

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, September 18, 1992

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Teach us, O God, of the meaning of grace in our lives and in our relationships with others. As You treat us with mercy and unmerited favor by not judging us as we deserve, but by extending the gift of forgiveness, so may we minister to people with a spirit that is understanding and kind and whose motivation is measured by the spirit of reconciliation and peace. May Your grace be upon us this day and every day we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 120, answered "present" 1, not voting 85, as follows:

[Roll No. 402]

YEAS—226

Ackerman	Byron	Derrick
Anderson	Cardin	Dicks
Andrews (ME)	Carper	Dingell
Andrews (NJ)	Carr	Dorgan (ND)
Andrews (TX)	Clement	Dorman (CA)
Applegate	Clinger	Downey
Archer	Coleman (TX)	Durbin
Bacchus	Collins (IL)	Dymally
Bateman	Combest	Early
Bennett	Condit	Eckart
Berman	Costello	Edwards (CA)
Bevill	Cox (IL)	Edwards (TX)
Bilbray	Coyne	Engel
Bonior	Cramer	English
Borski	Cunningham	Erdreich
Boucher	Darden	Espy
Browder	de la Garza	Evans
Brown	DeFazio	Fazio
Bruce	DeLauro	Fish
Bryant	DeLay	Foglietta
Bustamante	Dellums	Frank (MA)

Frost	Martinez	Rose
Gejdenson	Matsui	Rostenkowski
Geren	Mazzoli	Rowland
Gibbons	McCloskey	Roybal
Gillmor	McDermott	Sabo
Gilman	McGrath	Sanders
Glickman	McHugh	Sangmeister
Gonzalez	McMillen (MD)	Sarpalius
Gradison	McNulty	Sawyer
Guarini	Mfume	Schulze
Gunderson	Miller (CA)	Schumer
Hall (TX)	Mineta	Sharp
Hamilton	Mink	Sisisky
Harris	Moakley	Skaggs
Hatcher	Mollohan	Skeen
Hayes (IL)	Montgomery	Skelton
Hefner	Moody	Slattery
Hoagland	Murtha	Slaughter
Hochbrueckner	Myers	Smith (FL)
Horn	Nagle	Smith (IA)
Horton	Natcher	Smith (NJ)
Houghton	Nowak	Spence
Hoyer	Oakar	Spratt
Hubbard	Oberstar	Staggers
Hughes	Obey	Stallings
Hutto	Olin	Stenholm
Jenkins	Olver	Studds
Johnson (SD)	Ortiz	Swett
Johnson (TX)	Orton	Swift
Johnston	Owens (NY)	Synar
Jontz	Packard	Tallon
Kanjorski	Pallone	Tanner
Kaptur	Panetta	Tauzin
Kasich	Parker	Taylor (MS)
Kennedy	Pastor	Thomas (GA)
Kennelly	Patterson	Thornton
Kildee	Payne (NJ)	Torres
Klecza	Payne (VA)	Torricelli
Kolter	Pease	Trafiacant
Kopetski	Pelosi	Unsoeld
Kostmayer	Penny	Valentine
LaFalce	Perkins	Vander Jagt
Lancaster	Peterson (FL)	Vento
Lantos	Peterson (MN)	Visclosky
LaRocco	Petri	Volkmmer
Laughlin	Pickett	Walsh
Lehman (CA)	Poshard	Waters
Levin (MI)	Price	Waxman
Lewis (GA)	Pursell	Wheat
Lipinski	Rahall	Wise
Lloyd	Rangel	Wolpe
Long	Reed	Wyden
Lowe (NY)	Rinaldo	Yates
Luken	Roe	
Markey	Roemer	

NAYS—120

Allard	Ewing	Kolbe
Allen	Fawell	Kyl
Armedy	Fields	Lagomarsino
Baker	Franks (CT)	Leach
Ballenger	Gallely	Lewis (CA)
Barrett	Gallo	Lewis (FL)
Bentley	Gekas	Lightfoot
Bereuter	Gilchrest	Livingston
Bilirakis	Gingrich	Lowery (CA)
Bliley	Goodling	Machtley
Boehler	Goss	McCandless
Boehner	Grandy	McCollum
Burton	Hammerschmidt	McDade
Callahan	Hancock	McEwen
Camp	Hansen	McMillan (NC)
Campbell (CA)	Hastert	Meyers
Clay	Hefley	Michel
Coble	Henry	Miller (OH)
Coleman (MO)	Henger	Miller (WA)
Coughlin	Hobson	Molinari
Cox (CA)	Hopkins	Moorhead
Crane	Hunter	Morella
Dannemeyer	Hyde	Morrison
Dickinson	Inhofe	Murphy
Doolittle	Jacobs	Nichols
Dreier	James	Oxley
Duncan	Johnson (CT)	Paxon
Emerson	Klug	Porter

Quillen	Schaefer	Stump
Ramstad	Schiff	Sundquist
Ravenel	Schroeder	Taylor (NC)
Regula	Sensenbrenner	Thomas (WY)
Rhodes	Shays	Upton
Roberts	Shuster	Vucanovich
Rogers	Sikorski	Walker
Rohrabacher	Smith (OR)	Weldon
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Roth	Snowe	Wylie
Roukema	Solomon	Young (FL)
Santorum	Stearns	Zimmer

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lent

NOT VOTING—85

Abercrombie	Feighan	Owens (UT)
Alexander	Flake	Pickle
Annunzio	Ford (MI)	Ray
Anthony	Ford (TN)	Richardson
Aspin	Gaydos	Ridge
Atkins	Gephardt	Riggs
AuCoin	Gordon	Ritter
Barnard	Green	Russo
Barton	Hall (OH)	Savage
Bellenson	Hayes (LA)	Saxton
Blackwell	Hertel	Scheuer
Boxer	Holloway	Serrano
Brewster	Huckaby	Shaw
Brooks	Ireland	Solarz
Broomfield	Jefferson	Stark
Bunning	Jones	Stokes
Campbell (CO)	Lehman (FL)	Thomas (CA)
Chandler	Levine (CA)	Towns
Chapman	Manton	Traxler
Collins (MI)	Marlenee	Washington
Conyers	Martin	Weber
Cooper	Mavroules	Whitten
Davis	McCrery	Williams
Dixon	McCurdy	Wilson
Donnelly	Moran	Yatron
Dooley	Mrazek	Young (AK)
Dwyer	Neal (MA)	Zeliff
Edwards (OK)	Neal (NC)	
Fascell	Nussle	

□ 1026

Mr. MORRISON and Mr. RAVENEL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 238. An act for the relief of Craig A. Kliem;

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

H.R. 454. An act for the relief of Bruce C. Veit;

H.R. 478. An act for the relief of Norman R. Ricks;

H.R. 712. An act for the relief of Patricia A. McNamara; and

H.R. 3379. An act to amend section 574 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the authorities of the Administrative Conference.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1181. An act for the relief of Christy Carl Hallien of Arlington, Texas.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1766), "An act relating to the jurisdiction of the United States Capitol Police" with amendment.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1731), "An act to establish the policy of United States with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 98-399, as amended, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Mr. DOLE and Mr. DANFORTH, to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1106

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1106.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—DIRECTING COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 572) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 572

Whereas on March 2, 1992, Representative Henry B. Gonzalez knowingly and willfully inserted in the Congressional Record documents of the Executive Branch bearing markings, indicating that they were classified for reasons of national security;

Whereas on July 7, 1992, Representative Gonzalez willfully disclosed information from a purported Central Intelligence Agency intelligence document which he publicly acknowledged at that time to be classified;

Whereas on September 14, 1992, Representative Gonzalez willfully disclosed information

from a Central Intelligence Agency document classified as "Secret" in its entirety, which he acknowledged is still classified;

Whereas the Director of Central Intelligence, Robert M. Gates, has indicated in writing that Representative Gonzalez's "statement in the Congressional Record on 7 July 1992 included information from TOP SECRET compartmented and particularly sensitive document" to which the Central Intelligence Agency had given his commitment staff access;

Whereas the Director of Central Intelligence further stated in writing to Representative Gonzalez, regarding his July 7, 1992, statement in the Congressional Record, that, "Because of the sources and methods under that information, I will ask for a damage assessment to determine the impact of the disclosure. I regret that you chose to discuss information from classified documents without attempting to determine if we could work out a way to satisfy . . . our need to protect intelligence sources and methods";

Whereas the Acting Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral William O. Studeman, has confirmed in writing to Representative Gonzalez that portions of statements in the Congressional Record by Representative Gonzalez on July 21 and 27, 1992, "were drawn from classified intelligence documents, some of which are Top Secret, compartmented, and particularly sensitive";

Whereas the Acting Director of Central Intelligence has stated in writing to Representative Gonzalez, regarding this statements in the Congressional Records of July 21 and 27, 1992, that, "I have asked the Office of Security of the Central Intelligence Agency to undertake a review of your statements in order to determine the impact of the disclosures of intelligence information on intelligence sources and methods";

Whereas the Department of State has confirmed in writing that, over a number of days, Representative Gonzalez "inserted into the Congressional Record the full text of at least fourteen classified documents generated by the Department of State," and the Department of State indicated further that those documents "contain classified information involving sensitive diplomatic discussions";

Whereas the Treasury Department has indicated in writing "very serious concerns" over Representative Gonzalez's "disclosures of classified information in the Congressional Record" which included information from a classified Treasury Department document;

Whereas on numerous other occasions Representative Gonzalez has knowingly and willfully disclosed in the Congressional Record information from Executive Branch documents which are apparently classified for reasons of national security;

Whereas the classified documents in question were apparently made available to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs by Executive Branch agencies in good faith cooperation with a committee investigation and with the expectation that access would be restricted to persons with appropriate security clearances;

Whereas the public disclosure of information from the classified documents in question was not necessary for legitimate legislative oversight, and the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs apparently has not voted to disclose publicly those classified documents;

Whereas the public disclosure of the contents of the classified documents in question appears to be detrimental to the national se-

curity and foreign policy interests of the United States;

Whereas the conduct of Representative Gonzalez raises serious questions of possible violations of Clauses 1 and 2 of Rule XLIII (Code of Official Conduct) and possibly of Clause 2(k)(7) of Rule XI' (Rules of Procedures for Committees) of the House;

Whereas the knowing, unilateral and unauthorized disclosure of classified information by Representative Gonzalez seriously imperils the spirit of mutual cooperation and trust between the Congress and the Executive Branch so critical to effective legislative oversight;

Whereas the nature and gravity of the conduct of Representative Gonzalez is such that the reputation and dignity of the House as an institution and the integrity of its proceedings, especially its oversight activities, may well be adversely affected;

Whereas Representative Gonzalez willfully continues to disclose publicly information from classified documents; and

Whereas in the interest of a prompt and fair resolution of the serious questions raised regarding the apparent unauthorized disclosure of classified information in seeming violation of the Rules of the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is directed to investigate whether Representative Gonzalez has, during the Second Session of the One Hundred and Second Congress, publicly disclosed classified information in the Congressional Record, and in so doing violated the Rules of the House of Representatives or any duly constituted committees. All other committees, and all Members, officers, or employees of the House who may have information relevant to this investigation are directed to cooperate promptly with the Committee on Standards subject to procedures the Committee shall adopt necessary to protect from unauthorized disclosure classified information which may be transmitted to the Committee pursuant to this investigation. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall promptly report its findings and any recommendations to the House.

□ 1030

The SPEAKER. The resolution raises a question of privilege.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. BONIOR

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BONIOR moves to lay the resolution on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan. [Mr. BONIOR] to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 150, not voting 66, as follows:

[Roll No. 403]

YEAS—216

Abercrombie	Andrews (NJ)	Bacchus
Ackerman	Andrews (TX)	Beilenson
Anderson	Applegate	Bennett
Andrews (ME)	Aspin	Berman

Bevill	Hubbard	Payne (NJ)
Bilbray	Hughes	Payne (VA)
Blackwell	Hutto	Pease
Bonior	Jacobs	Pelosi
Borski	Jenkins	Penny
Boucher	Johnson (SD)	Perkins
Brewster	Johnston	Peterson (FL)
Browder	Jontz	Peterson (MN)
Brown	Kanjorski	Pickett
Bruce	Kaptur	Poshard
Bryant	Kennedy	Price
Bustamante	Kennelly	Rahall
Byron	Kildee	Rangel
Cardin	Klecicka	Reed
Carper	Kolter	Roe
Clay	Kopetski	Roemer
Clement	Kostmayer	Rose
Coleman (TX)	LaFalce	Rostenkowski
Collins (IL)	Lancaster	Rowland
Collins (MI)	Lantos	Roybal
Condit	LaRocco	Sabo
Costello	Laughlin	Sanders
Cox (IL)	Lehman (CA)	Sangmeister
Coyne	Levin (MI)	Sarpalius
Cramer	Lewis (GA)	Sawyer
Darden	Lipinski	Schroeder
de la Garza	Lloyd	Schumer
DeFazio	Long	Serrano
DeLauro	Lowe (NY)	Sharp
Dellums	Luken	Sikorski
Derrick	Markey	Sisisky
Dicks	Martinez	Skaggs
Dingell	Matsui	Skelton
Dixon	Mazzoli	Slattery
Dorgan (ND)	McCloskey	Slaughter
Downey	McCurdy	Smith (FL)
Durbin	McDermott	Smith (IA)
Dymally	McHugh	Spratt
Early	McMillen (MD)	Staggers
Eckart	McNulty	Stallings
Edwards (CA)	Mfume	Stenholm
Edwards (TX)	Miller (CA)	Studds
Engel	Mineta	Sweet
English	Mink	Swift
Erdreich	Moakley	Synar
Espy	Mollohan	Tallon
Evans	Montgomery	Tanner
Fazio	Moody	Tauzin
Foglietta	Moran	Taylor (MS)
Ford (TN)	Murphy	Thomas (GA)
Frank (MA)	Murtha	Thornton
Gejdenson	Nagle	Torres
Geren	Natcher	Torricelli
Gibbons	Neal (NC)	Trafficant
Glickman	Nowak	Unsoeld
Gonzalez	Oakar	Valentine
Guarini	Oberstar	Vento
Hall (OH)	Obey	Visclosky
Hall (TX)	Olin	Volkmer
Hamilton	Olver	Waters
Harris	Ortiz	Waxman
Hatcher	Orton	Wheat
Hayes (IL)	Owens (NY)	Whitten
Hefner	Pallone	Wilson
Hoagland	Panetta	Wise
Hochbrueckner	Parker	Wolpe
Horn	Pastor	Wyden
Hoyer	Patterson	Yates

NAYS—150

Allard	Crane	Gradison
Allen	Cunningham	Grandy
Archer	Dannemeyer	Gunderson
Army	Davis	Hammerschmidt
Baker	DeLay	Hancock
Ballenger	Dickinson	Hansen
Barrett	Doolittle	Hastert
Barton	Dornan (CA)	Hefley
Bateman	Dreier	Henry
Bentley	Duncan	Herger
Bereuter	Emerson	Hobson
Bilirakis	Ewing	Holloway
Billey	Fawell	Hopkins
Boehlert	Fields	Horton
Boehner	Fish	Houghton
Burton	Franks (CT)	Hunter
Callahan	Gallely	Hyde
Camp	Gallo	Inhofe
Campbell (CA)	Gekas	Ireland
Clinger	Gilchrist	James
Coble	Gillmor	Johnson (CT)
Coleman (MO)	Gilman	Johnson (TX)
Combest	Gingrich	Kasich
Coughlin	Gooding	Klug
Cox (CA)	Goss	Koibae

Kyl	Nichols	Shays
Lagomarsino	Nussle	Shuster
Leach	Oxley	Skeen
Lent	Packard	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (CA)	Paxon	Smith (OR)
Lewis (FL)	Petri	Smith (TX)
Lightfoot	Porter	Snowe
Livingston	Pursell	Solomon
Lowery (CA)	Quillen	Spence
Machtley	Ramstad	Stearns
McCandless	Ravenel	Stump
McCollum	Regula	Sundquist
McDade	Rhodes	Taylor (NC)
McEwen	Rinaldo	Thomas (WY)
McGrath	Roberts	Upton
McMillan (NC)	Rogers	Vander Jagt
Meyers	Rohrabacher	Vucanovich
Michel	Ros-Lehtinen	Walker
Miller (OH)	Roth	Walsh
Miller (WA)	Roukema	Weldon
Molinaro	Santorum	Wolf
Moorhead	Schaefer	Wylie
Morella	Schiff	Young (AK)
Morrison	Schulze	Young (FL)
Myers	Sensenbrenner	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—66

Alexander	Flake	Pickle
Annunzio	Ford (MI)	Ray
Anthony	Frost	Richardson
Atkins	Gaydos	Ridge
AuCoin	Gephardt	Riggs
Barnard	Gordon	Ritter
Boxer	Green	Russo
Brooks	Hayes (LA)	Savage
Broomfield	Hertel	Saxton
Bunning	Huckaby	Scheuer
Campbell (CO)	Jefferson	Shaw
Carr	Jones	Solarz
Chandler	Lehman (FL)	Stark
Chapman	Levine (CA)	Stokes
Conyers	Manton	Thomas (CA)
Cooper	Marlenee	Towns
Donnelly	Martin	Traxler
Dooley	Mavroules	Washington
Dwyer	McCrery	Weber
Edwards (OK)	Mrazek	Williams
Fascell	Neal (MA)	Yatron
Feighan	Owens (UT)	Zeliff

□ 1056

So the motion to table was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that all Members
may have 5 legislative days within
which to revise and extend their re-
marks and include therein extraneous
material on House Resolution 572.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gen-
tleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FREE THE BRADY BILL

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute and to revise and extend his re-
marks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the lead-
ership has announced that it intends to
limit our agenda in order that we
might adjourn by early October to
campaign for the November elections.
There are many worthy, pieces of legis-
lation which I hope we pass, or we pass
over the President's veto, in that pe-
riod of time, including campaign fi-
nance reform, the moratorium on burn-

ing hazardous wastes in cement kilns,
the Family and Medical Leave Act, and
cable reregulation.

All of these are worthy but the Brady
bill, which calls for a waiting period
before handguns can be sold or pur-
chased, is absolutely essential; not just
worthy, it is essential.

As all of us know, we passed in May
1991, a freestanding Brady bill. A modi-
fied version of the Brady bill was incor-
porated into the crime bill, where it
has now languished for many months
in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, we must not adjourn be-
fore passing the Brady bill, both to
honor its namesakes, Jim and Sarah
Brady, and also in honor of people like
Dr. John Patrick Casey of Louisville
who lost his life in a tragic handgun in-
cident.

Mr. Speaker, let us free the Brady
bill before adjournment.

RELEASING CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute and to revise and extend his re-
marks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, our
Members and the American people need
to understand what just happened, be-
cause it is truly extraordinary.

There is information that in this
House secrets have been released.
There are written documents from the
State Department involving 14 dif-
ferent secret documents. There are
statements by the Director of Central
Intelligence involving secrecy.

The Democratic leadership has re-
fused to investigate it, has refused to
do anything about the releases, and we
just had the extraordinary moment of
a Member offering a privileged resolu-
tion and the Democratic leadership cut
off all debate by a deliberate motion to
table.

I just want to suggest to the Amer-
ican people that when secrets which
may endanger people's lives and secrets
which may undermine American nation-
al security can be released in this
Chamber, with nothing being done by
the Democratic leadership, and when
those who wish to stop secrets being
released are gagged by the Democratic
leadership, there is something pro-
foundly wrong with what is going on in
this House.

□ 1100

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1692

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that my name be
removed as a cosponsor of the bill, H.R.
1692, comprehensive long-term care for
the elderly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
MCNULTY). Is there objection to the re-

quest of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SALE OF 72 F-15'S TO SAUDI ARABIA PROVIDES JOBS FOR AMERICA

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I support the sale of 72 F-15 fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia. I have waited anxiously for months, with many of my constituents, for President Bush to give his approval to this proposed sale of aircraft. I encourage my colleagues to join me in their support for this sale.

The sale of these 72 F-15's to Saudi Arabia benefits the United States in several ways. First, Saudi Arabia says the American-built F-15 best suits their national defense needs. By bolstering Saudi Arabia's self-defense, more stability may be brought to a volatile region of the world. Second, but more importantly, the sale of 72 F-15's to Saudi Arabia means jobs, high-wage, skilled jobs, for thousands of Americans.

Jobs is the major issue of concern for Americans. My colleagues in the Missouri delegation and I have sought the administration's approval of this sale to Saudi Arabia for many months. It's time to stop talking about job creation and create jobs.

Mr. Speaker, the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia is good for America as it provides jobs. Yet, this sale does not present any danger to our allies and, in fact, further secures the defense of Saudi Arabia.

CABLE TELEVISION LEGISLATION—ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSUMER MEASURES IN YEARS

(Mr. NICHOLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Congress took action to stop price gouging by the Nation's only unrestricted monopoly—the cable companies which overcharge subscribers an estimated \$6 billion a year. The result was one of the most important consumer measures in years.

The cable companies waged a war of scare tactics to derail this legislation. Why? Because it will set limits on rate increases. They've risen at a rate of more than three times the rate of inflation since 1986.

The best way to lower cable rates is through competition. With competition, cable rates are an average of 30 percent less than where there is no competition. Without competition,

cable companies have been able to raise rates in order to increase profits.

In Congress, we are sent here to represent the ordinary people, not the special interest groups. We have heard the cries of consumers all across America. Thanks to our actions yesterday, the cable subscribers of America now have a voice.

AMERICA MUST BECOME AN EXPORT SUPERPOWER

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has a new TV commercial promoting trade. The President said America must become an export superpower.

Now in this TV commercial there is a giant cargo ship in the background. My colleagues, the name of that cargo ship is the *Evergreen*, and the *Evergreen* in President Bush's TV ad is owned by a company from Taiwan. The *Evergreen* is owned by a Taiwanese company.

Now, if that is not enough to sink your liferaft, the trade deficit just hit \$8 billion last month. There are 400,000 new unemployed Americans on unemployment lines. Wall Street is overvalued; it is going to crash like the chandelier in the "Phantom of the Opera."

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, the President is floating a boat called the *Evergreen* owned by a company in Taiwan. Beam me up.

THE D.C. ECONOMY BRACES FOR A MAJOR SHOCK AS WALSH SPENDING EVAPORATES

(Mr. WELDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, as bad as things are here in the Nation's Capitol, it's going to get worse. The D.C. economy is bracing for a major shock and there are frowns on the faces of the majority party.

The hotel industry is poised for a downturn, the restaurants will take a hit, there will be a glut of deluxe office space, and runways will sit empty at National Airport.

Yes it is true—Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh is closing his investigation.

No longer will he and his team of attack dogs rent office space in the swankiest new building in town—at taxpayers expense.

No more expensive suites at the Watergate—with the taxpayers picking up the tab.

No more taxpayer-funded meals at the finest D.C. restaurants.

Say goodbye to taxpayer-funded first-class air travel in and out of National Airport.

And what have we gotten for this taste of the good life?

A few minor convictions. For all his high living, it took Walsh and his lackeys 6 years and \$33 million to match the monthly output of any rookie prosecutor at your local DA's office.

But though the legal world may yawn—the D.C. economy and the Democrats may never be the same.

WE DON'T NEED ECONOMISTS—WE NEED A GROWTH PLAN

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I listened to a discussion a little while ago in the Committee on the Budget on what is called the present economic situation. It is not quite a recession, so is it stagnation? Is it contained growth? Is it a growth recession? Somebody called it a contained depression.

My answer is, in commonsense terms: "It's in a rut, and it's in a long-term rut. It's the lowest growth record since Herbert Hoover, has the worst job creation record since World War II".

The President bashes Congress for deficit spending, but never points out that Congress presently has appropriated \$12 billion less than what he has asked for. The gross private investment in this Nation is the lowest since the Depression. We are investing 12 percent. The Japanese, even in their doldrums, are investing 30 percent. Household income dropped for the second straight year, per capita income.

