

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

The Committee has rescinded \$5,600,000 in funds available for the costs associated with the Presidential Transition, as requested by the Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$3,823,440,000 from funds recaptured during fiscal year 1997 and prior years.

Of this amount, \$250,000,000 results from the elimination of excess funds available on some long-term section 8 contracts, the cancellation of reservations for public housing development projects

unable to proceed to construction and the recapture of funds from inactive programs. This amount was included in the President's rescission package.

The additional \$3,573,440,000 is excess section 8 reserve funds. Using improved accounting and tracking systems, HUD has been reconciling PHAs' section 8 contract accounts to determine the level of unspent budget authority. This amount represents additional reserves identified by HUD as a result of a budget analysis requested by the Committee. It is in addition to approximately \$1,600,000,000 in unspent budget authority—or excess contract reserves—which HUD identified at the end of 1996 and used to reduce the level of funding required to fund section 8 contracts in fiscal year 1998.

TITLE II

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

The President has requested supplemental fiscal year 1997 appropriations for the Department of Defense totaling \$2,098,214,000. These include:

(a) \$2,006,214,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations to finance unbudgeted personnel, operations, and equipment drawdown costs associated with contingency operations, most notably those in Bosnia and Southwest Asia;

(b) \$72,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund; and

(c) \$20,000,000 in supplemental appropriations to carry out the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 regarding payments to eligible South Vietnamese individuals or their survivors who were captured or incarcerated in the Vietnam conflict (referred to as OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. payments).

The supplemental request also includes two proposed rescissions, totaling \$72,000,000, to offset the additional funding for the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund mentioned above. Finally, the President proposed a general provision canceling \$4,800,000,000 of unidentified appropriations from the fiscal year 1997 Defense Appropriations and Military Construction Acts, and granting the Secretary of Defense authority to determine which programs, projects and activities shall be canceled within this amount. This general provision was proposed as an offset for the requested emergency supplemental appropriations for contingency operations and also to reduce fiscal year 1998 defense outlays.

COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

For the third consecutive year, the Committee finds itself confronted with a sizable request for supplemental appropriations to reimburse the unbudgeted costs of military contingency operations. The requirement for supplemental funds this year stems from the

President's decision to extend U.S. participation in the NATO-led peacekeeping effort in Bosnia by eighteen months (from the original target withdrawal date of December 1996 to June 1998), as well as increased requirements associated with operations in Southwest Asia.

The Committee lauds the professionalism and courage of the men and women of our armed forces who are skillfully carrying out these challenging and complicated operations. Both the Bosnia and Southwest Asia deployments have been carried out while the overall size and resources of the U.S. military continue to decline. These operations have contributed in no small degree to the continued high pace of U.S. military operational and personnel tempo which are at the highest peacetime levels in recent history. These operations, and the performance of American forces, are a stark reminder that the post-Cold War era remains a volatile and dangerous period in which a well trained and equipped U.S. military is essential.

In order to finance these deployments, the Department of Defense has been forced to use fiscal year 1997 funds originally intended for readiness training, facilities and equipment maintenance and day-to-day base operations. If these funds are not replenished, as proposed in the supplemental request, there would inevitably be an enormously negative impact on U.S. forces due to the absence of funds for training and other readiness related activities in the remaining months of this fiscal year. The Committee believes it imperative that this be avoided, and therefore finds it necessary to approve the majority of the supplemental request.

The Committee reaches this conclusion despite considerable concern and, indeed, dismay over a number of issues associated with these ongoing operations. First and foremost among these is the President's decision to extend the Bosnia mission by eighteen months without any effort to consult with and seek approval from Congress. At its inception, U.S. military participation on the ground in Bosnia as part of an international peacekeeping force was justified to Congress and the American public as a one-year operation. Beginning in 1995 and throughout most of last year, in the face of questions raised by Congress and others regarding the potential for an extended deployment of American forces and the lack of an "exit strategy", the President and senior Administration officials insisted the Bosnia deployment would be limited in duration and cost and cited the commitment to withdraw American forces by December 1996 as evidence of these limits.

With the President's change in policy, however, the Bosnia operation now will last two and one-half years and the cost of the operation will more than double, with Department of Defense costs alone increasing from \$3.1 to \$6.5 billion. The Committee believes strongly that in light of its previous commitments, and the considerable costs associated with a mission extension, the Administration had an obligation to seek the approval of Congress in advance of extending the mission in Bosnia. The Committee also remains concerned that, other than establishing a new "date certain" for withdrawal, little has been communicated to describe the Administration's exit strategy for Bosnia, nor is much known about plans to maintain stability once NATO forces are withdrawn.

The Committee must also call attention to the considerable impact this operation is having throughout the U.S. defense program. The sheer cost of the Bosnia deployment and the repeated need to seek supplemental appropriations or reprogrammings paid for from other defense programs have disrupted defense planning and detracted from other critical needs facing the military services. While troops deployed to Bosnia have performed admirably, the significant number of recent peacekeeping and contingency operations are having a detrimental effect on overall military readiness and the status of the force. Units deployed in support of the Bosnia operation and other peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations have of necessity had to forego normal missions, training routines, and scheduled rotations. This means lost training opportunities and an increase in the frequency and duration of deployments away from home stations and families. Following several years of record peacetime operations and personnel tempo, such deployments invariably contribute to morale problems and a disruption in the ability of U.S. forces to remain prepared for their primary warfighting missions. For these reasons, the Committee remains deeply concerned that the deployment of U.S. forces in Bosnia not turn into an open ended commitment.

With the President's extension of the U.S. deployment to Bosnia through June 1998, U.S. troops will have had a major presence in Bosnia for two and one-half years. The Committee observes the Secretary of Defense has clearly stated his intent that U.S. forces be withdrawn after this point. In testimony before the Committee this year, General Joulwan, the Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command, stated "If you can't get the act together in two and one-half years * * * then I'm not sure the act can be gotten together in ten years." Accordingly, the Committee expects the Administration to live up to its current plan and withdraw American forces not later than June of next year. The Committee believes that should events require any change involving a further extension of the U.S. deployment, the Administration should and must seek the approval of the Congress. The Committee expresses its intent to revisit this issue during its consideration of fiscal year 1998 appropriations measures in the months ahead.

In the interim, the Committee directs the President to provide reports on Bosnia to the Congress every three months following enactment of this bill. The reports should include, but not be limited to: current and projected U.S. and allied force deployments (both in-country and in support of the operation outside of Bosnia), and the costs associated with U.S. operations; status reports on efforts being made within NATO to achieve consensus on a June 1998 withdrawal date; an assessment of what, if any, follow-on international force will be required after U.S. withdrawal and the degree to which U.S. support is envisioned for such an effort (in both military and financial terms); and the progress being made toward total withdrawal. An assessment of the achievements being made in the implementation of the provisions of the Dayton accords should also be included in the reports.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

In title II, chapter 1, the Committee recommends a total of \$2,033,400,000 in new budget authority, a reduction of \$64,814,000 from the supplemental request.

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,910,400,000 for contingency operations, a net reduction of \$95,814,000 from the request reflecting fact-of-life changes in funding requirements which have occurred subsequent to transmittal of the supplemental proposal. Taking into account these changes, the Committee recommendation fully funds all contingency operation requirements identified by the Department of Defense. The Committee does not agree with the supplemental proposal to fund both military personnel and operation and maintenance requirements through the "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund," but instead provides for military personnel costs through the Military Personnel appropriations accounts as was done in the fiscal year 1997 Defense Appropriations Act.

The Committee recommendation also fully funds the requested amounts for the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund and OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. payments. Finally, in title II, chapter 1 of the Committee bill there are three general provisions intended to redress current funding shortfalls: Section 2102 provides \$23,000,000 in transfers to cover the costs incurred at certain Marine Corps facilities due to recent natural disasters; Section 2103 provides \$21,000,000 for direct patient care at military treatment facilities; and Section 2104 provides \$10,000,000 for additional force protection and counter-terrorism initiatives.

The new budget authority made available in this title for the Department of Defense is fully offset by rescissions totaling \$2,033,867,000 from funds made available in previously enacted Defense Appropriations and Military Construction Acts. These rescissions are in title II, chapter 2 of the Committee bill and are described in a subsequent section of this report.

A more detailed description of the Committee's adjustments to the President's supplemental requests follows:

CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The following describes the Committee's recommendations by operation, and also by the relevant appropriations title or account.

Bosnia.—The total amount requested for operations supporting the Bosnia operation was \$1,496,000,000. The Committee recommends \$1,336,200,000, a reduction of \$159,800,000. This reduction is made due to overestimates in the request for the amount of contractor logistics support (LOGCAP) provided to troops deployed in-country, overstated operating tempo requirements, and reduced military personnel requirements involving the Reserve components.

Southwest Asia.—The request for operations in Southwest Asia (including enforcing the no-fly zones in northern and southern Iraq and the redeployment of U.S. forces following the Khobar Towers bombing) totals \$498,200,000. The Committee recommends \$562,200,000, an increase of \$64,000,000. Although funds were provided for operations in Southwest Asia in the fiscal year 1997 Defense Appropriations Act, a significant portion of those funds were

transferred to fund the Bosnian deployment after its extension beyond December 1996. Thus funds are now required to fund ongoing operations in the Persian Gulf region. Funds provided above the request include \$28,000,000 for higher than projected Enhanced Southern Watch costs and \$36,000,000 for enhanced force protection.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

The supplemental request included \$360,100,000 for pay and allowances for active and reserve personnel in support of the Bosnia and Southwest Asia operations. The Committee recommends \$344,100,000, a reduction of \$16,000,000 from the request as noted above, because of reduced participation by the Reserve Components. These funds provide for payment of Imminent Danger Pay, Family Separation Allowance, Foreign Duty Pay, and Basic Allowance for Subsistence.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,566,300,000 for operation and maintenance expenses, including costs of the Defense Health Program and for drawdown recovery, to be included in the "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund". The recommendation is a decrease of \$79,800,000 below the amount requested and represents fact-of-life changes in requirements as described above.

