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# CRS Issue Brief

## Foreign Policy Rescissions and Supplemental Appropriations for FY1995

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### SUMMARY

As part of an effort to reduce Federal spending, pay for a possible tax cut, and finance portions of the "Contract with America," the House of Representatives began action in mid-February on several bills that would rescind -- or cancel -- previously appropriated funds for a wide range of Federal programs. This legislation further provides supplemental appropriations for emergency and other high priority spending requirements. Some of the rescissions are intended to off-set the added costs of these supplemental proposals.

U.S. spending on foreign aid and other international affairs programs has been the target of much discussion by the new Republican majority as an area of the budget that should be closely examined for reductions. Consistent with this view, early House action on the FY1995 supplemental and rescission legislation (H.R. 889 and two House measures marked up by the Appropriations Committee but not reported) has included recommendations to rescind about \$436 million in foreign policy funding. Congress has been less willing, however, to support Administration proposed supplemental spending on international affairs programs. Preliminary decisions made thus far would approve only \$57 million of the \$1.1 billion foreign policy supplemental proposed by the Executive branch, rejecting entirely \$672 million for U.N. peacekeeping.

Action effecting the foreign policy budget has occurred in three separate bills. The first measure (H.R. 889), passed by the House on Feb. 22, provides supplemental DOD funding and includes the rescission of \$110 million for the Agency for International Development's (AID) Russian military officer housing project and a \$62 million U.S. contribution to the African Development Fund. The Senate Appropriations marked up H.R. 889 on March 2, rescinding the same amounts for foreign policy programs as the House, but deleted the Russian military housing cut and substituted a rescission for other foreign aid activities.

The other two bills (marked up by the House Appropriations Committee on March 2 but not expected to be reported until about March 8) contain \$5.4 billion in non-emergency FY1995 supplemental funding and "emergency" appropriations, primarily for recovery costs related to domestic disasters. The non-emergency appropriations bill proposes \$57 million in added foreign policy spending, mostly for Jordanian debt forgiveness. Each measure also includes a series of rescissions totalling \$17.3 billion, in part to off-set the added funding amounts. Combined, the two bills would cancel \$264 million in previously appropriated international affairs funds, coming from over 20 separate foreign aid and other foreign policy accounts.

## **MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

*On Mar. 2, 1995, House and Senate Appropriations Committees took action on three pending FY1995 supplemental appropriations and rescissions measures, each of which included funding or reductions for foreign policy programs. The House Committee rejected nearly all of President Clinton's \$1.1 billion supplemental appropriations request for foreign policy programs, including the entire \$672 million "emergency" international peacekeeping arrearage funding. At the same time, the House Committee voted to rescind, or cancel, \$264 million in previously appropriated foreign policy program funds, most coming from foreign assistance activities. The Committee action comes on top of House passage on February 22 of a supplemental Defense Department appropriation (H.R. 889) that includes an additional \$172 million rescission in foreign aid funds for Russian military officer housing and U.S. contributions to the African Development Fund. The Senate Committee, in taking up H.R. 889 on March 2, agreed to a \$172 million foreign policy rescission but replaced the cut for the Russian military housing program with a rescission for U.S. aid to Africa. The Senate panel further agreed to support a floor amendment to H.R. 889 that would delete the cut for Africa aid and rescind the same amount of funds from three other foreign aid accounts.*

## **BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS**

As part of an effort to reduce Federal spending, pay for a possible tax cut, and finance portions of the "Contract with America," the House of Representatives began action in mid-February on several bills that would rescind -- or cancel -- previously appropriated funds for a wide range of Federal programs. This legislation further provides supplemental appropriations for emergency and other high priority spending requirements, such as costs covering Defense Department (DOD) contingency operations in Haiti, Bosnia, and elsewhere, improved military readiness, and domestic disaster relief funds. Some of the rescissions are intended to off-set the added costs of these supplemental proposals. (On defense related issues, see CRS Issue Brief 95042, *Defense Funding for FY1995: Congressional Action on Supplemental Appropriations and Offsetting Rescissions*.)