Folks at home do not need economists to know we are in a rut. The fact is it is a long-term growth plan that is needed.

The American people can tell us what the problem is. The American people are great, the leadership in the White House is not, and that is what needs to be changed.

SAY GOODBYE, ROSS

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the comparative service records of George Bush and Bill Clinton leave one who is concerned about such things with an easy decision to favor Bush over Clinton for President of the United States.

But on another level, both men have shown their mettle to be far stronger than that of sometimes in, but mostly out, H. Ross Perot.

Perot showed amateurish cowardice when he suddenly fled the Presidential race in the face of ego-penetrating criticism.

Now he daily flirts with the press and the emotions of the American people by saying if his vague and ever chang-

ing conditions are met he might still grace us with his candidacy.

Well I say, hell no, Perot. I've had enough of your games, your platitudes, and your bunk. If you used your money to hire a real expert, he'd tell you to pull out, stay out, and shut up.

Say good-bye, Ross.

TWO-TIME VICTIMS

(Mr. SMITH of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in a little while we are going to consider on this floor the rule to make in order the dire emergency supplemental, and then the supplemental itself. As part of that supplemental bill, Mr. Speaker, there will be a significant portion dealing with Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar and the victims of those natural disasters.

Hurricane Andrew was probably the single largest natural disaster to hit this country ever in terms of damage and in terms of the aftermath. But when we look at this bill, although I am going to ask my colleagues to support it, they will see how people who are victims once have been victimized again, by the process through which we go in order to obtain disaster relief. There are people in the Senate whose States are going to get more relief for less reason than people in south Florida or in Louisiana. There are people who here need help badly and will not get it because the administration opposes a language change so that the crops that actually grow in south Florida can be included in that disaster relief, including shade and ornamental trees and nurseries that grow indoor plants. People that employed hundreds are wiped out, and they cannot get a dime from the Federal Government because people over there will not allow it to be made so.

Mr. Speaker, it is a shame. I ask my colleagues to vote for the bill because the aid is necessary, but, boy, there are some people who have been victimized by this institution as well as by the hurricane.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE NEW CZECH REPUBLIC

(Mr. DREIER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend an invitation to our colleagues. This afternoon, at 12:45, downstairs here in the Capitol in room H-137, we are going to be having a meeting with the Prime Minister of the new Czech Republic, Vaclav Klaus, and, as we have ob-

served the bloody struggles which have taken place in Yugoslavia, it is very important for us to note that both the Velvet Revolution and the breakup of the Czechoslovakian Republic has been very peaceful, and I think that he can provide us with some very helpful input on that measure.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join us at 12:45 this afternoon.

□ 1110

PORKER OF THE WEEK AWARD

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, do you ever wonder what is actually in the hundreds of bills Congress passes each year? What about all the budget bills that are passed in the wee hours of the morning and are hundreds of pages long? Too often, most people do not know what is in them until after the fact.

That is when we find out about all the high-dollar goodies that were attached during late night jam sessions between the House and Senate. If these projects are really worthwhile, why were they not introduced in the light of day?

Congress spent almost \$3 million for an Abraham Lincoln Research Center, which has never been authorized, almost \$4 million for a physical fitness center in Maryland, and \$3.6 million for urban gardening.

Recent examples are \$2 million which was included in a bill to study truck-driver fatigue and another \$1 million to research commercial truck driver fitness. Don't you think the trucking industry could pick up the tab on this research if it is even needed?

Keep on trucking, but do it with your own money. This gets my "Porker of the Week" award.

CABLE TELEVISION LEGISLATION SHOULD BE SIGNED INTO LAW

(Mr. TAUZIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot about gridlock in this presidential year. I wanted to point out that yesterday this House by over two-thirds majority adopted a bill that would create some fairness for consumers in the television marketplace, that would create some competition, that would give consumers a choice, and would lower cable rates to millions of Americans.

Republicans and Democrats in this House came together in a great majority, over two-thirds. It is likely the same thing will happen on the Senate side.

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge all Members of the House to urge the administration to join us rather than oppose us in accomplishing this needed reform for American television consumers.

We do not have gridlock in the Congress on this issue. We are together. We ought to be together with the administration. We ought to have a bill that is signed into law so that when we leave this Congress we will have done something that I think Americans are anxious to see us do, take a problem and solve it, take an issue and resolve it, rather than answering to the special interests who always try to gridlock us, who always try to deadlock us, who always prevent us from solving problems for America.

THE GENDER GAP

(Mrs. VUCANOVICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, we have heard and read a lot during this Presidential campaign about a gender gap.

And, quite honestly, there is a huge difference in the records of President Bush and Governor Clinton regarding the appointment of women to important positions in Government.

President Bush has appointed more women in his administration than any previous President—3,000 positions, including 699 to executive positions and 53 to the Federal bench. That's 42 percent of all full-time Government positions.

In Arkansas, only 15 percent of the Clinton appointees who make more than \$43,000 are women. And Clinton ranks only 32d out of 43 Governors who have appointed women to cabinet positions.

Governor Clinton talks a lot about the gender gap in the workplace—President Bush is doing something about it.

LEAK OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL BEING COVERED UP

(Mr. COX of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, today, September 18, 1992, will be recorded as a black day in the already sadly spotted history of the House of Representatives. The Democrats who control this House have put partisan politics ahead of country. They have put protecting their own political hides ahead of defending the national security of the United States.

It has been reported to this House by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, by the Department of State, by the Department of Treasury, that in March, July, and September of this

year on repeated occasions one of our colleagues willfully disclosed information from top secret intelligence documents which he publicly acknowledged at the time to be classified.

One of my colleagues, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBEST], brought a privileged motion to this floor under which he was entitled to 60 minutes of debate. He asked that we refer this matter to the Committee on Ethics. But the Democrats who control this Congress not only did not permit the referral to the Committee on Ethics, but refused to permit the gentleman his time even to present the case or to debate the issue. They covered up, they stonewalled, they prevented discussion on the issue.

This is a far more serious coverup than the House Bank or the House post office in which no one was killed. This jeopardizes people's lives. The American people are calling on us to clean the House. If the reasons for this vote have not been clear enough, today's sordid episode provides ample evidence.

ARE YOU BETTER OFF TODAY?

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

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, the old question "Are you better off today that you were 4 years ago?" still stands. It is a favorite Republican phrase.

Mr. Speaker, it is coming back to haunt them. How safe is your job—that is, provided that you have one, and that you have any good income?

Do you have less than what you had 4 years ago? Do you have adequate health insurance? Do you have more than you had 4 years ago? Do you have a pension that you can rely on? Do you have money to send your kids to college? Do you have enough to house, clothe, and feed your family? If so, do you have any money left after you have done that? Are you still able to participate in the American Dream?

Well, I am sure Mr. Bush's friends who got all the tax breaks and all the defense contracts during the 1980's have no worries; do they?

I think now it is time for the rest of the American people to be able to participate in the American dream and grab just a little bit of that prosperity.

ADVICE FROM BENJAMIN RUSH: FOUNDING FATHER

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a lecture I attended yesterday by David Barton regarding the history of our country and the principles in the Bible.

We have all been appalled by the recent armed robbery of Mrs. Basu's car

in Montgomery County, MD, and her subsequent death. Not only that but her baby was tossed out in the road as well. Again this morning there are more stories in the papers about carjackings and other brutal crimes against individuals.

We can sit here all year writing and passing laws, but until we return to the roots of the intentions of the Founding Fathers 200 years ago, crime will continue to escalate.

I would like to quote Founding Father, Benjamin Rush, whose essays 200 years ago formed the basis for our present Government. Our Founding Fathers had something different in mind for this country and we have gone far astray from the original plan as outlined in their writings. Rush was one of the Framers and signers of our Declaration of Independence, founded four universities, was a director of the U.S. Mint, and served under Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and had a great influence on the development of our present form of government.

Our national attitudes and laws all began with the education of our young. Benjamin Rush wrote 200 years ago:

In contemplating the political institutions of the United States, I lament, that we waste so much time and money in punishing crimes, and take so little pains to prevent them. * * * We neglect the only means of establishing and perpetuating our Republican forms of Government, that is, the universal education of our youth in the principles of Christianity, by means of the Bible; for this divine book, above all others, favors that equality among mankind, that respect for just laws, and all those sober and frugal virtues, which constitute the soul of Republicanism.

I would commend these essays to my colleagues as the best of warnings. The Framers of the Government of our country intended that prayer and Bible reading be part of the education of our youth.

CLINTON'S DRAFT TALES AND THE ENERGIZER BUNNY

(Mr. JAMES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, Governor Clinton's accounts of his Vietnam-era draft evasion are like the energizer bunny. They just keep going, going, and going.

Did he get special treatment to evade the draft? Did he use political influence to challenge the draft board? And, more disturbing of all, did he willfully deceive the ROTC, as Colonel Holmes said in his letter? And is he deceiving the American people?

Just like the energizer bunny, Mr. Speaker, details of Governor Clinton's draft evasion just keep going, and going, and going.

There is one important difference. Unlike the energizer bunny, Governor

Clinton's tale keeps changing. And if we cannot trust Governor Clinton's tale now, how can we trust him as Commander in Chief of all of our armed services?

DEMOCRATS VOTE TO PROHIBIT ETHICS COMMITTEE FROM IN- VESTIGATING DISCLOSURE OF SECRET INFORMATION

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, a very serious action was taken by this House this morning. In the face of very clear, indisputable evidence that one of our colleagues has broken the House rules governing Member responsibility for top secret information, in spite of the impact this has on the access of the legislative branch to confidential information important to policymaking, and in spite of the blatant disregard for our rules and the Nation's security with which top secret information has been revealed, the Democrats of this House just voted to prohibit the Committee on Ethics from investigating this matter or even discussing it on the floor.

□ 1120

This is politics being allowed to erode the very foundation of democracy, the rule of law. Let the public note.

WHAT ARE THE RULES?

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, just exactly what are the rules? Do we interpret the motion to table the resolution of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBEST] as quiet concurrence, that it is OK to deliberately ignore House rules and willfully disclose classified information?

If this is OK for a committee chairman of the majority party, can other Members do the same? Can I, as a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, ignore the rules and deliberately disclose the proceedings of that committee? What fun that would be for the press.

In fact, what is the purpose of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, if the majority party manipulates procedures to prevent referral of serious and apparently substantiated allegations from being considered by the committee?

The American people have doubt about whether this House can police itself and, sadly, the motion to table the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBEST] can only further this doubt.

The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct does not operate on a partisan basis, and we are proud of that fact. This issue raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBEST] is not partisan. It is a matter of national security.

I am deeply disappointed by the majority. I am deeply disappointed by the majority leadership, and I hope they are troubled by this.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5620, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND RESCISSIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 575 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 575

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, to consider in the House an indivisible motion to take from the speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5620) making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments numbered 1 through 69 thereto, to disagree to the Senate amendments numbered 1 through 68, and to concur in the Senate amendment numbered 69 with an amendment. The Senate amendments and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. McNULTY). The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, three natural disasters within a few short weeks, hundreds of thousands of people without homes, emergency services strained to the limit, schools and businesses destroyed.

The devastation—in Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam—is unprecedented. The task of rebuilding is enormous.

In many important ways, the people of this country have already responded. From all across the land, Americans have extended a helping hand to the victims of these disasters—they've sent food, supplies, financial support. Many have even traveled to the affected areas to lend a hand.

But the most extraordinary response has come from the people of the devastated communities themselves.

People whose homes have been destroyed—whose lives have been completely disrupted—have rallied with their neighbors to help the most vulnerable, to ensure that emergency services are available, to begin to rebuild their communities.

Their response—even in the face of such adversity—is a tribute to the determination and generosity of the American people.

But even with this outpouring of support, the people of Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam still need help—they need help from the Federal Government. And that is what this legislation provides.

It provides funds to help rebuild these communities—to repair schools, roads and bridges, and public facilities.

It provides loans to rebuild small businesses and homes. It will help these devastated communities get back on their feet.

Mr. Speaker, this is an issue on which we can all agree. These people need help, and they need it now.

Andrew, Iniki, and Omar are past—we must help to restore a future for the people who suffered in the wake of these disasters. Let's send this legislation to the President without delay.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 575 makes in order one indivisible motion to take the bill, H.R. 5620, from the Speaker's table with Senate amendments; to disagree with all the Senate amendments except the last—No. 69; and to concur in Senate amendment No. 69 with an amendment.

The motion—and the Senate amendments—will be considered as read. The rule provides 1 hour of debate time on the motion, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee.

I urge my colleagues to support the rule and bill, so that we can get this desperately needed assistance to the victims of these disasters.

At this time, I yield, for the purposes of debate only, to the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER].

□ 1130

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

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that if this rule is adopted, an amendment will be made in order that reflects an agreement on all of the controversial provisions, including the Davis-Bacon provision, which would have provoked a Presidential veto.

The destruction that was left in the wake of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki is nothing short of a tragedy for people who have lost their homes, their businesses, and maybe, sadly, their lives. I am pleased that we will be able to proceed with this critically needed legisla-

tion so that the rebuilding process in Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam can move forward expeditiously.

Let me proceed by asking my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] if the controversial provision which was raised last night in the Committee on Rules is in fact knocked out. I understand from discussions that I just had with the distinguished acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER], that that in fact is the case.

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

Mr. DREIER of California. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that he is correct.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his response.

Mr. Speaker, there is another point I would like to add. That relates specifically to the issue of disaster aid. Fortunately, most of the homes that were damaged or destroyed by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki have insurance coverage for windstorm damage so these disaster victims will have the financial resources to begin putting their lives back together, regardless of what we do here today.

This is a lesson that should not be ignored by Californians and others who live in States that face the risk of major earthquakes. I should say that there are 39 of those States. The big earthquake that scientists feel certain will occur within the next three decades could be substantially more devastating than what occurred in south Florida, yet few homeowners in this country have earthquake insurance to protect against physical and financial ruin.

As we have seen over the past few weeks, the Federal Government is not capable of responding with quick or complete compensation. This point was highlighted by Thomas Sowell in a recent commentary in Forbes magazine.

Mr. Speaker, for reference I include the article by Mr. Sowell featured in Forbes on September 28, 1992.

[From Forbes, Sept. 28, 1992]

MISPRICING THE RISKS
(By Thomas Sowell)

As people struggle to put their lives back together in Florida and Louisiana in the wake of Hurricane Andrew, they are likely to get the money they need from their insurance companies far more quickly than they get much-heralded, but slow-moving, help from the federal government.

The bottom line politically is that the President gets credit for showing up at a disaster scene, expressing his compassion and announcing that federal help is on the way. For the insurance companies, the bottom line is that they have to get money to their customers in the disaster area if they want to maintain a reputation that will hold other customers.

Under these conditions, it is hardly surprising that insurance companies, operating under the pressures of competition, find it necessary to move faster than government employees, who get paid the same salaries whether the money reaches disaster victims earlier or later.

Private insurance is more efficient than government in a more fundamental way as well. Economic pressures not only operate on the insurance companies, but also on their customers, who can minimize their insurance premiums by minimizing the risks they run in the first place.

Premiums are higher for people who choose to live in higher-risk locations, work in higher-risk occupations or operate their businesses in higher-risk ways. While insurance companies vary the premiums with the risk as a matter of economic self-preservation, the systemic effect on the economy as a whole is that risks are minimized throughout the society, consistent with other objectives that make people willing to pay a certain amount to do risky things.

Such incentives and results are often missing in government-provided services that call themselves "insurance," as well as in other government activities that take on some aspects of insurance, such as disaster relief. Before looking forward to government-provided or government-controlled "national health insurance," it may be well worthwhile to look back at some other government "insurance."

When the Social Security System was created back in the 1930s, it was promoted politically as an insurance system, when in fact it was nothing of the sort. Neither is the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

A viable insurance system must have enough assets to cover its liabilities—which is another way of saying that policyholders pay for their own risks and costs. That has never been true of Social Security, which is run much more like a pyramid club.

Those who first joined the Social Security System received their money back several times over, but of course that could continue only so long as growing numbers of new people joined the pyramid. It works fine when the large generation of baby boomers pays for benefits for the small generation born during the 1930s, but when the baby boomers themselves retire, the pyramid gets shaky.

The most likely outcome is some combination of higher premiums for the working population of the 21st century and partial default on the benefits promised to retirees, whether through taxation of their benefits or inflation of the currency in which those benefits are paid.

Government "insurance" of banks and savings and loan associations would be more accurately described as blank-check underwriting of incalculable risks. When the existing fund set aside to compensate depositors in failed banks and S&Ls turns out to be inadequate, Congress simply appropriates more money.

Instead of having deposit insurance premiums vary with the degree of riskiness of a bank's investments, the safer banks have to subsidize the riskier ones. Subsidized risks, like subsidized agricultural crops, tend to be larger than they would be otherwise.

In other areas as well, the government promotes riskier behavior by putting the costs of those risks on other people, rather than on those who choose to take the risks.

Government-provided disaster relief also bears some superficial resemblance to insurance, but it too subsidizes riskier behavior than that under private insurance provided

through the marketplace. Build your home in an area repeatedly flooded or hit by hurricanes, or in wooded California hills subject to severe fire dangers, and those risks are going to show up in bigger home insurance premiums. But federal disaster relief puts those costs on the taxpayers.

Government regulation of private insurance often pushes in the same direction. Automobile insurance regulation often forces safe drivers to subsidize reckless drivers, which of course has the effect of allowing more reckless drivers on the road, instead of pricing them out of their automobiles. "Gay rights" laws will likewise force the huge risks and costs of AIDS onto the general public.

Let insurance be insurance, not another illusion of a free lunch.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that we can move forward with a national earthquake insurance program, such as that contained in H.R. 2806, which is a bill that I have cosponsored in a bipartisan way with several of my colleagues, so that we can mitigate the potential physical and financial damage that may result from a catastrophic earthquake.

The experience we have gained from the aftermath of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki only underscores the need for earthquake insurance legislation. I hope what we are about to go through here today will in fact focus more attention on the need to move ahead with legislation to address that.

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge my colleagues, before I begin, to understand that I am going to support this rule and certainly support the bill. As one of the Members who had a portion of his district affected and has been down to the district of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] where the major damage occurred, I cannot begin to tell the Members the grief and the disaster and the destruction that has befallen the people who live in south Florida, basically south Dade. All of Dade County has been affected, and counties surrounding the area have been affected.

There is a lot of good Federal relief help in this bill. The majority whip was correct when he spoke about the outpouring of help and the support and love and charity from so many people, both surrounding the disaster area, from the surrounding counties, from the State of Florida, and from around the country.

Mr. Speaker, when I first went down to the disaster area a few days after the hurricane, that is, the major disaster area, because I had nine people in my house riding out the hurricane also, and we considered ourselves very fortunate to sustain only minor damage, I cannot begin to tell the Members how

much in awe I was of how quickly people from all over the country had already begun responding.

I was stuck in a traffic jam just a few days after the hurricane, right at the exit off of the Florida Turnpike in Homestead, which was the site of major devastation, a traffic jam of 18-wheelers and vans and cars and police cars and city vehicles and county vehicles coming in from south Alabama and north Georgia.

The day of the hurricane, that night after it had passed, Charleston, SC, sent 12 police officers with their vehicles to help, because Florida City had lost 29 of its 31 vehicles, destroyed in the hurricane.

There were people from all over the country, not only coming in but sending food, sending clothing, sending medicine. The outpouring was just absolutely unbelievable and gratifying. For the first few days, unfortunately, there was some kind of what we might call organized or disorganized pandemonium as people struggled to set up a bureaucratic system to cope with the disaster which had overwhelmed the existing emergency capability.

The city of Homestead lost 90 percent of its homes, all of its infrastructure; no power, no electricity, no water, no sewer system, nothing. It was impossible to be able to cope fully. They needed a system to cope with all the help.

It was Friday by the time the Federal military showed up, but the help has arrived. It arrived by volunteers, it arrived by the State, it arrived by the county, it arrived by the Federal Government. This is long-term follow-on that we are being asked to vote on today, and it is absolutely the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, there is money in here to at least put Homestead Air Force Base back in a working mode. There is money here to help a lot of the farmers who have been devastated, a lot of the businesses which have been devastated, and certainly help by virtue of short-term disaster direct assistance, and then loans; a lot of the homeowners and renters have lost their homes, their clothing, and their personal possessions—all of them—their jobs, because many of them live locally and all of the commercial enterprises were devastated, their cars, their mementos. Their lives have been to a large degree obliterated. We thank God for the de minimis loss of life that occurred, but beyond that, everything is topsy-turvy.

The people of Florida, however, are fighting back, as are the people of Louisiana and now the people of Hawaii, who suffered under Hurricane Iniki.

However, notwithstanding all of what I said, I want to tell the Members how terribly disappointed I am that in many instances things which would have helped to distribute the aid that is in this bill effectively to people that

need it, those things never made it into this bill, but other people's attempts to benefit their own constituencies, which were never declared emergency disaster areas, made it into this bill; Senators have money in this bill for things that were not declared disasters, when farmers in south Miami who grow shade and ornamental plants cannot qualify for a dime's worth of help, although they hire 400 local people.

There was language that we wanted to mandate under the Stafford Act that local contractors be given some preference when contracts are let; \$90 million has already been let by the Corps of Engineers. Not a dime went to a local Dade County firm to put local people back to work who lost their jobs. That was excluded.

There was language that would make it that all contracts would comply with local ordinances regarding minority participation. That was not included.

The SBA pool of insurance loan money, so that insurance companies, domestic ones who are now insolvent because the amount of claims from their narrow base of policyholders, which was right in that area, they were the majority of the claims. They cannot pay the claims, and if they go out of business, the State Guaranty Association is going to wind up only paying 10 or 20 cents on the dollar. SBA objected. We asked for help on certain issues and OMB objected.

The President of the United States came the day of the hurricane, and for that we are grateful, on Monday, assessed some of the damage, and left saying he would help. The problem is his agencies, the ones that deal with the help after he leaves, have now basically rejected a lot of help that could be available.

□ 1140

We are not asking for any more money. We are asking for language changes so that people who need it can get the help.

Florida does not have wheat crops, corn crops, barley crops. It grows shade and ornamental trees in Dade County, \$20 million worth on one farm wiped out, the second largest in the world. He cannot get a dime. He employs 400 people. They are all out of work, and they live right there. They would not allow a lousy language change to be put into this bill that would make them eligible for loans; no grants, no money directly, just loans which he wants to borrow.

We grow tropical and exotic fruits. They do not qualify. We asked for help. There are hundreds of people employed in that. It provides millions of dollars in sales to south Florida. Would not do it, would not do it. Agriculture said no. SBA said no.

They are victimized again because of bureaucratic indifference and some legislative indifference, and people ought to know that.

We are going to work very hard to try to make during the process of application these people eligible for some kind of help. But notwithstanding that, there is a great deal of help in this bill, and we are very grateful for it. A majority of the people whose lives have been destroyed by this in Hawaii, in south Florida, in Louisiana, will be able to benefit, and for that we are very grateful, and we appreciate all of the work that a lot of good people on the Appropriations Committee have done on this.

The administration could have been better on this issue, could have not stood in the way on this issue. But I urge Members to vote for it because, frankly, this is only the beginning of what is going to be needed to bring so many thousands upon thousands of people's lives back to natural order, and they are very grateful to you. On their behalf I say thank you for your vote for this bill.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 5 minutes to my friend, the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN]. She has worked diligently on this issue. In her newly drawn district she will be representing both Homestead and Florida City, and she has tried desperately to pull this project together, and I am happy to be able to yield time to her at this point.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the devastation in south Dade County due to Hurricane Andrew is surely of epic proportions. Many have died, homes have been destroyed, businesses demolished, neighborhoods trashed, entire areas in ruins. Andrew left a true tragedy by its path and it did not discriminate—whether you lived in a fancy house in a secluded neighborhood, or an abandoned trailer, where the most humble illegal alien worked in the agriculture fields, you both got hit and you both got hit hard.