RESERVE MOBILIZATION INCOME INSURANCE FUND

The supplemental request included \$72,000,000 for the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 established the fund and designed this insurance program to help mitigate economic losses for Reservists when they are involuntarily called to active duty. The Committee was never informed by the Department or asked to participate in any discussions on the merits of this program, even though the law specifies a "special" appropriation to cover any unfunded liability.

The Committee is distressed to learn that from the beginning, numerous problems arose which risked the solvency of the fund. The General Accounting Office and the Office of the Inspector General are currently investigating to see if this program has been properly administered and implemented.

The fund is not actuarially sound, and, as noted, the law requires a "special" appropriation to cover any unfunded liability. Therefore, the Committee recommends \$72,000,000, the budget request, to make this insurance fund solvent. After receiving the reports of the General Accounting Office and DOD's Inspector General, Congress will address the future of the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund.

OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. PAYMENTS

The supplemental request included \$20,000,000 and a new appropriations paragraph in the Operation and Maintenance title for payments to certain South Vietnamese commandos (or their survi-

vors) who, while conducting operations for the United States, were captured and incarcerated by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and have not received payment for their time spent in captivity. The Committee recommends the requested amount.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER 1

Section 2101 of the General Provisions has been included which limits the availability of funds provided in this title to the current fiscal year unless otherwise specified.

Section 2102 has been included which provides a transfer of \$23,000,000 of available Marine Corps funding (from revised inflation estimates and foreign currency rates, as well as unobligated balances expected to expire at the end of this fiscal year) to Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps, to pay for repairs to real property and facilities damaged by Hurricanes Fran and Bertha last year, and from flooding in January 1997.

Section 2103 has been included which provides an additional \$21,000,000 for the Defense Health Program, only for direct care of military service members and dependents at military treatment facilities.

Section 2104 has been included which provides an additional \$10,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, only for force protection and counter-terrorism initiatives. These funds are required to meet requirements at a number of worldwide locations identified in vulnerability assessments conducted by the Joint Staff. The Committee directs these funds be used for physical security equipment such as surveillance and intrusion detection systems, personnel and vehicle armor, and x-ray, metal, explosive, and chem-bio detectors. Funds may also be used for physical security site improvements including perimeter and entrance barriers, gates, fencing and lighting, and other items identified in vulnerability assessments which in the view of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff require immediate attention.

Section 2105 has been included which places limitations on certain Department of the Navy personnel and budget practices. The Committee is disturbed to find that the Navy's Financial Management/Comptroller organization has ignored reprogramming procedures defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, has become a major impediment to timely obligation of funds for many high priority programs which the Navy had requested be included in Appropriations acts, and has ignored clear Congressional direction and intent concerning a number of programs of great importance to the nation. The Committee believes a major reason for this is that the Navy Financial Management/Comptroller organization has become too large and bureaucratic, making it unresponsive to the Congress, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the Navy itself. For these reasons, the Committee designates all funds appropriated for staffing of the Navy Financial Management/Comptroller organization to be of special interest under procedures set forth in the DoD Financial Management Regulation. Section 2105 of this bill is intended to facilitate enhanced Congressional oversight of the large annual expenditure of funds by this organization. The provision also suspends the authority to reprogram Navy funds on other than a prior approval basis due to

the Navy's apparent misunderstanding of Defense regulations and Congressional policy and intent.

The following table provides details of the supplemental appropriations in title II, chapter 1 of the bill:

Fiscal Year 1997 DOD Supplemental

[In millions of dollars]

	Request	Committee recommendation	Change
Contingency Operations			
Bosnia:			
Military Personnel:			
Army	\$318.0	\$302.0	— \$16.0
Navy	4.9	4.9	.....
Marine Corps	0.3	0.3	.....
Air Force	22.5	22.5	.....
Total Military Personnel	345.7	329.7	— 16.0
Operation and maintenance:			
Army	629.3	504.5	— 124.8
Navy	92.7	82.7	— 10.0
Marine Corps	1.5	1.5	.....
Air Force	247.8	247.8	.....
Defense-Wide	157.2	148.2	— 9.0
Total Operation and maintenance	1,128.5	984.7	— 143.8
Defense Health Program	21.8	21.8	.....
Total Bosnia—All Appropriations	1,496.0	1,336.2	— 159.8
Southwest Asia:			
Military Personnel:			
Army	4.8	4.8	.....
Navy	3.0	3.0	.....
Air Force	6.6	6.6	.....
Total Military Personnel	14.4	14.4	.....
Operation and maintenance:			
Navy	83.1	103.1	+20.0
Air Force	389.6	434.6	+45.0
Defense-Wide	9.2	8.2	— 1.0
Navy Reserve	0.5	0.5	.....
Total Operation and maintenance	482.4	546.4	+64.0
Defense Health Program	1.4	1.4	.....
Total Southwest Asia—All Appropriations	498.2	562.2	+64.0
Drawdown Recovery:			
Operation and maintenance, Air Force	12.0	12.0	.....
Total—Contingency Operations	2,006.2	1,910.4	— 95.8
OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. Payments	20.0	20.0	.....
Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund	72.0	72.0	.....
Defense Health Program		21.0	+21.0
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (Force Protection)		10.0	+10.0
Grand total	2,098.2	2,033.4	— 64.8

SOUTH KOREAN AIR DEFENSE

The Committee voices its deep concern over the possibility that South Korea may procure Russian S300 systems for air defense as opposed to the U.S. Patriot system. The Patriot possesses superior radar and engagement capabilities and requires less manpower to operate and maintain. Most importantly, acquisition of the Patriot ensures interoperability with other assets assigned to U.S. Forces, Korea enhancing the overall safety and combat effectiveness of U.S. and allied forces. Considering the almost half century relationship between our two countries, and the closeness with which our troops train together, it would be most unfortunate for our South Korean allies to procure a non-U.S. air defense system.

AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES

The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997 directed the Navy to conduct a competitive evaluation of candidate technologies (Magic Lantern and ATD-111) for an active Navy airborne laser mine detection system. The Act further directed that the competitive evaluation be conducted no later than July 1, 1997 and that a procurement plan be established for the winning system. In August, 1996 the Under Secretary of the Navy informed the Committee that the Navy's intended approach is consistent with the Authorization Conference Report. Subsequently, an additional \$12,000,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1997 Department of Defense Appropriations Act to conduct the competitive flyoff.

The Committee believes it is critically important to provide the active Naval forces with an airborne laser mine detection and classification system as soon as possible to effectively counter floating and shallow-moored mines, a capability which the active Navy does not now possess. The Committee also believes that the competitive flyoff must be conducted on time, as the Under Secretary committed to last year, in order to allow the congressional defense committees to consider the result during deliberations on the fiscal year 1998 Department of Defense budget. The Committee directs that the competitive flyoff be conducted and concluded by July 1, 1997 and that the Secretary of the Navy report the results and his recommended procurement plan to the congressional defense committees by July 21, 1997.

CHAPTER 2

RESCISSIONS

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The supplemental request for the Department of Defense included one proposed general provision and two proposed rescissions.

The general provision requested by the President would cancel \$4,800,000,000 of unidentified appropriations from the fiscal year 1997 Defense Appropriations and Military Construction Acts, and grant the Secretary of Defense authority to determine which programs shall be canceled within this amount. The Committee does not recommend adoption of this provision, but instead proposes re-

scissions totaling \$2,033,867,000 contained in five general provisions in title II, chapter 2 of the Committee bill. This amount completely offsets the funding provided for the Department of Defense in chapter 1 of this title.

These rescissions include savings resulting from updated fiscal year 1997 inflation estimates and foreign currency exchange rates, unexpired balances of budget authority which are expected to lapse at the end of the current fiscal year, and program-specific rescissions targeted at nearly 60 defense programs or activities reflecting changes in program status, contract or cost savings, and instances where available funding is excessive.

The supplemental request also included two proposed rescissions, totaling \$72,000,000, as an offset for the Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund mentioned above. The Committee does not recommend a rescission of \$62,000,000 of fiscal year 1997 funds made available for "National Guard and Reserve Equipment," as proposed by the President. However, the Committee does agree with the rescission of \$10,000,000 from fiscal year 1997 "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" funds as proposed by the President and has included this rescission in Section 2204.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CHAPTER 2

Section 2201 has been included which rescinds \$307,000,000 of fiscal year 1997 defense appropriations which are available as a result of updated inflation estimates. The provision requires that reductions within appropriation accounts must be applied in equal proportion to each budget activity, activity group, and subactivity group. The Committee directs that such reductions be made to total funding available in all specified fiscal year 1997 budget activities, activity groups, and subactivity groups as of the date of enactment of this Act. This requirement may not be interpreted to apply only to unobligated balances in those activities, activity groups, and subactivity groups. In no case may a budget activity, activity group, or subactivity group for which additional funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1997 above what was originally requested by the President be decreased by a higher proportion than items which were in the original budget request. The Department of Defense shall propose a formal reprogramming request to the congressional defense committees should a situation arise where such funding reductions would jeopardize national security or cause serious harm to financial interests of the government.