U.S. spending on foreign aid and other international affairs programs has been the target of much discussion by the new Republican majority as area of the budget that should be closely examined for reductions. (See CRS Issue Brief 95020, *Foreign Aid Budget and Policy Issues for the 104th Congress*.) Consistent with this view, early House action on FY1995 supplemental and rescission legislation (H.R. 889 and two other House bills marked up by the Appropriations Committee on March 2 but not yet introduced) has included recommendations to rescind about \$436 million in foreign policy funding. The proposed foreign policy rescissions represent roughly 2.2 percent of the \$20.1 billion total international affairs appropriations for FY1995. Congress has been less willing, however, to support Administration proposed supplemental spending on international affairs programs. Preliminary decisions made thus far would approve only \$57 million of the \$1.1 billion foreign policy supplemental proposed by the Executive branch, rejecting entirely \$672 million for U.N. peacekeeping.

Action effecting the foreign policy budget has occurred in three separate bills, summarized below in Table 1. The first measure (H.R. 889), passed by the House on Feb. 22, provides supplemental DOD funding and includes the rescission of \$110 million

for the Agency for International Development's (AID) Russian military officer housing project and a \$62 million U.S. contribution to the African Development Fund. The Senate Appropriations marked up H.R. 889 on March 2, rescinding the same amounts for foreign policy programs as the House, but deleted the Russian military housing cut and substituted a rescission for other foreign aid activities.

The other two bills, ordered reported by the House Appropriations Committee on March 2 but not yet filed, contain \$5.4 billion in non-emergency FY1995 supplemental funding and "emergency" appropriations, primarily for recovery costs of the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake, recent floods in California, and disasters in 39 other states. The non-emergency appropriation measure proposes \$57 million in added foreign policy spending, mostly for Jordanian debt forgiveness. Each bill also includes a series of rescissions totalling \$17.3 billion, in part to off-set the added funding amounts. Combined, the two bills would cancel \$264 million in previously appropriated international affairs funds, coming from over 20 separate foreign aid and other foreign policy accounts.

**TABLE 1. Summary of Foreign Policy Supplementals and Rescissions**  
(millions of dollars)

	Admin. Request	H. Approp. Committee	House Passed	Sen. Approp. Committee
<b>Foreign Policy Supplementals:</b>				
Non-emergency	\$409.8	\$57.3		
Emergency	\$672.0	\$0		
<b>TOTAL, Supplementals</b>	<b>\$1,081.8</b>	<b>\$57.3</b>		
<b>Foreign Policy Rescissions:</b>				
DOD Emergency (H.R. 889)	\$0	\$172.0	\$172.0	\$1720
Non-emergency	\$142.5	\$168.7		
Emergency	\$0	\$95.5		
<b>TOTAL, Rescissions</b>	<b>\$142.5</b>	<b>\$436.2</b>		

### Foreign Policy Supplementals for FY1995

The President's budget for FY1996, submitted on Feb. 6, 1995, also included \$1.082 billion in supplemental spending for international affairs, highlighting four U.S. foreign policy issues: debt forgiveness for Jordan, restoration of funds drawn from foreign aid accounts to cover additional costs in Haiti, currency exchange losses for international broadcasting, and U.N. peacekeeping contributions. Table 2 summarizes congressional action on these supplementals.

**TABLE 2. FY1995 Foreign Policy Supplementals**  
(millions of dollars)

	Request	H. Approp. Committee	House Passed
<b>Non-Emergency Supplemental</b>			
Foreign Operations Subcommittee:			
Jordan debt forgiveness	\$275.0	\$50.0	
Development aid *	\$18.0	\$0	
Economic Support Fund *	\$82.3	\$0	
Peacekeeping (voluntary) *	\$27.2	\$0	
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Operations:</b>	<b>\$402.5</b>	<b>\$50.0</b>	
Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee:			
International Broadcasting (BIB)	\$7.3	\$7.3	
<b>Emergency Supplemental</b>			
Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee:			
Peacekeeping (assessed)	\$672.0	\$0	
<b>Total, Foreign Policy Supplemental</b>	<b>\$1,081.8</b>	<b>\$57.3</b>	

\* Funds to replenish accounts from which Haiti program costs were drawn.

