from 440,000 to 450,000 families that receive assisted housing support with this particular vote. That is what this vote will do. Yes, it will do some good in terms of the disaster assistance that we need in the Northwest and in the Pacific and with regards to the Northeast types of problems, but it, nevertheless, takes that money away from many communities across this country that need the money in terms of housing.

We are not facing up to it. No budget resolution this year, no issue, no blueprint is in place. And the fact is good intentions are fine to have, but they are not going to meet the tangible needs that we have with regards to housing. The fact is that we should not take this vote on a supplemental appropriation denying the types of funds that are necessary for the permanent assisted housing fund. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule and in opposition to the bill, H.R. 3579, the emergency supplemental bill.

I, in particular, want to speak to my concerns about the $2.3 billion in offsets for emergency funding for section 8 housing. There are people across this country who depend on section 8 housing for the roof over their heads; and when they learn that Congress would take action to take money away from that program next year, this will have a destabilizing effect on many households, because people rely on our good sense and our goodwill and our humanity to sustain them.

I also want to express my concern that we would have on one hand the offsets put in there and at the same time put in there the money for Bosnia. It is really giving people a cruel choice. We know the suffering and the inhumanity that has been expressed in Bosnia and how people have heroically tried to come back from it, and at the same time we are being told to make a choice between that, helping them and people who live in section 8 housing in this country.

I, regretfully, am going to have to vote against this bill, but I think that when similar bills come to this House, we ought not use it as a moment to prey on the disadvantaged, to destabilize their household, and to tell them even for a minute that America does not care about their concerns.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no request for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that I mentioned early on where I heaped praise on the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

And, incidentally, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) is sitting next to me here; and for all my colleagues who may not know, today is his birthday. And I told him earlier that when I grow up, I want to be just like him.

But seriously, this measure before us has disaster in it. I have been here for 20 years, and we in the north country of New York State do not have to ask for aid like this very often. We do not have tornadoes. We do not have hurricanes. We do not have earthquakes. Sometimes we have some floods, we have terrible snowstorms, but we are geared up to handle those.

We have always welcomed the opportunity to help people in other parts of the country. So today they are helping us in the north country; and believe me, our people really appreciate it.

I hope everybody votes on the rule and the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3579, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS ACT

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3579) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 416, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 3579 and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the floor the conference report on the Fiscal Year 1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 3579). This conference report includes $2.859 billion in emergency defense supplemental appropriations to provide for the peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Iraq and provide additional support for intelligence activities. It also provides $2.588 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery from natural disasters that have occurred this winter and spring all over the country. There is also $142 million in non-emergency supplemental appropriations mostly to help in fixing the ''year 2000'' computer problem in some of our agencies. Finally, there is a $550 million appropriation for Veterans Compensation and Pensions in this bill as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is very important that this conference report get passed today. The Secretary of Defense will be forced to issue furlough notices to some DOD employees if this bill does not reach the President's desk tomorrow. The extraordinary number of recent severe weather episodes is causing emergency accounts to be exhausted. Farmers, dairymen, road repairs, park repairs, flood control facility repairs, reforestation, utility repairs, and people who have had their place of residence damaged all are in dire need of these emergency supplemental appropriations.

I would like to point out that the emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery from national disasters and the non-emergency supplemental appropriations are, and I stress, are fully offset. We will hear concern expressed today about one of the rescissions used to pay for this emergency spending. This is the excess section 8 housing reserve rescission, as was mentioned on the floor previously during consideration of the rule.

The excess section 8 housing reserves that will be rescinded are unnecessary, stress ''unnecessary,'' during the remaining portion of the current fiscal year. Currently, there are $3.6 billion in excess section 8 housing reserve funds that will not be needed this year. The General Accounting Office identified excess funds when it reviewed the Department of Housing and Urban Development's various section 8 housing accounts at the request of the Committee on Appropriations.

Since 1997, HUD and GAO have found more than $9.9 billion in excess section 8 housing funds. Of that amount, $2.2 billion is being utilized for contingencies, and Congress has already rescinded $4.2 billion. Subtracting these amounts from $9.9 billion leaves a current balance of $3.6 billion in excess, stress ''excess,'' section 8 housing reserves.

There are sufficient funds available to pay for any section 8 housing contracts that expire during the rest of fiscal year 1998. Rescinding and redirecting these funds to pay for disaster relief will not harm any family that currently depends on section 8 housing assistance.

In fiscal year 1999, section 8 housing renewal needs are $10.8 billion. In the Fiscal Year 1999 Budget, the President proposed using $3.6 billion of excess reserves to offset the total cost of renewals for that year. Clearly, the Committee on Appropriations understands that the section 8 housing renewal account must be fully funded in order to protect the homes of those families who rely on this assistance. We will address that problem at a later date, but it does not impact anyone today. Not a single person will be adversely impacted by taking these rescissions today.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should be supported for what is included in it and not disregarded for what may have been left out. Members will hear concern about the lack of funding for the International Monetary Fund, for crop insurance, for student loans, for United Nations arrearages, and various other activities. I want to assure Members that these issues will get addressed, but it will not be today.

There is no immediate impact on not addressing funding for these issues at this time. This is a ''pure'' emergency supplemental appropriations bill, and it needs to move today. It is paid for except for the defense funding, which would create an unacceptable impact on our national security.

The fact is that we have, in the past, paid for supplemental emergency appropriations in the defense area by rescinding existing defense appropriations, and we have unfortunately, on too frequent occasions, have been taking from the nondeployed forces to keep the forward-deployed forces going. That is a practice we can no longer sustain because our troops all around the world are feeling an adverse impact.

All Members should vote ''yes'' on this conference report and help get it to the President's desk tomorrow. I hope that, if we do, that the President will sign it expeditiously, and our troops in Bosnia and Iraq and in all other corners of the world will know that our Congress is in support of them, and that the victims of disasters around this country will know that their elected representatives have rallied in their defense.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert a table reflecting the details of the conference report.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579)

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	TITLE I - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE						
	CHAPTER 1						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
	Military Personnel						
105-220	Military personnel, Army (emergency appropriations)	184,000,000	184,000,000	184,000,000	184,000,000		
105-220	Military personnel, Navy (emergency appropriations)	22,300,000	22,300,000	22,300,000	22,300,000		
105-220	Military personnel, Marine Corps (emergency appropriations)	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,100,000		
105-220	Military personnel, Air Force (emergency appropriations)	10,900,000	10,900,000	10,900,000	10,900,000		
105-220	Reserve personnel, Navy (emergency appropriations)	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000		
	Total, Military personnel	226,400,000	226,400,000	226,400,000	226,400,000		
	Operation and Maintenance						
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Army (emergency appropriations)	1,886,000	1,886,000	1,886,000	1,886,000		
	Contingent emergency appropriations		700,000			-700,000	
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Navy (emergency appropriations)	48,100,000	48,100,000	33,272,000	48,100,000		+14,828,000
	Contingent emergency appropriations		5,700,000			-5,700,000	
	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (contingent emergency appropriations)		26,810,000			-26,810,000	
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Air Force (emergency appropriations)	27,400,000	27,400,000	21,509,000	27,400,000		+5,891,000
	Contingent emergency appropriations		21,800,000			-21,800,000	
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (emergency appropriations)	1,390,000	1,390,000	1,390,000	1,390,000		
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	50,000,000		44,000,000	125,528,000	+125,528,000	+81,528,000
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (emergency appropriations)	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000		
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (emergency appropriations)	229,000	229,000	229,000	229,000		
105-220	Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (emergency appropriations)	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000		
	Contingent emergency appropriations		5,750,000			-5,750,000	
	Operations and maintenance, Air National Guard (contingent emergency appropriations)		975,000			-975,000	
105-220	Overseas contingency operations transfer fund (emergency appropriations)	1,621,900,000	1,829,900,000	1,556,000,000	1,814,100,000	-15,800,000	+258,100,000
	Total, Operation and maintenance	1,751,730,000	1,971,465,000	1,659,111,000	2,019,458,000	+47,993,000	+360,347,000
	Emergency appropriations	(1,701,730,000)	(1,909,730,000)	(1,615,111,000)	(1,893,930,000)	(-15,800,000)	(+278,819,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(50,000,000)	(61,735,000)	(44,000,000)	(125,528,000)	(+63,793,000)	(+81,528,000)
	Revolving and Management Funds						
105-220	Navy working capital fund (emergency appropriations)	23,017,000	23,017,000	23,017,000	23,017,000		
	Contingent emergency appropriations		7,450,000			-7,450,000	
105-220	Defense-wide working capital fund (emergency appropriations)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
	Total, Revolving and management funds	24,017,000	31,467,000	24,017,000	24,017,000	-7,450,000	
	Other Department of Defense Programs						
	Defense Health Program:						
105-220	Operation and maintenance (emergency appropriations)	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000		
	(By transfer) (sec. 5(f))		(5,000,000)		(4,700,000)	(-300,000)	(+4,700,000)
	General Provisions						
	Reserve mobilization income insurance fund (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 3)		37,000,000		47,000,000	+10,000,000	+47,000,000
	Overseas humanitarian, disaster and civic aid (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1)			36,500,000	36,500,000	+36,500,000	
	Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (by transfer)(secs. 6 & 13)			(40,000,000)	(40,300,000)	(+40,300,000)	(+300,000)
	Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense-wide (contingent emergency appropriations)(sec. 9)			151,000,000	179,000,000	+179,000,000	+28,000,000
	Aircraft procurement, Navy (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 11)			272,500,000	272,500,000	+272,500,000	