Section 2202 has been included which rescinds \$308,000,000 of fiscal year 1997 defense appropriations which are available as a result of favorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Section 2203 has been included which rescinds \$246,367,000 of unobligated funds made available in previous Department of Defense Appropriations Acts which, according to the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, are expected to expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

Section 2204 has been included which rescinds \$992,500,000 of funds made available in previous Defense Appropriations Acts, as specified in the table below:

*Rescissions Recommended in the Bill**[Department of Defense—Military]*

<i>Department and activity</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
Fiscal year 1994:	
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy:	
Service Craft	– \$28,700,000
Total fiscal year 1994	– 28,700,000
Fiscal year 1995:	
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
JSTARS, Advanced Procurement	– 14,400,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
Missile Replacement Equipment	– 4,000,000
Total fiscal year 1995	– 18,400,000
Fiscal year 1996:	
Aircraft Procurement, Army:	
Blackhawk, Advanced Procurement	– 5,000,000
Spares	– 8,000,000
Avionics Support Equipment	– 5,000,000
Subtotal	– 18,000,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Carrier Mods	– 3,000,000
Bradley Fighting Vehicle System	– 10,000,000
Weapons/Combat Vehicle	– 13,000,000
Subtotal	– 26,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army:	
Provision of Industrial Facilities	– 8,000,000
Layaway Industrial Facilities	– 6,000,000
Ammunition Base	– 20,000,000
Subtotal	– 34,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy:	
Shipboard Tactical Communications	– 3,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
JSTARS	– 25,000,000
F–16	– 12,000,000
F–16 Post Production Support	– 15,000,000
Subtotal	– 52,000,000
Other Procurement, Air Force:	
Strategic C2	– 10,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force:	
CBU–87	– 21,100,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide:	
DISA/Defense Message System	– 12,000,000
Major Equipment	– 10,700,000
SDIO Major Equipment	– 12,100,000
Subtotal	– 34,800,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
MK–48 ADCAP (CBASS–New Start)	– 4,000,000

[Department of Defense—Military]—Continued

<i>Department and activity</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
Standard Missile Improvements (LASM—New Start)	– 500,000
Subtotal	– 4,500,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
Night Precision Attack	– 2,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide:	
University Research	– 9,200,000
Defense Reinvestment	– 6,200,000
Medical Electron Laser	– 3,300,000
High Performance Computing	– 1,600,000
Theater High Altitude Area Defense	– 40,000,000
NATO Research and Development	– 5,200,000
Office of Secretary of Defense Studies	– 5,700,000
Subtotal	– 71,200,000
Developmental Test and Evaluation, Defense:	
Central Test and Evaluation	– 2,200,000
Foreign Cooperative Testing	– 6,200,000
Test and Evaluation	– 3,800,000
Subtotal	– 12,200,000
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:	
Procurement	– 22,000,000
Total fiscal year 1996	– 310,800,000
Fiscal year 1997:	
Military Personnel, Air National Guard:	
Endstrength Pricing	– 7,600,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army:	
Capital Fund Transfer	– 17,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:	
Office of the Secretary of Defense	– 10,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army:	
Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support	– 10,000,000
Other Procurement, Army:	
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	– 6,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy:	
F/A–18 E/F, Advanced Procurement	– 48,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
F–15	– 35,000,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
Medium Launch Vehicles	– 5,000,000
Titan IV	– 115,000,000
Subtotal	– 120,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
C–3 Advanced Technology	– 7,000,000
Night Vision Systems—Eng Dev	– 5,000,000
155 mm Light Weight Howitzer	– 3,000,000
Subtotal	– 15,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
Submarine Technology	– 12,000,000
Tomahawk	– 10,000,000
MK–48 ADCAP (CBASS—New Start)	– 1,000,000

[Department of Defense—Military]—Continued

<i>Department and activity</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
Standard Missile Improvements (LASM—New Start)	– 5,500,000
Subtotal	– 28,500,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
AWACs	– 25,000,000
Threat Simulator Development	– 5,000,000
Classified	– 200,000,000
WCMD	– 3,500,000
JDAM	– 4,000,000
Subtotal	– 237,500,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide:	
Dual-Use Funds (COSSI)	– 100,000,000
Total fiscal year 1997	– 634,600,000
Total fiscal years 1994/1995/1996/1997	– 992,500,000

F/A–18 E/F ADVANCE PROCUREMENT

In Section 2204 the Committee recommends a rescission of \$48,000,000 from amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1997 for F/A–18 E/F advance procurement. In fiscal year 1997 the Administration requested and the Congress appropriated advance procurement funds for 24 F/A–18 E/F aircraft in fiscal year 1998. The fiscal year 1998 President's budget requests only 20 aircraft. Therefore, \$48,000,000 of fiscal year 1997 funds are no longer needed for the purpose for which they were appropriated. The Committee makes the recommendation to rescind \$48,000,000 of excess advance procurement funds without prejudice to the F/A–18 E/F program.

TITAN IV

In Section 2204 the Committee recommends a rescission of \$115,000,000 from amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1997 for the Titan IV missile program.

It is the Committee's understanding that funds excess to program requirements are available due to the pending reimbursement of Air Force funds expended on NASA's Cassini mission. Additionally, recent changes in the Department of Defense's launch manifest make certain requalification efforts and long lead acquisition unnecessary. The Committee makes this recommendation without prejudice to the Titan IV program.

THEATER HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE

In Section 2204 the Committee recommends a rescission of \$40,000,000 from the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1996 for the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) program. The Committee strongly supports the THAAD program, as evidenced by its having appropriated over \$1.1 billion for this effort over the past two years, including an increase over the budget of \$140,000,000 for fiscal year 1997. However, the program has experienced significant delays due to a series of test failures. Because the program has slipped by 13 months, the Committee proposes to

rescind \$40,000,000 in unobligated fiscal year 1996 funds which are now expected to lapse at the end of the fiscal year. This rescission should not affect the ability of the program to deploy a User Operational Evaluation System (UOES) by 1999.

DUAL-USE APPLICATIONS PROGRAM

In Section 2204 the Committee recommends a rescission of \$100,000,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1997 for the Dual-Use Applications Program. The funds appropriated in Section 5803 of Public Law 104-208 were intended for the Dual Use Applications Program as defined in Section 203 of Public Law 104-201. However, the Department of Defense has initiated a new program, the Commercial Operations and Support Savings Initiative (COSSI), which is not related to the program for which funds were appropriated. The COSSI program may have merit. However, this new start program has never been fully justified or properly requested by the Department. Therefore, the Committee recommends rescission of these funds.

UNAPPROVED NEW START PROGRAMS

The Committee has learned the Navy recently initiated two costly programs that had not been previously explained to nor approved by Congress. One program will cost nearly one-half billion dollars to complete. The Committee discourages initiation of new programs through reprogrammings or reallocations made outside of the normal appropriations process except in extraordinary circumstances, for example, those involving pressing issues of safety and national security. Long-standing procedures have been in place to provide prior Congressional notification and approval for new programs when an urgent requirement warrants such exceptional treatment. The Committee is dismayed that the Navy would ignore these procedures and expose taxpayers to large expenses without public or Congressional review.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report to the Committee by May 15, 1997 on the circumstances surrounding this breach in fundamental budget procedure and the actions that will be taken to see that no further breakdowns occur. In Section 2204, the Committee bill rescinds the funding for the two new start programs and the Committee will consider them for the first time as part of the fiscal year 1998 appropriations process. Should such abuses continue, the Committee will have no choice but to consider further restrictions on the reallocation of funds.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Details of the Committee's recommendations are discussed in the classified annex to this report.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 2205 recommends rescissions of fiscal year 1996 appropriated amounts totaling \$180,000,000 to offset unbudgeted costs associated with contingency operations. Of this total, \$152,000,000

is rescinded to reflect savings from revised economic assumptions, as follows:

Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	\$5,000,000
Military Construction, Defense-wide	13,000,000
Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part II	35,391,000
Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part III	75,638,000
Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part IV	22,971,000
Total	152,000,000

In addition, \$28,000,000 is rescinded to reflect savings from program execution, as follows:

Military Construction, Defense-wide [Defense Logistics Agency]	\$19,000,000
Military Construction, Defense-wide [Defense Medical Facilities]	9,000,000
Total	28,000,000

The Committee directs that these rescissions reflecting savings from revised economic assumptions and program execution shall not result in the delay or reduction in scope of any project for which funds have been appropriated.

CHAPTER 3

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MARINE CORPS FAMILY HOUSING

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina and Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina sustained substantial damage to family housing units as a result of Hurricane Bertha [July 5–14, 1996] and Hurricane Fran [August 24–September 6, 1996]. Necessary repairs totaling \$20,420,000 have been accomplished by deferring the performance of other programmed family housing work at a number of installations.

In section 2301, the Committee recommends project cancellation and rescission of \$6,480,000 from funds appropriated in fiscal year 1995 for a bachelor enlisted quarters project at Norfolk, Virginia. This project is no longer required due to a net reduction in Marine Corps personnel in Norfolk as a result of personnel transfers to Camp Lejeune. Further, in section 2302 the Committee recommends appropriation of \$6,480,000 to partially reimburse the Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps account for hurricane repair Operation and Maintenance costs that have been absorbed. This appropriation is authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, which provides authority for the restoration or replacement of damaged or destroyed facilities. In addition, if any foreign currency fluctuation savings are realized within the Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps account, the Committee directs the Navy to further reimburse the Marine Corps for hurricane repair costs that have been absorbed.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER
SOVIET UNIONPROGRESS TOWARD ECONOMIC REFORM AND ELIMINATION OF
CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

The Committee is recommending a conditional Presidential waiver of earmarks with regard to Ukraine under the heading, “Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997.

United States support for market reform and rule of law in Ukraine is not well served by limitations on the President’s ability to link assistance to progress by the Government of Ukraine. The parliament of Ukraine’s failure to enact needed reform legislation and the recent resignation of reform leaders from the Government mark a setback for reform since the 1997 Act was signed in September 1996.

The Committee strongly recommends that the Secretary of State make use of the flexibility provided by the waiver to assist American investors in Ukraine who are adversely affected by arbitrary, illegal, or corrupt actions by officials in Ukraine.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In House Report No. 104–600, the Committee on Appropriations requested the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development to report regularly on the implementation of the New Management System (NMS) of the Agency for International Development. The latest audit report of the Inspector General indicates that the NMS is not operating effectively; indeed, the report states that, as of March of 1997, “none of the NMS subsystems was fully operational.” In addition, the report concludes: “USAID has not implemented the disciplined IRM processes that are critical to success. USAID’s decision to deploy NMS before it was capable of operating effectively has disrupted operations, increased vulnerability to fraud and abuse, wasted resources, and created morale problems. By diverting resources to fix numerous software defects, premature deployment has postponed efforts to correct the underlying design deficiencies that will continue to limit NMS from operating effectively.” (Audit Report No. A–000–97–004–P, March 31, 1997.)