### Jordan Debt Restructuring

In July 1994, after Jordan became an active participant in the Middle East peace process, President Clinton announced his intention to ask Congress for authority to forgive about \$700 million debt owed to the United States by the Jordanian Government. Congress appropriated funds in P.L. 103-306 canceling up to \$220 million in concessional economic aid loans owed by Jordan. To complete the restructuring of Jordan's debt, the Administration proposed a \$275 million FY1995 supplemental that was necessary in order to forgive the approximate \$480 million debt that remained. (Under U.S. budget rules, Congress must approve appropriations in advance of debt cancellation covering the net present value of the loans. Net present value represents the real value of the loans, usually a discounted figure from the face value.) (See CRS Issue Brief 93085, *Jordan: U.S. Relations and Bilateral Issues*.)

**Congressional action.** Citing general budget constraints, the House Appropriations Committee approved only \$50 million of the \$275 million request for Jordanian debt relief. This amount will cover the cancellation of remaining concessional economic aid loans and Export-Import Bank credits (about \$102 million), but will not fund the forgiveness of most military aid and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) debt. Military loans make up about \$296 million of Jordan's debt to the United States, and along with CCC credits, is the most expensive portion of the debt portfolio, with interest rates set at around 8 percent. Forgiving Jordan's debt is a major Administration initiative for advancing progress on peace in the Middle East, and additional Executive branch pressure to increase the House Committee level can be expected.

## **Restoring Funds Transferred to Cover Costs in Haiti**

Following the return to power of President Aristide in October 1994, the United States quickly expanded its aid and peacekeeping efforts in Haiti. In order to finance these efforts, the Administration transferred funds from existing foreign aid and peacekeeping accounts, effecting 13 country and regional aid programs and 7 voluntary peacekeeping operations. The largest amounts were drawn from Turkey (\$29.3 million), Bolivia (\$20 million), El Salvador (\$13.5 million), Nicaragua (\$9.8 million), and Africa regional assistance (\$9 million). The President proposed supplemental appropriations of \$127.5 million for Development Assistance (\$18 million), Economic Support Fund (\$82.3 million), and Peacekeeping Operations (\$27.2 million) to restore funding to these planned foreign aid and peacekeeping activities.

**Congressional Action.** The House Appropriations Committee rejected the entire \$127.5 million supplemental request. If this stands, the Administration would have to cover some or all of the Haiti-related transfers from existing appropriations, a prospect that would likely result in a comprehensive re-examination of country aid allocations for FY1995.

## **Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) Currency Exchange Losses**

RFE/RL, a major part of U.S. international broadcasting activities, operates mostly in Germany and routinely is effected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The rise in the German Mark against the dollar has placed RFE/RL about \$13 million short in its buying power in FY1995. The President asked Congress for a \$7.3 million supplemental to cover some of the currency exchange lose. Without the additional funds, the Executive branch says, RFE/RL would significantly cut back its operations in late FY1995.

**Congressional Action.** The House Appropriations Committee approved the full \$7.3 million request.

## **International Peacekeeping Contributions**

Costs associated with U.S. participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations have been one of the fastest growing components of the foreign policy budget. For U.N. assessed contributions -- the largest category through which the United States budgets peacekeeping activities -- funding has grown from \$81 million in FY1990 to nearly \$1.1 billion in FY1994. The increase in budget resources reflects the outbreak of regional and ethnic conflicts that have marked the post-Cold War international landscape. It also corresponds to increased emphasis by the United States and others of seeking multilateral solutions to global disputes. In regular FY1995 appropriations, Congress fully funded the President's \$533 million request for assessed peacekeeping operations covering the costs of peacekeeping requirements known at that time. Subsequently, however, the budgets for several on-going operations have risen, leading the Administration to seek an additional \$672 million in supplemental funds under the "emergency" provisions of U.S. budget rules. ("Emergency" supplementals are funding requirements that are among other things, sudden and unforeseen, for which the appropriation does not count against spending caps for discretionary programs. That is, "emergency" funds do not have to be off-set by cuts in other programs even if the discretionary spending cap for a fiscal year has been reached.) The additional money

would support U.N. operations in former Yugoslavia (\$506 million), Somalia (\$150 million), Iraq/Kuwait (\$5.95 million), and Western Sahara (\$10 million). (See CRS Issue Brief 90103, *United Nations Peacekeeping: Issues for Congress*; and CRS Issue Brief 94040, *Peacekeeping: Issues of Military Involvement*.)