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579)— continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (contingent emergency appropriations)						
.....	(sec. 16)	.....	.....	35,000,000	28,000,000	+28,000,000	-7,000,000
	Total, Chapter 1:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	2,004,047,000	2,268,232,000	2,406,428,000	2,834,775,000	+566,543,000	+428,347,000
	Emergency appropriations	(1,954,047,000)	(2,162,047,000)	(1,867,428,000)	(2,146,247,000)	(-15,800,000)	(+278,819,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(50,000,000)	(106,185,000)	(539,000,000)	(688,528,000)	(+582,343,000)	(+149,528,000)
	(By transfer)	.....	(5,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(+40,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
	CHAPTER 2						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
	Military construction, Navy (contingent emergency						
.....	appropriations)	.....	.....	17,428,000	.....	.....	-17,428,000
	Military construction, Air Force (contingent						
.....	emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	5,891,000	.....	.....	-5,891,000
	Military construction, Army National Guard						
.....	(contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	.....	3,700,000	+3,700,000	+3,700,000
	Total, Military construction	.....	.....	23,319,000	3,700,000	+3,700,000	-19,619,000
	Family Housing						
	Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps (emergency						
105-220	appropriations)	15,600,000	15,600,000	.....	15,600,000	.....	+15,600,000
.....	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	1,000,000	18,100,000	2,500,000	+1,500,000	-15,600,000
	Family housing, Air Force (emergency						
105-220	appropriations)	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	+1,500,000
.....	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	900,000	2,400,000	900,000	.....	-1,500,000
	Total, Family housing	17,100,000	19,000,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	+1,500,000	.....
	Base realignment and closure account, Part III						
.....	(contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,020,000	.....	1,020,000	.....	+1,020,000
	Total, Chapter 2:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	17,100,000	20,020,000	43,819,000	25,220,000	+5,200,000	-18,599,000
	Emergency appropriations	(17,100,000)	(17,100,000)	.....	(17,100,000)	.....	(+17,100,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(2,920,000)	(43,819,000)	(8,120,000)	(+5,200,000)	(-35,699,000)
	Total, title I;						
	New budget (obligational) authority	2,021,147,000	2,288,252,000	2,450,247,000	2,859,995,000	+571,743,000	+409,748,000
	Emergency appropriations	(1,971,147,000)	(2,179,147,000)	(1,867,428,000)	(2,163,347,000)	(-15,800,000)	(+295,919,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations)	(50,000,000)	(109,105,000)	(582,819,000)	(696,648,000)	(+587,543,000)	(+113,829,000)
	(By transfer)	.....	(5,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(+40,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
	TITLE II - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
	CHAPTER 1						
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
	Farm Service Agency						
	Emergency conservation program (contingent						
105-220	emergency appropriations)	20,000,000	20,000,000	64,480,000	34,000,000	+14,000,000	-30,480,000
	Tree assistance program (contingent emergency						
.....	appropriations)	.....	4,700,000	8,700,000	14,000,000	+9,300,000	+5,300,000
	Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
	Loan authorizations:						
	Farm operating loans:						
.....	Direct	.....	.....	(48,700,000)	.....	.....	(-48,700,000)
.....	Guaranteed subsidized loans	.....	.....	(56,000,000)	.....	.....	(-56,000,000)
	Subtotal	.....	.....	(104,700,000)	.....	.....	(-104,700,000)
105-220	Emergency insured loans	(87,000,000)	(87,000,000)	(87,400,000)	(87,400,000)	(+400,000)	.....
	Total, loan authorizations	(87,000,000)	(87,000,000)	(192,100,000)	(87,400,000)	(+400,000)	(-104,700,000)
	Loan subsidies:						
	Farm operating loans:						
.....	Direct (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	3,200,000	.....	.....	-3,200,000
	Guaranteed subsidized loans (contingent						
.....	emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	5,400,000	.....	.....	-5,400,000
	Subtotal	.....	.....	8,600,000	.....	.....	-8,600,000

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579) — continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	Emergency insured loans (emergency						
105-220	appropriations)	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	15,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	.....	.....
	Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account	21,000,000	21,000,000	29,600,000	21,000,000	.....	-8,600,000
	Total, Farm Service Agency	41,000,000	45,700,000	102,780,000	69,000,000	+23,300,000	-33,780,000
	Commodity Credit Corporation Fund						
	Dairy and livestock disaster assistance program						
105-220	(emergency appropriations)	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Livestock disaster assistance fund (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....
.....	Dairy production indemnity assistance program (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	6,800,000	10,000,000	6,800,000	.....	-3,200,000
	Total, Commodity Credit Corporation	4,000,000	10,800,000	14,000,000	10,800,000	.....	-3,200,000
	Natural Resources Conservation Service						
	Watershed and flood prevention operations						
105-220	(emergency appropriations)	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	35,000,000	65,000,000	100,000,000	80,000,000	+15,000,000	-20,000,000
	Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	40,000,000	65,000,000	100,000,000	80,000,000	+15,000,000	-20,000,000
	Total, Chapter 1:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	85,000,000	121,500,000	216,780,000	159,800,000	+38,300,000	-56,980,000
	Emergency appropriations	(15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(70,000,000)	(121,500,000)	(216,780,000)	(159,800,000)	(+38,300,000)	(-56,980,000)
	(Loan authorization)	(87,000,000)	(87,000,000)	(192,100,000)	(87,400,000)	(+400,000)	(-104,700,000)
	CHAPTER 2						
	RELATED AGENCY						
	United States Information Agency						
	International broadcasting operations (contingent						
.....	emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	.....
	CHAPTER 3						
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
	Corps of Engineers - Civil						
	Construction, general (contingent emergency						
.....	appropriations)	.....	.....	38,500,000	.....	.....	-38,500,000
	Operation and maintenance, general (contingent						
105-220	emergency appropriations)	25,000,000	84,457,000	25,000,000	105,185,000	+20,728,000	+80,185,000
	(By transfer) (contingent emergency						
105-220	appropriations)	(5,000,000)	.....	(5,000,000)	.....	.....	(-5,000,000)
	Total, Corps of Engineers - Civil	25,000,000	84,457,000	63,500,000	105,185,000	+20,728,000	+41,685,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
	Bureau of Reclamation						
	Water and related resources (contingent emergency						
105-220	appropriations)	2,340,000	4,520,000	.....	4,520,000	.....	+4,520,000
	Total, Chapter 3:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	27,340,000	88,977,000	63,500,000	109,705,000	+20,728,000	+46,205,000
	(By transfer) (contingent emergency appropriations)	(5,000,000)	.....	(5,000,000)	.....	.....	(-5,000,000)
	CHAPTER 4						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
	Bureau of Land Management						
.....	Construction (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	1,837,000	1,837,000	+1,837,000	.....
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
105-216	Construction (emergency appropriations)	3,688,000	3,938,000	.....	3,688,000	-250,000	+3,688,000
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	25,000,000	25,000,000	32,818,000	29,130,000	+4,130,000	-3,688,000