The Inspector General made five recommendations to USAID, including that operations of the accounting subsystem be suspended “until technical deficiencies are corrected, implementation issues are resolved, and testing shows the system—or a cost-effective subset of the system—operates effectively and complies with federal financial management system requirements.” The Committee expects USAID to comply at the earliest possible time with the In-

spector General's recommendations. In that regard, the agency should report within the next thirty days on the steps it is taking to implement these recommendations. The failure to take corrective action in the near future will be a major consideration in future decisions by the Committee on support for USAID's operating expenses.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Rescissions of previously appropriated funds have been included in several instances throughout the bill (see the table of rescissions included pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House “Rescissions”).

Fund for Rural America.—Provides that of the funds made available to the Secretary on January 1, 1997 for the Fund for Rural America, not more than \$80 million shall be available. The bill also provides that the Secretary can use any of these funds for the WIC program.

Emergency Conservation Program.—Provides the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to use these funds for expenses related to livestock carcass removal.

Tree Assistance Program.—Provides \$9 million to replace or rehabilitate trees and vineyards damaged by natural disasters.

Conservation Reserve Program.—Provides that none of the funds made available to the Secretary shall be used to enroll more than 14 million acres in the Conservation Reserve Program.

Rural Housing Service.—Provides that notwithstanding sec. 520 of the Housing Act of 1949, the College Station area of Pulaski County, Arkansas shall be eligible for loans and grants.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).—Provides that the Secretary shall allocate funds through any means he deems necessary.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program.—Provides that the amount available through sec. 27(a) of the Food Stamp Act shall not exceed \$80 million.

Export Credit.—Provides that none of the funds in Public Law 104–180 shall be used to carry out an export credit guarantee program in excess of \$3.5 billion.

Export Enhancement Program.—Provides that none of the funds in Public Law 104–180 shall be used to carry out an export enhancement program in excess of \$10,000,000.

Under Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Industrial Technology Services, language is included designating not to exceed \$35,000,000 as the amount available for new awards out of the total funding provided for the Advanced Technology Program under Public Law 104–208.

River Basin Commissions.—Language is included providing that, beginning in fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, the United States members and the alternate members appointed under the Susquehanna River Basin Compact (Public Law 91–575), and the Delaware River Basin Compact (Public Law 87–328), shall be officers

of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who hold Presidential appointments as Regular Army officers with Senate confirmation, and who shall serve without additional compensation.

Endangered Species Act.—Language is included amending Public Law 87–328 (75 Stat. 688, 691) to provide that the United States member of the Delaware River Basin Commission shall serve “at the pleasure of the President” rather than “during the term of office of the President”.

Language is included which provides that the policy issued on February 19, 1997, by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service implementing emergency provisions of the Endangered Species Act in 46 counties in California shall apply to all counties declared Federal disaster areas in 1997 and to repair of flood control facilities in response to an imminent threat to human life and property and shall remain in effect until the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works determines that 100 percent of emergency repairs have been completed, but shall not remain in effect later than December 31, 1998.

The bill provides a Presidential waiver of several earmarks of assistance to Ukraine under the heading, “Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997.

Language is included in Title I, chapter 4, under Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California Grant Lands, which provides that funds made available in Public Law 104–134 shall be used for current emergency disaster relief.

Language is included in Title I, chapter 4, under General Provision, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, amending the recreational fee demonstration program which was enacted in fiscal year 1996.

Language has been included under Title II, Chapter 1—Department of Defense—Military to add DoD working capital fund accounts to “Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund”.

A new appropriation paragraph “OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. Payments” has been included under Title II, Chapter 1—Department of Defense—Military that provides funds to make payments to eligible South Vietnamese individuals or their survivors who were captured or incarcerated during the Vietnam conflict.

Language has been included (Section 2102) under Title II, Chapter 1—Department of Defense—Military which provides a transfer of funds to “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps” for hurricane and flood damages.

Language has been included (Section 2105) under Title II, Chapter 1—Department of Defense—Military which places restrictions on certain personnel practices and budget reprogramming procedures of the Department of the Navy unless prior approval is granted by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

The bill includes language regarding the administration of the Emergency relief program and the federal-aid highway obligation limitation.

The bill also includes language that make emergency relief funding available for the repair or reconstruction of CA Highway 1 at Devil's Slide in San Mateo County.

The bill includes provisions that correct enrolling errors in Public Law 104–205.

The bill includes language that makes available contract authority for programs under section 410 of title 23 U.S.C. and section 30308(a) of title 49, U.S.C.

Language is included under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, preserving existing housing investment, which authorizes and appropriates funds for a preservation project in Syracuse, New York.

Language is included under Department of Housing and Urban Development, drug elimination grants for low-income housing, which provides for the appropriation of \$30,200,000 by transfer from the homeownership and opportunity for people everywhere grants program.

Language is included under the Department of Veterans Affairs, administrative provision, which authorizes the parking structure component of the ambulatory care addition project at the Cleveland VA Medical Center.

Language is included under the Federal Emergency Management Agency, national flood insurance fund, which changes the waiting period before which flood insurance takes effect after purchase from 30 days to 15 days.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, 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):

The accompanying bill would amend Section 2.2 of Public Law 87–328, the Delaware River Basin Compact, as follows:

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP. The commission shall consist of the Governors of the signatory states, ex officio, and one commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States to serve [during the term of office of the President] *at the pleasure of the President.*

Section 315 (c) (1), subsections (A) and (B), under the heading “Title III—General Provisions” in section 101(c) of Public Law 104–134 is amended as follows:

(A) Of the amount in excess of [104%] *100%* of the amount collected in fiscal year [1995] *1994*, [and thereafter annually adjusted upward by 4%,] eighty percent to a special account in the Treasury for use without further appropriation, by the agency which administers the site, to remain available for expenditures in accordance with paragraph (2)(A).

(B) Of the amount in excess of [104%] *100%* of the amount collected in fiscal year [1995] *1994*, [and thereafter annually adjusted upward by 4%,] twenty percent to a special account in the Treasury for use without further appropriation, by the agency which administers the site, to remain available for expenditure in accordance with paragraph (2)(B).

The accompanying bill would amend the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997 (Pub. L. 104–205)

* * * * *

TITLE I

* * * * *

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

None of the funds in this Act shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs the obligations for which are in excess of \$1,900,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 for grants under the contract authority in 49 U.S.C. 5338(b): *Provided*, That there shall be available for fixed guideway modernization, \$760,000,000; there shall be available for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities, \$380,000,000; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for fixed guideway modernization projects, \$8,890,000 made available under Public Law 102-240 and Public Law 102-143 under "Federal Transit Administration, Discretionary Grants" for projects specified in those Acts or identified in reports accompanying those Acts, not obligated by September 30, 1996; together with, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$744,000 funds made available for the "New Bedford and Fall River Massachusetts commuter rail extension" under Public Law 103-331; together with, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$47,322,000 funds made available for the "Chicago Central Area Circulator Project" in Public Law 103-122 and Public Law 103-331, shall be available for new fixed guideway systems together with the \$760,000,000 made available for new fixed guideway systems in this Act, to be available as follows:

\$6,390,000 for the Alaska-Hollis to Ketchikan ferry project;
 \$661,000,000 \$661,000 for the DeKalb County, Georgia
 light rail project:

* * * * *

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

* * * * *

SEC. 325. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics from the sale of data products, for necessary expenses incurred pursuant to the provisions of section 6006 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, may be credited to the Federal-aid highways account for the purpose of reimbursing the Bureau for such expenses: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction. [That in addition to amounts otherwise provided in this Act, not to exceed \$3,100,000 in expenses of the Bureau of Transportation Statistics necessary to conduct activities related to airline statistics may be incurred, but only to the extent such expenses are offset by user fees charged for those activities and credited as offsetting collections.]

* * * * *

The accompanying bill would amend section 410 of Title 23, United States Code, as follows:

SECTION 410 OF TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 410. Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1994 through 1997~~].~~, *and an additional \$500,000 for fiscal year 1997.* Amounts made available to carry out this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

The accompanying bill would amend section 30308 of Title 49, United States Code, as follows:

SECTION 30308 OF TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 30308. Authorization of appropriations

(a) GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall make available from amounts made available to carry out section 402 of title 23 \$4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1993, and September 30, 1994, and \$2,550,000 for each of fiscal years 1995 ~~and 1996~~, *1996, and 1997* to carry out this chapter.

* * * * *

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

Department of Commerce

Economic Development Administration, except Salaries and Expenses
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Construction

Department of Defense

Military Personnel, Army
Military Personnel, Navy
Military Personnel, Marine Corps
Military Personnel, Air Force
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund
OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. Payments
Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Fund
General Provisions—Section 2102 of Chapter 1, Title II
General Provisions—Section 2103 of Chapter 1, Title II
General Provisions—Section 2104 of Chapter 1, Title II

Independent Agency

Federal Election Commission

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Preserving Existing Housing Investment
Drug Elimination Grants for Low-Income Housing

Department of Transportation

Emergency Railroad Rehabilitation and Repair

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 2(1)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law * * *

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The following table shows the appropriations affected by the transfers:

APPROPRIATED TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to made	Amount
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management Construction.	\$3,003,000	Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California Grant Lands.	\$3,003,000
Department of Defense: Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.	23,000,000	Department of Defense: Military Personnel, Marine Corps.	4,000,000
		Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps ...	11,000,000
		Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps 1996/1998.	4,000,000
		Procurement, Marine Corps, 1996/1998	4,000,000

Fund for Rural America.—The bill allows the Secretary to transfer funds available on January 1, 1997 to the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC).