**Congressional Action.** The House Appropriations Committee rejected the entire \$672 million request, arguing that the additional funding did not meet the test of an "emergency" appropriation. The Committee, in its report accompanying the legislation, argued that given the recent trend in \$1 billion-plus U.S. contributions to peacekeeping efforts, the need for significantly higher amounts was not unforeseen and should have been considered last year when Congress debated the regular U.N. budget for FY1995. The Committee further expressed its displeasure over the Administration's tendency to support new or expanded peacekeeping missions without carefully considering where the U.S. funds will be found. The House panel called on the President to develop a more regular and normal appropriation process for peacekeeping operation costs. This issue is likely to arise later in the year when Congress takes up the FY1996 assessed peacekeeping request. The \$445 million proposal represents current requirements, but most observers expect that figure to rise, and likely result in the need for supplemental funding next year.

## Foreign Policy Rescissions

To off-set a portion of the FY1995 supplemental request, the President proposed \$142.5 million in foreign policy rescissions, canceling some funds for overseas food aid programs. Congressional initiatives accepted only a small portion of President's recommended rescissions, but substituted a much larger and broader array of budget saving measures. Some represent efforts to cancel appropriations that proponents regard as unnecessary at the present time; some cuts target activities that have grown in recent years at rates considered by some as unsustainable; and some reflect sharp differences in policy emphasis and direction between the Clinton Administration and the Republican majority in Congress. As the bills moved through Congress, differences have developed between House and Senate positions. The most significant disagreement concerns the rescission of \$110 million for AID's Russian Military Resettlement Program (see discussion below). The Senate Appropriations Committee deleted this House initiative from H.R. 889, substituting a \$110 million rescission for the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), the primary channel of U.S. bilateral development aid to sub-Saharan Africa. During Committee markup on March 2, however, panel Members agreed to propose a Senate floor amendment that would replace the DFA rescission with an alternative package canceling funds for the World Bank's International Development Association (\$70 million), aid to the former Soviet Union (\$18 million, \$12 million of which must come from Russia), and \$13 million from AID's development assistance account.

Rescissions recommended in the three bills pending before Congress affect over 20 international affairs budget accounts, canceling for the most part appropriated, but unobligated funds. In nearly all cases involving foreign policy resources, rescissions would cancel FY1995 appropriations agreed to by Congress last year. In a few cases, however, money from prior year funding measures would be canceled. Table 3 presents details on foreign policy program rescissions, listing the affected accounts, the legislation to which the rescissions are attached, the fiscal year from which the

proposed rescissions would be drawn, and the status of congressional action. The largest pending rescissions and those that are likely to stimulate the most debate are discussed below.

**Russian Military Officer Housing.** The proposal to rescind \$110 million from AID's Russian Officer Resettlement Program, approved by the House in H.R. 889, is perhaps the most controversial of the foreign policy rescissions under consideration. The program grew out of a U.S. initiative to press for a rapid Russian troop withdrawal from the Baltic states. Russian officials argued that there was a shortage of adequate housing for returning military officers that would delay the demobilization of units from Baltic and other East European countries. As a result, the United States committed \$160 million in 1993 to construct over 5,000 housing units for officers coming back to Russia. The House Appropriations Committee, in recommending the cancellation of the \$110 million remaining funds for the project, argued that the effort has been mismanaged, helped resettle only a small fraction of returning Russian military personnel, and that a presumed shortage of housing did not materialize. Administration officials and congressional supporters of the project contend that, following the withdrawal of Russian troops, the United States must honor its commitment; that the program has helped ease concerns of the Russian military and reduced the prospect that political reforms will be reversed. The Senate Appropriations Committee deleted the House-passed rescission from its bill, proposing instead to rescind \$110 million from other foreign aid accounts. (See CRS Report 95-287 F, *Russian Officer Resettlement Program*.)

**U.S. Contribution to the African Development Fund.** Also included in House-passed H.R. 889 is a \$62 million rescission for a U.S. contribution to the African Development Fund (AfDF), a regional multilateral development bank lending to the poorest countries in Africa. (As a multilateral institution, the AfDF is distinct from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) noted above, the latter the primary *bilateral* aid channel for Africa administered by AID.) Last year, Congress agreed to provide an advance appropriation for the anticipated completion of the Fund's seventh replenishment negotiation. Disputes between donors and African members of the Fund over management and lending policies stalled completion of the replenishment agreement, and it is uncertain when the discussions will conclude. Since these funds could not be obligated, the House Appropriations Committee recommended that they be rescinded. The Senate Appropriations also supported this rescission.