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579)— continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	National Park Service						
105-220	Construction (contingent emergency appropriations).	8,500,000	8,500,000	9,506,000	9,506,000	+1,006,000	.....
	United States Geological Service						
105-220	Surveys, investigations, and research (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,198,000	1,198,000	+198,000	.....
	Bureau of Indian Affairs						
.....	Construction (contingent emergency appropriations).	.....	.....	1,065,000	1,065,000	+1,065,000	.....
	Total, Department of the Interior	38,188,000	38,438,000	46,424,000	46,424,000	+7,986,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
	Forest Service						
105-220	State and private forestry (emergency appropriations)	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	20,000,000	.....	+20,000,000
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	28,000,000	28,000,000	48,000,000	28,000,000	.....	-20,000,000
105-220	National forest system (emergency appropriations)	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....	+5,000,000
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	5,000,000	5,461,000	10,000,000	5,461,000	.....	-4,539,000
.....	Wildland fire management (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	.....
	Total, Forest Service	58,000,000	58,461,000	60,000,000	60,461,000	+2,000,000	+461,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
.....	Strategic petroleum reserve (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	207,500,000	.....	.....	-207,500,000
.....	Prohibition of sale (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	208,000,000	208,000,000	+208,000,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 4:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	96,188,000	96,899,000	521,924,000	314,885,000	+217,986,000	-207,039,000
	Emergency appropriations	(28,688,000)	(28,938,000)	.....	(28,688,000)	(-250,000)	(+28,688,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(67,500,000)	(67,961,000)	(521,924,000)	(286,197,000)	(+218,236,000)	(-235,727,000)
	CHAPTER 4A						
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
.....	Disease control, research, and training (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	9,000,000	.....	.....	-9,000,000
	CHAPTER 5						
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Federal Highway Administration						
	Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):						
105-220	Emergency relief program (emergency appropriations)	224,000,000	224,000,000	.....	224,000,000	.....	+224,000,000
105-220	Contingent emergency appropriations	35,000,000	35,000,000	259,000,000	35,000,000	.....	-224,000,000
	Total, Federal Highway Administration	259,000,000	259,000,000	259,000,000	259,000,000	.....	.....
	Federal Railroad Administration						
.....	Emergency railroad rehabilitation and repair (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	9,000,000	10,600,000	9,800,000	+800,000	-800,000
	Total, Chapter 5:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	259,000,000	268,000,000	269,600,000	268,800,000	+800,000	-800,000
	Emergency appropriations	(224,000,000)	(224,000,000)	.....	(224,000,000)	.....	(+224,000,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(35,000,000)	(44,000,000)	(269,600,000)	(44,800,000)	(+800,000)	(-224,800,000)
	CHAPTER 6						
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
	Community Planning and Development						
.....	Community development block grants (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	20,000,000	260,000,000	130,000,000	+110,000,000	-130,000,000

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579) — continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
	Federal Emergency Management Agency						
105-234	Disaster relief (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,632,189,000	.....	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	+1,600,000,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 6:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	1,632,189,000	20,000,000	1,860,000,000	1,730,000,000	+1,710,000,000	-130,000,000
	CHAPTER 7						
	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
.....	Bilingual and immigrant education (rescission)	.....	-75,000,000	.....	.....	+75,000,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT TRANSPORTATION						
	Federal Aviation Administration						
	Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust						
.....	Fund): Rescission of contract authorization	.....	-366,400,000	.....	-241,000,000	+125,400,000	-241,000,000
.....	(Limitation on obligations)	.....	(1,668,600,000)	.....	.....	(-1,668,600,000)	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
	Public and Indian Housing						
.....	Section 8 reserve preservation account (rescission)	.....	-2,193,600,000	.....	-2,347,190,000	-153,590,000	-2,347,190,000
	INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
	Corporation for National and Community Service						
	National and community service programs operating						
.....	expenses (rescission)	.....	-250,000,000	.....	.....	+250,000,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 7:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	.....	-2,885,000,000	.....	-2,588,190,000	+296,810,000	-2,588,190,000
	Rescissions	.....	(-2,518,600,000)	.....	(-2,347,190,000)	(+171,410,000)	(-2,347,190,000)
	Rescission of contract authorization	.....	(-366,400,000)	.....	(-241,000,000)	(+125,400,000)	(-241,000,000)
	(Limitation on obligations)	.....	(1,668,600,000)	.....	.....	(-1,668,600,000)	.....
	GENERAL PROVISIONS						
	Economic Support fund (contingent emergency						
.....	appropriations) (sec. 10008)	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	-5,000,000
	Total, title II:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	2,099,717,000	-2,289,624,000	2,950,804,000	.....	+2,289,624,000	-2,950,804,000
	Emergency appropriations	(267,688,000)	(252,938,000)	.....	(252,688,000)	(-250,000)	(+252,688,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,832,029,000)	(342,438,000)	(2,950,804,000)	(2,335,502,000)	(+1,993,064,000)	(-615,302,000)
	Rescissions	.....	(-2,518,600,000)	.....	(-2,347,190,000)	(+171,410,000)	(-2,347,190,000)
	Rescission of contract authorization	.....	(-366,400,000)	.....	(-241,000,000)	(+125,400,000)	(-241,000,000)
	(By transfer) (contingent emergency						
	appropriations)	(5,000,000)	.....	(5,000,000)	.....	.....	(-5,000,000)
	(Limitation on obligations)	.....	(1,668,600,000)	.....	.....	(-1,668,600,000)	.....
	(Loan authorization)	(87,000,000)	(87,000,000)	(192,100,000)	(87,400,000)	(+400,000)	(-104,700,000)
	TITLE III - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 1/						
	CHAPTER 1						
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
.....	Office of the Secretary	.....	5,000,000	.....	543,000	-4,457,000	+543,000
105-216	Departmental administration	4,800,000	4,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-2,300,000	.....
105-216	Office of the General Counsel	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	.....	.....
	Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards						
.....	Administration	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
	Farm Service Agency						
	Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
	Loan authorizations:						
	Farm ownership loans:						
105-228	Direct	(39,448,000)	(39,448,000)	(20,000,000)	(18,320,000)	(-21,128,000)	(-1,680,000)
105-228	Guaranteed	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	.....	.....
	Subtotal	(64,448,000)	(64,448,000)	(45,000,000)	(43,320,000)	(-21,128,000)	(-1,680,000)
	Farm operating loans:						
105-228	Direct	(9,528,000)	(9,528,000)	(48,100,000)	(70,000,000)	(+60,472,000)	(+21,900,000)
.....	Guaranteed subsidized	.....	(40,000,000)	.....	(35,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	(+35,000,000)
	Subtotal	(9,528,000)	(49,528,000)	(48,100,000)	(105,000,000)	(+55,472,000)	(+56,900,000)
.....	Boll weevil eradication loans	.....	(18,814,000)	(18,800,000)	(18,814,000)	.....	(+14,000)
	Total, Loan authorizations	(73,976,000)	(132,790,000)	(111,900,000)	(167,134,000)	(+34,344,000)	(+55,234,000)

1/ House column for Title III reflects H.R. 3580 as reported by the House.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579)— continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	Loan subsidies:						
	Farm ownership loans:						
105-228	Direct	5,144,000	5,144,000	2,608,000	2,389,000	-2,755,000	-219,000
105-228	Guaranteed	967,000	967,000	966,197	967,000		+803
	Subtotal	6,111,000	6,111,000	3,574,197	3,356,000	-2,755,000	-218,197
	Farm operating loans:						
105-228	Direct	626,000	626,000	3,162,000	4,599,000	+3,973,000	+1,437,000
	Guaranteed subsidized		3,374,000		3,374,000		+3,374,000
	Subtotal	626,000	4,000,000	3,162,000	7,973,000	+3,973,000	+4,811,000
	Boll weevil eradication loans		222,000	222,000	222,000		
	Total, Farm Service Agency	6,737,000	10,333,000	6,958,197	11,551,000	+1,218,000	+4,592,803
	Total, Department of Agriculture	11,772,000	19,868,000	9,193,197	15,829,000	-4,039,000	+6,635,803
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
	Food and Drug Administration						
105-177	Prescription drug user fee act	(26,000,000)	(15,596,000)	(25,918,000)	(25,918,000)	(+10,322,000)	
	Total, Chapter 1:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	11,772,000	19,868,000	9,193,197	15,829,000	-4,039,000	+6,635,803
	(Loan authorizations)	(73,976,000)	(132,790,000)	(111,900,000)	(167,134,000)	(+34,344,000)	(+55,234,000)
	CHAPTER 2						
	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
105-216	Departmental administration	5,408,000	5,408,000	5,408,000	5,408,000		
105-216	Miscellaneous revenues	-5,408,000	-5,408,000	-5,408,000	-5,408,000		
	Atomic Energy Defense Activities						
	Weapons activities (by transfer)			(4,000,000)			(-4,000,000)
105-216	Defense environmental restoration and waste management (by transfer)	(12,000,000)					
	CHAPTER 2A						
	MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
	Funds Appropriated to the President						
	International Monetary Fund						
105-213	United States quota, International Monetary Fund	14,500,000,000		14,500,000,000			-14,500,000,000
105-213	Loans to International Monetary Fund	3,400,000,000		3,400,000,000			-3,400,000,000
	Total, Chapter 2A:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	17,900,000,000		17,900,000,000			-17,900,000,000
	CHAPTER 3						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
	National Park Service						
	Operation of the national park system				340,000	+340,000	+340,000
	Minerals Management Service						
105-216	Royalty and offshore minerals management	6,675,000	6,675,000	6,675,000	6,675,000		
	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
105-216	Abandoned mine reclamation fund (by transfer)	(3,163,000)	(3,163,000)	(3,163,000)	(3,163,000)		
	Bureau of Indian Affairs						
105-216	Operation of Indian programs	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000		
	Departmental Offices						
105-216	Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	4,650,000	4,650,000	4,650,000	4,650,000		
	Total, Department of the Interior	12,375,000	12,375,000	12,375,000	12,715,000	+340,000	+340,000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
	Forest Service						
	National forest system			2,000,000			-2,000,000