This Federal relief bill will at least give one ray of hope to an otherwise dismal human tragedy. The tired old cliché which says "Today is the first day of the rest of your life" seems to have new meaning to the residents of south Dade because these Federal funds will serve to alleviate some of the suffering that has been the fate of many for the last almost 4 weeks.

With these funds, folks will see that the Federal commitment is strong and that, although it is not as much as we would have liked, it is certainly a strong boost for our devastated economy in south Dade. Businesses will begin to fix up their demolished structures which will mean that there will be jobs once again for our area residents and residents will begin to rebuild their destroyed homes and family life will start to have a sense of routine once again.

We all will need to work together throughout the entire Dade County to

ensure that our once beautiful communities will be thriving areas again. Opening family environments, like our parks, will serve as a signal for our children that life may be coming back to normal soon. For the psychological blow that this hurricane has rendered to the young will only be known by the passage of time. Today, for example, there was a strong thunderstorm in Miami and I wonder how many youngsters cowered in fear as the sound of the wind reminded them of that awful morning of August 24.

This hurricane has also scarred the elderly—some of whom rode out the night alone—instead of seeking shelter. May the elderly and the children—recover soon from this awful experience.

So let us not politicize this human tragedy. Let's pass this relief bill.

Through reapportionment, south Dade, unfortunately was carved into four different congressional districts, instead of one consolidated area, as they have now, by being wonderfully represented by our colleague DANTE FASCELL. But that will mean that Homestead will have four Congressmen from our area fighting vigorously to rebuild Homestead Air Force Base totally. But, that battle remains to be fought—and we will all be ready—at the proper time.

For now, I urge my colleagues to pass this much needed Federal relief bill to at least let us come up for air. We desperately need it.

And with these funds, let's make sure that our local construction companies and our local folks, especially in the hard hit areas, are the ones who get the contracts and the jobs to rebuild south Florida.

Our economy has been in a very weak position so we cannot afford for our people to be pushed aside when work contracts go through.

Out of the tragedy, we must also re-examine the disaster relief efforts of our Federal agencies. More must be done to ensure that the agencies coordinate their duties and communicate diligently and quickly with local and State agencies. We must not allow what happened in Miami in those critical days to happen ever again anywhere.

So I urge my colleagues to pass this relief bill, and let us get on with the business of rebuilding south Florida.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and I will support the bill.

I would just like to remind the Congress that in the last several years some of the dollar participation we have had has come out of our budget. Estimates of the Congressional Budget Office state that America places about \$170 billion, \$170 billion a year in NATO accounts and in funds that go overseas through our defense accounts. In addi-

tion to that, last year American taxpayers spent \$70 billion to free Kuwait. I know that the allies came up with \$53 billion, but American taxpayers kicked in \$70 billion more out of our own accounts to free Kuwait.

We came up with emergency money for the Kurds. We came up with emergency money for the Turks. We forgave a loan to Egypt of \$7 billion. We gave Russia \$2 billion cash and another \$10 billion in loan guarantees. We give \$12.5 billion a year in foreign aid.

Mr. Speaker, if Congress does not pass this measure for the American taxpayers in Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii, then there is no hope for our Republic. Congress does not represent the right side.

Now I do not believe that will happen. But what concerns me is we seem to find this money for everybody else, but there is still some wrangling that goes on when we talk about American problems.

There is one aspect of this bill that bothers me, and that is some of these 100 percent funds. I support it, and I think they should be, but when that tornado ravished my district in 1985 there were no 100-percent funds. It was not an election time. And Congress should, in fact, set up a universal, standardized system that on these types of disasters all Americans are treated the same. That I think is one flaw in our policy.

But again, I want to commend all of those who have promulgated and developed this program of support for all the people of Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii, and for every American around the country who should experience a disaster, I think it should be at least known in our country that our Congress will take care of them as well as they have taken care of everybody else around the world.

□ 1150

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

At this time I would like to, if possible, engage in a colloquy with my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan, the majority whip. There has been a great deal of confusion as it relates to this Davis-Bacon question.

As my friend knows, last night there was a very good prospect that we should have seen the helper provisions on Davis-Bacon, the regulations that relate to that, eliminated for a 1-year period. I would like, since calls have come down here to the floor, and a number of colleagues have asked, for my friend to explain exactly what has taken place.

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

Mr. DREIER of California. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the distinguished

acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will, as stated by the rules, offer an amendment for consideration on the floor, an all-encompassing amendment which deals with the substance of which we have been just discussing. It will not touch or deal with the question that the gentleman refers to.

Mr. DREIER of California. If I could further inquire of my friend, are there any other changes at all that he anticipates at this point as it relates to the rule itself?

Mr. BONIOR. Not that I am aware of. There are no other changes.

Mr. DREIER of California. I thank my friend for the clarification. I will say that it has taken a while for us to get to this point, and I think it is important, because there are a lot of colleagues who just have not been clear on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my very good friend from Mobile, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN].

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my reservation about this legislation, yet under the circumstances, I intend to support it, and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

I have the deepest sympathy for the victims of Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki. I have lived through a major hurricane myself, Hurricane Frederic, and know first hand what total devastation is like. While I do not object to the fact that we are acting on emergency assistance legislation, I am seriously concerned over the path we are headed down by waiving State and local financial responsibility.

When Hurricane Frederic hit the coast of Alabama in 1979, it was classified at the time as the costliest hurricane to strike the United States. The same is applicable to Hugo. We did not get 100 percent Federal funding nor did we get 90 percent Federal funding. We received the traditional 75 percent Federal match and to the best of my knowledge we did not request special consideration. It should be noted that, then as now, Alabama was a very poor State. With all due respect, the State of Florida just doesn't jump to mind as being poverty-stricken or as needy as States such as Alabama.

I have the greatest respect for the citizens of Florida—indeed, my district borders the State of Florida and I have many friends in this neighbor State. I am a little outdone at the national media which I believe exploited the victims of Hurricane Andrew in south Florida. Ubiquitous news cameras and news reporters pressed victims to the breaking point at a time of tremendous upheaval and stress. The appearance given was that these people were ungrateful and selfish when in truth they were overwhelmed by extremely unnatural circumstances. They portrayed Floridians as ungrateful and unwilling

to help themselves, but wanting to be spoon-fed by the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to be concerned about setting a dangerous precedent wherein all disasters receive 100 percent Federal funding. Make no mistake, no President will be able to tell a Governor that his State is not as important as Florida. And let me add, if that Governor is from Alabama and this precedent is in place, I will be here demanding equal treatment. So let's be honest—we simply can't afford this because it will never end. We just can't be all things for all men.

We still have communities as well as individuals striving to pay off disaster loans and expenses from Hurricanes Frederic and Hugo. Should we give them some retroactive support by forgiving existing disaster loans.

Since they struggled when knocked to the ground shouldn't we extend to them either repayments on a parity with what we propose for these recipients, or maybe forgiveness of balances still due because they accepted less, yet were appreciative that the Government was there to help?

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, the responsibility which I share with other Members of the House whose districts have been devastated by a recent hurricane is awesome, indeed.

All of the properties and all of the lives that were affected by Hurricane Iniki were constituents and confined in my district, the Second Congressional District. There was damage on the island of Oahu. Many homes were destroyed there. The people on the island of Oahu are dismayed even as I stand here in the well that FEMA has not opened a disaster area for them.

So much of the attention has been placed on the people and property on the island of Kauai that some of the other remote places on the island of Oahu and elsewhere have been more or less left to fend for themselves.

So there is much needed to be done, much coordinating and much efforts on the part of the Federal Government and the State and local governments to take care of the people who are still suffering and waiting for help from the local government and from the Federal Government.

Today, I want to say that I am deeply grateful to all of the Members of the House and of the other body who have worked diligently to add funds necessary to meet the initial demands for funds and support that the people of my district require.

Iniki was a category 4 hurricane, somewhat probably more powerful than the hurricane which hit Florida, Hurricane Andrew. It is probably the most powerful storm that has ever hit the is-

lands of Hawaii, certainly within recorded time. We are fortunate that the people that lost their lives were only four, at least of those that we have discovered in removing the rubble. There were well over 300 people injured, and many very seriously.

But what is so devastating in the power of the hurricane is the damage that it does to property, both private and public, and that is where the funds that are being provided by this supplemental appropriation are going to do the most. It is going to help to rehabilitate the public properties that have been destroyed.

Can you imagine a community, a modern community, one that is loved as a tourist destination, having 90 percent of its electric poles down as a result of the storm? It is going to take months to restore them and to be able to regain the electrical power necessary.

Last night one of the radio stations finally came on and called my office just wanting to hear some assurance that the Congress, indeed, was going to act today to provide that kind of security to the people in Hawaii.

The \$1.2 billion that is contained in this bill is going to do a great deal to help rehabilitate the public facilities as well as the private properties that have been destroyed. Many of the homes that I saw last weekend when the entire Hawaii delegation went out there to visit were beyond repair, and they belonged to elderly citizens who thought some years ago, "How wonderful, I have paid for my home. Finally I can live with some sense of security." And now to have this happen and to realize that they probably are not going to be able to get a loan to rebuild their house. They are going to have to be counted among the homeless, and so the construction of public facilities to take care of these hundreds, if not thousands, of homeless people on the island of Kauai is going to be a major priority.

□ 1200

The agricultural damage on the island, together with the loss of tourism because most of the hotels were destroyed are devastated, so that they had to close, has rendered that island with more than 50 percent unemployed, so I do not know.

The answers for agricultural assistance, they tell me, have to come from other sectors of the Federal Government. It is a shame that we cannot coordinate all this assistance into one area. The agricultural economy is the cornerstone of the health and prosperity of this island, the sugarcane, the macadamia nuts, the coffee, the bananas, the guavas, the mangoes, all these things that have employed hundreds of people now are gone, and we have to look to the Federal Government for assistance to bring this back.

Mr. Speaker, the difficulties that the people are going to encounter are almost beyond description. I plan to return to my district this weekend and to spend time, several days, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, whatever is necessary, to see that the disaster area centers are functioning and that the insurance companies are there to take care of their clients and not laying back. There is no telephone service. Nobody can go and call their insurance company and ask for an agent to come, and yet the process which needs to start requires a certification that the insurance is not going to provide the recovery that a homeowner might need. So we need to pull together.

I have to say, the resilience of the business people and of people generally of the island of Kauai is tremendous. It is heartwarming. They are pulling together. They are helping one another come out of this destruction.

I think that hearing today that the Congress has approved this supplemental appropriation is just going to give them that bolt of continued energy to move ahead and to face whatever rigors and difficulties there are in the future.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the bill and make possible the emotional, psychological, and physical recovery of the tens of thousands of people in my district.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 5620 which provides assistance for the people of Hawaii.

The need for the assistance is indisputable, Iniki, a category 4 hurricane like Andrew and the most powerful storm to strike the Hawaiian Islands in over a century, caused 4 deaths, injured over 300 persons, and destroyed or damaged over 1 billion dollars' worth of public and private property.

H.R. 5620 appropriates \$1.2 billion to be made available to the State of Hawaii in the wake of Hurricane Iniki. The \$1.2 billion will take the form of Federal Emergency Management Administration [FEMA] disaster assistance, FEMA disaster loans, Small Business Administration [SBA] disaster loans, Federal Housing Administration [FHA] loans, agricultural programs, and public housing construction.

Although Iniki's winds and tidal surges touched all the major Hawaiian islands, the hurricane's full fury—winds between 140 to 160 miles per hour and tidal surges as high as 30 feet—were vented on the islands of Kauai and Niihau, and the Waianae coast of the island of Oahu.

Kauai, known locally as the Garden Island and long famed for its lush and pristine beauty, supported a pre-Iniki population of about 66,000 persons made up of 51,000 permanent residents and 15,000 visitors. Most permanent residents held jobs that were directly or indirectly connected to the tourism industry while many other permanent residents were employed by the agriculture industry.

However, in the late afternoon of September 11, 1992—1 week ago today—Kauai took a

direct hit from Hurricane Iniki. In 3 hours Iniki swirled over Kauai, the hurricane destroyed or damaged a third of the homes, 70 hotels and resorts, felled 90 percent of the electric utility poles, leveled the sugarcane crop which was the island's second major source of income, and set back the diversified agriculture industry by destroying macadamia, guava, banana, papaya, and coffee orchards. In 3 hours, Iniki disrupted the lives of Kauai's residents by causing at least 8,000 of them to join the ranks of the homeless and raising Kauai's unemployment rate from 5 percent to over 50 percent by wiping out the tourism and agriculture-based economies.

Along with my colleagues in the Hawaii congressional delegation—Senator DANIEL K. INOUE, Senator DANIEL K. AKAKA, and Representative NEIL ABERCROMBIE—I flew to Hawaii last weekend to survey the destruction and damage caused by Hurricane Iniki. Neither the accounts I read in newspapers, reports I heard on radio, the video shots I saw on television regarding Hurricane Andrew in late August, nor the updates on Hurricane Iniki I received en route to Hawaii, prepared me for what we saw back home. Last Saturday, we viewed Kauai from a helicopter. From the air, we saw shoreline areas that have been altered beyond recognition; formerly lush hills and valleys stripped bare of vegetation; boats left high and dry far above the normal tide line; and homes, apartments, and office buildings completely or partially demolished with their former contents strewn about the landscape.

I believe my colleagues in the House who represent the areas impacted by Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar will agree with me that reports cannot convey the enormity of the destruction caused by a powerful hurricane.

While it was painful for me to see such devastation, I can only imagine how truly difficult it is for those persons who lived in those communities to come to terms with Hurricane Iniki.

In spite of enormous difficulties and inconveniences, it must be noted that the people of Kauai, Niihau, and the Waianae coast of Oahu have displayed a civility, strength of character, and generosity of spirit in the week since Iniki struck. Numerous reports by the media of how former strangers have joined together to rebuild or repair their property and share their limited resources are very reassuring. That bonding as well as the general absence of antisocial behavior such as looting suggests very strongly that while those persons impacted most directly by Iniki may no longer have homes to maintain, crops to tend, or businesses to nurture, they are obviously very committed to maintaining, tending, and nurturing the social contract by which we all must live. But these people need the help of the Federal Government to put their lives, and their economy, back together.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Kauai, Niihau, the Waianae coast of Oahu, as well as the State of Hawaii, I respectfully urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], the main opponent of pork in the Congress.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those

kind words and for yielding me this 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is anybody in this body or the other body who opposes giving this kind of relief to our fellow human beings in Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii. We all are concerned about their suffering and want to do the right thing; but there is always somebody who wants to take advantage of the situation to feather their own nest.

Now, last year in the Defense appropriations bill, on a point of order I was able to get \$6.8 million cut out for the Monterey Institute, which is a foreign language teaching facility. It is a private facility. In Monterey, CA, the Department of Defense already has a language facility that does an excellent job, but the chairman of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA], has the Monterey Institute in his district. He wanted \$6.8 million to pay for this private organization—pure unadulterated pork.

On a point of order, I was able to strike that \$6.8 million out of the legislation and we were able to convince the Department of Defense not to spend that money.

Now we have this hurricane relief bill containing billions of dollars to help thousands and thousands of Americans in Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii, and we should do that; but last night the conferees stuck in under the cover of darkness this pork barrel project for \$6.8 million.

I think that is just dead wrong. This should be a clean bill to help the people suffering from these hurricanes. It should not be a bill containing pork to feather somebody's nest back in California, and that is what it is doing.

We defeated this once and the people who put this in last night know full well that we are not going to be able to defeat it today, because we are going to vote for the humanitarian aid for those people who are suffering.

So I just want to say to those conferees, congratulations on being able to stick \$6.8 million in unadulterated pork that this body defeated before into a humanitarian relief bill to help the chairman of the Budget Committee.

Do you want to know why the people of this country are fed up with this place? This is one of the reasons. We ought to care about our fellow man, but we should not be loading pork into a humanitarian bill.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. BOXER].

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, when we say the Pledge of Allegiance, we say "One Nation under God, indivisible," and if ever there was a time to be one Nation tied together with concern for one another, it is during a time of crisis in any of

our States. Unhappily, we see these natural disasters too often.

Private relief agencies have done a superb job. They are providing immediate emergency care, with the sacrifices of many individuals and groups all over the country to help their fellow Americans. Those efforts are truly heartwarming and important.

But Mr. Speaker, we are not naive, and we know that private help alone cannot do the job when you are faced with an emergency of this great a magnitude. Private help cannot possibly render the assistance necessary to rebuild our cities and our counties, to ensure domestic tranquility, to promote the general welfare, and these things our Constitution requires of us.

Mr. Speaker, to add to the urgency today is the fact that we already face the unconscionable situation where previously approved disaster relief for Los Angeles and 20 other hard-hit disaster areas has been suspended because of the stress on current funds. We all understand that stress. We are not complaining about it, but it is necessary to act today, because more than 450 homes in California were destroyed by this summer's wildfires, in addition to the thousands left homeless in Florida and Louisiana. FEMA is holding back \$80 million in payments for those communities because FEMA is nearly broke.

Our people cannot afford a break in the lifeline. We talk about a safety net. What could be more fundamental than this vote we are about to cast. If you value families, then today we must extend the help that they are relying on.

To me, Federal disaster relief is like a candle in the window. For people who have lost everything, it is their way of finding another tomorrow to rebuild their lives and their communities. I believe it is a sacred trust.

Government of, by, and for the people, must serve the people, must serve our families, must serve our fellow Americans at a time like this, and today when we vote we will be telling our people all over this Nation, we will not turn our backs on you. Your Government will not turn its back on you when you are in such dire trouble.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 4 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER], who was from Long Beach and now hails from Orange County.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the name of fiscal sanity and in opposition to yet another case of good intentions gone haywire, of Government spending totally out of control.

The rule before us today is not really in question, but it is linked to an all-purpose, spend-money-on-everything bill.

No one knows everything that has been put into this bill. Its sponsors were still making changes even after we convened this morning.

What we do know is that H.R. 5620, as proposed to be amended, contains about \$10 billion of expenditures with no control mechanism in place. In our eagerness to alleviate the suffering of the victims of Hurricane Andrew and other recent disasters, if we do this, we must respond with our heads as well as with our hearts.

It is important in times of crisis not to go off half cocked.

We must face the fact that the Federal Government is broke. The Federal Government is more than \$1 trillion in debt.

□ 1210

The Government is more than \$1 trillion in debt. The national debt is rising at the rate of \$13,000 a second. Yet here on Capitol Hill, it's business as usual which means, if there is a problem, if there is any kind of a challenge, spend, spend, spend, and that will take care of it.

Notwithstanding my colleagues' good intentions, it is disconcerting to see them clawing over top of one another to see who can shovel the most money out of the convoy for disaster relief. For years, the Federal Government has assumed 75 percent of the costs of disaster relief, and there was a reason behind that. It puts a control mechanism on what is requested for disaster relief while the State and the localities have picked up the remaining 25 percent so that just any claim will not be made.

However, in the aftermath of recent hurricanes and President Bush's pledge to provide 100 percent of emergency aid funding, my colleagues want to throw open the floodgates. Suddenly, they say, 20-ton relief trucks won't do; Federal taxpayers need to cart in 50-ton cash haulers.

Well, I will say it again. We need to respond to these disasters with our heads as well as with our hearts. The relief bill being considered here today is excessive. The Nation cannot afford such mindless benevolence.

I hail from a State that has known and doubtless will continue to know its share of natural disasters. With the precedent that we threaten to set here today, it would be easy for me to say, "Throw open the spigot." Ten billion in aid? Twelve billion? Pocket change. Let's make it \$20 or \$30 billion. The more money dumped in Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii today, the more that will be dumped in earthquake-prone California tomorrow.

But in the long-term interest of our Nation, I will not join this spending spree and approve this legislation because this bill sends the wrong message, a deadly message, to those who are living in these areas that are prone to disasters that Uncle Sugar, Uncle Sam, is going to pick up everything. In fact, we are going to be in such a hurry to start shoveling the money out of the back of the truck, we are not even

going to put any control mechanisms in place. The taxpayers be damned. We are going to get credit for being such benevolent people here on the floor of the House. That is not responsible government. It is irresponsible government that has put our country right on the verge of bankruptcy—not on the verge of bankruptcy, in bankruptcy.

So, Mr. Speaker, we better start recognizing that. I rise in opposition to this mindless benevolence.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to pose a question to my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER], if he would be so kind. I would ask the gentleman how he voted on the earthquake relief we provided for the State of California.

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

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I believe the earthquake formula was a 75-25 formula, and that is what I am talking about today. There is no such mechanism in this relief bill.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Guam, Gen. BEN BLAZ, who has been victimized by Typhoon Omar.

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as you all know, I do not go to the floor very often because I am one of those Members of the House who is not really a Member of the House. So, not being able to vote, I do not often frequent the Chamber because it is very difficult for me to sit here and not rise or sit with the rest of my colleagues.

But I do have this voice, and this voice is telling my colleagues that one of the proudest moments I have in this body has been in recent years when we have risen in periods of adversity. We have done it again.

I am very saddened by the events, but in the recent events we have seen Members of this body and the Senate respond, and respond magnificently.

I shall not burden my colleagues with details of disaster. They have seen many images of it. But as one who has already undergone 40 typhoons in my life, let me say that, when I heard that a typhoon was heading to Guam, I ran to the airport, got on the plane and beat the typhoon to Guam. No one can make a case that he, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. BLAZ], is championing or advocating without being able to present the dimensions of everything, having been there.

I am grateful to all of my colleagues for including Guam in the bill. The national media does not choose to do that. It does not even mention the word Guam. Sadly, Mr. Speaker, some of the leaders in this body have never pronounced the word Guam.

Mr. Speaker, I am saying to my colleagues, Guam is U.S. territory. I'm

saying to you that over the years, in war and peace, Guam has stood by you, has stood by us, and all I ask today, in the name of Guam, is I ask you to stand by us as you consider this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful. I wish I could vote. It is not my choice; it is that of my colleagues which prevents me. So, for those of my colleagues who do not feel any particular feeling one way or the other, I wish they would vote in my behalf.

My colleagues, I really am a proud Member of this House. I appreciate very much, more than I can express, the occasional opportunity I have to come and say, "Thank you, thank you, thank you."

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, having witnessed 3 weeks ago the devastation that was wrought by Typhoon Omar on Guam, I can attest to the events that transpired and to the outstanding performance of individuals and agencies involved in the relief and recovery activities that are now taking place.

While I cannot speak for the other congressional districts that were severely damaged by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, I can speak for Guam. I can say without reservation or hesitation that the performance of the various agencies, military and civilian, Federal and territorial, as well as the hundreds of volunteers, was truly inspiring. Whatever misgivings we may have had about Federal agencies, most notably FEMA, were erased. From the time they came off the plane, they hit the ground running and have not stopped. Nothing was more reassuring to us and the victims of the typhoon than to have FEMA personnel and the military providing every possible means of support and encouragement. I am certain that I am reflecting the sentiments of the Governor of Guam, Joseph Ada, when I state that FEMA's presence, under Dick Buck, made an extremely difficult situation tolerable and hopeful. The unselfish devotion to the task of helping in the relief and recovery effort by FEMA and U.S. military personnel will long be remembered after wounds from Typhoon Omar have healed.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS].

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] for recognizing Sanibel and yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am a Member from south Florida, yes, but I am one of the lucky ones. Our part of southwest Florida was just hurt, it was not annihilated, by Andrew, as some of the parts of south Florida were. I express also my deep gratitude to everybody who responded to the plea for help that we had from the victims of this incredible hurricane. The State, local, and Federal officials all deserve praise for the prestorm and poststorm efforts, and I say that from the heart, not from something I have read in the media that did not exactly get it right all the time. Thanks to a well-coordinated evacuation effort, the fact is the loss of

life was minimal for a storm of this magnitude.