**Development and Population Assistance.** Of the \$1.3 billion FY1995 appropriation for AID's development and population aid programs, the House Appropriations Committee recommended a rescission of \$54.5 million, or 4.2 percent. For development programs, the Committee proposed that the cuts be applied equitably throughout the account, while the cancellation of population funds was motivated by rapid program increases in recent years that the Committee felt could not be sustained. The Senate is expected to consider an amendment to cancel \$13 million of AID's development aid account when it considers H.R. 889.

**Economic Support Fund.** The House Appropriations Committee, in the non-emergency supplemental marked up on March 2, proposed the rescission of nearly \$43 million from FY1993-1995 funds under the Economic Support Fund (ESF), a foreign aid channel providing security-related economic aid to high priority recipients. Since the end of the Cold War, ESF aid has declined rapidly for countries other than Israel

and Egypt. The FY1994 and 1995 cuts must come from recipients that are not earmarked in legislation. Because they are earmarked, the FY1994-1995 rescission would not effect aid levels for Israel, Egypt or Cyprus. Egypt might be effected to a limited degree by the \$15.5 million rescission from FY1993. Turkey, Central America, and Andean drug-producing countries are the largest non-earmarked ESF recipients and might be the most effected under this proposal.

**Former Soviet Union aid.** In addition to the Russian Military Resettlement Program noted above, the House panel recommended in the non-emergency supplemental a rescission of an additional \$47.7 million of AID programs for the former Soviet Union (FSU). The Committee made no specific recommendations for where the cuts should be applied, but noted that they should not fall on activities for small grass-roots organizations, located primarily outside of Moscow and Kiev. The Senate will vote on an amendment to rescind \$18 million in FSU aid (\$12 million from Russia) when it debates H.R. 889. (See CRS Issue Brief 91050, *U.S. and International Assistance to the Former Soviet Union.*)

**U.N. Peacekeeping.** In addition to rejecting the \$672 million peacekeeping supplemental, the House Appropriations Committee voted to rescind \$14.6 million in assessed peacekeeping contributions (non-emergency supplemental) and \$4.5 million in voluntary contributions (emergency supplemental). Of these amounts, \$13.4 million would come from funds for the U.N. operation in the Western Sahara, an activity intended to prepare the region for an election, but considered by the House panel as being poorly managed, achieving limited results, and not subject to critical evaluation. Another \$1.2 million would represent the U.S. assessed share of \$4 million that was stolen on April 17, 1994 from the U.N. peacekeeping headquarters in Somalia.

**Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).** The House Appropriations Committee voted (non-emergency supplemental marked up March 2) to cancel \$3 million in FY1995 ACDA funding. Of the total, \$2 million would come from activities for implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention, a treaty which has not yet been considered by the Senate. (See CRS Issue Brief 94029, *Chemical Weapons: Issues for Congress.*) The House panel instructed that the other \$1 million be deducted from agency administrative expenses, noting a January 1995 White House statement that ACDA and the State Department would eliminate duplicative arms control and nonproliferation activities, and that ACDA would cut back on overseas operations.

**PL 480 Food Aid.** The Administration proposed a rescission in only one area of the foreign policy budget: a total of \$142.5 million for food aid loans under PL 480, title I and food grants under PL 480, title III. Non-emergency food assistance has been the target of Administration and congressional budget cutters the past few years. Appropriations for Titles I and III have fallen from \$776 million in FY1992 to \$425 million in FY1995. Arguing that these programs have already undergone substantial down-sizing, the House Appropriations Committee approved in the non-emergency supplemental marked up on March 2 a \$20 million rescission for Title III programs but rejected the balance.

**International Organizations Voluntary Contributions.** Noting the 20 percent growth in U.S. voluntary contributions to various international organizations since FY1993, the House Committee voted to rescind (in an emergency supplemental marked up March 2) \$25 million from this account. Funds for the U.N. Children's

Fund (UNICEF) would not be effected. A congressional hold on the second half of the FY1995 \$50 million appropriation for the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) might be a target of this rescission. In the Foreign Operations bill passed last year (PL 103-306) Congress instructed the Administration to withhold \$25 million from the UNFPA until after the Executive branch submitted a report to congressional committees by Feb. 15, 1995 regarding the organization's activities in China. (See Curt Tarnoff, *International Population and Family Planning Programs: Issues for Congress*, IB85187.)