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579) — continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
	Indian Health Service						
.....	Indian health services	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	+100,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 3:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	12,375,000	12,375,000	14,475,000	12,815,000	+440,000	-1,660,000
	(By transfer)	(3,163,000)	(3,163,000)	(3,163,000)	(3,163,000)	.....	.....
	CHAPTER 4						
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
.....	Disease control, research, and training	.....	.....	.....	9,000,000	+9,000,000	+9,000,000
	Health Care Financing Administration						
105-220	Program management	16,000,000	16,000,000	.....	2,200,000	-13,800,000	+2,200,000
	Total, Chapter 4:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	16,000,000	16,000,000	.....	11,200,000	-4,800,000	+11,200,000
	CHAPTER 5						
	CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS						
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
	Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
.....	Gratuities, deceased Members	.....	270,300	.....	270,300	.....	+270,300
	JOINT ITEMS						
	Capitol Police Board						
	Capitol Police						
.....	General expenses (by transfer)	.....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	.....	.....
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
	Capitol Buildings and Grounds						
105-177	Capitol buildings, salaries and expenses 2/	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	.....	.....
105-177	Capitol grounds 2/	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....
	Total, Architect of the Capitol	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	.....	.....
	Total, Chapter 5:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	27,500,000	27,770,300	27,500,000	27,770,300	.....	+270,300
	(By transfer)	.....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	.....	.....
	CHAPTER 6						
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Office of the Secretary						
.....	Transportation planning, research, and development.	.....	.....	6,900,000	.....	.....	-6,900,000
.....	Amtrak Reform Council	.....	2,450,000	.....	2,450,000	.....	+2,450,000
	Federal Aviation Administration						
.....	Operations	.....	.....	47,200,000	.....	.....	-47,200,000
.....	Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	.....	.....	108,800,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	-83,800,000
	Total, Federal Aviation Administration	.....	.....	156,000,000	25,000,000	+25,000,000	-131,000,000
	Research and Special Programs Administration						
	Research and special programs:						
.....	Emergency transportation	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
	Total, Department of Transportation	.....	2,450,000	162,900,000	28,450,000	+26,000,000	-134,450,000
	RELATED AGENCY						
	National Transportation Safety Board						
105-216	Salaries and expenses	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	.....	.....
	Total, Chapter 6:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	5,400,000	7,850,000	168,300,000	33,850,000	+26,000,000	-134,450,000

2/ FY 1999 request.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579)— continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	CHAPTER 7						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
.....	Automation enhancement	.....	28,110,000	39,410,000	35,500,000	+7,390,000	-3,910,000
.....	Treasury building and annex repair and restoration	.....	17,000,000	.....	.....	-17,000,000	.....
.....	Financial Management Service	.....	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	.....	.....
	United States Customs Service:						
.....	Customs facilities, construction, improvements	.....	.....	5,512,000	.....	.....	-5,512,000
	Total, Department of the Treasury	.....	50,410,000	50,222,000	40,800,000	-9,610,000	-9,422,000
	General Provisions						
105-216	Year 2000 century date change conversion (by transfer)	(250,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Chapter 7:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	.....	50,410,000	50,222,000	40,800,000	-9,610,000	-9,422,000
	(By transfer)	(250,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CHAPTER 8						
	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
	Veterans Benefits Administration						
105-177	Compensation and pensions	550,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	.....	.....
	INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
105-216	Human space flight (by transfer)	(173,000,000)	(173,000,000)	.....	(53,000,000)	(-120,000,000)	(+53,000,000)
	CHAPTER 9						
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
105-215	Agricultural Research Service (rescission)	-223,000	-223,000	.....	-223,000	.....	-223,000
	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service						
105-215	Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-350,000	-350,000	.....	-350,000	.....	-350,000
	Agricultural Marketing Service						
105-215	Marketing services (rescission)	-25,000	-25,000	.....	-25,000	.....	-25,000
105-215	Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (rescission)	-38,000	-38,000	.....	-38,000	.....	-38,000
105-215	Food Safety and Inspection Service (rescission)	-502,000	-502,000	-502,000	-502,000	.....	.....
	Farm Service Agency						
105-215	Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-1,080,000	-1,080,000	.....	-1,080,000	.....	-1,080,000
	Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
	Farm operating loans:						
105-228	Guaranteed unsubsidized (rescission)	-6,737,000	-6,737,000	-6,736,197	-8,273,000	-1,536,000	-1,536,803
	Total, Farm Service Agency	-7,817,000	-7,817,000	-6,736,197	-9,353,000	-1,536,000	-2,616,803
	Natural Resources Conservation Service						
105-215	Conservation operations (rescission)	-378,000	-378,000	.....	-378,000	.....	-378,000
	Rural Housing Service						
105-215	Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-846,000	-846,000	-846,000	-846,000	.....	.....
	Food and Nutrition Service						
105-215	Child nutrition programs (rescission)	-114,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Food program administration (rescission)	.....	-114,000	.....	-114,000	.....	-114,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture	-10,293,000	-10,293,000	-8,084,197	-11,829,000	-1,536,000	-3,744,803
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Maritime Administration						
105-215	Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account: Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	-2,138,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
	Bureau of Reclamation						
105-215	Water and related resources (rescission)	-532,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
	Bureau of Land Management						
105-215	Management of lands and resources (rescission)	-1,188,000	-1,188,000	-1,188,000	-1,188,000	.....	.....
105-215	Oregon and California grant lands (rescission)	-2,500,000	-2,500,000	-2,500,000	-2,500,000	.....	.....
	Total, Bureau of Land Management	-3,688,000	-3,688,000	-3,688,000	-3,688,000	.....	.....