The Committee has included language transferring \$30,200,000 of unobligated balances from the Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) Grants program to the Drug Elimination Grants Program. These funds are necessary to augment HUD's crime prevention efforts in federally assisted low-income housing.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department or activity	Amounts recommended for rescission
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
General Administration: Working Capital Fund	– \$6,400,000
Legal Activities: Asset Forfeiture Fund	– 3,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Construction	– 1,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
National Institute of Standards and Technology: Industrial Technology Services	– 7,000,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Fleet Mod- ernization, Shipbuilding and Conversion	– 2,000,000
RELATED AGENCIES	
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and Expenses	– 1,000,000
Ounce of Prevention Council: Direct Appropriation	– 1,000,000
Energy Supply, Research and Development Activities	22,532,000
Department of Energy, Clean Coal Technology	17,000,000
Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	11,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	
Fiscal year 1996:	
Department of Defense—Military Construction:	
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	– 5,000,000
Military Construction, Defense-wide	– 41,000,000
Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part II	– 35,391,000
Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part III	– 75,638,000
Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part IV	– 22,971,000
Fiscal year 1995:	
Department of Defense—Military Construction:	
Military Construction, Navy	– 6,480,000
Department of Defense—Military:	
Fiscal year 1993:	
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: Unobligated Bal- ances	– 10,000,000
Fiscal year 1994:	
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: Service Craft	– 28,700,000
Fiscal year 1995:	
Aircraft Procurement, Army: Unobligated Balances	– 1,085,000
Missile Procurement, Army: Unobligated Balances	– 2,707,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army: Unobligated Balances	– 2,296,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army: Unobligated Bal- ances	– 3,236,000
Other Procurement, Army: Unobligated Balances	– 2,502,000
Aircraft Procurement Navy: Unobligated Balances	– 34,000,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy: Unobligated Balances	– 16,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps: Unobligated Balances	– 812,000
Other Procurement, Navy: Unobligated Balances	– 4,237,000
Procurement, Marine Corps: Unobligated Balances	– 1,207,000

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Department or activity	Amounts recommended for rescission
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
JSTARS, Advanced Procurement	- 14,400,000
Unobligated Balances	- 33,650,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
Missile Replacement Equipment	- 4,000,000
Unobligated Balances	- 7,195,000
Other Procurement, Air Force: Unobligated Balances	- 3,659,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide: Unobligated Balances	- 12,881,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment: Unobligated Balances	- 5,029,000
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:	
Unobligated Balances	- 456,000
Fiscal year 1996:	
Aircraft Procurement, Army:	
Blackhawk, Advanced Procurement	- 5,000,000
Spares and repair parts	- 8,000,000
Avionics Support Equipment	- 5,000,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:	
Carrier Mods	- 3,000,000
Bradley Fighting Vehicle System	- 10,000,000
Weapons and other Combat Vehicles	- 13,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army:	
Provision of Industrial Facilities	- 8,000,000
Layaway of Industrial Facilities	- 6,000,000
Ammunition Base Production Support	- 20,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy: Shipboard Tactical Commu- nications	- 3,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
JSTARS	- 25,000,000
F-16	- 12,000,000
F-16 Post Production Support	- 15,000,000
Other Procurement, Air Force: Strategic C2	- 10,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force: CBU-87	- 21,100,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide:	
DISA/Defense Message System	- 12,000,000
Major Equipment	- 10,700,000
SDIO Major Equipment	- 12,100,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
Unobligated Balances	- 4,366,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
MK-48 ADCAP (CBASS—New Start)	- 4,000,000
Standard Missile Improvements (LASM—New Start)	- 500,000
Unobligated Balances	- 14,978,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
Night Precision Attack	- 2,000,000
Unobligated Balances	- 28,396,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense- Wide:	
University Research	- 9,200,000
Defense Reinvestment	- 6,200,000
Medical Electron Laser	- 3,300,000
High Performance Computing	- 1,600,000
Theater High Altitude Area Defense	- 40,000,000
NATO Research and Development	- 5,200,000
Office of Secretary of Defense Studies	- 5,700,000
Unobligated Balances	- 55,973,000
Developmental Test and Evaluation, Defense:	
Central Test and Evaluation	- 2,200,000
Foreign Cooperative Testing	- 6,200,000
Test and Evaluation	- 3,800,000

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Department or activity	Amounts recommended for rescission
Unobligated Balances	– 890,000
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense: Unobligated Balances	– 160,000
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense: Unobligated Balances	– 652,000
Procurement	– 22,000,000
Fiscal year 1997:	
Military Personnel, Army: Foreign Currency Savings	– 37,000,000
Military Personnel, Navy: Foreign Currency Savings	– 9,000,000
Military Personnel, Air Force: Foreign Currency Sav- ings	– 12,000,000
Military Personnel, Air National Guard: Endstrength Pricing	– 7,600,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army:	
Capital Fund Transfer	– 17,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 19,000,000
Foreign Currency Savings	– 124,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy:	
Inflation Adjustment	– 24,000,000
Foreign Currency Savings	– 22,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force:	
Inflation Adjustment	– 18,000,000
Foreign Currency Savings	– 79,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:	
Office of the Secretary of Defense	– 10,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 8,000,000
Foreign Currency Savings	– 14,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve: Inflation Adjustment	– 1,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve: Inflation Adjustment	– 1,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve: Infla- tion Adjustment	– 1,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard: In- flation Adjustment	– 2,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard: Infla- tion Adjustment	– 3,000,000
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, De- fense: Inflation Adjustment	– 2,000,000
Environmental Restoration, Army: Inflation Adjust- ment	– 250,000
Environmental Restoration, Navy: Inflation Adjustment	– 250,000
Environmental Restoration, Air Force: Inflation Adjust- ment	– 250,000
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites: Inflation Adjustment	– 250,000
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction: Inflation Ad- justment	– 2,000,000
Defense Health Program:	
Inflation Adjustment	– 10,000,000
Foreign Currency Savings	– 11,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Army: Inflation Adjustment	– 8,000,000
Missile Procurement, Army: Inflation Adjustment	– 2,000,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army: Inflation Adjustment	– 5,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army:	
Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support ...	– 10,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 1,000,000
Other Procurement, Army:	
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	– 6,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 15,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy:	
F-18 E/F, Advanced Procurement	– 48,000,000

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Department or activity	Amounts recommended for rescission
Inflation Adjustment	– 28,000,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy: Inflation Adjustment	– 6,000,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: Inflation Adjust- ment	– 33,000,000
Other Procurement, Navy: Inflation Adjustment	– 8,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:	
F–15	– 35,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 20,000,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force:	
Medium Launch Vehicles	– 5,000,000
Titan IV	– 115,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 11,000,000
Other Procurement, Air Force: Inflation Adjustment	– 7,000,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide: Inflation Adjustment	– 5,000,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment: Inflation Ad- justment	– 8,000,000
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:	
Inflation Adjustment	– 2,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:	
C3 Advanced Technology	– 7,000,000
Night Vision Systems—Eng Dev	– 5,000,000
155 mm Light Weight Howitzer	– 3,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 10,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:	
Submarine Technology	– 12,000,000
Tomahawk	– 10,000,000
MK–48 ADCAP (CBASS—New Start)	– 1,000,000
Standard Missile Improvements (LASM—New Start)	– 5,500,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 9,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:	
AWACs	– 25,000,000
Threat Simulator Development	– 5,000,000
Classified	– 200,000,000
WCMD	– 3,500,000
JDAM	– 4,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 22,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense- Wide:	
Dual-use Funds (COSSI)	– 100,000,000
Inflation Adjustment	– 15,000,000
Department of Transportation	
Federal Aviation Administration, Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	– 750,000,000
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Highway traf- fic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund)	– 13,000,000
Federal Transit Administration, Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund)	– 271,000,000
Federal Transit Administration, Discretionary grants (Highway Trust Fund)	– 588,000,000
General Services Administration	
Federal Buildings Fund: Public Law 104–208	– 1,400,000
Expenses, Presidential Transition: Public Law 104–208	– 5,600,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing	– 3,823,440,000

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 602 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. All budget authority provided in the accompanying bill is offset therein.

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

	[In millions]	
Budget Authority		\$757
Outlays:		
Fiscal year 1997		542
Fiscal year 1998		1,549
Fiscal year 1999		1,176
Fiscal year 2000		981
Fiscal year 2001 and future years		1,549

Note: The above table includes mandatory appropriations and discretionary appropriations.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

	[In millions]	
New budget authority		\$2,281
Fiscal year 1997 outlays resulting therefrom		202

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(1)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 1

Date: April 24, 1997.

Measure: 1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill.

Motion by: Mr. Obey.

Description of Motion: To increase the amount for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) by \$38 million.

Results: Rejected 24 yeas to 28 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Dicks
Mr. Dixon
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Fazio
Mr. Foglietta
Mr. Forbes
Mr. Hefner
Mr. Hoyer
Miss Kaptur
Mrs. Lowey
Mrs. Meek
Mr. Moran
Mr. Murtha
Mr. Obey
Mr. Olver
Mr. Pastor
Mr. Price
Mr. Sabo
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Stokes
Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Walsh

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dickey
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hobson
Mr. Istook
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Latham
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Livingston
Mr. McDade
Mr. Miller
Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Neumann
Mrs. Northup
Mr. Packard
Mr. Parker
Mr. Regula
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Skeen
Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Wamp
Mr. Young

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
	TITLE I - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR RECOVERY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS			
	CHAPTER 1			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Farm Service Agency			
105-58	Emergency conservation program (emergency appropriations)	20,000,000	.....	-20,000,000
105-58	Contingent emergency appropriations	17,000,000	65,000,000	+ 48,000,000
.....	Tree assistance program (contingent emergency appropriations) .....	.....	9,000,000	+ 9,000,000
	Total, Farm Service Agency	37,000,000	74,000,000	+ 37,000,000
	Natural Resources Conservation Service			
105-58	Watershed and flood prevention operations (emergency appropriations)	66,100,000	.....	-66,100,000
105-58	Contingent emergency appropriations	18,000,000	150,700,000	+ 132,700,000
	Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	84,100,000	150,700,000	+ 66,600,000
	Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program:			
	Rural Housing Service			
	Rental housing (sec. 515):			
105-58	Loan subsidy (emergency appropriation)	250,000	.....	-250,000
105-58	(Loan authorization)	(488,000)	.....	(-488,000)