I would also like to recognize all the generous citizens in the Nation that pitched in by donating money, food, clothing, diapers, lumber, just name it, that got sent to south Florida. Thanks to the help of the entire country, the immediate needs of the victims have been met and we can now focus on rebuilding.

Phase one of the hurricane response deals with the immediate human needs: food, clothing, and shelter.

□ 1220

Phase one is not entirely behind us yet. It is still critical that sufficient resources reach the devastated regions so that we can continue to meet these needs.

As we slowly move into phase two, the rebuilt phase, we are beginning to see new costs and impacts—the effect that Hurricane Andrew has had on areas that lie just outside of the officially declared disaster areas. Thousands of residents are leaving their ruins behind in search of shelter, schools, food, jobs, and medical service in locations nearby.

Those counties that were fortunate enough to survive the storm with minimal damage welcome these people and are eager to help, but we cannot overlook the fact that there is tremendous cost associated with this transmigration. For example, in my district, preliminary projections estimate that more than 5,000 people will move in from the devastated areas.

In fact, the clipping from this morning's paper indicates that HUD has already moved in 150 homeless people and put them into housing in our area.

County officials estimate the costs associated with such unexpected relocation to be up in the millions. Few county coffers are prepared to meet these demands without some type of assistance. We need to make sure that there is enough flexibility in the current system of Federal disaster assistance to provide aid to those areas that may have escaped the eye of the storm, but are beginning to feel the after shocks of the disaster.

If compassion alone could be converted into dollars to bring back the loss of property and spirit, south Florida would be in a surplus situation. But it is going to take much more than compassion, and much more money than we have already seen. That is why it is so very important that we pass this emergency appropriations bill today to get the money where it is most needed. I daresay your constituents will support for whatever part of the country you represent—I say that based on the outpouring of help we have received from so many places. I say thank you.

Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment with

the recommended rule for H.R. 5620, to make emergency disaster relief appropriations for the victims of Hurricanes Andrew, and Iniki, and Tropical Storm Omar.

I fully support this measure, and hope that the lives of these innocent victims will return to normal quickly. But this rule, which will not make amendments in order, is counterproductive toward solving our Nation's problems. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has another national emergency that must be addressed as expeditiously as we address hurricane relief. I am speaking of the health and welfare of our children. Each Member of this body at some point in time, has articulated the needs of our Nation's children. Unfortunately, however, we have the dubious distinction of a lack of followthrough on our promises toward children. Rest assured, that in no way do I wish to belittle the tragedies of south Florida, Louisiana or Hawaii, but it is shortsighted to only address their situations. Our children need our leadership just as badly. It is reprehensible that children represent the largest group of poor people in America. It is reprehensible that children go to bed at night hungry; it is reprehensible that the status of our children's health has steadily declined over the past decade; it is reprehensible that many children start school unprepared to learn; and Mr. Speaker, it is reprehensible that many of our politicians continue to only talk of our children's problems and do nothing toward implementing their solutions.

Yesterday, Members from both Houses of Congress, and from both parties, introduced the Family Investment Act, which included the provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Family Preservation Act, the parents as teachers bill, Kidsnet and the Safe Children and Communities Act. I had hoped to see some, if not all of its provisions appear as amendments to the bill we will pass today. Sadly, this will not happen, and tonight, another child will go to bed hungry and the American family will remain in crisis.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BONIOR. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS ON H.R. 3161, FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1992

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this is to notify Members of the House of the Rules Committee's plans regarding H.R. 3161, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Authorization Act of 1992. The committee is planning to meet the week of September 21, 1992,

to take testimony and grant a rule on the bill.

In order to assure timely consideration of the bill on the floor, the Rules Committee is considering a rule that may limit the offering of amendments.

Any Member who is contemplating an amendment to H.R. 3161 should submit, to the Rules Committee in H-312 in the Capitol, 55 copies of the amendment and a brief explanation of the amendment no later than 3 p.m. on Wednesday, September 23, 1992.

We appreciate the cooperation of all Members in this effort to be fair and orderly in granting a rule for H.R. 3161.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the motion to dispose of Senate amendments to H.R. 5620, and that I may be permitted to include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND RESCISSIONS ACT, 1992

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule just adopted, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. NATCHER moves to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5620), making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree with Senate amendments numbered 1 through 68, and concur in Senate amendment numbered 69 with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments.

The texts of the Senate amendments and of the House amendment to Senate Amendment numbered 69 are as follows:

Senate amendments:

(1) Page 2, line 9, strike out **[\$1,795,000]** and insert: **\$3,000,000**

(2) Page 2, after line 16, insert:

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Of the funds available under this heading, **\$3,500,000** are rescinded.

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", **\$1,500,000**, to remain available until expended, for lease costs of the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Notwithstanding section 318(d) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1464(d)), amounts provided pursuant to Public Law 101-162 for the acquisition of Buxton Woods shall remain available to the State of North Carolina through September 30, 1993.

(3) Page 2, after line 16, insert:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND (RESCISSION)

Of the funds available under this head, **\$2,100,000** are rescinded.

(4) Page 2, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 101. (a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the criminal act of stalking other persons is a problem of deep concern;

(2) previously available legal recourse against stalking, such as restraining orders, have proven largely ineffective;

(3) anti-stalking legislation has been enacted or proposed by several of the States;

(4) the constitutionality of several of the States' anti-stalking statutes may be in question; and

(5) the Congress has an interest in assisting the States in enacting anti-stalking legislation that is constitutional and enforceable.

(b) EVALUATION.—The Attorney General, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Justice, shall—

(1) evaluate anti-stalking legislation and proposed anti-stalking legislation in the States;

(2) develop model anti-stalking legislation that is constitutional and enforceable;

(3) prepare and disseminate to State authorities the findings made as a result of the evaluation; and

(4) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, report to the Congress the findings and the need or appropriateness of further action by the Federal Government.

(c) EXPENSES.—Expenses incurred in conducting the evaluation and developing model legislation under subsection (b) shall be paid out of funds that are available to the National Institute of Justice for fiscal year 1992.

(5) Page 3, strike out lines 1 to 6

(6) Page 3, strike out lines 10 to 12

(7) Page 4, strike out lines 3 to 8

(8) Page 5, line 3, strike out **[\$69,700,000]** and insert: **\$19,700,000**

(9) Page 5, line 4, strike out all after "1992" down to and including "personnel" in line 10

(10) Page 5, line 10, strike out all after "personnel" down to and including "Forces" in line 15

(11) Page 5, line 15, strike out all after "Forces" down to and including "construction" in line 17

(12) Page 6, strike out lines 1 and 2 and insert: **shall remain available until September 30, 1993.**

(13) Page 6, line 9, strike out **[\$7,000,000]** and insert: **\$69,800,000**

(14) Page 7, line 10, strike out **[\$5,182,878,000]** and insert: **\$2,375,974,000**

(15) Page 7, line 12, strike out all after "appropriations" down to and including "Fund" in line 14, and insert: *from the defense cooperation account*

(16) Page 7, line 20, strike out **[\$1,037,261,000]** and insert: **\$399,000,000**

(17) Page 7, line 23, strike out **[\$205,700,000]** and insert: **\$30,000,000**

(18) Page 8, strike out lines 1 to 3

(19) Page 8, strike out lines 4 to 6

(20) Page 8, line 11, strike out all after "Army," down to and including "1994" in line 13 and insert: **\$1,355,274,000**

(21) Page 8, line 16, strike out **[\$101,000,000]** and insert: **\$75,000,000**

(22) Page 8, line 19, strike out all after "Corps," down to and including "1994" in line 21 and insert: **\$224,600,000**

(23) Page 8, line 24, strike out all after "Force," over to and including "1994" in line 2 on page 9 and insert: **\$247,200,000**

(24) Page 9, line 5, strike out **[\$10,700,000]** and insert: **\$4,900,000**

(25) Page 10, line 22, strike out **[\$12,485,446,313]** and insert: **\$14,696,040,000**

(26)Page 11, strike out lines 12 to 15

(27)Page 11, strike out lines 16 to 25

(28)Page 11, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 204. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall transfer up to \$40,000,000 in additional funds from the Defense Cooperation Account to the appropriate appropriations accounts within the Department of Defense to remain available until expended for Kurdish humanitarian needs and related transportation costs to include, but not limited to, the prepositioning of emergency food stocks, water and seed, the provision of medical assistance, the establishment of regional medical clinics in recognized Kurdish areas of Iraq and the extension of technical assistance for land mine clearing, the drilling of water wells and the construction of temporary shelters.

(b) Wherever possible, the President shall make available personnel from the Department of Defense in preference to those of the United Nations to carry out the intent of this provision.

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and the House at the start of each quarter in fiscal year 1993 on the steps taken to bring relief and restore the well-being and security of the people of recognized Kurdish areas of Iraq.

(29)Page 11, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 205. In addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act, amounts from the Defense Business Operations Fund shall be transferred to the following appropriations in the amounts specified to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, as follows: \$320,598,000 to Military Personnel, Army; \$134,400,000 to Military Personnel, Navy; \$17,127,000 to Military Personnel, Marine Corps; and \$367,200,000 to Military Personnel, Air Force: Provided, That, for the purpose of maintaining the industrial base, \$60,000,000 of the funds available in the Defense Business Operations Fund, combined with funds otherwise available to the Department of Defense, shall be obligated forthwith for the purchase of 2.88 million cases of Meals Ready to Eat.

(30)Page 11, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 206. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511) and made available for transfer to the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor to assist State and local governments significantly impacted by reductions in defense industry employment or reductions in the number of military and civilian personnel residing in such States and communities shall be available until September 30, 1997.

(31)Page 11, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may make a grant of \$1,100,000 to assist Astoria Oregon in the planning, design and modification of facilities and support infrastructure to accommodate new Navy Minesweeper/Minehunter vessels.

(32)Page 11, after line 25, insert:

SEC. 208. Funds appropriated for the Office of Economic Adjustment at the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1992 are reduced by \$1,000,000, and funds appropriated for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 1992 are increased by \$1,000,000 for the purpose of making an economic impact grant to Nye County, Nevada.

(33)Page 12, after line 11, insert:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Funds appropriated in Public Law 102-170 under the heading "Human Development Serv-

ices" for the "Family Violence Prevention and Services Act", shall remain available until expended.

(34)Page 12, line 12, strike out [PROVISION] and insert: PROVISIONS

(35)Page 13, line 2, after "expended" insert: : Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985

(36)Page 13, line 8, after "pended" insert: : Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985

(37)Page 16, after line 21, insert:

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES
LOAN GUARANTEE ACCOUNT

During fiscal year 1992, new commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)), shall be increased by \$25,000,000,000 and shall not exceed \$99,769,293,000.

(38)Page 16, after line 21, insert:

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The \$140,000,000 under this heading in Public Law 102-139 for commitments to guarantee loans shall be increased by \$85,000,000 to \$225,000,000.

(39)Page 18, strike out lines 3 to 12

(40)Page 19, after line 5, insert:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Title I of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-142) is amended, under the heading "Cooperative State Research Service" in the last item of the first paragraph of that heading, for necessary expenses of Cooperative State Research Service activities pertaining to a program of capacity building grants to colleges eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321-326 and 328), including Tuskegee University, by striking "\$8,580,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$10,250,000".

(41)Page 19, strike out lines 20 to 25

(42)Page 20, line 8, strike out [\$30,000,000] and insert: \$20,000,000

(43)Page 20, strike out all after line 21 over to and including line 11 on page 21

(44)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for liquidation of obligations incurred for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development under section 14 of Public Law 91-258, as amended, and under other law authorizing such obligations and obligations for noise compatibility planning and programs, \$100,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended.

(45)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

TITLE IX
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(46)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$320,000, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury building and annex, to remain available until expended: Provided, That language under this heading in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-141; 105 Stat. 834), is amended by deleting the

following: "not to exceed \$490,000, to remain available until expended, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex"; and inserting in lieu thereof: "not to exceed \$1,690,000, to remain available until expended, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex".

(47)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The language under this heading in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-141; 105 Stat. 834), is amended by inserting after "system modernization requirements" the following: "; not to exceed \$300,000, to remain available until expended, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex".

(48)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,298,000, for systems modernization activities, to remain available until expended.

(49)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,000,000, for systems modernization activities, to remain available until expended.

(50)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

UNITED STATES MINT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$270,000, for expansions and improvements to existing Mint facilities, to remain available until expended.

(51)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$5,226,000, for systems modernization activities, to remain available until expended.

(52)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,400,000, for the White House armored window project, to remain available until expended.

(53)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$1,273,000 are rescinded.

(54)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$220,000 are rescinded.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS AND ASSISTANCE
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$1,460,000 are rescinded.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$2,999,000 are rescinded.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$270,000 are rescinded.

(55)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$4,292,000 are rescinded.

(56)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

TITLE X
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
SENATE

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For a payment to Jocelyn Burdick, widow of Quentin N. Burdick, late a Senator from North Dakota, \$129,500.

(57)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

TITLE XI—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE
FOR NEEDS RESULTING FROM
NATURAL DISASTERS

(58)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities" to cover the costs for the restoration of facilities damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Andrew, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND
CONSERVATION SERVICE
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "Emergency Conservation Program", \$25,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That funds shall be available only to the extent that funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That \$8,500,000 of this amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

For an additional amount for the "Commodity Credit Corporation Fund" to cover the incremental costs of crop losses arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, or from damaging weather or related condition, as defined in section 2251 of Public Law 101-624, \$300,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That this additional amount is hereby made available as authorized by the terms and conditions specified in Public Law 101-624 and Public Law 102-229: Provided further, That in establishing yields for disaster payments to producers of the 1992 crop of sugarcane and sugar beets, the Secretary of Agriculture may make adjustments to county yields for adverse weather conditions during the 1989, 1990, and 1991 crop years: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of

the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or statute, any producer of crops and livestock who has suffered at least 40 percent loss to a program crop, 25 percent loss to livestock, and damage to building structures in 1992 as a consequence of a microburst wind occurrence shall be eligible for Emergency Crop Loss Assistance and Emergency Livestock Feed assistance as set forth in the Disaster Assistance Act of 1990, Public Law 101-624 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note), and loan guarantees from the Rural Development Insurance Fund program (7 U.S.C. 1929a).

For an additional amount for the "Commodity Credit Corporation Fund" to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters, \$30,000,000, for the Tree Assistance Program, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That \$10,000,000 of this amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That such funds shall be used to fund the costs of replanting, reseeding, or repairing damage to commercial trees and seedlings, including orchard and nursery inventory: Provided further, That payments under this program shall be determined in accordance with Public Law 101-624: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for the "Commodity Credit Corporation Fund" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other natural disasters during 1992, up to \$100,000,000, for payments to aquaculture producers and to oyster farmers who harvest oysters commercially, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such payments shall be under the same terms and conditions as payments authorized to crop producers under Public Law 101-624: Provided further, That such payments shall be made available at a rate not to exceed the pro-rata payment rate received in fiscal year 1993 by producers as a result of appropriations made by this Act and Public Law 102-229: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be made available only if designated by the President as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" \$3,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds shall be available only to the extent that funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants" \$24,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds shall be available only to the extent that funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and

Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

For an additional amount for "Rural housing for domestic farm labor" \$10,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE
GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants" \$12,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds shall be available only to the extent funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account" \$40,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$150,000,000: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Rural Housing Insurance Program Account" for the cost of section 504 housing repair loans \$5,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$10,000,000: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Rural Development Insurance Fund Program account" for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: \$5,000,000 for the cost of water and sewer facility direct loans, to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of loans not to exceed \$30,000,000; and \$18,000,000 for the cost of guaranteed industrial development loans, to subsidize total loan principal any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$300,000,000: Provided, That no application for a loan guarantee under this section shall be denied on the basis that an organization, tribe, or entity engages in whole or in part in production agriculture nor shall such a loan guarantee be denied under provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(7): Provided further, That the entire amount appropriated shall be available only to the extent that funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$15,000,000 of the \$18,000,000 provided for the cost of guaran-

ted industrial development loans shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Rural Development Loan Program Account" for the cost of rural development loans, \$7,058,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$13,500,000: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Watershed and flood prevention operations," \$50,000,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That \$15,000,000 of this amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That these funds shall be available only to the extent that funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

(59)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Justice assistance" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Of the amounts available under this heading in the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1992, not to exceed \$510,000 to be used by the Executive Office of Immigration Review may be available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES

MARSHALS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service" to cover the incremental costs arising, from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,724,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,691,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,139,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$451,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$16,559,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

BUILDING AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Building and facilities" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$9,891,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire

amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For an additional amount for "Operations, research and facilities" for a grant to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, pursuant to Section 308(b) of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (P.L. 99-659), \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Minority business development" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Economic Development Assistance Programs" pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 as amended, to be used for grants to assist states and local communities in recovering from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, the severe storms that caused damage to electrical cooperatives in the State of Kansas on June 15, 1992, and July 7 and 8, 1992, and Typhoon Omar, \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses": Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RELATED AGENCY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Disaster Loans Program Account" for the cost of direct loans,

\$256,800,000 to remain available until expended; and in addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program, an additional \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses": Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

In addition \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses": Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such sums shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act is transmitted by the President to Congress

In addition, for the cost of emergency disaster loans and associated administrative expenses, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251 of said Act: Provided further, That such sums shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act is transmitted by the President to Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$5,890,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

(60)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$10,700,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$58,200,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required

for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$8,800,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$1,900,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$1,400,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$142,900,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made avail-

able by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$228,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$3,300,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$13,200,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$1,400,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to

other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$2,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$31,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may, upon determining that such funds are required for the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and be available for the same purposes and same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon determining that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

(61)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER IV

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL
FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES**

For an additional amount for "Flood control, Mississippi River and Tributaries" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$3,100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Flood control and coastal emergencies", \$40,000,000, to remain

available until expended, of which \$25,000,000 is to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and \$15,000,000 is for replenishment of this account for future emergency response: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress.

(62)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER V

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION**

For an additional amount for "Construction" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$2,300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$26,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That \$24,500,000 of these funds are to be provided as a grant from the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries: Provided further, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "Operation of National Park System" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$15,200,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$18,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, AND INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations and research" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, and Typhoon Omar, \$2,800,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$1,800,000 of this amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Operation of Indian programs" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$3,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for

a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

(63)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For an additional amount for Training and Employment Services, \$30,000,000, to be available for obligation for the period July 1, 1992–July 30, 1993, for training in areas affected by recent natural disasters: Provided, That all funds available under this paragraph are hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That these funds shall be made available only after submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the President that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY FUND

For carrying out section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act with respect to public health emergencies created by natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, not to exceed \$63,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these amounts shall be available for any activity authorized under the Public Health Service Act, for repairs or replacement of property used in connection with a Federal or Federally-assisted program but damaged or destroyed by the natural disaster, and for the provision to individuals and families directly affected by the disaster of services of the type provided under a program conducted or assisted by the Department: Provided further, That notwithstanding sections 214 and 513 of Public Law 102-170, and any other provision of law, amounts spent for travel associated with the performance of additional functions or duties necessitated by Hurricane Andrew or Typhoon Omar shall not be counted against the limits that apply by reason of any such provision: Provided further, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health", to carry out section 1911 of the Public Health Service Act for areas affected by natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, and Typhoon Omar, \$20,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for mental health services, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That all funds available under this paragraph are hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That these funds shall be made available only after submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the President that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Payments to States for Child Care Assistance", for areas affected by natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, and Typhoon Omar, \$20,000,000: Provided, That all funds available under this paragraph are hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That these funds shall be made available only after submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the President that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Human Development Services," \$2,000,000, for the United Houma Nation, Terrebonne Parish: Provided, That all funds available under this paragraph are hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That these funds shall be made available only after submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the President that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

IMPACT AID

For an additional amount for "Impact aid", \$42,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for carrying out disaster assistance activities authorized by section 7(a) of Public Law 81-874, as amended, and of which \$12,500,000 shall be to help pay for operating costs for schools affected by Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the payments for operating costs shall be provided on a noncompetitive basis upon the request of the affected school district and the Governor and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Education may reasonably require: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232) and section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary shall not be required to issue regulations to implement this authority to pay for operating costs: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$20,000,000 of these funds shall be made available only after submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the President that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE

For an additional amount for "Educational excellence", \$40,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Student financial assistance" for payment of awards for award year 1992–1993, made under title IV, part

A, subpart 1 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended prior to enactment of Public Law 102-325, \$40,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education may waive or modify any statutory or regulatory provision applicable to the student financial aid programs under title IV of said Act that the Secretary deems necessary to assist individuals who suffered financial harm from Hurricane Andrew or Typhoon Omar, and who, at the time Hurricane Andrew struck the United States or Typhoon Omar struck Guam, were residing, attending an institution of higher education, or employed within these areas on the date which, the President declared the existence of a major disaster (or, in the case of an individual who is a dependent student, whose parent or stepparent suffered financial harm from Hurricane Andrew, and who resided, or was employed in such an area at that time): Provided further, That notwithstanding section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232) and section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary shall, by notice in the Federal Register, exercise this authority, through publication of waivers or modifications of statutory and regulatory provisions, as he deems necessary to assist such individuals: Provided further, That such authority shall be in effect only for awards for award year 1992–1993: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 601. WAIVER AUTHORIZATION.

(a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education is authorized to grant waivers to recipients of Federal funds under any of the programs described in subsection (b) that are substantially affected by Hurricane Andrew or Typhoon Omar to waive the restrictions regarding the uses of funds under any such programs, but only if such recipients demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary in the application submitted under subsection (d) that such restrictions impose a demonstrable barrier to the progress of such recipient in overcoming the effects of Hurricane Andrew or Typhoon Omar.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall only grant waivers under this section—

(A) for school year 1992–93; and
(B) if the application submitted under subsection (d) contains the approval of the Governor subsequent to a request of the school districts.

(b) PROGRAMS.—The programs for which waivers may be granted under subsection (a) are programs under—

(1) the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education and Applied Technology Act;

(2) the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986;

(3) subtitles A, B, and C of title VII of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act;

(4) The Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act of 1988;

(5) chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

(6) chapter 2 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

(7) the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act;

(8) the School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act; and

(9) the Adult Education Act.
(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education is authorized to grant to recipients of Federal funds under programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, that are substantially af-

ected by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, or Typhoon Omar, a waiver or modification of restrictions regarding requirements for the matching of Federal funds, maintenance of effort, and time period for the obligation of Federal funds but only if such recipients demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary in the application submitted under subsection (c) that such restrictions impose a demonstrable barrier to the progress of such recipient in overcoming the effects of Hurricane Andrew or Typhoon Omar.

(1) The Secretary shall only grant waivers under this authority for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

(d) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) For fiscal year 1992, the Secretary shall make up to seventy-five percent of excess amounts available for reallocation under sections 110, 633, and 703 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to recipients of Federal funds under the Act substantially affected by Hurricane Iniki, Hurricane Andrew, or Typhoon Omar, upon the receipt of an application submitted under subsection (c).

(e) APPLICATION.—Each recipient of Federal funds under programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act desiring a waiver and/or reallocation under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary of Education at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(f) LIMITATIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not be construed as permitting the Secretary of Education—

(1) to authorize any changes in, substitutions for, or lessening of the mandates and protections of Federal laws and regulations regarding civil rights, discrimination, and safety, and the procedural safeguards contained therein;

(2) to affect regulations and prohibitions concerning the diversion of Federal funds for private use;

(3) to absolve any State of—

(A) any purposes, goals, or objectives for students targeted by the programs described in subsection (b); or

(B) any requirement to provide for the equitable participation of private school students according to the requirements of the programs described in subsection (b); or

(4) to reduce services to schools unaffected by Hurricane Andrew or Typhoon Omar, or

(5) to change the way funds are utilized for programs which are not described in subsection (b), except as otherwise provided in this Act.