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579) — continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
.....	Resource management (rescission)	.....	-250,000	-250,000	-250,000	.....	.....
105-215	Construction (rescission)	-1,188,000	-1,188,000	-1,188,000	-1,188,000	.....	.....
	Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	-1,188,000	-1,438,000	-1,438,000	-1,438,000	.....	.....
	National Park Service						
105-215	Construction (rescission)	-1,638,000	-1,638,000	-1,638,000	-1,638,000	.....	.....
	Minerals Management Service						
105-216	Royalty and offshore minerals management (offset)	-3,675,000	-3,675,000	-3,675,000	-3,675,000	.....	.....
	Bureau of Mines						
105-215	Mines and minerals (rescission)	-1,605,000	-1,605,000	-1,605,000	-1,605,000	.....	.....
	Bureau of Indian Affairs						
105-215	Construction (rescission)	-737,000	-737,000	-837,000	-837,000	-100,000	.....
	Total, Department of the Interior	-12,531,000	-12,781,000	-12,881,000	-12,881,000	-100,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
	Forest Service						
105-215	Forest and rangeland research (rescission)	-148,000	-148,000	.....	-148,000	.....	-148,000
105-215	State and private forestry (rescission)	-59,000	-59,000	.....	-59,000	.....	-59,000
105-215	National forest system (rescission)	-1,094,000	-1,094,000	.....	-1,094,000	.....	-1,094,000
105-215	Wildland fire management (rescission)	-148,000	-148,000	.....	-148,000	.....	-148,000
105-215	Reconstruction and construction (rescission)	-30,000	-30,000	.....	-30,000	.....	-30,000
	Total, Forest Service	-1,479,000	-1,479,000	.....	-1,479,000	.....	-1,479,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
	Health Resources and Services Administration						
.....	Health professions education fund (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-11,200,000	-11,200,000	-11,200,000
	Health Care Financing Administration						
105-220	Peer review organizations (offset)	-16,000,000	-16,000,000	.....	.....	+16,000,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
	Office of the Secretary						
105-215	Payments to air carriers (rescission)	-2,499,000	-2,500,000	-2,499,000	-2,500,000	.....	-1,000
105-215	Payments to air carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)	-1,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	.....	.....
	Total, Office of the Secretary	-3,499,000	-5,500,000	-5,499,000	-5,500,000	.....	-1,000
	Federal Aviation Administration						
.....	Facilities, engineering, and development (rescission)	.....	-500,000	.....	-500,000	.....	-500,000
.....	Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authorization)	.....	-30,000,000	-185,893,000	-54,000,000	-24,000,000	+131,893,000
	Total, Federal Aviation Administration	.....	-30,500,000	-185,893,000	-54,500,000	-24,000,000	+131,393,000
	Federal Railroad Administration						
.....	Conrail labor protection (rescission)	.....	-508,234	-508,234	-508,234	.....	.....
	Total, Department of Transportation	-3,499,000	-36,508,234	-191,900,234	-60,508,234	-24,000,000	+131,392,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
.....	Treasury building and annex repair and restoration (rescission)	.....	-17,000,000	.....	.....	+17,000,000	.....
	United States Customs Service:						
.....	Salaries and expenses (rescission)	.....	-6,000,000	-11,300,000	-6,000,000	.....	+5,300,000
.....	Operations and maintenance, customs P-3 drug interdiction program (rescission)	.....	.....	-5,511,754	-4,470,000	-4,470,000	+1,041,754
	Internal Revenue Service:						
.....	Information technology investments (rescission)	.....	-27,410,000	-33,410,000	-30,330,000	-2,920,000	+3,080,000
	Total, Department of the Treasury	.....	-50,410,000	-50,221,754	-40,800,000	+9,610,000	+9,421,754

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998 (H.R. 3579)— continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
	GENERAL PROVISIONS						
.....	Conservation farm option program (offset)	.....	-4,000,000	.....	-4,000,000	.....	-4,000,000
	Total, Chapter 9:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	-46,472,000	-131,471,234	-263,087,185	-142,697,234	-11,226,000	+120,389,951
	Rescissions	(-25,797,000)	(-74,796,234)	(-70,519,185)	(-78,022,234)	(-3,226,000)	(-7,503,049)
	Rescissions of contract authorization	(-1,000,000)	(-33,000,000)	(-188,893,000)	(-57,000,000)	(-24,000,000)	(+131,893,000)
	Offsets	(-19,675,000)	(-23,675,000)	(-3,675,000)	(-7,675,000)	(+16,000,000)	(-4,000,000)
	GENERAL PROVISIONS						
.....	Emergency Trade Deficit Review Commission Act	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	-2,000,000
	Total, title III:						
	New budget (obligational) authority (net)	18,476,575,000	552,802,066	18,458,603,012	549,567,066	-3,235,000	-17,909,035,946
	Appropriations	(18,523,047,000)	(684,273,300)	(18,721,690,197)	(692,264,300)	(+7,991,000)	(-18,029,425,897)
	Rescissions	(-25,797,000)	(-74,796,234)	(-70,519,185)	(-78,022,234)	(-3,226,000)	(-7,503,049)
	Rescissions of contract authorization	(-1,000,000)	(-33,000,000)	(-188,893,000)	(-57,000,000)	(-24,000,000)	(+131,893,000)
	Offsets	(-19,675,000)	(-23,675,000)	(-3,675,000)	(-7,675,000)	(+16,000,000)	(-4,000,000)
	(By transfer)	(438,163,000)	(180,163,000)	(11,163,000)	(60,163,000)	(-120,000,000)	(+49,000,000)
	(Loan authorizations)	(73,976,000)	(132,790,000)	(111,900,000)	(167,134,000)	(+34,344,000)	(+55,234,000)
	Grand total, all titles:						
	New budget (obligational) authority (net)	22,597,439,000	551,430,066	23,859,654,012	3,409,562,066	+2,858,132,000	-20,450,091,946
	Appropriations	(18,523,047,000)	(684,273,300)	(18,721,690,197)	(692,264,300)	(+7,991,000)	(-18,029,425,897)
	Emergency appropriations	(2,238,835,000)	(2,432,085,000)	(1,867,428,000)	(2,416,035,000)	(-16,050,000)	(+548,607,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,882,029,000)	(451,543,000)	(3,533,623,000)	(3,032,150,000)	(+2,580,607,000)	(-501,473,000)
	Rescissions	(-25,797,000)	(-2,593,396,234)	(-70,519,185)	(-2,425,212,234)	(+168,184,000)	(-2,354,693,049)
	Rescissions of contract authorization	(-1,000,000)	(-399,400,000)	(-188,893,000)	(-298,000,000)	(+101,400,000)	(-109,107,000)
	Offsets	(-19,675,000)	(-23,675,000)	(-3,675,000)	(-7,675,000)	(+16,000,000)	(-4,000,000)
	(By transfer)	(438,163,000)	(185,163,000)	(51,163,000)	(105,163,000)	(-80,000,000)	(+54,000,000)
	(By transfer) (contingent emergency appropriations)	(5,000,000)	.....	(5,000,000)	.....	.....	(-5,000,000)
	(Limitation on obligations)	.....	(1,668,600,000)	.....	.....	(-1,668,600,000)	.....
	(Loan authorizations)	(160,976,000)	(219,790,000)	(304,000,000)	(254,534,000)	(+34,744,000)	(-49,466,000)
	DISCRETIONARY SPENDING RECAP						
	Title I:						
	Defense	2,021,147,000	2,288,252,000	2,450,247,000	2,859,995,000	+571,743,000	+409,748,000
	Title II:						
	Emergency	2,099,717,000	595,376,000	2,950,804,000	2,588,190,000	+1,992,814,000	-362,614,000
	Offset	.....	-2,885,000,000	.....	-2,588,190,000	+296,810,000	-2,588,190,000
	Total	2,099,717,000	-2,289,624,000	2,955,804,000	.....	+2,289,624,000	-2,950,804,000
	Title III:						
	Non-emergency	17,973,047,000	134,003,000	18,171,690,197	141,994,000	+7,991,000	-18,029,696,197
	Rescissions	-46,358,000	-131,471,234	-263,087,185	-142,697,234	-11,226,000	+120,389,951
	Total	17,926,689,000	2,531,766	17,908,603,012	-703,234	-3,235,000	-17,909,306,246

1/ House column for Title III reflects H.R. 3580 as reported by the House.

2/ FY 1999 request.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I think, in fairness to Members of the House, they should understand that the White House has apparently decided that the President will sign this bill. And I understand why he feels he has to do that given some of the funding in the bill. But I think there are many problems with the bill that will lead me to vote ''no.'' I will be explaining them at a later moment in the debate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), ranking member on the Subcommittee on National Security.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the chairman of the full committee because I stood here several weeks ago and I told him what might happen, and he took it to heart and he got the bill done, and I know it was not an easy bill to pass. So my compliments to everybody that was involved.

I am delighted to see in defense nothing is offset. And it is so important because we have such a problem with O&M and readiness and defense. I could not have voted for this bill if it were offset even domestically for defense. So the compromise was exactly the right compromise.

I am disappointed that IMF is not in this bill. We have assurances it will be brought up sometime in the near future. I hope it will be. I have a concern about section 8 housing. I hope it is not a ploy where the Committee on Appropriations next year suffers because we have to find the money to pay for it. I hope they do raise the caps, as they said they are going to do.

But I believe this is important that we vote for it because the money has been spent for defense. It takes care of a very important shortfall in defense. And I would urge all the Members to vote for this supplemental, which was worked out so carefully, and so many things that were kept from being put in the bill which would have made it impossible for us to vote for it.

□ 1700

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FAZIO), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, sometimes these bills are known for what they do and sometimes for what they do not do. I think that most of us today are pleased that we are beginning to attend to the problems created by the disasters that have befallen this country over the last number of months. But the sad reality is that this bill will be known for what it does not do, and that is, deal with the U.N. arrearage and with the funding of the International Monetary Fund.