105-58	Rural housing assistance program (emergency appropriations).....	750,000	.....	-750,000
	Total, Rural Housing Service.....	1,000,000	.....	-1,000,000
	Rural Utilities Service			
105-58	Rural utilities assistance program (emergency appropriations).....	1,000,000	.....	-1,000,000
	Food and Consumer Service			
105-3	Child nutrition programs.....	6,250,000	.....	-6,250,000
105-3	Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC).....	100,000,000	38,000,000	-62,000,000
	Total, Food and Consumer Service.....	106,250,000	38,000,000	-68,250,000
	Total, Chapter 1:			
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	229,350,000	262,700,000	+ 33,350,000
	Appropriations.....	(106,250,000)	(38,000,000)	(-68,250,000)
	Emergency appropriations.....	(88,100,000)	.....	(-88,100,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(35,000,000)	(224,700,000)	(+ 189,700,000)
	(Loan authorization).....	(488,000)	.....	(-488,000)
	CHAPTER 2			
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	Economic Development Administration			
	Economic development assistance programs (contingent emergency appropriations).....	(1,200,000)	47,700,000	+ 47,700,000
105-58	(By transfer).....		2,000,000	(-1,200,000)
	Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations).....			+ 2,000,000
	Total, Economic Development Administration.....		49,700,000	+ 49,700,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
105-58	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
105-58	Operations, research and facilities (emergency appropriations).....	12,000,000	.....	-12,000,000
	Construction (emergency appropriations).....	10,800,000	10,800,000	.....
	Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	22,800,000	10,800,000	-12,000,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	22,800,000	60,500,000	+ 37,700,000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	International Organizations and Conferences			
105-3	Arrearage payments (advance appropriation, FY 1999)	921,000,000	.....	-921,000,000
	Total, Chapter 2:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	943,800,000	60,500,000	-883,300,000
	Emergency appropriations.....	(22,800,000)	(10,800,000)	(-12,000,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	.....	(49,700,000)	(+ 49,700,000)
	Advance appropriation, FY 1999.....	(921,000,000)	.....	(-921,000,000)
	(By transfer).....	(1,200,000)	.....	(-1,200,000)

CHAPTER 3			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL			
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
Corps of Engineers - Civil			
.....	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee (emergency appropriations).....	.....	20,000,000
105-58	Operation and maintenance, general (emergency appropriations)	39,000,000	+ 20,000,000
105-58	Flood control and coastal emergencies (emergency appropriations).....	201,700,000	+ 111,000,000
105-58	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	50,000,000	+ 213,300,000
105-58	Advance appropriations, FY 1998	30,500,000	-50,000,000
			-30,500,000
	Total, Department of Defense - Civil	321,200,000	+ 263,800,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Reclamation			
105-58	Operation and maintenance (emergency appropriations)	4,500,000	+ 2,855,000
	Total, Chapter 3:		
	New budget (obligational) authority	325,700,000	+ 266,655,000
	Emergency appropriations.....	(245,200,000)	(+ 347,155,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(50,000,000)	(-50,000,000)
	Advance appropriation, FY 1998.....	(30,500,000)	(-30,500,000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
	CHAPTER 4			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	Bureau of Land Management			
.....	Construction (emergency appropriations) .....	.....	1,793,000	.....
105-58	(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(3,003,000)	(3,003,000)	+ 1,793,000
	Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	.....	1,793,000	+ 1,793,000
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
105-58	Resource management (emergency appropriations)	2,000,000	2,250,000	+ 250,000
105-58	Construction (emergency appropriations)	32,000,000	81,000,000	+ 49,000,000
105-58	Land acquisition (emergency appropriations)	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....
	Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	49,000,000	98,250,000	+ 49,250,000
	National Park Service			
105-58	Construction	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
105-58	Emergency appropriations.....	147,779,000	156,912,000	+ 9,133,000
105-58	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
	Total, National Park Service	187,779,000	196,912,000	+ 9,133,000
	United States Geological Survey			
105-58	Surveys, investigations, and research (emergency appropriations).....	1,300,000	4,290,000	+ 2,990,000

105-58	Bureau of Indian Affairs				
105-58	Operation of Indian programs (emergency appropriations)	5,800,000	11,100,000	+ 5,300,000	
	Construction (emergency appropriations)	5,000,000	5,554,000	+ 554,000	
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	10,800,000	16,654,000	+ 5,854,000	
	Total, Department of the Interior	248,879,000	317,899,000	+ 69,020,000	
	RELATED AGENCIES				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	Forest Service				
105-58	National forest system (emergency appropriations)	25,000,000	37,107,000	+ 12,107,000	
105-58	Reconstruction and construction (emergency appropriations)	13,000,000	32,334,000	+ 19,334,000	
	Total, Forest Service	38,000,000	69,441,000	+ 31,441,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
	Indian Health Service				
	Indian health services (emergency appropriations)		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	
	Indian health facilities (emergency appropriations)		2,000,000	+ 2,000,000	
	Total, Indian Health Service		3,000,000	+ 3,000,000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
	Recreation fees (sec. 401).....		7,000,000	+ 7,000,000
	Total, Chapter 4:			
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	286,879,000	397,340,000	+ 110,461,000
	Appropriations.....	(10,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(+ 7,000,000)
	Emergency appropriations.....	(246,879,000)	(350,340,000)	(+ 103,461,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	
	(By transfer) (emergency appropriations).....	(3,003,000)	(3,003,000)	
	CHAPTER 5			
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	Coast Guard			
105-3	Retired pay	4,200,000	4,200,000	
	Federal Aviation Administration			
	Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund).....		40,000,000	+ 40,000,000
	Federal Highway Administration			
105-58	Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):	276,000,000	276,000,000	
105-58	Emergency relief program (emergency appropriations)	15,000,000	374,000,000	+ 359,000,000
105-3	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(318,077,043)	(318,077,043)	
	(Limitation on obligations).....			
	Total, Federal Highway Administration.....	291,000,000	650,000,000	+ 359,000,000

.....	Federal Railroad Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-3	Emergency railroad rehabilitation program (contingent emergency appropriations) .....	.....	10,000,000	.....	+ 10,000,000
.....	Total, Department of Transportation.....	295,200,000	704,200,000	.....	+ 409,000,000
105-3	RELATED AGENCY	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	National Transportation Safety Board	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations).....	20,200,000	.....	.....	-20,200,000
.....	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	.....	23,300,000	.....	+ 23,300,000
.....	GENERAL PROVISIONS	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Highway traffic safety grants (sec. 503/504) .....	.....	3,000,000	.....	+ 3,000,000
.....	Total, Chapter 5:	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	New budget (obligational) authority	315,400,000	730,500,000	.....	+ 415,100,000
.....	Appropriations	(4,200,000)	(47,200,000)	.....	(+ 43,000,000)
.....	Emergency appropriations.....	(296,200,000)	(276,000,000)	.....	(-20,200,000)
.....	Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(15,000,000)	(407,300,000)	.....	(+ 392,300,000)
.....	(Limitation on obligations).....	(318,077,043)	(318,077,043)	.....	.....
.....	CHAPTER 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-3	Payment to the Postal Service Fund	5,383,000	5,300,000	.....	-83,000
105-71	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Unanticipated needs for natural disasters (emergency appropriations).	200,000,000	.....	.....	-200,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
105-61	INDEPENDENT AGENCY Federal Election Commission	1,709,000	1,700,000	-9,000
	Total, Chapter 6:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	207,092,000	7,000,000	-200,092,000
	Appropriations	(7,092,000)	(7,000,000)	(-92,000)
	Emergency appropriations	(200,000,000)	.....	(-200,000,000)
	CHAPTER 7			
	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS			
	Veterans Benefits Administration			
105-3	Compensation and pensions	753,000,000	753,000,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Housing Programs			
	Preserving existing housing investment .....	.....	3,500,000	+ 3,500,000
105-3	Drug elimination grants for low-income housing (by transfer)	(30,200,000)	(30,200,000)	.....
	Community Planning and Development			
105-71	Community development block grants fund (emergency appropriations)	100,000,000	.....	-100,000,000

105-58	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	Federal Emergency Management Agency			
105-58		Disaster relief (emergency appropriations).....	541,000,000	3,567,677,000	+ 3,026,677,000
			438,000,000	.....	-438,000,000
		Contingent emergency appropriations.....	.....	5,000,000	+ 5,000,000
		
		Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	979,000,000	3,572,677,000	+ 2,593,677,000
		
		Total, Chapter 7:	.....	.....	.....
		
		New budget (obligational) authority.....	1,832,000,000	4,329,177,000	+ 2,497,177,000
			Appropriations.....	(761,500,000)	(+ 8,500,000)
		Emergency appropriations.....	(641,000,000)	(3,567,677,000)	(+ 2,926,677,000)
			Contingent emergency appropriations.....	.....	(-438,000,000)
		(By transfer).....	(438,000,000)	.....	.....
			(30,200,000)	(30,200,000)	.....
		CHAPTER 8	.....	.....	.....
		
		DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	.....	.....	.....
		
		Office of the Secretary	.....	.....	.....
		
		Fund For Rural America (offset).....	.....	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
		
		Natural Resources Conservation Service	.....	.....	.....
		
		Wetlands reserve program (offset).....	.....	-19,000,000	-19,000,000
		
		Food and Consumer Service	.....	.....	.....
		
		The emergency food assistance program (offset).....	-6,000,000	-20,000,000	-14,000,000
		
		Foreign Agricultural Service	.....	.....	.....
		
		Export credit (offset).....	.....	-16,000,000	-16,000,000
			.....	-23,000,000	-23,000,000
		Export enhancement program (offset).....	.....	.....	.....
		