(g) APPLICATION.—Each recipient of Federal funds under any of the programs described in subsection (b) desiring a waiver under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary of Education at such time, in such manner and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(64)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: Provided, That this appropriation is consistent with the provisions of Public Law 101-510.

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Air Force", \$66,000,000, for the limited purpose of restoring airfield operations, to remain available until expended: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of

the funds are available for the construction of facilities to support the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing or any other active Air Force units or missions pending completion of the 1993 Base Closure process.

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$7,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$16,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: Provided, That this appropriation is consistent with the provisions of Public Law 101-510.

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$21,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Navy", \$60,130,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1996: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Navy" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$21,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps", \$56,700,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1996: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$30,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: Provided, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(65)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$13,806,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$11,500,000, to remain

available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Facilities and equipment" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount for "Emergency transportation" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$44,000, to be derived by transfer from "Research and technology", to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

HIGHWAY STUDIES

FEASIBILITY, DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL, ENGINEERING

For an additional amount to carry out a feasibility study, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

(66)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$590,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$4,670,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of

the Balanced Budget Emergency Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, air and Marine interdiction programs" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Customs air interdiction facilities, construction, improvements and related expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$19,250,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for "Tax law enforcement" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,173,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

To enable the President to meet unanticipated needs to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, and Typhoon Omar, there is appropriated \$350,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$300,000,000 may be transferred to "Disaster relief", Federal Emergency Management Agency, for disaster assistance payments under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; and of which \$50,000,000 may be transferred to any other account only for unanticipated incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki: Provided, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent that funds are not provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided further, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

For an additional amount for "Real Property Operations" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the aggregate limitation on Federal Buildings Fund obligations established in Public Law 102-141 is hereby increased by such amount: Provided further, That the entire

amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for the "Federal Supply Service" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$700,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 901. AGENCY ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal agencies may accept gifts of property, money, or anything else of value from non-Federal sources for extraordinary and unanticipated expenses incurred by agency employees in their personal capacity within the areas designated as disaster areas pursuant to the President's declaration of a disaster resulting from Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar.

(b) Agencies shall establish written procedures to implement this program, which shall, at a minimum, include provisions that ensure that (1) all money or cash gifts shall be collected directly by the agency before distribution, (2) all property or other tangible gifts shall be recorded and approved by the agency before delivery to any individual employee, and (3) these gifts are distributed to agency employees in a fair and equitable manner.

(c) Agencies may accept gifts designated for individual employees. Agencies shall ensure that any gift designated for an individual employee is appropriate under the circumstances, taking into account, among other things, the official relationship of the employee to the source of the gift.

(d) This provision shall be effective through September 30, 1993.

(67) Page 21, after line 11, insert:

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Medical care" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially declared disasters, \$15,793,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially declared disasters, \$156,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions for assisted housing" for voucher as-

sistance for the victims of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially declared disasters, not to exceed \$183,000,000, to be derived by transfer prior to October 1, 1993, from the "Disaster relief" account of the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provided, That such amounts shall be for rental housing voucher assistance pursuant to section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)): Provided further, That in administering these funds, the Secretary may waive any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers, except provisions requiring non-discrimination, in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by any recipient of these funds upon finding that such waiver is required to facilitate the obligation and use of such funds, and would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the statute or regulation: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Housing counseling assistance" for contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, for providing counseling and advice to tenants and homeowners as authorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, \$500,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FHA GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "General and Special Risk Program Account" for the cost of guaranteed loans authorized by the National Affordable Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715e-3(b) and 1735c(f)), \$30,397,000, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed prior to the end of fiscal year 1993, not to exceed \$2,428,000,000: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$10,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625), as amended, for use only in areas impacted by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially declared disasters, \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary shall not, as a condition of assisting a participating jurisdiction under such Act using amounts provided under this heading, require any contributions by or in behalf of a participating jurisdiction, notwithstanding section 220 of Public Law 101-625: Provided further, That in administering these funds, the Secretary may waive any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers, except for provisions requiring nondiscrimination, in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or any use by any

recipient of these funds upon finding that such waiver is required to facilitate the obligation and use of such funds, and would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the statute or regulation: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such sums shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds provided under this heading that are allocated by the Secretary to the State of Hawaii are for use by the State in meeting the responsibilities with which it has been charged under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 108), and in the case of programs for individuals directly to lessees under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1921.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for necessary administrative expenses of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, not otherwise provided for, \$4,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$200,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, \$2,843,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$35,295,630 shall be made available to reimburse the State of South Carolina for costs incurred due to Hurricane Hugo, and of which \$493,000,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251 of said Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts provided under this paragraph shall be made available to the State of Hawaii under the same terms and conditions as funds made available to the State of Florida: Provided further, That an additional \$589,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account" for the cost of direct loans to cover the incremental

costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially declared disasters, \$50,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans for the "Community Disaster Loan Program," not to exceed \$200,000,000: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$35,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared natural disasters, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That \$10,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress. (68)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

TITLE XII—ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For an additional amount to carry into effect the Job Corps Program under part B of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.), \$40,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for the community health centers program under section 329 and section 330 of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. 254c), \$20,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for the Head Start program under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), \$40,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

For projects with respect to high risk youth under section 517 of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by the ADAMHA Reorganization Act), \$10,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

For the National Community Economic Partnership program, \$40,000,000, subject to the en-

actment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

HOMEOWNERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE EVERYWHERE GRANTS (HOPE GRANTS)

For the Youth Build program under subtitle D of title IV of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, \$15,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY BANKING

For the Enterprise Capital Access Fund Demonstration Program, \$25,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

For payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101-8107), \$10,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL

BLOCK GRANT FUNDING FOR ELIGIBLE PROGRAMS

For the interagency council for assistance on behalf of each tax enterprise zone designated under section 1391 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, \$300,000,000, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993.

(69)Page 21, after line 11, insert:

TITLE XIII—WORKERS' FAMILY PROTECTION

SEC. 1301. WORKERS' FAMILY PROTECTION

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Workers' Family Protection Act".

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) hazardous chemicals and substances that can threaten the health and safety of workers are being transported out of industries on workers' clothing and persons;

(B) these chemicals and substances have the potential to pose an additional threat to the health and welfare of workers and their families;

(C) additional information is needed concerning issues related to employee transported contaminant releases; and

(D) additional regulations may be needed to prevent future releases of this type.

(2) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to—

(A) increase understanding and awareness concerning the extent and possible health impacts of the problems and incidents described in paragraph (1);

(B) prevent or mitigate future incidents of home contamination that could adversely affect the health and safety of workers and their families;

(C) clarify regulatory authority for preventing and responding to such incidents; and

(D) assist workers in redressing and responding to such incidents when they occur.

(c) EVALUATION OF EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTED CONTAMINANT RELEASES.

(1) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Director"), in cooperation with the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Adminis-

trator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the heads of other Federal Government agencies as determined to be appropriate by the Director, shall conduct a study to evaluate the potential for, the prevalence of, and the issues related to the contamination of workers' homes with hazardous chemicals and substances, including infectious agents, transported from the workplaces of such workers'.

(B) **MATTERS TO BE EVALUATED.**—In conducting the study and evaluation under subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(i) conduct a review of past incidents of home contamination through the utilization of literature and of records concerning past investigations and enforcement actions undertaken by—

(I) the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health;

(II) the Secretary of Labor to enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

(III) States to enforce occupational safety and health standards in accordance with section 18 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 667); and

(IV) other government agencies (including the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency), as the Director may determine to be appropriate;

(ii) evaluate current statutory, regulatory, and voluntary industrial hygiene or other measures used by small, medium and large employers to prevent or remediate home contamination;

(iii) compile a summary of the existing research and case histories conducted on incidents of employee transported contaminant releases, including—

(I) the effectiveness of workplace house-keeping practices and personal protective equipment in preventing such incidents;

(II) the health effects, if any, of the resulting exposure on workers and their families;

(III) the effectiveness of normal house cleaning and laundry procedures for removing hazardous materials and agents from workers' homes and personal clothing;

(IV) indoor air quality, as the research concerning such pertains to the fate of chemicals transported from a workplace into the home environment; and

(V) methods for differentiating exposure health effects and relative risks associated with specific agents from other sources of exposure inside and outside the home;

(iv) identify the role of Federal and State agencies in responding to incidents of home contamination;

(v) prepare and submit to the Task Force established under paragraph (2) and to the appropriate committees of Congress, a report concerning the results of the matters studied or evaluated under clauses (i) through (iv); and

(vi) study home contamination incidents and issues and worker and family protection policies and practices related to the special circumstances of firefighters and prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning the findings with respect to such study.

(2) **DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY.**—

(A) **TASK FORCE.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in cooperation with the National Institute of Environmental Health Services, shall establish a working group, to be known as the "Workers' Family Protection Task Force". The Task Force shall—

(i) be composed of not more than 15 individuals to be appointed by the Director from among individuals who are representative of workers, industry, scientists, industrial hygienists, the National Research Council, and government agencies, except that not more than one such in-

dividual shall be from each appropriate government agency and the number of individuals appointed to represent industry and workers shall be equal in number;

(ii) review the report submitted under paragraph (1)(B)(v);

(iii) determine, with respect to such report, the additional data needs, if any, and the need for additional evaluation of the scientific issues related to and the feasibility of developing such additional data; and

(iv) if additional data are determined by the Task Force to be needed, develop a recommended investigative strategy for use in obtaining such information.

(B) **INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY.**—

(i) **CONTENT.**—The investigative strategy developed under subparagraph (A)(iv) shall identify data gaps that can and cannot be filled, assumptions and uncertainties associated with various components of such strategy, a timetable for the implementation of such strategy, and methodologies used to gather any required data.

(ii) **PEER REVIEW.**—The Director shall publish the proposed investigative strategy under subparagraph (A)(iv) for public comment and utilize other methods, including technical conferences or seminars and a review by the National Research Council, for the purpose of obtaining comments concerning the proposed strategy.

(iii) **FINAL STRATEGY.**—After the peer review and public comment is conducted under clause (ii), the Director, in consultation with the heads of other government agencies, shall propose a final strategy for investigating issues related to home contamination that shall be implemented by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and other Federal agencies for the period of time necessary to enable such agencies to obtain the information identified under subparagraph (A)(iii).

(C) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as precluding any government agency from investigating issues related to home contamination using existing procedures until such time as a final strategy is developed or from taking actions in addition to those proposed in the strategy after its completion.

(3) **IMPLEMENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY.**—Upon completion of the investigative strategy under subparagraph (B)(iii), each Federal agency or department shall fulfill the role assigned to it by the strategy.

(d) **REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 4 years after that date of enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter, the Secretary of Labor, based on the information developed under subsection (c) and on other information available to the Secretary, shall—

(A) determine if additional education about, emphasis on, or enforcement of existing regulations or standards is needed and will be sufficient, or if additional regulations or standards are needed to protect workers and their families from employee transported releases of hazardous materials; and

(B) prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning the results of such determination.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OR STANDARDS.**—If the Secretary of Labor determines that additional regulations or standards are needed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall promulgate such regulations or standards as determined to be appropriate not later than 3 years after such determination.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

House amendment to Senate amendment numbered 69: In lieu of the matter proposed

by the Senate, strike all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Operations and Administration", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-140, \$2,120,000 are rescinded.

Notwithstanding section 318(d) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1464(d)), amounts provided pursuant to Public Law 101-162 for the acquisition of Buxton Woods shall remain available to the State of North Carolina through September 30, 1993.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances in the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, \$1,309,000 are rescinded.

FISHING VESSEL OBLIGATIONS GUARANTEES

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-140, \$930,000 are rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Amounts appropriated under this title by Public Law 101-515 and available through September 30, 1992, for debt collection training, locating debtors and their property, and selling debtor property also may be used for processing and tracking debts owed to the United States Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$80,000,000: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates these amounts as emergency requirements for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

DEFENDER SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Defender Services", \$31,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates these amounts as emergency requirements for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL
DISCIPLINE AND REMOVAL

The language under the heading "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Salaries and expenses" in Public Law 102-27 is amended by deleting "September 30, 1992" and inserting in lieu thereof "September 30, 1993".

Notwithstanding the requirement of section 415 of Public Law 101-650 to submit the report mandated by said section not later than one year after the date of the Commission's first meeting, the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal shall submit to each House of Congress, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the President, the report mandated in said section no later than August 1, 1993.

RELATED AGENCY

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates these amounts as emergency requirements for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TITLE I

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding the provisions of sec. 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10601), amounts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund during fiscal year 1992, in excess of \$152,200,000 shall be available to the Attorney General without fiscal year limitation for expenses associated with the activation and operation of Federal prisons.

MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

SEC. 102. (a) ISSUANCE OF DESIGNATION NOTICE.—Notwithstanding section 304(b) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1434(b))—

(1) the Secretary of Commerce shall, on September 18, 1992, (or as soon thereafter as is practicable), publish under that Act in the Federal Register a notice of the designation of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (hereafter in this section the "Sanctuary"), as described in the notice of designation submitted to the Congress on September 15, 1992, and

(2) that designation shall take effect the later of September 18, 1992, or the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no leasing, exploration, development or production of oil or gas shall be permitted within the Sanctuary as required by section 944.5 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Management Plan for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, published by the Department of Commerce in June 1992.

(c) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—

(1) REVIEW OF AGENCY ACTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Federal agency actions internal or external to the Sanctuary including private activities authorized by licenses, leases, or permits, that are likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure any sanctuary resource are subject to consultation with the Secretary.

(B) AGENCY STATEMENTS REQUIRED.—Subject to any regulations the Secretary may establish, each Federal agency proposing an action described in subparagraph (A) shall provide the Secretary with a written statement describing the action and its potential effects on sanctuary resources at the earliest

practicable time, but in no case later than 45 days before the final approval of the action unless each Federal agency and the Secretary agree to a different schedule.

(2) SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVES.—If the Secretary finds that a Federal agency action is likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure a sanctuary resource, the Secretary shall (within 45 days of receipt of complete information on the proposed agency action) recommend reasonable and prudent alternatives, which may include conduct of the action elsewhere, which can be taken by the Federal agency in implementing the agency action that will protect sanctuary resources.

(3) RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS.—The agency head who receives the Secretary's recommended alternatives under paragraph (2) shall promptly consult with the Secretary on the alternatives. If the agency head decides not to follow the alternatives, the agency head shall provide the Secretary with a written statement explaining the reasons for that decision.

(d) VESSEL TRAFFIC.—Within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the State of California and with adequate opportunity for public input, shall report to Congress on measures for regulating vessel traffic in the Sanctuary if it is determined that such measures are necessary to protect sanctuary resources.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$116,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", \$33,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$263,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE
AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies", \$69,700,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That \$50,000,000 of this appropriation shall be used to provide educational assistance to school districts where there are significant increases in the number of military dependent students as the result of relocation or realignment of Armed Forces personnel: *Provided further*, That the \$50,000,000 specified in the preceding proviso shall be allocated to school districts where at least thirty percent of the students in average daily attendance in the schools are military dependent students: *Provided further*, That the \$50,000,000 shall be made available only to supplement, not supplant, the amount of any other Federal, State, or local government funds otherwise authorized or expended for education of dependents of members of the Armed Forces: *Provided further*, That a portion of the \$50,000,000 may be made available for construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION,
DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Environmental Restoration, Defense", \$447,500,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

PROCUREMENT

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "National Guard and Reserve Equipment", \$4,372,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1994.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND
EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND
EVALUATION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies", \$74,800,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That \$5,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be made available only for a National Defense Center of Excellence for Research in Ocean Sciences to be established through cooperation between the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the Hawaii High Technology Development Corporation (a government entity) for the purposes of conducting research and development activities of interest to the Department of Defense on such topics as ocean environment preservation technology, new ship hull design concepts, shallow water surveillance technologies, ocean measurement instrumentation, and the unique properties of the deep ocean environment.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

PENTAGON RESERVATION MAINTENANCE
REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for "Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund", \$80,100,000.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Inspector General", \$3,400,000.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM
(TRANSFER OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS)

For additional incremental costs of the Department of Defense associated with operations in and around the Persian Gulf resulting from Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and under the terms and conditions of the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 102-28), in addition to the amounts that may be transferred to appropriations available to the Department of Defense pursuant to that Act and the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Costs of "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-229), not to exceed \$3,431,176,560 may be transferred during fiscal years 1992 and 1993 to then currently applicable appropriations from the Defense Cooperation Account, to the following accounts in not to exceed the following amounts:

MILITARY PERSONNEL

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", \$1,007,961,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy", \$170,400,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", \$17,127,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force", \$313,500,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)****OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY**

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army", \$1,355,274,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", \$75,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", \$224,600,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force", \$247,200,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies", \$4,900,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", \$15,214,560, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM (TRANSFER OF EXISTING FUNDS)

For the purpose of adjusting amounts which may be transferred to military personnel and operation and maintenance appropriations pursuant to the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 102-28) and the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Costs of "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-229) and under the terms and conditions of those Acts, the Secretary of Defense may make adjustments to the amounts provided for transfer by such Acts in amounts not to exceed \$611,010,000 and provide for the transfer of such amounts to the following accounts in not to exceed the following amounts to be available to the Department of Defense during fiscal years 1992 and 1993: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate indicating the accounts from which the funds will be derived for such transfers:

MILITARY PERSONNEL**(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)****NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY**

To be derived by transfer, \$12,500,000 for "National Guard Personnel, Army".

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)****OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY**

To be derived by transfer, \$341,310,000 for "Operation and maintenance, Army", to re-

main available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

To be derived by transfer, \$257,200,000 for "Operation and maintenance, Navy", to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1993.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS**PERSIAN GULF REGIONAL DEFENSE FUND****(RESCISSION)**

Of the funds made available under this heading in the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 102-28; 105 Stat. 161), \$14,696,040,000 is hereby rescinded: *Provided*, That the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund is hereby terminated.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TITLE II**(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

SEC. 201. Section 103 of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Costs of "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-229; 105 Stat. 1707) is amended by striking out "fiscal years 1991 and 1992" and inserting "fiscal years 1992 and 1993" in lieu thereof and by striking out "through February 1992".

SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary of Defense shall transfer up to \$40,000,000 in additional funds from the Defense Cooperation Account to the appropriate appropriations accounts within the Department of Defense to remain available until expended for Kurdish humanitarian needs and related transportation costs to include, but not be limited to, the prepositioning of emergency food stocks, water and seed, the provision of medical assistance, the establishment of regional medical clinics in recognized Kurdish areas of Iraq and the extension of technical assistance for land mine clearing, the drilling of water wells and the construction of temporary shelters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate at the start of each quarter in fiscal year 1993 on the steps taken to bring relief and restore the well-being and security of the people of recognized Kurdish areas of Iraq.

SEC. 203. Of the funds appropriated under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army" in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-172; 105 Stat. 1152), \$6,800,000 shall be available only for a grant to the Monterey Institute of International Studies and shall be obligated prior to September 30, 1992: *Provided*, That for the purposes of maintaining the industrial base, \$60,000,000 of the funds available in the Defense Business Operations Fund, combined with funds otherwise available to the Department of Defense, shall be obligated forthwith for the purchase of 2.88 million cases of Meals Ready to Eat.

SEC. 204. Of the funds appropriated under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army" in title IV of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-172), not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available only for the National Defense Environmental Corporation, or its successor in interest, for the continued establishment and operation of the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence.

SEC. 205. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense in the Department of De-

fense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511) and made available for transfer to the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor to assist State and local governments significantly impacted by reductions in defense industry employment or reductions in the number of military and civilian personnel residing in such States and communities shall be available until September 30, 1997.

SEC. 206. Notwithstanding section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may make a grant of \$1,100,000 to assist Astoria, Oregon in the planning, design and modification of facilities and support infrastructure to accommodate new Navy Minesweeper/Minehunter vessels.

SEC. 207. Of the funds appropriated under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army" in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-172; 105 Stat. 1164), \$8,000,000 shall be available only for neurofibromatosis research.

SEC. 208. Funds available to the Department of Defense for the payment of allowances under the provisions of section 405a of title 37, United States Code, may be used to make payments of such allowances retroactive to August 23, 1992: *Provided*, That dependents residing incident to government orders in the vicinity of Homestead Air Force Base, Florida on August 23, 1992 who actually moved to a safe haven designated by an authority ordering the departure of dependents shall be entitled to an allowance under the provisions of section 405a of title 37, United States Code, notwithstanding the fact that the member's duty station may have been at a place other than Homestead Air Force Base: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of section 5725 of title 5, United States Code, the departure of civilian employees of the Department of Defense and their dependents from the vicinity of Homestead Air Force Base on or after August 23, 1992 shall be considered to be an evacuation: *Provided further*, That funds available to the Department of Defense shall be available until September 30, 1994 for the payment of up to \$40,000 per claim for personal property damage and losses to members of the uniformed services residing in the vicinity of Homestead Air Force Base as a result of Hurricane Andrew: *Provided further*, That the allowances and benefits provided under this paragraph shall be made available under equal terms and conditions to members of the uniformed services residing in the vicinity of military installations affected by Typhoon Omar and Hurricane Iniki.

SEC. 209. Funds appropriated for the Office of Economic Adjustment at the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1992 are reduced by \$1,000,000, and funds appropriated for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 1992 are increased by \$1,000,000 for the purpose of making an economic impact grant to Nye County, Nevada.

TITLE III**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES****DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION****ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS**

For an additional amount for "Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds", \$237,652,000 to remain available until September 30, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Funds appropriated in Public Law 102-170 under the heading "Human Development Services" for the "Family Violence Prevention and Services Act", shall remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT,
PART II

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part II", \$162,700,000, to be available solely for environmental restoration and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part II", \$69,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the "Environmental Restoration, Defense" account of Public Law 102-172, to be available solely for environmental restoration and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

The limitation on direct loans in the current fiscal year for the "Vocational rehabilitation loans program account" is increased, within existing funds, by \$350,000 to not to exceed \$2,038,000.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not less than \$8,700,000,000 of the sums appropriated under this heading in fiscal year 1992 shall be available only for expenses in the personnel compensation and benefits object classifications.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$3,000, as authorized by Public Law 102-54, section 8: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$30,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, \$25,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Medical care": *Provided further*, That the sums herein appropriated are to be derived by transfer from the "Medical care" appropriation provided in Public Law 102-139.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$14,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING

The unreserved balances of funding provided under this heading in Public Law 102-139 and prior years for contracts for capital advances, including amendments to contracts for capital advances, and for project rental assistance, and amendments to contracts for project rental assistance, for housing for the elderly as authorized by section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, and for housing for persons with disabilities, as authorized by section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625), shall be merged.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RENEWAL OF EXPIRING

SECTION 8 SUBSIDY CONTRACTS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount of up to \$407,000,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived by transfer from the unreserved amounts in "Annual contributions for assisted housing": *Provided*, That the amount earmarked for amendments to section 8 contracts other than contracts for projects developed under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, shall be reduced accordingly.

PAYMENTS FOR OPERATION OF LOW-INCOME

HOUSING PROJECTS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Of the amount made available under this heading in Public Law 102-139, \$250,000,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That the \$294,156,000 under this heading in the aforementioned Act which is not available until September 20, 1992, shall be reduced by \$250,000,000 to \$44,156,000.

For an additional amount for "Payments for operation of low-income housing projects", \$250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available for obligation without regard to section 9(d) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds shall not become available for obligation until September 20, 1992.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE

ASSOCIATION

GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES
LOAN GUARANTEE ACCOUNT

During fiscal year 1992, new commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)), shall be increased by \$25,000,000,000 and shall not exceed \$99,769,293,000.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The \$140,000,000 under this heading in Public Law 102-139 for commitments to guarantee loans shall be increased by \$85,000,000 to \$225,000,000.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Of the amount made available under this heading in Public Law 101-507, the \$500,000 earmarked for the National Commission on Manufactured Housing in Public Law 102-27, is rescinded.