We are on the verge of a potential loss of hundreds of thousands of American jobs because of the sickness in the economies of a number of nations in Southeast Asia, potentially South Korea, exacerbated by problems in Japan of a very different nature, but all of which need to be addressed by an international agency we helped create and we lead called the IMF. Their funding has been held up. While we may have some vague assurances that it will come before us, we do not know when, in what form or whether or not it will be adequate or timely to meet the needs that we as Americans have in the economic sphere.

Yes, we are booming in our country. Our economy is producing at a rate unheard of in post-World War II America. All of the indices are in positive territory. But leadership requires us to look to the future, to see on the horizon the iceberg that could well bring us down.

Our failure to fund the IMF in this bill at this time could well be a monumental mistake that we cannot even fully understand and appreciate at this time. Certainly our efforts to bring the U.N. behind us in Iraq have been deterred by our unwillingness to provide money we agree we owe that international agency.

As a result of our failure to include those funds in this bill because of another separate debate on international family planning which continues year in, year out in this institution, I think we are showing an inability, frankly, to take the leadership role that has been given to this Nation at this point in our history. I regret that despite, I think, the inclination of many Members on both sides of the aisle on this committee and an overwhelming majority of Members of the other body, despite that unanimity of thinking, because of the majority leadership in this institution, we have been prevented from taking up these two most important issues. I hope we do not rue the day. I fear we will.

It is for that reason that I think this bill comes up short of the responsibilities that we should have taken. I think for that reason many Members will vote ''no''.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am always pleased when we can reach compromise or when there is any kind of compromise reached. It means that the body is working well. But it frightens me when I hear compromise reached talking about excess Section 8 housing.

It is very difficult to convince the thousands of homeless people throughout America that there is some excess housing. It is difficult to convince the people who live in my congressional district in the City of Chicago that there is excess Section 8 housing. I would hope that this is not a trend. And I would hope that even if we reach a compromise where this legislation is passed, that we do not find ourselves back talking about reducing Section 8 housing because there might have been some resources that were not used at this time.

For this reason, I think it comes up short, and I certainly would hope that there would be Members who feel the same way and would vote against this compromise.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I certainly agree with the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois. My district also will suffer from the lack of Section 8 housing. As the gentleman said so eloquently, there is no shortage in the need for Section 8 housing.

The gentleman from Louisiana, the chairman of the committee, said that these funds that were deleted were excess. The gentleman from Illinois is right. There is no excess. The $2 billion that were taken from the program in this bill are not going to be put back in the next budget because there will be a $7 billion shortfall in Section 8 housing in that budget. And so the $2 billion that are out, I fear are out for the balance.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 9 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I understand why some Members of the House who have had disasters in their area will want to vote for this bill, but I am profoundly disturbed by the way this bill has developed. I will certainly be casting a ''no'' vote, and I think I owe the House an explanation.

Some of the items in this bill were requested by the administration more than a year ago. This bill originally was supposed to do basically five major things and a few minor things. It was supposed to provide disaster relief; it was supposed to provide funding for the cost of the troops' operating in Bosnia and in Kuwait. The administration also asked the Congress to provide replenishment funding for the International Monetary Fund to help them protect the U.S. economy from further currency crunches. It also asked the Congress to provide the arrearages that we have had for many years so that we could more effectively shape the direction of the United Nations. And it had some other items, including a $16 million request to actually make Kennedy–Kassebaum work, providing the Federal assistance necessary to see to it that persons who did lose their health coverage when they changed jobs could actually get the help that they were promised in that legislation.

This bill is very different now. It has a laundry list of items that should not be in the bill. And there are major items which should be in the bill which are sadly missing.

Here is a sampling of some of the riders in the bill: A six-lane highway through the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico, a sacred burial ground for the Indian tribes. That is there despite the opposition of the local mayor and many other officials. A second item, a $66 million gift to the oil companies by blocking collection of full royalty payments from oil companies who operate on American lands that are owned by the taxpayer. Third, as I said, the missing $14 million to make Kennedy–Kassebaum a reality.

That bill passed with only two dissenting votes, I believe, in this House last year. There was not a politician in Washington who did not break his or her neck running to a microphone or running to a television interview to brag about how much they were doing to help people who were losing their health insurance when they changed jobs and had preexisting conditions, and so therefore could not get new coverage. The money that was needed in this bill to make that a reality for thousands and thousands of Americans is denied because of a strong lobbying job. I think that is enough to give hypocrisy a bad name.

The offsets provided in the bill. There are no offsets for the defense expenditures in the bill. But as the gentleman from Illinois just indicated, there are $2.3 billion in additional cuts in Section 8 housing to pay for disaster assistance expenses. In plain English, much of that housing goes, one-third of it goes to low-income seniors whose average income is $7,500 a year.

Now, it is said, ''Oh, we don't need that money this year.'' It is true that for technical reasons, that money is not needed in this existing fiscal year. But we will be marking up the bills for the next fiscal year in about a month, and we are told by the General Accounting Office that there is already an existing $4.6 billion gap in that program over a period of time. In other words, we will have to put $4.6 billion of additional resources into that program that are not presently available. This action by the Congress today digs that hole $2.3 billion deeper. So we will have to provide $7 billion in additional money that we do not have.

Now, we are told by some on the majority side, ''Well, don't worry, these cuts will never take place.'' If that is the case, then these are phony cuts, and I would ask, if you do not plan to take it out of here long-term, if this is a one-month shell game, then who are the real people who are going to get socked with that $2.3 billion reduction? The fact is, right now, we do not know.

There are two other major problems with this bill. The United States leadership on a bipartisan basis at the end of World War II created the United Nations so that we would have an instrument, an international instrument to try to deal with international issues in ways that were consistent with the needs of the United States. For almost a generation, that organization has many times driven me and many other Americans nuts because it has been a Tower of Babel, it has been often the center of demagoguery and irresponsibility and cronyism. But the fact is that now that the Soviet Union has collapsed, we have an opportunity to finally reorganize that organization and make it a more effective instrument that will be consistent with American foreign policy.

Yet we are denying our representatives in the U.N. the money that is needed to make our hand more effective in dealing with that reorganization and in shaping their policies on issues ranging from Iraq to you name it in ways which will serve U.S. interests. I think it is a tragedy that that item is being held hostage to an extraneous matter that is not even in this bill.

Then we have the case of the International Monetary Fund. In September, the Speaker of this House sent a letter to the administration indicating that the administration was correct to seek that funding. And then in that same letter the Speaker indicated that IMF funding was going to be held hostage to the same extraneous family planning issue that is not even in this bill.

Last week, the Speaker took this microphone and told the House that there were so many things wrong with the IMF that he was dubious that we should provide any funding for it at all. That was switch number one.

Then today I was amazed to see an article in the Washington Post headlined, Gingrich Threatens White House on IMF. It went on to say the following: ''The Speaker warned that the failure of the White House to cooperate with investigations jeopardized the administration's legislative priorities.'' It then went on to indicate that the Speaker indicated that unless he was happy with the cooperation he was getting from the administration on that front, that they were going to withhold funding for the International Monetary Fund, and then suggested that the President had no moral standing to ask for that money.

□ 1715

Let me simply say that I think that that threat takes us back to the good old days 2 years ago when the Speaker indicated that one of the reasons that he helped to shut down the government was because he got a bad seat on Air Force One.

I would point out that what comments like that do is to turn what we do in this House into an argument about what we do to each other in Washington, and that is not what this House is supposed to be all about. What we do in this House is not supposed to be about what we do to each other. It is supposed to be about what we do together on behalf of the people who sent us here in the first place, and I would urge the Speaker to remember that and all other Members as well.

I would also say that if the Speaker decides to continue to hold the IMF hostage, in the end that is not going to hurt Bill Clinton. This is not Bill Clinton's economy. This is the economy of every single American. If we have another currency crisis, the jobs that will be lost will not be Mr. Clinton's or the gentleman from Georgia's (Mr. GINGRICH) or any of ours, though perhaps they should be. Instead, it will be hard-working U.S. workers or hard-working U.S. farmers who lose export markets and lose their jobs because of it.

I would like to read to my colleagues what another Republican said about this issue in a very different time when I was leading the fight for his request for IMF funding. Ronald Reagan said the following in 1983: ''My administration is committed to do what is legitimately needed to help ensure that the IMF continues as the cornerstone of the international financial system.''

''Let me make something very plain.'' Mr. Reagan said, ''I have an unbreakable commitment to increase funding for the IMF, but the U.S. Congress so far has failed to act to pass the enabling legislation. I urge the Congress to be mindful of its responsibility and to meet the pledge of our government.''