		Total, Foreign Agricultural Service.....	.....	-39,000,000	-39,000,000
		

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
105-44	Public Law 480 Program Account:			
105-44	Title 1 - Credit sales:			
	Ocean freight differential (rescission)	-3,500,000	.....	+ 3,500,000
	Loan subsidies (rescission)	-46,500,000	.....	+ 46,500,000
	Total, Public Law 480 program account	-50,000,000	.....	+ 50,000,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture	-56,000,000	-98,000,000	-42,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	General Administration			
105-44	Working capital fund (rescission)	-6,400,000	-6,400,000	.....
	Legal Activities			
	Assets forfeiture fund (rescission) .....	.....	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
	Immigration and Naturalization Service			
	Construction (rescission) .....	.....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
	Total, Department of Justice	-6,400,000	-10,400,000	-4,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	National Institute of Standards and Technology			
	Industrial technology services (rescission) .....	.....	-7,000,000	-7,000,000

.....	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Fleet modernization, shipbuilding and conversion (rescission).....	.....	.....	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
.....	Total, Department of Commerce .....	.....	.....	-9,000,000	-9,000,000
.....	RELATED AGENCIES	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Federal Communications Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Salaries and expenses (rescission).....	.....	.....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
.....	Ounce of Prevention Council	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Direct appropriation (rescission) .....	.....	.....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
.....	Total, related agencies.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
.....	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Corps of Engineers - Civil	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-3	Construction, general (offset).....	.....	-50,000,000	.....	+ 50,000,000
.....	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Energy supply, research and development activities (rescission).....	.....	.....	-22,532,000	-22,532,000
.....	Power Marketing Administrations	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance,	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-44	Western Area Power Administration (rescission).....	.....	-2,111,000	.....	+ 2,111,000
.....	Total, Department of Energy.....	.....	-2,111,000	-22,532,000	-20,421,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
105-57	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
105-44	Clean coal technology (rescission)	-10,000,000	-17,000,000	-7,000,000
	Strategic petroleum reserve (rescission)	-11,000,000	-11,000,000	.....
	Total, Department of Energy	-21,000,000	-28,000,000	-7,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	Federal Aviation Administration			
	Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)		-750,000,000	-750,000,000
	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
	Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)		-13,000,000	-13,000,000
	Federal Transit Administration			
	Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)		-271,000,000	-271,000,000
	Discretionary grants (Highway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)		-588,000,000	-588,000,000
	Total, Federal Transit Administration		-859,000,000	-859,000,000
	Total, Department of Transportation		-1,622,000,000	-1,622,000,000

105-44	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
	Federal Buildings Fund:			
	Repairs and alterations (rescission)	-1,400,000	-1,400,000	-1,400,000
	Expenses, presidential transition (rescission)	-5,600,000	-5,600,000	
	Total, General Services Administration	-7,000,000	-7,000,000	-1,400,000
105-44	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Housing Programs			
	Annual contributions for assisted housing (rescission)	-3,823,440,000	-3,823,440,000	-3,573,440,000
	Total, Chapter 8:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	-5,622,372,000	-5,622,372,000	-5,231,261,000
	Rescissions	(-3,902,372,000)	(-3,902,372,000)	(-3,567,261,000)
	Rescission of contract authorization	(-1,622,000,000)	(-1,622,000,000)	(-1,622,000,000)
	Offsets	(-98,000,000)	(-98,000,000)	(-42,000,000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
	Total, title I:			
	Discretionary budget authority (net)	2,991,910,000	.....	-2,991,910,000
	Appropriations	(123,342,000)	(113,500,000)	(-9,842,000)
	Rescissions	(-335,111,000)	(-3,902,372,000)	(-3,567,261,000)
	Rescission of contract authorization .....	.....	(-1,622,000,000)	(-1,622,000,000)
	Offsets .....	.....	(-98,000,000)	(-42,000,000)
	Emergency appropriations	(1,740,179,000)	(4,797,172,000)	(+ 3,056,993,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(568,000,000)	(711,700,000)	(+ 143,700,000)
	Advance appropriation, FY 1998	(30,500,000)	.....	(-30,500,000)
	Advance appropriation, FY 1999	(921,000,000)	.....	(-921,000,000)
	(Loan authorization)	(488,000)	.....	(-488,000)
	(By transfer)	(31,400,000)	(30,200,000)	(-1,200,000)
	(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(3,003,000)	(3,003,000)	.....
	Mandatory budget authority	757,200,000	757,200,000	.....
	TITLE II - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING			
	CHAPTER 1			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY			
	Military Personnel			
.....	Military personnel, Army (emergency appropriations) .....	.....	306,800,000	+ 306,800,000
.....	Military personnel, Navy (emergency appropriations) .....	.....	7,900,000	+ 7,900,000
.....	Military personnel, Marine Corps (emergency appropriations) .....	.....	300,000	+ 300,000

.....	Military personnel, Air Force (emergency appropriations) .....	.....	29,100,000	+ 29,100,000
	Total, Military personnel .....	.....	344,100,000	+ 344,100,000
	Operation and Maintenance	.....	
	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (by transfer) (sec. 2102) .....	.....	(23,000,000)	(+ 23,000,000)
105-3	Overseas contingency operations transfer fund (emergency	2,006,214,000	1,566,300,000	-439,914,000
105-3	appropriations)	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....
	OPLAN 34A/35 P.O.W. payments			
	Total, Operation and maintenance	2,026,214,000	1,586,300,000	-439,914,000
	Revolving and Management Funds	.....	
105-3	Reserve mobilization income insurance fund (emergency	72,000,000	72,000,000	.....
	appropriations)			
	General Provisions	.....	
	Defense health program (sec. 2103) .....	.....	21,000,000	+ 21,000,000
	Force protection initiatives (sec. 2104) .....	.....	10,000,000	+ 10,000,000
	Total, general provisions .....	.....	31,000,000	+ 31,000,000
	Total, Chapter 1:	.....	
	New budget (obligational) authority	2,098,214,000	2,033,400,000	-64,814,000
	Appropriations	(20,000,000)	(51,000,000)	(+ 31,000,000)
	Emergency appropriations	(2,078,214,000)	(1,982,400,000)	(-95,814,000)
	(By transfer) .....	.....	(23,000,000)	(+ 23,000,000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
	CHAPTER 2			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY			
105-44	Operation and Maintenance			
	Operations and maintenance, Defense-wide (rescission).....	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	.....
105-44	Procurement			
	National Guard and Reserve equipment (rescission).....	-62,000,000	.....	+62,000,000
105-3	General Provisions			
	DOD-wide savings proposals (offset).....	-4,800,000,000	.....	+4,800,000,000
	Revised economic adjustments, FY 1997 (sec. 2201) (rescission).....	.....	-307,000,000	-307,000,000
	Foreign currency savings, FY 1997 (sec. 2202) (rescission).....	.....	-308,000,000	-308,000,000
	Prior year unobligated balances (sec. 2203) (rescission).....	.....	-246,367,000	-246,367,000
	Prior year rescissions (sec. 2204).....	.....	-982,500,000	-982,500,000
	Military construction, rescissions (sec. 2205).....	.....	-180,000,000	-180,000,000
	Total, general provisions.....	-4,800,000,000	-2,023,867,000	+2,776,133,000
	Total, Chapter 2:			
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	-4,872,000,000	-2,033,867,000	+2,838,133,000
	Rescissions.....	(-72,000,000)	(-2,033,867,000)	(-1,961,867,000)
	Offsets.....	(-4,800,000,000)	.....	(+4,800,000,000)

CHAPTER 3			
GENERAL PROVISIONS			
.....			
.....			
Military construction, Navy (rescission) (sec. 2301).....			-6,480,000
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps (sec. 2302)			+ 6,480,000
Total, title II:			
Discretionary budget authority (net)			+ 2,773,319,000
Appropriations	-2,773,786,000	-467,000	(+ 37,480,000)
Rescissions	(20,000,000)	(57,480,000)	-1,968,347,000
Offsets	-72,000,000	-2,040,347,000	(+ 4,800,000,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(4,800,000,000)	(1,982,400,000)	(-95,814,000)
(By transfer)	(2,078,214,000)	(23,000,000)	(+ 23,000,000)
Grand total, all titles:			
Discretionary budget authority (net)			-218,591,000
Appropriations	218,124,000	-467,000	(+ 27,638,000)
Rescissions	(143,342,000)	(170,980,000)	(-5,535,608,000)
Rescission of contract authorization	(-407,111,000)	(-5,942,719,000)	(-1,622,000,000)
Offsets	(-4,856,000,000)	(-98,000,000)	(+ 4,758,000,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(3,818,393,000)	(6,779,572,000)	(+ 2,961,179,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations.....	(568,000,000)	(711,700,000)	(+ 143,700,000)
Advance appropriation, FY 1998	(30,500,000)		(-30,500,000)
Advance appropriation, FY 1999	(921,000,000)		(-921,000,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(318,077,043)	(318,077,043)	
(Loan authorization)	(488,000)		(-488,000)
(By transfer)	(31,400,000)	(53,200,000)	(+ 21,800,000)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(3,003,000)	(3,003,000)	
Mandatory budget authority	757,200,000	757,200,000	
Total appropriations in bill (net)	975,324,000	756,733,000	-218,591,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc.	Department or activity (1)	Budget estimates (2)	Recommended in the bill (3)	Bill compared with estimates (4)
	SUMMARY			
	Total discretionary spending, title I	2,431,521,000	5,622,372,000	+ 3,190,851,000
	Total rescissions and offsets, title I	-391,111,000	-5,622,372,000	-5,231,261,000
	Total mandatory spending, title I	757,200,000	757,200,000	.....
	Total discretionary spending, title II	2,098,214,000	2,039,880,000	-58,334,000
	Total rescissions and offsets, title II	-4,872,000,000	-2,040,347,000	+ 2,831,653,000
	Total spending in bill	5,286,935,000	8,419,452,000	+ 3,132,517,000

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. DAVID R. OBEY, LOUIS STOKES, NORMAN D. DICKS, MARTIN OLAV SABO, VIC FAZIO, ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, MARCY KAPTUR, NITA M. LOWEY, JOSE E. SERRANO, ROSA L. DELAURO, JAMES P. MORAN, JOHN W. OLVER, ED PASTOR, CARRIE P. MEEK, DAVID E. PRICE, AND CHET EDWARDS

This bill contains a number of provisions which will be favored by those in both parties; and it is legislation which, on balance, will probably be supported by a significant number of Members of both parties. There are, however, some failings in this legislation which should be noted.

FAILURE TO INCLUDE EMERGENCY CDBG FUNDS

We are disappointed that the committee did not approve President Clinton's request for \$100 million in emergency supplemental appropriations for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, to be used to aid recovery from the devastating floods in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The CDBG program offers a flexible mechanism that can fill in gaps left by other federal disaster relief programs. As the full dimensions of this disaster continue to unfold, we believe that such flexibility will prove to be extremely important in achieving the most efficient use of available funds and insuring that the most urgent needs are met.