For an additional amount for "Research and technology", \$500,000, to remain available under September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That these funds shall be made available for the National Commission on Manufactured Housing.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not more than \$405,000 of the funds provided under this heading in Public Law 102-139 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits for the Commissioners of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Of the amount made available under this heading in Public Law 102-139, the \$950,000 earmarked for financial assistance for legal representation costs in Public Law 102-229, is rescinded.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$950,000, to remain available until September 30, 1994: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available under the same terms and conditions as authorized for the funds under this heading in Public Law 102-229.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ABATEMENT, CONTROL, AND COMPLIANCE

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator is authorized to award a grant under section 8001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, for the purchase of a building and associated costs to support a program for the environmental restoration of the Lackawanna Valley as described in House Report 102-226, the conference report accompanying H.R. 2519 (Public Law 102-139).

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SEVERELY

DISTRESSED PUBLIC HOUSING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived by transfer from amounts provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the heading "Research and technology" in Public Law 102-139.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL
DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG AD-
MINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGEN-
CIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Title I of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-142) is amended, under the heading "Cooperative State Research Service" in the last item of the first paragraph of that heading, for necessary expenses of Cooperative State Research Service activities pertaining to a program of capacity building grants to colleges eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321-326 and 328), including Tuskegee University, by striking "\$8,580,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$10,250,000".

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The item relating to the "Commodity Credit Corporation" under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE" in chapter

III of title I of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Costs of "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-229; 105 Stat. 1712) is amended by inserting after "provided to the producer" in the third proviso the following: ", and may be available for grants to assist low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers as provided in section 2281 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5177a)".

TITLE VII

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIORBUREAU OF RECLAMATION
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

For an additional amount the "Construction program" to meet the emergency needs for areas stricken by drought, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is transmitted to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TITLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND RELATED AGENCIESDEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for liquidation of obligations incurred for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development under section 14 of Public Law 91-258, as amended, and under other law authorizing such obligations, and obligations for noise compatibility planning and programs, \$100,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 801. Section 11(c)(6) of the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. App. 1607(c)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "For fiscal year 1992, the Secretary shall expend from administrative and research funds deducted for such fiscal year under section 104(a) of title 23, United States Code, \$1,000,000 for making grants under paragraph (3) to North Carolina A. and T. State University through the Institute for Transportation Research and Education and shall use all amounts appropriated for such fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph to carry out paragraph (3) for making grants to the University of South Florida and a consortium of Florida A and M, Florida State University, and Florida International University."

TITLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$320,000, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building

and Annex, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That language under this heading in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-141; 105 Stat. 834), is amended by deleting the following: "not to exceed \$490,000, to remain available until expended, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex"; and inserting in lieu thereof: "not to exceed \$1,690,000, to remain available until expended, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex".

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The language under this heading in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102-141; 105 Stat. 834), is amended by inserting after "systems modernization requirements" the following: "; not to exceed \$300,000, to remain available until expended, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex".

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$1,298,000, for systems modernization activities, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$2,000,000 for systems modernization activities, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$270,000, for expansion and improvements to existing Mint facilities, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the Public Debt", \$5,226,000, for systems modernization activities, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$1,400,000, for the White House armored window project, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$1,273,000 are rescinded.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$220,000 are rescinded.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS AND ASSISTANCE

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$1,460,000 are rescinded.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$2,999,000 are rescinded.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$270,000 are rescinded.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 102-141, \$4,292,000 are rescinded.

TITLE X

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

SENATE

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF
DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For a payment to Jocelyn Burdick, widow of Quentin N. Burdick, late a Senator from North Dakota, \$129,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF
DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to M. Elizabeth Fischer Jones, widow of Walter B. Jones, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$129,500.

For payment to Sonya H. Weiss, widow of Theodore S. Weiss, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$129,500.

TITLE XI

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPRO-
PRIATIONS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE
FOR NEEDS RESULTING FROM NATU-
RAL DISASTERS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL
DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG AD-
MINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGEN-
CIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities" to cover the costs for the restoration of Federal research facilities destroyed or damaged by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

CROP LOSSES

For an additional amount for the "Commodity Credit Corporation Fund" to cover crop losses associated with natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$482,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That this additional amount is hereby made available as authorized by the terms and conditions specified in Public Law 101-624 and Public Law 102-229: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available for payments to aquaculture producers and to oyster farmers who harvest oysters commercially: *Provided further*, That in establishing yields for disaster payments to producers of the 1992 crop of sugarcane and sugar beets, the Secretary of Agriculture may make adjustments to county yields for adverse weather conditions dur-

ing the 1989, 1990, and 1991 crop years; *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law or statute, any producer of crops and livestock who has suffered at least 40 percent loss to a program crop, 25 percent loss to livestock, and damage to building structures in 1992 as a consequence of a microburst wind occurrence shall be eligible for Emergency Crop Loss Assistance pursuant to Public Law 101-624 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note), for Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance pursuant to Public Law 100-387 (7 U.S.C. 1471 note), and for loan guarantees from the Rural Development Insurance Fund program (7 U.S.C. 1929a); *Provided further*, That if the total amount of funds made available under this Act and by Presidential designation in accordance with Public Law 102-229 is insufficient to result in payment to affected producers at the same proportionate rate as producers were paid by expenditure of the \$995,000,000 made available by chapter III of Public Law 102-229, the Secretary of Agriculture may use such funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation as are necessary to make payments, to the maximum extent practicable, at the same proportionate rate; *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates the entire amount provided herein as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TREE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "Commodity Credit Corporation Fund" to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$48,000,000 for the tree assistance program, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That such funds shall be used to fund the costs of replanting, reseeding, or repairing damage to commercial trees and seedlings, including orchard and nursery inventory; *Provided further*, That payments under this program shall be determined in accordance with Public Law 101-624; *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Watershed and flood prevention operations" to repair damages to the waterways and watersheds resulting from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$62,000,000 of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available through September 30, 1993, to carry out the Emergency Watershed Protection Program of the Soil Conservation Service; *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "Emergency conservation program" to repair damages to farmland resulting from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki

or Typhoon Omar, \$27,000,000, of which \$10,500,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account" for the cost of section 504 housing repair loans to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$19,750,000, of which \$14,750,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$39,500,000; *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund program account" for the cost of emergency insured loans to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$43,285,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$162,300,000; *Provided further*, That emergency loans made with respect to damage to an annual crop planted for harvest in 1992 and 1993 under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act shall be made available without regard to the purchase of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act by the producer who requests such a loan; *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Rural Development Insurance Fund program account" for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, to remain available through September 30, 1993, \$5,917,000 for the cost of water and sewer facility direct loans, to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of loans not to exceed \$35,500,000; and \$18,300,000 for the cost of guaranteed industrial development loans, to subsidize total loan principal any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$305,000,000; *Provided*, That no application for a loan guarantee under this section

shall be denied on the basis that an organization, tribe, or entity engages in whole or in part in production agriculture nor shall such a loan guarantee be denied under provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(7); *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates the entire amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Rural Development Loan Fund program account" for the cost of rural development loans to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$8,104,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$15,500,000; *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Rural water and waste disposal grants" for emergency repair to rural water and waste disposal systems damaged by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$25,600,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

VERY LOW-INCOME HOUSING REPAIR GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Very low-income housing repair grants" for emergency repairs to rural housing of the very low-income elderly resulting from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

For an additional amount for "Rural housing for domestic farm labor" for the cost of repair and replacement of uninsured losses resulting from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$10,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Emergency community water assistance grants" to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$15,400,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993; *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the costs arising from the consequences of natural disasters

such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$3,200,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may waive the requirements of the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 as they pertain to schools and institutions only to the degree the Secretary determines necessary to ensure nutrition benefits for program participants in the areas directly affected by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates any cost associated with this waiver as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the "Food stamp program" for making benefit payments to individuals under the Food Stamp Act to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, \$400,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CHAPTER I

SEC. 101. Funds provided by this chapter shall be available only to the extent funds are not provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Economic Development Assistance Programs" pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 as amended, to be used for grants to assist States and local communities in recovering from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, the severe storms that caused damage to electrical cooperatives in the State of Kansas on June 15, 1992, and July 7 and 8, 1992, Typhoon Omar, and other disasters, \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses": *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Minority business development", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", to cover the incre-

mental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$9,891,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", for a grant to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, for shellfish and fishery habitat restoration, \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For an additional amount for "Operations, research, and facilities", to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Iniki and other disasters, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for grants to States and other eligible entities to cover the costs of tourism promotion needs arising from Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, and other disasters, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the grants made available by this appropriation shall not be subject to the local match requirements of 22 U.S.C. 2123: *Provided further*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Of the amounts available under this heading in the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1992, not to exceed \$510,000 to be used by the Executive Office of Immigration Review may be available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES
MARSHALS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew

and other disasters, \$10,724,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$1,139,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$451,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$16,559,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Justice assistance", to cover the incremental costs

arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$5,890,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RELATED AGENCY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Disaster Loans Program Account" for the cost of direct loans, \$331,800,000, of which \$75,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available until expended; and in addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program, an additional \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses": *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for the cost of direct loans to any borrower under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act to relocate voluntarily outside the community in which the disaster has occurred.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$10,700,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$58,200,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$8,800,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$1,900,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$1,400,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Navy" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$142,900,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$228,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$31,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That

the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$3,300,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$13,200,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$1,400,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, \$2,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

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

For an additional amount for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general" to cover the in-

cremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$3,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Flood control and coastal emergencies", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$25,000,000 is to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki and \$15,000,000 is for the replenishment of this account for future emergency response: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of 33 U.S.C. 701n, paragraph (a)(1), (Public Law 84-99 as amended), the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is hereby authorized to repair and or replace the Mandeville Seawall, a vital shore protection project for Mandeville, Louisiana, damaged by Hurricane Andrew: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resource management", \$27,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That \$26,000,000 of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, in transmitted by The President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That \$24,500,000 of these funds are to be provided as a grant from the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

For an additional amount for "Construction and anadromous fish", \$12,765,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That expenditures for Hawaii are to be made only for repair and replacement of existing facilities to approximate conditions current at the time of damage or destruction.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For an additional amount for "Operation of the national park system", \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences

of Hurricane Andrew, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$29,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$3,375,000, to remain available until September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That \$1,800,000 of this amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount to cover incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Operation of Indian programs", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for "State and private forestry", \$4,140,000, to remain avail-

able until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For an additional amount for Training and Employment Services, \$30,000,000, to be available for obligation for the period July 1, 1992-July 30, 1993, for training in areas affected by recent natural disasters: *Provided*, That all funds available under this paragraph are hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

For carrying out section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act with respect to public health emergencies created by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar, not to exceed \$105,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these amounts shall be available for any activity authorized under the Public Health Service Act, for repairs or replacement of property used in connection with a Federal or Federally-assisted program but damaged or destroyed by the natural disaster, and for the provision to individuals and families directly affected by the disaster of services of the type provided under a program conducted or assisted by the Department: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 214 and 513 of Public Law 102-170, and any other provision of law, amounts spent for travel associated with the performance of additional functions or duties necessitated by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar shall not be counted against the limits that apply by reason of any such provision: *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

IMPACT AID

For carrying out disaster assistance activities related to Presidentially-declared natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar, including those authorized under section 7 of Public Law 81-874, up to \$42,500,000, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as

defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available until September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available for any currently authorized activity of the Department of Education: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may waive or modify any requirement of law or regulation which he determines is necessary in order to provide disaster aid as efficiently and expeditiously as possible to individuals or entities affected directly or indirectly by a Presidentially-declared emergency except that waivers or modifications of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 shall be limited to restrictions regarding requirements for the matching of Federal funds, maintenance of effort, and time period for the obligation of Federal funds, but only if such recipients demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary in their written application that such restrictions impose a demonstrable barrier to the progress of such recipient in overcoming the effects of the natural disaster: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not waive any laws or regulations regarding civil rights, discrimination, or safety: *Provided further*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE

For an additional amount for "Educational excellence", \$40,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Student financial assistance" for payment of awards for award year 1992-1993, made under title IV, part A, subpart 1 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended prior to enactment of Public Law 102-325, \$40,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education may waive or modify any statutory or regulatory provision applicable to the student financial aid programs under title IV of said Act that the Secretary deems necessary to assist individuals who suffered financial harm from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, and who, at the time the disaster struck were residing, attending an institution of higher education, or employed within these areas on the date which, the President declared the existence of a major disaster (or, in the case of an individual who is a dependent student, whose parent or stepparent suffered financial harm from such disaster, and who resided, or was employed in such an area at that time): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232) and section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary shall, by notice in the Federal Register, exercise this authority, through publication of waivers or modifications of statutory and regulatory provisions, as he deems necessary to assist such individuals: *Provided further*, That such authority shall be in effect only for awards for award year 1992-1993: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Air Force" to cover planning costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That none of these funds are available for the construction of facilities to support the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing or any other active Air Force units or missions at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, pending completion of the 1993 Base Closure process.

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Air Force", \$66,000,000, for the limited purpose of restoring airfield operations at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That none of these funds are available for the construction of facilities to support the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing or any other active Air Force units or missions at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, pending completion of the 1993 Base Closure process.

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$7,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Air Force" to cover demolition and clean up costs at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$16,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Air Force" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$21,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Navy", \$60,130,000, for projects at Guam, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Military Construction, Navy" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$21,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps",

\$56,700,000, for family housing at Guam, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar, \$30,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement for all purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount of "Operating expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki, \$21,500,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Facilities and Equipment" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar and Hurricane Iniki, \$40,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development under section 14 of Public Law 91-258, as amended, to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and

Hurricane Iniki, \$20,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That all of these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY RELIEF

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount to the Emergency Relief Fund authorized by 23 U.S.C. 125 to cover the costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, and Typhoon Omar, \$30,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 125 (b)(1) and (b)(2) shall not apply to amounts available for these emergencies: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for "Metropolitan Planning" to be made available to metropolitan planning organizations in areas affected by Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, or Hurricane Iniki for conducting comprehensive reviews of transportation infrastructure needs, \$3,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

HIGHWAY STUDIES

FEASIBILITY, DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL, ENGINEERING

For an additional amount to carry out feasibility, design, environmental, and engineering studies, \$750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount, notwithstanding any other provision of law, and without regard to any obligation limitation, \$10,000,000, to be derived from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended, to assist transit operations affected by Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki: *Provided*, That the Secretary may establish a Federal share the Secretary deems appropriate in connection with any such project: *Provided further*, That approval by the Secretary of a grant under this provision shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the United States for payment of the Federal share of the cost of the project: *Provided further*, That the entire

amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Emergency Transportation" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$44,000, to be derived by transfer from "Research and technology", to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$590,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$4,670,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$10,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Customs Air Interdiction Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$19,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for "Tax Law Enforcement" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$1,173,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That

the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

(LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE)

For an additional amount for "Real Property Operations" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the aggregate limitation on Federal Buildings Fund obligations established in Public Law 102-141 is hereby increased by such amount: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for the "Federal Supply Service" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, \$700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISION

AGENCY ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

SEC. 901. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal agencies may accept gifts of property, money, or anything else of value from non-Federal sources for extraordinary and unanticipated expenses incurred by agency employees in their personal capacity within the areas designated as disaster areas pursuant to the President's declaration of a disaster resulting from Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, and Hurricane Iniki.

(b) Agencies shall establish written procedures to implement this program, which shall, at a minimum, include provisions to ensure that (1) all money or cash gifts shall be collected directly by the agency before distribution, (2) all property or other tangible gifts shall be recorded and approved by the agency before delivery to any individual employee, and (3) these gifts are distributed to agency employees in a fair and equitable manner.

(c) Agencies may accept gifts designated for individual employees. Agencies shall ensure that any gift designated for an individual employee is appropriate under the circumstances, taking into account, among other things, the official relationship of the employee to the source of the gift.

(d) This provision shall be effective through September 30, 1993.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Medical care" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters, \$16,793,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pur-

suant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters, \$156,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROGRAMS

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ASSISTED HOUSING (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions for assisted housing" for voucher assistance for the victims of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters, not to exceed \$183,000,000, to be derived by transfer prior to October 1, 1993, from the "Disaster relief" account of the Federal Emergency Management Agency: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be for rental housing voucher assistance pursuant to section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)): *Provided further*, That in administering these funds, the Secretary may waive any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers, except provisions requiring non-discrimination, in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by any recipient of these funds upon finding that such waiver is required to facilitate the obligation and use of such funds, and would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the statute or regulation: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions for assisted housing" for use only in areas impacted by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be available only for the development or acquisition cost of public housing, including major reconstruction of obsolete public housing projects, and modernization of existing public housing pursuant to section 14 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 14371): *Provided further*, That in administering these funds, the Secretary may waive any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers, except provisions requiring non-discrimination, in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by any recipient of these funds upon finding that such waiver is required to facilitate the obligation and use of such funds, and would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the

statute or regulation: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act under the heading "HOME Investment Partnerships Program" shall be made available unless an official budget request that includes a designation that the entire amount of the request is an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, for at least a proportional amount of the \$100,000,000 provided in this paragraph is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds provided under this heading that are allocated by the Secretary to the State of Hawaii are for use by the State in meeting the responsibilities with which it has been charged under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 108), and in the case of programs for individuals directly to lessees under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1921.

HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Housing counseling assistance" for contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, for providing counseling and advice to tenants and homeowners as authorized by section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, \$500,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FHA—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "FHA—General and special risk program account" for the cost of guaranteed loans authorized by the National Affordable Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715z-3(b) and 1735c(f)), \$30,397,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 1993: *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed prior to the end of fiscal year 1993, not to exceed \$2,428,000,000: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the HOME investment partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625), as amended, for use only in areas impacted by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters, \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not, as a condition

of assisting a participating jurisdiction under such Act using amounts provided under this heading, required any contributions by or in behalf of a participating jurisdiction, notwithstanding section 220 of Public Law 101-625: *Provided further*, That in administering these funds, the Secretary may waive any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers, except for provisions requiring non-discrimination, in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or any use by any recipient of these funds upon finding that such waiver is required to facilitate the obligation and use of such funds, and would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the statute or regulation: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds provided under this heading that are allocated by the Secretary to the State of Hawaii are for use by the State in meeting the responsibilities with which it has been charged under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 108), and in the case of programs for individuals directly to lessees under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1921.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for necessary administrative expenses of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, not otherwise provided for, \$4,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$200,000 of the amounts made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in section 251 of said Act, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY DISASTER RELIEF

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, \$2,893,000,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be transferred to the "Community Disaster Loan Program" account for administrative expenses in subsidies for direct loans provided under section 417 of such Act, and of which \$143,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, is transmitted by the President to the Congress, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans for the "Community Disaster Loan Program", not to exceed \$200,000,000: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by

Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

The limitation on direct loans for the "Disaster assistance direct loan program account" is increased, within existing funds, by \$30,000,000 to not to exceed \$58,000,000. *Provided*, That any unused portion of the direct loan limitation shall be available until September 30, 1993: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared natural disasters, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be expended only for the Office of Disaster Assistance at headquarters and the Disaster Assistance Divisions in the regions: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TITLE XII

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO
DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, to implement initiatives to improve the quality of life and expand economic opportunity, namely:

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For grants to States, units of general local government and other entities as authorized by law for implementing activities to rejuvenate neighborhoods and promote economic opportunity, \$500,000,000, subject to enactment of subsequent authorizing legislation, to remain available until September 30, 1994: *Provided*, That, of the funds made available under this head, not more than \$400,000,000 may be made available for an "Enterprise Community Block Grant Demonstration Program", subject to enactment of subsequent authorizing legislation: *Provided further*, That, of the funds made available under this head, not more than \$200,000,000 may be made available for a "National Public/Private Partnership Program" which shall consist only of eligible programs, projects and activities under the following programs:

Job Corps Program under part B of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.);

Community health centers under section 329 and section 330 of the Public Health Services Act (42 U.S.C. 254c);

Head Start Program under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.);

Projects with respect to high risk youth under section 517 of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by the ADAMHA Reorganization Act);

Youth Build Program under subtitle D of title IV of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act;

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Re-

investment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101-8107);

Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys, only to assist local law enforcement agencies for additional coordination of Federal law enforcement and prosecutorial activities;

Assistance to companies operating under authority of section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

Enterprise Capital Access Fund Demonstration Program, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation;

National Community Economic Partnership Program, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation;

Capacity Expansion Program under section 509F of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by P.L. 102-321;

Treatment Improvement Program under sections 301 and 509G of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by P.L. 102-321; and

Literacy activities authorized under the National Literacy Act of 1991:

Provided further, That none of the funds under this head shall be made available until authority is provided in subsequent authorizing legislation.

This Act may be cited as the "Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1992, Including Disaster Assistance to Meet the Present Emergencies Arising From the Consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, Hurricane Iniki, and Other Natural Disasters, and Additional Assistance to Distressed Communities".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 575, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

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

Mr. Speaker, the bill H.R. 5620 contains the total sum of \$9,260,000,000. The President's request that was sent to the Hill totaled \$6,529,000,000. There is a difference of \$2,700,000,000 in the bill.

As Members know, Iniki did not occur until after the President's request had been sent to the Hill. If it had occurred prior to that time, Mr. Speaker, probably there would have been no difference in the amounts sent to the Hill by the President and the amount that we now present.

The difference of \$2,700,000,000, Mr. Speaker, breaks down like this, an additional \$1 billion is for FEMA, \$400 million is for food stamps, \$180 million is for crop losses, \$75 million is for EDA, \$175 million is for HUD, and that pertains to the housing program, \$50 million is for the Farmers Home Administration, \$175 million is in defense, and this pertains not only to the Department of Defense as such but to military construction, and then the balance of about \$700 million is in small items such as the Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard, Public Health, and the Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also contains the sum of \$4 billion which pays off in

its entirety the cost of the Persian Gulf war. As Members know, the Persian Gulf war cost \$61,400,000,000. Our friends and allies that joined with us in the Persian Gulf paid every dollar that they were obligated to pay in money or in kind, and mainly in money. So \$4 billion is in this supplemental to pay off the entire cost of the Persian Gulf war.

We not only have the \$4 billion, but we make provisions for the reversion back to the Treasury of \$14,700,000,000 for the Persian Gulf war.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make this preliminary statement to Members showing the amounts contained and the differences. We hope now that we can take this supplemental bill right on through to final passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we are talking up, as my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER], has mentioned, a bill today that completes action in a number of important areas. The first and most important, of course, is disaster assistance as a result of the recent hurricanes, and also wrap-up of funding for the Desert Storm operation, supplemental funding for programs that are experiencing shortfalls, like veterans compensation and benefits funding, and funding the for the urban aid enterprise zone legislation which is pending here in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the efforts and willingness to work this bill out and get it down to the President for signature, so that we can get the money flowing to disaster areas.

I want to point out that the bill does a superb job in my view on the funding levels and in meeting the requirements around the Nation for people who are truly suffering.

Mr. Speaker, I would be derelict in my duty if I did not at this time acknowledge two Members on my side of the aisle who are from affected States who did yeoman work in bringing this compromise to the floor today. I am referring to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG], and the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], both of whom had significant input on this bill and made impressions on it that will benefit the people of the country and indeed the people of the affected States.

□ 1230

I just want to highlight, if I may, the emergency funding.

We break those figures down into \$2.9 million for FEMA, for their administration of disaster programs, \$1.5 billion in emergency loans for the Small

Business Administration, an increase in the FHA guarantee programs of about \$2.4 billion, and \$500 million for agriculture disaster figures.

All of these figures represent the best efforts of Members, as we meet today at 12:30, to get hard numbers. But we have to recognize, all of us, that these are estimates here. They are the hardest numbers we can find. There, of course, may be some changes, as we go along.

I wanted to make just one comment with respect to Homestead Air Force Base.