Leonard Silk in the New York Times wrote about Mr. Reagan in September of that same year, saying: ''Mr. Reagan went about as far in his speech yesterday as he could to end the dispute by scolding members of his own party as well as the Democrats for playing politics. He said he did not appreciate the partisan wrangling and political posturing over the issue and urged members of both parties to lay aside their differences, to abandon harsh rhetoric and unreasonable demands and to get on with the task in the spirit of true bipartisanship.''

I would say those words were true then, and they are most certainly true now.

So I would simply say I intend to vote no on this bill today for the reasons that I have listed. I believe that this House is engaging in irresponsible and needlessly reckless conduct which is putting at risk the national interests of the United States and is in the process of bringing the actions of this House into considerable disrepute.

I thought last year we had gotten over the partisanship and we were going to be able to deal together on appropriation bills in a constructive way, the way I thought we did for most of last year. I regret that we seem to be regressing into an ''election year, anything goes'' mode. That may suit the needs of some people in this body, it does not suit the needs of the people who sent us here. And if this House continues to withhold these items, it should be ashamed of the political way in which it is acting.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the very distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), a member

of the Committee on National Security, for purposes of a colloquy only.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) and the other conferees for inserting language into the conference report addressing a serious situation with respect to implementation in section 220 of Public Law 104–333.

As the gentleman is aware, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER), Senators MACK and GRAMM and the entire Florida delegation and I have been fighting this battle to implement this law that Congress passed and President Clinton signed over 2 years ago. While I am certain it was not the intention of the conferees, the actual report language may mistake the situation with regard to the problem.

While the report language states that the maps were not received by the Fish and Wildlife Service in a timely manner and that these maps were lost in the mail, those facts are in dispute, and that portion of the report language is a cause for concern. In fact, the Committee on Resources will hold hearings on this issue in the near future.

Therefore, is it the gentleman's understanding that the conferees did not intend to state as a matter of fact whether or not Fish and Wildlife received the maps in a timely manner or whether or not the maps were lost in the mail?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is fundamentally correct. It was not the intent of the committee to interpret the facts of the situation but rather to highlight the problem for future action.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate his willingness to work with the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. FOWLER) and myself and the entire Florida delegation to address this lingering serious problem with the fiscal year 1999 Interior appropriations bill, another legislative vehicle as soon as possible, and we all certainly look forward to working with the gentleman and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his concern and compliment him on trying to solve a very serious problem that affects the people of his State.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the very distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, first, I would like to compliment the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) the ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations for having, in a very short time, conferenced this bill that, as we have noticed from debate, did have some very strong difference of opinions. But the Members on both sides worked hard together to come up with a solution, and I think we have come up with a pretty good conference report.

Is it exactly the way I wanted it? No, there were a few things I wanted in this bill that we were not able to do, and there was some other things put in the bill that I would prefer we had not. But that is the way that a conference works, and I compliment all the Members who played a role there.

As we discuss the defense part of this bill, I would like to say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) who was the ranking member and the former chairman and I have worked together, extremely close and extremely hard, determined to keep anything relative to the security of our Nation free of partisan politics; and I compliment Mr. MURTHA for that and all the members of our subcommittee. And we have done that.

There are no partisan politics in the defense part of this bill. There may be some different opinions, but that is not unusual when there is a body of 435 independently elected men and women and a hundred in the other body.

I would like to talk just a few minutes about the defense part of this bill and mention that most of the defense funding in this bill goes to pay for deployments that have already been made and that are already under way. We have soldiers and sailors, marines and airmen scattered all over the world in numerous deployments, some of which are essential, some of which are very questionable, which some of us support, which some of us did not support.

But, nonetheless, they are there, and it is up to us to guarantee that they have whatever it is they need to accomplish their mission and to give themselves some protection at the same time they are doing this.

Now while they are doing this they are performing a lot of missions for the United Nations, a lot of missions that we do not get credit for on the accounting ledger at the U.N., and I think we ought to get credit for that. For those who want to talk about us being in arrears, let us get some real accounting and get credit for the moneys that we spend on those United Nations type deployments.

But let me say this, that since I have been chairman of this subcommittee and we have been the majority party, we have offset every penny for these deployments in that 3½ year period. Over $12 billion we have offset, which means we took it from the already appropriated accounts for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the United States Air Force. We took it out of moneys they were planning for training, for readiness, for quality of life, $12 billion we had already offset.

Now we cannot afford to continue to do that. If my colleagues had been able to be at a meeting with me at the Pentagon on Monday that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and I attended, they would have heard some very sad stories from the Secretary of Defense and the chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, and I think it is a shame to hear the stories that they are telling about what is happening to the military while the deployed forces were working hard to keep them ready and keep them well-equipped. The non-deployed forces back home are running out of equipment, running out of training money.

Let us pass this bill. Let us avoid the political implications. Let us remember that we are talking about providing funding for our American troops in uniform who have been sent around the world, and that is what this bill does.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as a conferee, I rise today in opposition to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill and to express serious concerns about this bill before us today. The conference report on H.R. 3579 is a flawed product, calling non-emergency spending and riders emergencies, while ignoring real emergencies. It is flawed both because of what is in it, and because of what is not in it.

I understand the real needs of people in this country who have suffered from natural disasters and believe that we must provide funding for this disaster assistance. We all support pitching in to help families and communities rebuild after forces beyond their control have wreaked havoc on their lives. I also join many of my colleagues in supporting the needed funding to maintain our troops in Bosnia and the Persian Gulf.

I object, however, to the unfair and capricious way in which decisions about what spending to off-set were made. It is no small mystery how the majority could decide that defense spending in this bill, including over $200 million in non-emergency projects, would not be offset, but that domestic disaster assistance would be. This means that important social or domestic programs are cut, but defense programs are not.

I am particularly troubled by the actions of this Congress to ransack the Section 8 housing reserves once again, in order to provide the off-set funding. This bill rescinds $2.347 billion in Section 8 reserves, placing 450,000 households in serious jeopardy of losing their homes. For my colleagues who may not be fully aware of the Section 8 program, they should know that almost one-third of Section 8-assisted households are elderly, another twelve percent are disabled, and most of the rest are families with children. The median income of Section 8-assisted households is just over $7,500. In order to prevent these people from becoming homeless, Congress will have to come up with the funding which we are now using for other purposes. We are essentially robbing Peter to pay Paul and the bill will come due soon.

The inequity in funding issues is not the only troubling aspect of this supplemental appropriations bill. The bill contains several controversial legislative riders which are opposed by many in this Congress. They represent the majority's bad habit of putting anti-environmental, special interest and anti-consumer legislation on appropriations bills in order to get them signed into law by the President.

My colleagues should be aware that the supplemental appropriations bill before us provides an on-going windfall for major oil companies by prohibiting the Department of the Interior from publishing a final rule to ensure that the American taxpayer receives market value for oil resources on national lands. Each year, these major oil companies underpay royalties to the Federal Treasury by $100 million for oil they produce on federal public lands. Much of this money goes directly for funding public schools, so, because of a non-emergency legislative provision included in this bill, we are feeding oil companies vast profits at the expense of our children. In addition, delaying the implementation of this rule could jeopardize a legal case brought by the Department of Justice against the very same oil companies which are pushing for the delay. The companies have been charged with shortchanging the government on oil revenues—in other words, cheating the taxpayer out of billions of dollars in royalties. This legislative rider is not right—and it certainly does not belong in an emergency supplemental appropriations bill—unless you buy the argument that the emergency is one experienced by the oil companies and that Congress should be helping them out.

I am also opposed to the legislative provision in this spending bill which would allow for the construction of a six-lane highway through Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico. The purpose of National Monuments is to preserve for future generations sites of national significance and interest. In this particular case, Petroglyph National Monument is not only important for its historical significance, preserving important examples of Native American rock art, but also for its religious and cultural significance for Indian communities in the Southwest. The controversy over Petroglyph Park has been on-going in the Albuquerque area, where the Mayor does not want the road, and Congress should not intrude. It certainly does not rise to the level of an emergency which Congress must include in this bill.

I join my colleagues, too, in expressing my concern that this bill does not address several real emergencies—the need for funding for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and for our unpaid debt to the United Nations. Both of these matters have reached the urgent stage and Congressional inaction on them in hindering the Administration's ability to conduct the nation's foreign policy.