**Export-Import Bank and the Trade and Development Agency.** The House Appropriations Committee included rescissions for two U.S. export promotion agencies totalling \$9.5 million. The cancellation of \$4.5 million for the Trade and Development Agency (TDA) represents 10 percent of its FY1995 appropriation. The House panel further encouraged TDA to develop a means by which it could recover portions of its costs from U.S. companies that benefit from grants issued by the agency. (See CRS Report 93-717, *The Trade and Development Agency*.)

## LEGISLATION

### **H.R. 889 (Livingston)**

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions for the Department of Defense. Foreign policy rescissions of \$172 million originally included H.R. 845 reported by the House Appropriations Committee Feb. 10, 1995 (H.Rept. 104-30); subsequently, H.R. 845 merged into H.R. 889. H.R. 889 introduced and reported by the House Committee on Appropriations on Feb. 10, 1995 (H.Rept.104-29); passed House Feb. 22 (262-165). Senate Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 889, with amendments to foreign policy rescissions, on March 2 (S.Rept. 104-12).

### **Unnumbered (Livingston)**

Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance and Making Rescissions for FY1995. Marked up and ordered reported by House Appropriations Committee Mar. 2, 1995.

### **Unnumbered (Livingston)**

Making Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions for FY1995. Marked up and ordered reported by House Appropriations Committee Mar. 2, 1995.

**TABLE 3. Foreign Policy Rescissions**  
(millions of dollars)

	Admin. Req.	H. Approp. Committee	House Passed	Sen. Approp. Committee
<b>DOD Supplemental/Rescission (H.R. 889)</b>				
Foreign Operations Subcommittee:				
Russian military housing (FY95)	\$0	\$110.0	\$110.0	\$0
African Development Fund (FY95)	.0	62.0	62.0	62.0
Development Fund for Africa (FY94-95)	.0	.0	.0	110.0*
<b>Non-Emergency Supplemental/Rescission</b>				
Foreign Operations Subcommittee:				
Debt Restructuring (FY93)	.0	2.4		
Economic Support Fund (FY95)	.0	7.5		
Economic Support Fund (FY94)	.0	20.0		
Economic Support Fund (FY93)	.0	15.5		
AID operating expenses (FY95)	.0	5.0		
Former Soviet Union (FY95)	.0	17.5		
Former Soviet Union (FY94)	.0	30.2		
Subtotal, Foreign Operations:	.0	98.1		
Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee:				
Diplomatic & Consular Serv. (FY95)	.0	2.0		
Acqui./Maint. of Bldgs. (FY95/prior)	.0	20.0		
Peacekeeping (assessed) (FY95)	.0	14.6		
Arms Control & Disarm. Ag. (FY95)	.0	3.0		
USIA Ed./Cultural Exch. (FY95)	.0	5.0		
Radio Construction	.0	6.0		
Subtotal, Commerce, Justice, State:	.0	50.6		
Agriculture Subcommittee:				
Food aid - PL 480 Title I (FY95)	43.9	.0		
Food aid - PL 480 Title III (FY95)	92.5	20.0		
Food aid - Ocean Freight (FY95)	6.1	.0		
Subtotal, Agriculture:	142.5	20.0		
<b>Emergency Supplemental/Rescission</b>				
Foreign Operations Subcommittee:				
Intl. Organ. & Programs (FY95)	.0	25.0		
Development Aid (FY95)	.0	45.5		
Population Aid (FY95)	.0	9.0		
Peacekeeping (voluntary) (FY95)	.0	4.5		
Export-Import Bank (FY95)	.0	5.0		
Trade & Development Agency	.0	4.5		
Subtotal, Foreign Operations	.0	93.5		
Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee:				
Intl Broadcasting-Israel transmitter	.0	2.0		
<b>Total, Foreign Pol Rescissions</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>436.2</b>		

\* Senate Appropriations Committee agreed to offer an amendment during floor debate that would replace the DFA rescission with \$70 million for the World Bank's International Development Association, \$18 million in aid for the former Soviet Union, and \$13 million in bilateral development assistance.