I believe we have a responsibility to assure that the Guard and Reserve and the retirees located in the area have a medical facility to meet their immediate needs, because of the leveling of the existing facility. So I have inserted language in the chairman's explanation directing the use of available funds for an immediate medical facility.

The second major area covered by the legislation is the area that was covered in H.R. 5620 as passed by the House last July. As I pointed out then, this bill rescinds, puts back into the Treasury, \$14.7 billion of unneeded funds as a result of the significant leadership that occurred in Operation Desert Storm.

In my own view, Mr. Speaker, it is one of the unheralded success stories that we should all be acquainting the public about and the media about, when we can run an operation like that and end up rescinding and restoring to the Treasury \$14.7 billion. That, to me, speaks for excellence in management.

We also provide some money for environmental restoration in the Department of Defense. As I mentioned, we provide \$500 million to meet veterans' compensation payments. And that money has to be appropriated, or those checks cannot go, and they are due next week. And we also include \$80 million for peacekeeping, and a number of other items.

Finally, we provide \$500 million in here for the enterprise zone urban aid initiative. We hope that legislation will be enacted shortly, and we have, in a sense, forward funded it in anticipation of the fact that it will be.

Mr. Speaker, in my view this bill deserves the strong support of the House. I hope it will be enacted overwhelmingly.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this about my chairman. All down through the years, we had Mount St. Helens, under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. JAMIE WHITTEN, we had Hugo, under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. JAMIE WHITTEN, we had the earthquake, as my colleagues will remember, and then we had several others.

At all times, my chairman, the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, has immediately instituted the necessary action to bring these bills out so that we could act upon them quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my chairman, the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, the motion before the House on an amended version of H.R. 5620—

First, provides \$6.3 billion of dire emergency disaster assistance to those devastated by Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, Hurricane Iniki, and other natural disasters.

Second, provides \$2.4 billion of other needed supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions, and

Third, provides \$500 million of appropriations for additional assistance to distressed communities.

This motion brings these things together in one action. We are bringing this matter to the floor in this unusual manner at the request of the bipartisan leadership to expedite urgently needed disaster assistance because FEMA has no money left to reimburse States, and the Veterans' Administration compensation and pension programs are running out of money to pay claims.

On July 28, the House passed H.R. 5620. The House-passed version did not include disaster assistance for the recent natural disasters because they had not occurred at that time. On July 2 the House passed H.R. 11, which included in title 9 of that bill appropriations for additional assistance to distressed communities.

After the occurrence of Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar, I introduced H.R. 5911 on September 9 along with 32 other original cosponsors, many from the Florida and Louisiana delegations as well as the gentleman from Guam [Mr. BLAZ]. H.R. 5911 would provide disaster assistance to meet the needs resulting from Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar.

On September 15, the Senate passed its version of H.R. 5620. In addition to the matters the House addressed in its version of H.R. 5620, the Senate included the matters the House had addressed in H.R. 11 and the matters included in H.R. 5911 and additional assistance as a result of Hurricane Iniki, which struck Hawaii just last week.

Because the disaster assistance that we have included in the motion before the House is so desperately needed, the leadership on both sides asked us to move quickly to avoid delaying this assistance. We have worked with the Senate and with the administration to produce a bill that I believe is acceptable to all parties.

The action we take today is consistent with the way we have always responded to major natural disasters.

The House has an outstanding record of providing disaster assistance quickly and cleanly. In 1980, after we had reported a supplemental, Mount Saint Helens erupted. We reconvened the Committee on Appropriations so we could report out a new bill including about \$1 billion for disaster assistance—sound investments to replace and repair damaged facilities.

In September 1989, we provided \$1,108,000,000 within days after Hurricane Hugo hit the Southeastern United States.

In October 1989, we provided \$2,850,000,000 for earthquake assistance in San Francisco and the adjoining areas within days after a major earthquake destroyed roads and buildings.

The Los Angeles disaster happened at the end of April and on May 6, after receiving a letter from many of our colleagues and at the first opportunity, we introduced H.R. 5069. H.R. 5132, the product of that committee action on H.R. 5069, passed the House on May 14. Our action today on this bill maintains our tradition of quick response to meet the needs of those affected by disasters.

Mr. Speaker, this motion before us reflects a compromise agreement among all parties on what is needed to provide disaster assistance, to make other needed supplemental appropriations, and to provide appropriations for additional assistance to distressed communities. I strongly urge adoption of the motion.

Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I want to provide some highlights of the proposed version of H.R. 5620 contained in the motion before us:

	President's request	Amended bill
Direct appropriations	\$6,529	\$9,260
Desert Shield/Desert Storm		
By transfer from the Persian Gulf defense fund	5,182	3,471
By transfer from previous appropriations	611	(611)
Rescission of the remainder of the Persian Gulf defense fund	0	-14,962
I. General supplementals:		
International peacekeeping	80	80
Defender services	25	31
Department of Defense	1,072	1,254
Advances to UI trust fund	238	238
VA compensation and pensions	500	500
Drought assistance	0	30
Net miscellaneous	15	279
Total	1,930	2,412
II. Disaster assistance:		
Hurricane Andrew/Typhoon Omar/Hurricane Iniki:		
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,924	2,958
Food Stamps Program	0	400
Department of Defense:		
Military personnel	80	80
Operations and maintenance	424	424
Homestead AFB	480	92
Military construction	0	198
CCC—Crop losses	300	482
Farmers Home Administration	109	160
Public health emergency fund	84	106
Department of Education	103	123
Economic Development Administration	0	75
U.S. Coast Guard	25	42
HUD—various housing programs	25	195
FAA—facilities and equipment	15	60
National Park Service	34	52
SBA—disaster loan program	412	432
Corps of Engineers	28	46
Other miscellaneous accounts	556	422
Total—disaster assistance	4,599	6,347

	President's request	Amended bill
III. Distressed community assistance	0	500

A more detailed explanation of the proposed bill in lieu of a statement of managers follows:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

The amended bill provides \$2,000,000 for the International Trade Administration's (ITA) Import Administration to assist with the increased workload in administering the anti-dumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) laws, including investigations resulting from the recent expiration of the steel voluntary restraining agreement. The House bill had provided \$1,795,000 for this purpose. The Senate bill had included a total of \$3,000,000 for ITA, of which \$1,000,000 was for the purpose of opening new United States and Foreign Commercial Service posts in the former Soviet Union.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

The amended bill includes a rescission of \$2,120,000 from the NOAA Operations, Research and Facilities appropriation. This rescission results from savings in FY 1992 related to the cancellation of the Pollar-NEXT satellite program and the NOAA Landsat commercialization program. The House bill had recommended no rescission from this account. The Senate bill included a rescission of \$3,500,000 from this account and an additional appropriations of \$1,500,000 for lease costs at Sandy Hook, New Jersey National Marine Fisheries Laboratory, which is a 1993 expense.

The amended bill also includes language included in the Senate bill which extends the availability of funds provided in P.L. 101-162 for the acquisition of Buxton Woods, North Carolina.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

The amended bill includes a rescission of \$1,309,000 from current balances available in the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, as provided in both the House and Senate versions of this bill. This amount has been identified as excess to the Fund.

FISHING VESSEL OBLIGATIONS GUARANTEES

The amended bill includes a rescission of \$930,000 from the subsidy amount appropriated for the Fishing Vessel Obligations Guarantee Fund in fiscal year 1992. This amount, which will not be obligated in FY 1992, would have expired on September 30, 1992. This rescission was included in neither the House nor the Senate versions of the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The amended bill includes language, requested by the Administration, and in both the House and Senate bills, which allows

amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1991 for debt collection to also be used for processing and tracking debts owed to the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

The amended bill provides an additional \$80,000,000 for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities which was included in the House bill but not in the Senate bill. A fiscal year 1992 supplemental request totaling \$350,000,000 for this purpose was submitted to the Congress in February of 1992 in order to fund the United States assessment for several new international peacekeeping forces. Congress appropriated \$270,000,000 of the total supplemental request in the Further Continuing Resolution, Fiscal Year 1992 (Public Law 102-266). The \$80,000,000 in the amended bill completes this supplemental requirement. If these funds are not appropriated, the United States will go into arrears on its assessments for the peacekeeping forces, and will have to make up the shortfall in future years.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

DEFENDER SERVICES

The amended bill provides a requested appropriation of \$31,250,000 which was included in the House bill but not the Senate bill to meet the increased costs of panel attorneys and expert services. These additional requirements result from a number of factors, including increased numbers of multi-defendant drug trials, increasing complexity of Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) cases, and the effects of Federal sentencing guidelines and statutory minimum sentences. As a result of this increased demand, which has occurred throughout the fiscal year, all of the funds appropriated to date for the account were obligated by June 17, 1992.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE AND REMOVAL

The amended bill provides language included in both the House and Senate bills which will extend the availability of unobligated balances of appropriations for the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal for one year beyond the current expiration date of September 30, 1992. In addition, the amended bill includes language which will change the date for submission of the report of the Commission required by Public Law 101-650 from one year after the initial meeting of the Commission to no later than August 1, 1993.

Public Law 102-27 appropriated \$750,000 for the Commission, to be available until September 30, 1992. The Commission, however, did not convene its first meeting until January 30, 1992, extending its authorized life until January 30, 1993. The Commission estimates that approximately \$350,000 of the appropriation will not be obligated as of Sep-

(In thousands of dollars)

tember 30, 1992, and that this amount is needed to help fund its fiscal year 1993 requirements.

RELATED AGENCY

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill provides the requested appropriation of \$1,000,000, which was included in the House bill but not the Senate bill, to allow the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to handle increased workload resulting from enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 and the Americans with Disability Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TITLE I

EXCESS CRIMINAL FINES

The amended bill includes new language (Sec. 101), not in either the House or Senate bills, which makes criminal fines deposited into the Crime Victims Fund that are in excess of the amounts authorized for use under the Victims of Crime Act, available for use by the Federal Prison System for the cost of operating prisons. This language will not lessen the amount of money available to Victims of Crimes in either fiscal year 1992 or fiscal year 1993.

MONTEREY BAY

The amended bill included new language (Sec. 102), not in either the House or Senate bills, which requires the Secretary of Commerce to designate the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary as described in the notice of the designation submitted to Congress on September 15, 1992. The language also includes: (1) a prohibition on oil and gas activities in the Monterey Sanctuary; (2) a provision on interagency cooperation relating to the sanctuary; and (3) a requirement that the Secretary of Commerce submit a report to Congress on vessel traffic in the sanctuary.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

The amended bill incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and Senate versions of the bill. The language and allocations set forth in House Report 102-672 and Senate Report 102-395 should be complied with unless specifically addressed in the following to the contrary.

Defense cooperation account (DCA)

Defense cooperation account balance	\$4,082,186,560
Less:	
Realignment of existing authority	611,010,000
VSI/SSB payments	1,079,988,000
Military personnel pay and allowances	429,000,000
Kurdish humanitarian relief	40,000,000
Operations and equipment repair	1,922,188,560
Account balance	0

MILITARY PERSONNEL

The amended bill included funds for the following accounts:

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Army National Guard	Total
Military personnel:						
<i>New transfer authority, fiscal year 1992:</i>						
Pay & allowances	399,000	30,000	0	0	0	429,000
VSI/SSB	608,961	140,400	17,127	313,500	0	1,079,988
Subtotal	1,007,961	170,400	17,127	313,500	0	1,508,988

(In thousands of dollars)

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Army National Guard	Total
Realignment transfer authority, fiscal year 1992:						
Pay and allowances	0	0	0	0	12,500	12,500
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	12,500	12,500
Total, military personnel	1,007,961	170,400	17,127	313,500	12,500	1,521,488

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The amended bill included funds for the following accounts:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Defense agencies	Army National Guard	Environmental restoration defense	Total
Operation and maintenance:								
New authority:								
Educational assistance	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
Environmental compliance	116,000	33,000	0	263,000	19,700	0	0	431,700
Environmental restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	447,500	447,500
Expedite Tailhook investigation	0	0	0	0	3,400	0	0	3,400
Subtotal	116,000	33,000	0	263,000	73,100	0	447,500	932,600
New transfer authority, fiscal year 1992-93:								
Operations and equipment repair	1,355,274	75,000	224,600	247,200	0	15,214	0	1,917,288
USSOCOM	0	0	0	0	4,900	0	0	4,900
Kurdish relief	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000
Subtotal	1,355,274	75,000	224,600	247,200	44,900	15,214	0	1,962,188
Realignment transfer authority, fiscal year 1992-93:								
Equipment maintenance	341,310	257,200	0	0	0	0	0	598,510
Subtotal	341,310	257,200	0	0	0	0	0	598,510
Total, operation and maintenance	1,812,584	365,200	224,600	510,200	118,000	15,214	447,500	3,493,298

VSI/SSB PROGRAMS

The amended bill includes \$1,079,988,000 for fiscal year 1992 Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm costs for Voluntary Separation Incentive (VSI) and Special Separation Benefit (SSB) programs.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

There is concern about the effect on local school systems of redeployment of military families from overseas and of realignment of units within the United States. The amended bill provides \$50,000,000 to be available until September 30, 1993, in an attempt to alleviate at least part of the burden on the local school districts. In order to make certain that funding is provided to the most heavily affected school districts, these funds should be allocated to districts where at least thirty percent of the students in average daily attendance in the schools are military dependent students.

OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT REPAIR

The amended bill provides \$1,922,188,560 to repair equipment damaged during Desert Shield/Desert Storm and fund continuing retrograde of equipment from the Persian Gulf Region. Of this amount \$15,214,560 is provided to the Army National Guard for operation of ten maintenance sites currently repairing vehicles used during Desert Storm that have been declared excess. Also, \$1,788,474,000 is provided to the military services for repair and maintenance of equipment used during the conflict. The remainder, \$118,500,000, is made available to the Air Force and Special Operations Command for continuing airlift and in-country activities.

Since maintenance workload is expected to decrease in the coming years as forces are drawn down, the Department plans to reduce civilian employee levels at its depot maintenance facilities. Unless appropriate management actions are taken, the impending increase in workload for 1993 resulting from Operation Desert Shield/Storm will preclude an orderly reduction of personnel levels at these facilities. To minimize turbulence in its depot maintenance workforce, the De-

partment is directed to allow funded carry-over balances to increase from the traditional three months to six for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 only.

NEUROFIBROMATOSIS RESEARCH

In the fiscal year 1992 Defense Appropriations Act, \$8,000,000 was appropriated for neurofibromatosis (NF) research.

Neurofibromatosis research has important military applications. The NF gene produces the same tumor suppressor GAP protein as cancer. Research into NF holds open enormous potential for finding a treatment and cure for cancer which afflicts more than 60 million Americans, including military members and their dependents. NF research could also greatly assist Army cancer research efforts. NF patients have a disproportionately larger number of learning disabilities, so NF research could study this phenomenon and assist all learning disabled military dependents. Finally, NF tumors are considered to be the model system for all tumor research.

Therefore, the amended bill included a general provision stating that the Department shall obligate \$8,000,000 previously appropriated for this research.

PERSIAN GULF VETERANS' POST-WAR AILMENTS

There is deep concern about repeated reports of up to 300 American service personnel suffering from mysterious ailments which could be linked to their service and presence in the Persian Gulf region during the war. Complaints have included reports of skin rashes, loss of hair, bleeding gums, elevated blood pressure, liver disorders and miscarriages.

The Department is to mount a major effort to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs and other outside agencies to study this problem thoroughly. Periodic updates should be provided to the appropriate oversight committees on this issue detailing what steps have been taken to pursue this issue and what findings have resulted from this study.

MODIFICATION INSTALLATIONS

The Senate report explained the difficulty the Air Force is having accommodating the

policy change in the funding of modification installations. The problem is especially acute in the fiscal year 1990 Air Force aircraft procurement account. To help alleviate this situation, the Senate Committee identified \$91,600,000 in funds excess to the requirements for which appropriated and directed that these funds be transferred to modification installations. This action should be accomplished and the Air Force should accomplish the transfers as quickly as practicable.

V-22

The language proposed by the House to amend section 8090 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1992 is not included in the amended bill. This issue will be considered further during deliberations on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1993.

BLACKHAWK HELICOPTERS

The House general provision which required the transfer of five Blackhawk helicopters from the Army to the Drug Enforcement Administration has been deleted from the amended bill.

AUTOMATIC BUILDING MACHINES

\$4,372,000 of the funds appropriated to the Army for Automatic Building Machines in fiscal year 1990 are about to expire. This expiration is because of a prolonged delay in initiating a demonstration project using these machines to construct helicopter protective shelters.

\$4,372,000 should be used to procure one Automatic Building Machine for each of the seventeen Army Reserve Combat Engineer Battalions and other organizations designated by the Chief, Army Reserve. Because of the capability of the ABM's to rapidly construct shelters and other facilities in a matter of days, they can be useful in responses to natural disasters in addition to their normal military mission. The requirement for this equipment has recently been included in the Table of Organization and Equipment for Army engineer battalions.

DEFENSE LANGUAGE TRAINING

Section 203 has been included directing the Department of the Army to transfer to the

Monetary Institute of International Studies, which supports the Defense Language Institute, the \$6,800,000 appropriated in the fiscal year 1992 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

NATIONAL DEFENSE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE

In the reports accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992, Congress directed the Army to utilize \$5,000,000 of the funds appropriated in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, to support the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence (NDCEE). Section 204 provides the Army with legislative authority to follow the directions provided in House Reports 102-95 and 102-328.

EVACUATION ENTITLEMENTS AND CLAIMS

Section 208 has been included to allow payment of per diem to DOD personnel who were evacuated from Homestead Air Force Base, and also to allow payment of claims for personal property damage or loss suffered up to \$40,000 per claim by Department of Defense personnel in the vicinity of Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, as a result of Hurricane Andrew, as well as, under equal terms and conditions, to those military personnel in the vicinity of military installations affected by Typhoon Omar and Hurricane Iniki.

NATIONAL DEFENSE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR RESEARCH IN OCEAN SCIENCES

\$5,000,000 is appropriated within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies account to establish a National Defense Center of Excellence for Research in Ocean Sciences through cooperation between the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the Hawaii High Technology Development Corporation (HTDC), a government entity, for the purposes of conducting research and development of interest to the Department of Defense.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

The bill includes \$237,652,000 for advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as requested by the Administration. This was in both the House and Senate bills. Also included is the Senate amendment to extend the availability of family violence prevention funds appropriated in fiscal year 1992. The bill does not include language that would permanently prohibit the Department of Labor from implementing its new regulations with respect to the use of helpers under the Davis-Bacon Act and with respect to apprenticeship in the construction industry. This matter needs to be addressed, but it has been decided that this emergency bill, that is urgently needed to assist recent disaster victims, is not the appropriate vehicle.

The bill does not include a proposed title XIII that was added in the Senate. This proposed new title is the text of an authorizing bill that is completely unrelated to this appropriations bill. This matter should be addressed by the appropriate authorizing committees.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT—PART II

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill appropriates \$162,700,000 for environmental cleanup at closed bases. In addition,

the bill transfers \$69,000,000 from the Environmental Restoration, Defense Account of Public Law 102-172 to the Base Realignment and Closure Account to be available solely for environmental restoration at closed bases.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes two increases in loan limitations under the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The limitation on the amount of loan commitments in the Government National Mortgage Association's guarantees of mortgage-backed securities program is increased by \$25,000,000,000 to \$99,769,293,000 for fiscal year 1992. The increase is due to the easing of interest rates which has generated a high level of activity in the refinancing market. The section 108 community development loan guarantee program is being increased by \$85,000,000 to \$225,000,000 in fiscal year 1992. This increase is needed due to higher than anticipated activity resulting from changes to the program by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 permitting States to help small communities, and to permit communities to borrow larger amounts for longer periods of time. Both of these increases in loan limitations have been requested by the Department.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

The bill includes language, passed by the Senate, which makes a technical correction to the Agriculture Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1992. The bill clarifies that \$10,250,000 is available for the 1890 capacity building grants program in fiscal year 1992.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The bill includes language, passed by both the House and Senate, which clarifies that low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers are eligible for disaster assistance grants under the Disaster Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-229).

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

The bill does not include language, passed by the House but deleted by the Senate, which provided \$7,500,000 for emergency watershed and flood prevention operations. These funds have been incorporated within the \$62,000,000 provided later in the bill for emergency watershed and flood prevention operations.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The bill includes \$30,000,000 for emergency drought relief measures to be carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation as authorized in Public Law 102-250, "the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief of 1991," and other applicable statutes, as proposed by the House in H.R. 5620. The Senate had proposed an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for this effort in its amendments to H.R. 5620.

Many river basins in the West have experienced six consecutive years of drought. Without the funding provided in this bill for supplemental water supplies and other mitigating activities, farming and farm income will

be drastically reduced in many areas, which will result in significant job losses and lost economic activity in agriculture-related areas of the economy.

These funds will also permit the Bureau of Reclamation to provide critically needed relief for fish and wildlife resources affected by drought conditions.

The Bureau of Reclamation is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a detailed report, no later than April 1, 1993, on how the funds appropriated will be allocated and expended and the specific work to be undertaken.

TITLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

The bill includes \$100 million in liquidating cash for the Federal Aviation Administration grants-in-aid for airports program. The bill also includes language earmarking \$1 million of Federal Highway Administration general operating and research funds for North Carolina A&T State University.

TITLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

This bill provides an additional \$320,000, for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex, and increases the legislative ceiling on these expenditures to reflect the additional funds. This action is necessary due to the deteriorating roof of the Main Treasury Building. The House Appropriations Committee has already approved partial funding for this requirement with a reprogramming action.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This bill increases the legislative ceiling on the expenditure of funds for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex to reflect the expenditure of additional funds for repair projects. This action is necessary due to the deteriorating roof of the Main Treasury Building.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

This bill provides an additional \$1,298,000, for automated systems modernization efforts. This is needed for additional equipment and personnel for increased modernization activity in the firearms operations of the government.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

This bill provides an additional \$2,000,000, for automated systems modernization efforts. This is needed to enhance ATF's law enforcement efforts, particularly in the firearms activity.

UNITED STATES MINT

This bill provides an additional \$270,000, for expansion and improvements to existing U.S. Mint buildings and facilities. This is needed because recent actions require additional building space and improvements to current facilities.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

This bill provides an additional \$5,226,000, for systems modernization activities. This is related to the transfer of automated data processing equipment and personnel to the new location of the Bureau of the Public Debt.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

This bill provides an additional \$1,400,000, for the continuing replacement armored window project for protection at the White House. Due to cost increases and the complexity of the replacement program, additional funds are needed for this ongoing project.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

This bill rescinds \$1,273,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Customs Service. These funds are available due to lower expenditures than anticipated for equipment and other expenses.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

This bill rescinds \$220,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1992 for IRS administration and management; \$1,460,000 from the amounts appropriated for processing tax returns and assistance; \$2,999,000 from the amounts appropriated for tax law enforcement; and \$270,000 from the amounts appropriated for information systems. These funds are available due to lower expenses than anticipated during the tax filing season.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

This bill rescinds \$4,292,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1992 for candidate protection. These funds are available due to the requirement to protect fewer candidates than originally anticipated during the Presidential campaign.

TITLE X

CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

The bill provides the customary death gratuity to the designated heirs of Quentin N. Burdick, late a Senator from North Dakota; Walter B. Jones, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina; and Theodore S. Weiss, late a Representative from the State of New York.

TITLE XI

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The bill provides an additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 for Buildings and facilities of the Agricultural Research Service. The Subtropical Horticultural Research Lab in Miami, Florida, comprised 48 buildings and over 200 acres. All of the buildings were either destroyed or severely damaged, as were several greenhouses and small buildings at other research sites located in southern Florida and southern Louisiana. The Barking Sands and Wailua Homestead Research Facility in Hawaii also suffered damage. These funds would pay for cleanup costs, building temporary facilities, and the planning, design, and construction of replacement facilities.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

CROP LOSSES

The bill provides an additional appropriation of \$482,000,000 for crop disaster payments, of which \$100,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

Public Law 102-299 made available \$1,750,000,000 for disaster payments for crop years 1990, 1991, and 1992. Last spring \$995,000,000 was made available under that law for disaster payments on crop years 1990 and 1991. When the \$995,000,000 was prorated among producers, the payment rate was approximately 50 percent of the eligible loss.