We are undermining our own economic stability by not providing needed funding for the IMF. I would be one of the first to argue that the IMF needs reforms. The House Banking Committee passed, by a vote of 40 to 9, a framework for those reforms. Unfortunately, the bill before us today does not include that framework or the funding, taking real risks with our economic future and undermining the Administration's ability to negotiate much-needed reforms.

Our national security interests are also undermined by the continuing dead-beat status of the U.S. at the United Nations. Congressional inaction on funding U.N. arrears—what we owe to the U.N.—is undermining the very reforms which some in this body advocate so vociferously. It is ironic that while we are considering emergency spending legislation today, we are not considering funding for two very real emergencies with consequences for all Americans—IMF funding and U.N. arrears.

This Congress can and must do better. We should be able to work together to develop legislation to meet true emergencies—including alleviating the suffering of Americans who have been the victims of natural disasters—without harming the most vulnerable in our society. I urge my colleagues to oppose this conference report.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise against this misnamed emergency supplemental bill. Many Members will debate provisions in this bill that are very troublesome and that have been well publicized. I want to take a few moments to alert Members to a few provisions that certainly do not qualify as ''emergency'', and that have no reason to be in this legislation except to shower additional taxpayer dollars on special interests.

Just yesterday, during the Conference meeting on this bill, the conferees added language at the behest of the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, that will allow oil companies to avoid paying taxpayers a fair royalty for oil and gas produced from public lands. Now, this provision was not in the House bill. It was not in the Senate bill. But we all know what happened: the oil industry saw an opportunity to make millions of dollars off the taxpayers, who own the oil and gas, by getting a rider in an emergency spending bill.

So the oil industry went to a friendly Senator and suddenly, a multi-million dollar gift falls into the industry's lap, and the taxpayers once again are left shortchanged. I am told that the lead lobbyist from the American Petroleum Institute, which was advocating this maneuver, was actually seen sitting at the Conference table, presumably helping the proponents craft the rider in just the right way to maximize profits for the oil industry at the expense of the taxpayer. How convenient.

Members should understand that we are now aware that the taxpayers have been shortchanged hundreds of millions of dollars by energy companies operating on the public lands. That is well documented. And the Administration rightly has taken legal action to recover those millions of dollars for the taxpayers. But this amendment—drafted by the oil industry—would stop the Interior Department from doing what it is legally charged with doing: assuring a fair return to the public from the production of its own oil and gas!

But the conferees didn't stop there. No, they have lots more expensive gifts for the oil industry—paid for by the unwitting taxpayer.

A few years ago, Congress very unwisely created a ''royalty holiday'' for the oil industry in the supposed deep water of the Gulf of Mexico. Companies willing to drill in these supposedly perilous depths were given leases that included millions of barrels of oil on which they would not have to pay the standard 12.5% royalty; in fact, they wouldn't have to pay any royalty on tens of millions of barrels of oil.

Of course, we knew oil companies would pay more for these royalty-free leases; why not, since they knew they wouldn't have to pay out royalties. But Congress still insisted that the Secretary of the Interior should have the flexibility to modify royalty rates (when they finally do kick in) to assure that taxpayers receive fair market value. That was the deal the oil companies signed off on when they endorsed the royalty ''holiday'' bill.

Now, everyone knows oil exploration and production in the Gulf is at fever pitch. In fact, deep water development was proceeding at an unprecedented rate even before we unwisely enacted the ''royalty holiday.'' But apparently the incentives weren't high enough, because stuck in the Statement of Managers for this so-called ''emergency'' bill is a provision that prevents the Interior Department from using authority granted in the ''holiday'' law to increase future royalty rates if, as we predicted, it might be needed to compensate for the excessive ''holiday'' giveaway.

The oil industry, which so happily embraced the royalty ''holiday'' in 1995 now wants even more; having benefitted from the ''holiday'' law for the past two years, now it wants more profits at taxpayer expense. And the conferees are going along with the deception.

Mr. Speaker, the oil industry does not need these provisions in this so-called ''emergency'' bill. Well completions were up in 1997; production in the lower 48 was up for the first time in 6 years in 1997. If restricting the authority of federal officials to ensure that the taxpayers are properly compensated is so important, then let the Resources Committee bring legislation to the floor of the House, not sneak it into legislation intended to provide urgent assistance to our citizens.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and if the gentleman is prepared to yield back the balance of his time, so am I.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 242, nays 163, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 121]

YEAS—242

Aderholt	Christensen	Fawell
Allen	Clement	Foley
Archer	Coburn	Forbes
Armey	Collins	Fossella
Bachus	Combest	Fowler
Baldacci	Condit	Fox
Ballenger	Cook	Franks (NJ)
Barr	Cooksey	Frelinghuysen
Barrett (NE)	Cox	Frost
Bartlett	Cramer	Gallegly
Barton	Crane	Ganske
Bass	Cubin	Gekas
Bereuter	Cunningham	Gibbons
Bilirakis	Davis (FL)	Gilchrest
Bishop	Davis (VA)	Gillmor
Blunt	Deal	Gilman
Boehlert	DeLay	Goodlatte
Boehner	Diaz-Balart	Goodling
Bonilla	Dickey	Gordon
Borski	Dicks	Goss
Boyd	Dooley	Graham
Brady	Doolittle	Granger
Bryant	Doyle	Gutknecht
Burr	Dreier	Hansen
Burton	Edwards	Harman
Buyer	Ehrlich	Hastert
Callahan	Emerson	Hastings (WA)
Calvert	English	Hayworth
Canady	Ensign	Hefley
Cannon	Etheridge	Herger
Chabot	Evans	Hill
Chambliss	Everett	Hilleary
Chenoweth	Ewing	Hobson

Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas
Manton
Manzullo
Mascara
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rodriguez
Rogan
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer, Bob
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Woolsey
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—163

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berry
Bilbray
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Boswell
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Camp
Campbell
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Crapo
Cummings
Danner
Davis (IL)
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Ehlers
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Goode
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoekstra
Hooley
Hoyer
Inglis
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McGovern
McNulty
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Mink
Moakley
Morella
Nadler
Neal
Neumann
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Rivers
Roemer
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Shays
Sherman
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith, Adam
Snyder
Souder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stokes
Stupak
Tierney
Torres
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Wynn
Yates

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Bono
Capps

NOT VOTING—25

Baker
Bateman
Berman
Bliley
Bunning
DeFazio
Dixon
Dunn
Gonzalez
Green
Greenwood
Hall (TX)
Kennelly
Maloney (NY)
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Metcalf
Miller (CA)
Parker
Paxon
Sandlin
Schaefer, Dan
Sensenbrenner
Smith (MI)
Thompson

□ 1750

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bunning for, with Mr. Green against.
Mr. Bliley for, with Mr. DeFazio against.

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mr. EHLERS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. TOWNS, Mr. EDWARDS and Ms. MCKINNEY changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 10, FINANCIAL SERVICES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules is expected to meet during the week of May 4 to grant a rule which may restrict amendments to be offered to H.R. 10. H.R. 10 is the Financial Services Modernization Act.

Any Member who wishes to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies and a brief explanation of the amendment by Tuesday, May 5 at 5 p.m. to the Committee on Rules in room H–312 upstairs.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the Committee on Commerce and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today, April 30.

This amendment in the nature of a substitute consists of the base text which was made in order by the Committee on Rules on March 30, which is contained in House report 105–474, except the credit union title, title V, which passed the House April 1 under suspension of the rules. That is removed from the bill.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and they should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to ensure that their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 375

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of House Resolution 375.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, MAY 4, 1998, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 3694, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence have until midnight, May 4, 1998, to file its report on the bill, H.R. 3694.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF FISCAL YEAR 1999

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated earlier today, I wish to announce to all Members of the House that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence ordered H.R. 3694, which is the ''Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999,'' reported favorably to the House. That report will be filed on Monday, May 4, pursuant to the unanimous consent request just granted.

I would also like to announce that the classified annex and the classified schedule of authorizations accompanying H.R. 3694 will be available for review by Members at the offices of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in room H–405 of the Capitol beginning after the bill is filed on Monday.

The committee office will be open during regular business hours for the convenience of any Member who wishes to review this material prior to its consideration by the House. I anticipate that H.R. 3694 will be considered on the floor next week, possibly Friday, May 8, or perhaps sooner.

I would recommend that Members wishing to review the classified annex contact the committee's chief of security to arrange a time and a date for that viewing. This will assure the availability of committee staff to assist Members who desire that assistance during their review of these classified materials.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to take some time to review these classified documents before the bill is brought to