RESCISSION OF HUD SECTION 8 FUNDING

We also take note that the bill, as reported, includes rescissions of \$3.8 billion in budget authority from assisted housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The vast majority of this rescission comes from "excess" reserves for section 8 housing vouchers and certificates—that is, budget authority committed under section 8 contracts over the years that has turned out to exceed the amounts actually needed under those contracts. We understand that rescinding this budget authority will not have a negative impact on housing assistance in the current fiscal year.

If these reserves were not rescinded, however, they would carry over into fiscal year 1998, and would be available to fund renewal of expiring section 8 housing assistance contracts. The number of section 8 contracts needing renewal will grow rapidly over the next several years, and the budget authority required for contract renewal will increase from \$3.6 billion in 1997 to an estimated \$9.2 billion in 1998. If sufficient budget authority is not provided to renew these contracts when they expire (or to provide alternate housing assistance for residents where contracts will not be renewed) the consequences could be grave for literally millions of less fortunate Americans.

The majority has given assurances that the rescission of section 8 reserves in this bill is not intended to harm or prejudice the fu-

ture of this program. We are not objecting to the rescission based on those assurances and with the understanding that adequate appropriations will be provided for fiscal year 1998 to renew expiring contracts and prevent displacement of the elderly and disabled persons, families with children, and others receiving assistance under the section 8 program.

DENIAL OF FULL FUNDING FOR WIC

Our deepest concern with this bill relates to the WIC program. We are deeply distressed by the decision of the Appropriations Committee to cut half of the requested funds for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). The result of that cut will be the elimination by September 30 of this year of 150,000 to 200,000 pregnant women and infants from program participation. We view that as short sighted, wasteful and cruel.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has collected information from all 50 states concerning the availability of funds to continue current enrollment levels through the end of the year. Based on the data prepared by the states, it is apparent that nationwide enrollment will drop from 7.4 million enrollees to a little more than 7 million enrollees if no additional funds are made available during the current fiscal year. In order to prevent this drop in services an additional \$76 million in funding is necessary.

Unfortunately, the Committee has voted to provide only \$38 million in additional funding—half of the amount identified by the states as the level required to keep participation at current levels. In effect, the Committee is reducing the number of individuals slated for program termination from 360,000 to 180,000. This action is reminiscent of the majority's attempt two years ago to reduce funding for the school lunch program without acknowledging that children would be hurt.

Those who advocated denying funding to WIC cited several reasons. Some say that the numbers used to back up the request are "disingenuous". In fact, the numbers are based on data from the states collected within the past month and reflecting the most up-to-date information available. In this most recent exercise, 30 states projected reductions in WIC participation if supplemental funding is not forthcoming.

Other opponents of full WIC funding have cited the fact that state authorities charged with operating the program inevitably have funds left over at the end of the fiscal year. They have argued that the carryover funds could be used to avert reductions in program participation. While this argument may sound reasonable on the surface, it fails to account for the fact that state governments must by law maintain sufficient funds at the end of a fiscal year to meet all obligations incurred in that year. Vouchers for items such as infant formula or orange juice which are issued in the later months of one fiscal year may not be redeemed for payment by the states until the early months of the following fiscal year. Carryover amounts projected for the current fiscal year are the lowest in the recent history of the program and very close to the minimum level which most program authorities feel is consistent with prudent program management.

Finally, some members of the Agriculture Subcommittee have pointed to policy differences they have with certain state officials over management of the WIC program. While these differences may be of valid concern to the Committee, they do not constitute a reasonable argument for denying needed food supplements to eligible program participants.

Virtually every analysis of the WIC program has indicated that it not only improves the lives of program participants but saves U.S. taxpayers significant sums of money by reducing the number of low birth weight babies, improving the health of expectant mothers and small children and increasing the portion of at risk children who begin pre-school, kindergarten and elementary school ready to learn. The GAO has estimated that every dollar spent in the WIC program saves \$3.54, with most of the savings coming in the Medicaid program. Spending about \$30 per person per month in the WIC program makes a lot more sense to us than spending hundreds or even thousands of dollars a day on Medicaid costs.

It is ironic that the Committee has decided to fund virtually every other program in this bill, ranging from defense spending to disaster relief, at or above the level requested by the White House. We continue to wonder why the majority has such difficulty in coming to terms with the need for additional funds for the protection of children's health. We believe that avoiding potential human disasters is just as important as providing funds to respond to natural disasters.

ED PASTOR.
 JOSÉ E. SERRANO.
 CARRIE P. MEEK.
 DAVID PRICE.
 MARTIN O. SABO.
 JIM MORAN.
 VIC FAZIO.
 ALAN B. MALLOHAN.
 DAVID OBEY.
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 LOUIS STOKES.
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 CHET EDWARDS.
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 NITA LOWEY.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

This bill is an important first step in making sure adequate funding is available to help the thousands of people in Minnesota and the Dakotas who have had their lives turned upside down by an unprecedented flood this spring. I was very pleased the committee—in response to the needs of that region—added an extra \$200 million to earlier requests for funding.

Because we don't yet know the full extent of the flood damage in this unfolding tragedy, I greatly appreciate Chairman Livingston's commitment to revisit the funding issue before this legislation becomes final—ensuring the region will get the help it needs.

This much-needed relief will go for families, individuals, businesses, and local governments that have suffered losses, and will also pay for flood prevention and control efforts. The aid—combined with the persistence, creativity, and heroic spirit we have already seen from area citizens—will go a long way toward getting the region back on its feet.

Additionally, I appreciate the commitment of Chairman Livingston to support Congresswoman Meek and others in their efforts to remedy the problems created for legal immigrants by last year's welfare bill.

Under the new law, legal immigrants will be denied Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, and Medicaid benefits starting in August of this year. Many of the people affected by the new law are elderly people who have lived in this country, worked hard, and paid taxes for many years. Many of these people came here to escape political or religious persecution.

The new law is unduly harsh on these people and states, localities, and private charities have not had nearly enough time to find ways to soften the blow. In my state of Minnesota alone, estimates show the new law will deny Food Stamps to 16,000 legal immigrants, Supplemental Security Income to 5,400 elderly and disabled legal immigrants, and Medicaid coverage to 470 immigrants. Nationally, millions more will be hurt by these changes.

It is my understanding that budget negotiators and the Congressional leadership are looking for ways to remedy the worst excesses of this law, but they may not be able to complete their work before August. If there is no agreement by the time the Supplemental Appropriations bill goes to the floor, Congresswoman Meek and others will ask the Rules Committee for the right to offer an amendment which would temporarily delay the benefit cutoff until a more appropriate remedy can be effected.

While I hope that this will move through Congress swiftly, I am very concerned that the bulk of the offsets in this bill come from a rescission of funds for assisted housing at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This rescission will further complicate the difficult and ongoing process of renewing expiring Section 8 rental assistance contracts. Today, 4.4 million low-income, disabled, and elderly individuals and families utilize the Section 8 program. Expiring contracts must be renewed, or housing for thousands of vulnerable individuals will be placed at risk.

Over the course of the next few years, the number of expiring contracts will increase rapidly, and budget authority must increase simultaneously in order to honor our current Section 8 commitments. For example, HUD has requested \$9.2 billion in budget authority to renew contracts in FY 1998 in contrast to the \$3.6 billion required for the same purpose in FY 1997. This poses a substantial challenge for Congress, which will only be compounded by this \$3.823 billion rescission.

Despite my concern about the assisted housing rescission, I greatly appreciate Chairman Livingston's commitment to help flood-ravaged areas in Minnesota and the Dakotas, as well as his support for our efforts to help legal immigrants.

MARTIN O. SABO.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

I write separately to applaud the deep concern shown by the Committee and the Chairman over the cut-off of Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") checks to our needy legal immigrants (including refugees and asylees). Because of a provision in last year's welfare law, these checks will stop in August—four months from now. At the markup the Chairman indicated that the Republican leadership is aware of the problem and is considering a legislative solution.

August is the month Congress is scheduled to be in recess. We should not be in recess unless we have dealt with this problem.

The purpose of last year's welfare law was to move people from welfare to work. The cut-off of SSI checks has nothing to do with that goal.

SSI checks go to needy people who are at least 65, blind, or disabled. These people are not going to get jobs in the private sector when these SSI checks stop. Because of the interaction of Medicaid and SSI, cutting off SSI means that some of these people may also lose their Medicaid benefits. That means elderly legal immigrants may be thrown out of nursing homes this summer.

Two months ago the Social Security Administration ("SSA") began mailing letters to 800,000 legal immigrants telling them their SSI checks may end this summer.

These letters are causing fear throughout the land. Two weeks ago a legal immigrant committed suicide in Miami after learning that he might lose his SSI check. Last week 5,000 Jewish legal immigrants from the former Soviet Union held a rally at the Capitol to protest this cut-off. At this rally, Yosef Abramowitz, President of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, asked Congress to immediately pass legislation "to continue the benefits until a permanent legislative solution is found and enacted."

Leaders in both parties now recognize that something must be done about this provision in the new Federal welfare law. On April 14 the Senate passed unanimously a resolution of Majority Leader Lott. It says "It is the sense of the Senate that elderly and disabled legal immigrants who are unable to work should receive assistance essential to their well-being, and that the President, Congress, the States, and faith-based and other organizations should continue to work together toward that end."

The nation needs time to adjust. Many State legislatures have already adjourned for this year. People need time to try to become citizens. In Miami the waiting list to become a citizen is now over a year.

We can postpone the cut-off of SSI checks and still balance the budget. The "Blue Dog Coalition" balanced budget proposal contains a two year postponement. According to the Congressional Budget Office, a postponement through the end of the fiscal year will cost the Federal government about \$240 million in spending. There is no need to require offsets for this additional spending, just as there are no offsets for the additional \$757 million in mandatory spending for veterans benefits that the reported bill contains.

In conclusion, in the reported bill we are providing relief to the victims of floods and other natural disasters. We are doing this be-

cause we are a compassionate nation. We should extend our compassion to needy legal immigrants who have paid their taxes and lived by our rules.

CARRIE P. MEEK.