On September 2, 1992, the President released the remaining \$755,000,000 of the funds

provided by Congress for disaster payments. Natural disasters, such as Hurricane Andrew in southern Florida and Louisiana, Hurricane Iniki in Hawaii, and Typhoon Omar in Guam, have caused devastating agricultural losses. Estimated crop losses and the extent of potential claims are very tentative. Other 1992 claims for crop losses in winter wheat, cotton, and other program and nonprogram crops are also pending or anticipated.

Further, there are also some remaining unpaid claims for 1990 and 1991 crop losses. As previously mentioned, a total of \$995,000,000 was released for payments last spring on losses in 1990 and 1991, but a producer could only claim losses in one of the two years. Many farmers suffered qualifying losses in both years. In trying to estimate total eligible claims, it is necessary to take into account remaining unpaid claims for 1990 and 1991 crop losses as well as potential claims on the 1992 crop. In addition, there could be further crop losses depending on weather conditions during the remainder of the 1992 growing season.

The bill includes funds for payments to aquaculture producers and to oyster farmers who harvest oysters commercially. Language is also included, which is contained in the Senate-passed bill, to provide disaster assistance in the case of a microburst wind occurrence. Senate-passed language is also incorporated allowing the Secretary to make adjustments to county yields for sugarcane and sugar beets. The bill also includes language which allows the Secretary to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds in the event funds are insufficient to meet the payment levels made in connection with the \$995,000,000 released last spring.

TREE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For the Tree Assistance Program the bill provides \$48,000,000. These funds will be used to provide cost-sharing assistance for the costs of replanting, reseeding, and repairing commercial production seedlings and trees lost or damaged by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar, including orchard and nursery inventory. The funds will cover losses to orchard and nursery inventory of trees, plants, grasses, shrubs, and other ornamental plants, including those that may require several years' growth prior to sale and those grown in containers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar left tremendous loss of life and devastation to property. The Emergency Watershed Protection Program is used to safeguard life and property from floods and the products of erosion when a natural disaster impairs a watershed. Preliminary damage estimates from Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar, plus unmet needs already on hand, total over \$100,000,000. Accordingly, the bill provides an additional appropriation of \$62,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement is transmitted by the President to the Congress, for emergency watershed protection nationwide to assist in debris removal from streams, prevent further flooding and bridge collapses, and replant denuded hills to prevent excess erosion. These funds, along with funds provided in the fiscal year 1993 Agriculture Appropriations Act, should be used to address the most critical exigency situations.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Severe flooding from Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar left farmlands in the South, Hawaii, and Guam in seriously deteriorated condition. Additional funds are needed for removing debris from farmland; grading, shaping, and re-leveling of land; and repairing permanent fences and other farmland structures, such as dams and terraces. Therefore, an additional appropriation of \$27,000,000 is provided for the Emergency Conservation Program to assist farmers in rehabilitating farmlands, of which \$10,500,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides an additional \$39,500,000 in loans to be made available to Farmers Home Administration borrowers to repair their single family houses damaged by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar. Also included is \$19,750,000 in loan subsidy costs, of which \$14,750,000 shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides an additional \$162,300,000 in emergency disaster loans. These funds will provide direct emergency loans to victims of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar. In addition, \$43,285,000 is provided for the lifetime subsidy cost of the aforementioned loans, as required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. The bill also waives the requirement to have crop insurance in 1992 to obtain emergency loans.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides an additional \$35,500,000 for water and sewer facility loans and an additional \$305,000,000 for guaranteed industrial development loans. These loans will be made available to Farmers Home Administration borrowers whose facilities suffered damage as a result of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar. Losses consist of damaged buildings and inventories, broken pumps, contaminated leaching fields and sewage ponds, broken water mains, and broken water hookups.

In addition, \$5,917,000 is provided for the lifetime subsidy cost of the water and sewer loans and \$18,300,000 is provided for the lifetime subsidy cost of guaranteed industrial development loans, as required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides \$15,500,000 in loans to intermediary rural development lenders. These loans would be made available for high-priority rural development projects designated by State-affiliated authorities to repair damages resulting from natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar. In addition, \$8,104,000 is provided for the lifetime subsidy cost of the aforementioned loans, as required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

The bill provides an additional appropriation of \$25,600,000 in grants to repair water and waste disposal systems damaged by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar.

VERY LOW-INCOME HOUSING REPAIR GRANTS

The bill provides an additional appropriation of \$10,000,000 for grants to the very low-income elderly to assist them in repairing damage to their homes as a result of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar.

RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

The bill provides an additional appropriation of \$10,500,000 for Rural Housing for Domestic Farm Labor Grants. In Florida alone, over 700 farm labor housing units for migrant farm workers were destroyed by Hurricane Andrew. These funds would provide grants to pay costs not covered by private insurance and would allow these dwellings to become functional again for farm labor families.

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The bill provides an additional appropriation of \$15,400,000 for Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants. These funds would provide grants to repair water system damage such as pump failures, damage to water mains, and chemical leakage caused by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$3,200,000 for additional salaries and expenses funds for the Farmers Home Administration. These funds would be used to contract with the private sector for the cleanup of acquired property, in particular, mobile homes damaged by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Relief is required in the application process to allow schools and institutions to claim as free all meals served as a result of the disruption caused by natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar. Many schools and institutions sustained such severe damage that they will not be opening for 6-9 months. Some remaining schools and institutions will be operating double sessions. A large number of children affected by the disaster will be attending schools and institutions which have no information regarding the students' eligibility for free and reduced price meals. Many of these students are effectively homeless, and obtaining applications will be difficult. The bill will allow officials of schools and institutions to respond to the nutritional needs of this special group of children who are in a crisis situation.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Due to the serious decline in the economy and the continuous unacceptable high level of unemployment, the number of people receiving food stamps has increased to a record-breaking high of 25.74 million in June. Nearly one in every ten Americans receives food stamps. In addition, it is estimated that an additional 1.1 million recipients will receive food stamps as a result of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki or Typhoon Omar. Therefore, the bill provides an additional appropriation of \$400,000,000 for the Food Stamp Program to provide assistance to those needy individuals during these difficult times in our economy.

The \$400,000,000 is essential to maintain the \$2,500,000,000 reserve provided in the fiscal year 1993 Appropriations Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CHAPTER I

SEC. 101. The bill also includes a general provision which provides that funds provided by chapter I shall be available only to the extent funds are not provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This language was requested in the budget request for several of the accounts, and the bill provides that it be applied to all accounts.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The amended bill provides a total of \$75,000,000 in emergency supplemental funding for the Economic Development Administration, as provided in the Senate bill. Of this amount, \$70,000,000 is to be used for grants under EDA's Title IX authority to assist States and local communities in recovering from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters. The remaining \$5,000,000 is to be transferred to the EDA Salaries and Expenses appropriation to cover administrative costs associated with carrying out this program. The House bill provided \$55,000,000 for the Title IX program and \$2,500,000 for administrative expenses.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The amended bill includes \$2,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency for providing assistance to minority victims of Hurricane Andrew and other disasters. These funds were included in both the House and Senate versions of the bill.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES

The amended bill provides \$9,891,000 for repair and replacement of NOAA facilities and equipment damaged during Hurricane Andrew, as well as the relocation of the Aircraft Operations Center. This amount was included in both the House and Senate versions of this bill as well as the President's budget request.

The amended bill also includes an appropriation of \$8,500,000, included in the Senate bill but not the House bill, for a grant to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to restore shellfish habitats in coastal Louisiana areas damaged by Hurricane Andrew and to conduct marine finfish restoration studies.

The amended bill also includes \$300,000 for replacement of tide gauges and repair of a weather station on the island of Kauai in the State of Hawaii which were damaged as a result of Hurricane Iniki.

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill includes \$5,000,000 for the disaster grants program of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. These funds would provide grants to States and local entities for tourism promotion activities in the wake of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and other disasters. Language is also included waiving the matching requirements for this program.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill extends the availability of up to \$510,000 within the General Adminis-

tration appropriation for fiscal year 1992 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review to replace equipment damaged during Hurricane Andrew. This item was included in the Senate bill but not the House bill.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES
MARSHALS SERVICE

The amended bill provides the full budget request of \$10,724,000, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation of the U.S. Marshals Service. These additional funds are required to handle costs incurred as a direct result of damage caused by Hurricane Andrew.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

The amended bill provides \$16,000,000 for Support of U.S. Prisoners as proposed in the House bill instead of the requested \$10,691,000 proposed in the Senate bill. These funds are required to temporarily house Federal prisoners in contract facilities due to damage caused by Hurricane Andrew to the Federal Detention Center in Miami. The increase above the request is based upon the most recent information provided by the U.S. Marshals Service.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill provides the requested \$1,139,000 for the FBI as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of the \$2,278,000 proposed in the House bill. These additional funds are required to replace vehicles and equipment damaged as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill provides the requested \$451,000 for the DEA as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of \$903,000 as proposed in the House bill. These additional funds are required to replace vehicles and equipment damaged as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill provides the requested \$1,000,000 for the INS as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed in the House bill. These additional funds are required to replace vehicles and equipment damaged as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill provides the requested \$16,559,000 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation of the Federal Prison System as proposed in the Senate bill. These additional funds are required to temporarily house inmates in State and local facilities, replace damaged equipment, and overtime, temporary duty and change of station costs.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The amended bill provides \$10,000,000 for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation of the Federal Prison System as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. These additional funds are required to repair prison facilities damaged as a result of Hurricane Andrew. No funds were requested for this purpose by the Administration due to the availability of prior year unobligated balances in this account. However, the Committee understands that these prior year funds are needed for projects necessary for the ongoing expansion of prison facilities.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

The amended bill provides the requested \$1,000,000 for the Emergency Assistance pro-

gram as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of the \$1,600,000 proposed in the House bill. These additional funds are required to restore funds in this account in the event they are required for subsequent emergencies. It is understood that any additional emergency assistance resulting from Hurricane Andrew will be funded through amounts appropriated to FEMA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill includes an emergency appropriation of \$5,890,000 for salaries and expenses to cover the extraordinary costs incurred as a result of the destruction of the State Department's Miami Regional Center due to Hurricane Andrew. This funding was included in the supplemental budget request and in the Senate bill, but not in the House bill. The recommended funding will be used for replacement of diplomatic security and information management equipment, inventories, emergency travel, and temporary facilities.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amended bill includes an emergency appropriation of \$300,000 to cover the costs of making minor repairs to the court building, replace damaged automation equipment, repair minor damage to automobiles, and travel and per diem expenses incurred by detailees assigned to southern Florida as a result of Hurricane Andrew. These additional funds were included in the supplemental request and in the Senate bill, but not in the House bill.

RELATED AGENCY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The amended bill includes a total of \$431,800,000 for the Small Business Administration's Disaster Loan Program. The bill includes \$331,800,000 in subsidy amounts which would provide up to \$1.55 billion in additional direct disaster loan authority. Of the subsidy amount, \$75,000,000, which could subsidize up to \$350,000,000 in direct loans, is available only to the extent an official budget request, designating the amount as an emergency requirement, is submitted to the Congress. The contingency language, therefore, allows \$1.2 billion in direct loan authority to be available immediately for disaster victims. The House bill had also provided \$331,800,000 in subsidy amounts, but had not included any contingency language.

The bill also includes an additional \$100,000,000 for administrative costs associated with the disaster loan program, as provided in the House bill. The Senate bill also provided a total of \$431,800,000 for the SBA disaster loan program, as follows: (1) \$256,800,000 for subsidy costs for \$1.2 billion in direct disaster loans; (2) \$80,000,000 for administrative costs as requested by the President; (3) an additional \$20,000,000 for administrative costs which would be subject to an emergency declaration, and (4) \$75,000,000 in contingency funds.

The amended bill also includes language which would prohibit disaster loan recipients from voluntarily relocating outside the area impacted by the disaster. This provision is necessary in order to preserve communities impacted by disasters. The provision would only prevent voluntary relocation by homeowners and business owners receiving disas-

ter loan funds. The prohibition should not adversely impact military personnel who have been transferred to other military bases as a result of the damage to Homestead; military transfers should be considered involuntary relocations under this provision.

CHAPTER IV

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES

The bill includes \$3,000,000 for Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries, to meet emergency needs resulting from Hurricane Andrew. These funds will provide for costs resulting from placing revetment operations on a standby basis and the loss of two barge loads of concrete bank stabilization mats.

Funds for this work were included in H.R. 5911 as introduced in the House, in the Senate amendments to H.R. 5620, and in the amount requested by the President for costs related to Hurricane Andrew.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The bill includes \$3,000,000 to repair Corps of Engineers projects in Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii damaged by Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki. These funds will be used to repair of federally constructed and operated features of the Central and Southern Florida flood control project, the removal of sunken vessels and debris in the Miami River and the Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami projects in Florida, for necessary dredging in the Atchafalaya River in Louisiana, and for repair of projects in Hawaii.

Funds for these activities were included in H.R. 5911 as introduced in the House, in the Senate amendments to H.R. 5620, and in the amount requested by the President for costs related to Hurricane Andrew.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

The bill includes a total of \$40,000,000 for the Corps of Engineers' emergency fund to enable the Corps to respond to requirements arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, and other natural disasters.

Of the total provided, \$25,000,000 is to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki. The funds will enable the Corps of Engineers to repair unexpected damages and replace as required the federally and locally constructed but nonfederally operated features of the Central and Southern Florida flood control project, the Grand Isle, Louisiana, hurricane protection project, the Mandeville, Louisiana, seawall, and the Lake Pontchartrain and vicinity, Louisiana, hurricane protection project. The funds will also enable the Corps to repair unexpected beach erosion at federally constructed hurricane protection projects in Dade County, Broward County, and Key Biscayne, Florida, and at Wine Island, Louisiana. The funds will enable the Corps to repair projects damaged as a result of Hurricane Iniki and will cover the costs of Corps emergency response efforts to both events.

The bill also includes \$15,000,000 for replenishment of the Corps' emergency fund for future emergency response needs.

Funds for these activities were included in H.R. 5911 as introduced in the House, in the Senate amendments to H.R. 5620, and in the President's budget request in response to Hurricane Andrew.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

A total of \$27,000,000 is provided for fish and wildlife recovery activities in Louisiana and other areas affected by storm damage. This amount includes \$24,500,000 as a grant from the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries for restoration of freshwater and wildlife populations, including the development and execution of restoration plans as well as the construction of necessary hatchery and incubation facilities and land acquisition. An additional amount of \$1,500,000 is recommended for the National Wetlands Research Center to assess the effects of Hurricane Andrew on Louisiana's coastal ecosystems including forested wetlands, coastal marshes, and migratory bird habitat. These funds will only become available upon Presidential designation of these purposes as emergency expenditures, pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

An additional amount of \$12,765,000 for Construction and anadromous fish is provided in response to damage incurred from Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, and Hurricane Iniki. Fish and Wildlife Service facilities in Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Guam sustained significant damage. The money will pay for reconstruction and rehabilitation of refuge, hatchery and research facilities.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

An additional \$23,000,000 is provided for Operation of the National Park System in response to Hurricane Andrew damage to Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, and Jean Lafitte National Historic Park. The amount provided is for emergency response and cleanup, replacement of lost equipment, and natural resource recovery activities.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

A total of \$300,000 is provided for grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for assistance in restoration of historic private properties. These funds will only become available upon Presidential designation of these purposes as emergency expenditures, pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

An additional amount of \$23,000,000 is provided for construction for Hurricane Andrew damage to Biscayne National Park, Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, and Jean Lafitte National Historic Park. The recommended amount will allow for reconstruction and rehabilitation of visitor facilities, park buildings, and employee housing. Of the amount provided, \$1,000,000 is for Jean Lafitte NHP, LA.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

An additional amount of \$3,375,000 is provided for Surveys, investigations, and research consisting of \$1,575,000 for replacement of equipment and structures damaged by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar and \$1,800,000, subject to a Presidential declaration of an emergency, for follow-on studies to the Louisiana barrier is-

lands study and documentation of shoreline damages.

**MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT**

An additional \$1,200,000 is provided for the Minerals Management Service to inspect offshore oil and gas facilities in the Gulf of Mexico and to provide oversight of pipeline repairs. Of the 3,852 offshore oil and gas facilities in the Gulf of Mexico, 2,000 were in the path of Hurricane Andrew and 166 received notable damage. Thirty-four structures were toppled and 28 sustained severe structural damage. Eighty-three segments of oil and gas pipeline received damage. These funds will only become available upon Presidential designation of these purposes as emergency expenditures, pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS**

An additional \$1,500,000 is provided for Operation of Indian programs, for Hurricane Andrew damage to the Miccosukee, FL and Chitimacha, LA Indian reservations. Included are \$900,000 for emergency welfare assistance for approximately 170 families; \$300,000 for clean-up operations, including removal of fire hazards and debris and heavy equipment rental; and \$300,000 for facilities operations and maintenance, including emergency generators, line repairs, and building inspections.

CONSTRUCTION

An additional \$3,800,000 is provided for construction for Hurricane Andrew damage to the Miccosukee, FL and Chitimacha, LA Indian reservations. Included is \$1,500,000 for the housing improvement program, to repair or replace approximately 51 homes damaged or destroyed by the hurricane. Also included is \$2,300,000 for facilities improvement and repair, including \$500,000 to repair the Miccosukee fire station; \$1,000,000 to repair schools on both the Miccosukee and Chitimacha reservations; \$300,000 to repair Chitimacha tribal buildings and offices; and \$500,000 to repair government-funded tribal enterprises on both reservations.

FOREST SERVICE

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For State and private forestry, an additional \$4,140,000 is provided. The total includes \$2,900,000 for assistance to the State of Louisiana related to damage from Hurricane Andrew. The funds will be provided to the State's Office of Forestry under the authority of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, and will be used for the development of forestry management plans to restore damaged commercial, urban, and private timber stocks; to remove and replace damaged trees; and to prevent further damage to remaining stocks from insects and other diseases. Funds will also be provided for the State to undertake a full tree inventory and damage assessment of trees in the 53 impacted communities, to assist in hazard tree removal, tree replacements, home/business owner assistance, and to replace damaged trees on State-owned facilities. Under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, the State will be required to match the funds unless an exemption is granted under other provisions of law. There is also \$1,240,000 for the State of Hawaii related to damage from Hurricane Iniki. These funds will be available only to the extent the President designates them as an emergency requirement.

CHAPTER VI

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF
LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND
EDUCATION**

The bill provides a total of \$258,100,000 for disaster relief administered by the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. This amount is the same as the amount provided by the Senate in H.R. 5620 and \$69,850,000 more than the level provided by the House in H.R. 5911. This amount will fund a broad array of health, education and social services for victims of natural disasters including Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The bill provides \$30,000,000 for emergency job training grants administered by the Department of Labor. This is the same amount included by the Senate in its amendments to H.R. 5620. H.R. 5911 did not include funding for this account.

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
EMERGENCY FUND**

The bill includes \$105,600,000 for emergency health and social services related to Presidentially-declared emergencies. This is the same amount provided in the Senate amendment for these activities and an increase of \$20,600,000 over the comparable House amount. The bill assumes that this amount includes additional funding for health resources and services; disease control, research and training; the National Centers for Research Resources; the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant; the Community Services Block grant; the Child Care Block Grant, and other Human Development Services programs. The bill does not, however, earmark a specific amount for each program. The bill instead appropriates the entire amount under a broad emergency authority which provides maximum flexibility for the Department of Health and Human Services to respond to the emergency. The bill provides that these funds are available for any emergency health or social service activities which are authorized without the need for reprogramming of funds. This includes social services provided by both public and private relief agencies.

While no specific earmark of funds has been included for a grant to the United Houma Nation in bill language as provided in the Senate amendment, the Department is encouraged to provide up to \$2,000,000 to meet the needs of this Indian tribe when allocating disaster assistance funding.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The bill includes \$122,500,000 for disaster assistance activities of the Department of Education. This is the same amount provided by the Senate in H.R. 5620 and \$19,250,000 more than provided by the House in H.R. 5911. The bill accepts Senate language providing \$40 million to partially finance emergency Pell grants for students in Presidentially-designated disaster areas. The bill also accepts Senate language which replaces \$40 million within the Educational Excellence account which was reprogrammed for disaster assistance activities. Both of these amounts were also included in H.R. 5911 as introduced in the House.

The bill provides \$42,500,000 for disaster assistance activities under the Impact Aid account the same amount provided in the Senate amendments to H.R. 5620 and \$19,250,000 more than the amount provided by the House in H.R. 5911. The additional amounts will allow assistance to the State of Hawaii related to Hurricane Iniki as well as a broader

array of support related to Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Omar. The bill provides broad discretion to the Secretary in allocating these funds and permits him to grant waivers to laws and regulations where such waivers are necessary to target aid more effectively or more efficiently.

The bill includes funds to assist those school districts which are incurring substantially increased costs as a result of Presidentially-declared emergencies. This includes districts within the designated disaster areas as well as districts outside these geographic areas which are educating large numbers of students whose families were displaced as a result of the destruction of their homes and businesses. The Congress is aware, in particular, of a number of districts which have received large numbers of students whose parents were previously stationed at Homestead Air Force Base.

In allocating disaster funds the Secretary should give high priority to continuing existing services for disadvantaged students such as those provided by the Upward Bound program.

The bill permits that up to \$750,000 of the amount provided under impact aid disaster assistance may be used for disaster-related administrative costs at the Department of Education.

The bill provides specific authority for the Secretary to waive provisions of law related to Pell grant eligibility. Similar waiver authority was provided in Public Law 102-26 related to the Desert Shield/Desert Storm emergency. The provisions of Public Law 102-26 (20 USC 1070) provide an excellent model for the type of waivers which may be appropriate. The Secretary is directed to report to the Congress by December 31, 1992 on his use of this authority.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The bill appropriates \$10,000,000 for planning costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, provided none of the funds can be used for construction of facilities to support active Air Force units and missions at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, until the completion of the 1993 Base Closure process.

The bill appropriates \$66,000,000 for the limited purpose of restoring airfield operations at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, provided that none of these funds are available for construction of facilities to support active Air Force units and missions until completion of the 1993 Base Closure process. These funds are appropriated for the purpose of providing the Homestead community with an operational aviation asset. This would include restoring to operational use the runway, air traffic control complex, utilities and aviation support infrastructure. It would also provide for environmental restoration which is required regardless of the disposition of the airfield as a military asset or a civil airport.

The bill appropriates \$7,600,000 for replacement of damaged and destroyed facilities at Andersen Air Force Base at Guam as a consequence of typhoon Omar.

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

The bill appropriates \$16,000,000 for demolition and clean up of damaged or destroyed family housing units at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, as a consequence of Hurricane Andrew.

The bill appropriates \$21,200,000 for damaged family housing units as a consequence of Typhoon Omar.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The bill appropriates \$60,130,000 for projects at Guam. The appropriated funds are to be allocated for the following projects:

Andersen AFB: Maintenance hangar	\$29,000,000
Naval Station: Child Development Center	2,900,000
Naval Supply Depot: Hazardous material storage	14,820,000
Ship repair facility: Ship/spare storage	5,200,000
Naval magazine: Tomahawk magazines	8,210,000

The bill appropriates \$21,400,000 for repair and replacement of damaged facilities on Guam arising from the consequences of Typhoon Omar. The appropriated funds are to be allocated for the following projects:

NAS operations/maintenance building	\$830,000
NAS SEABEE operations building	1,050,000
SRF mooring facility ..	4,780,000
SRF drydock causeway ..	1,150,000
NAVSTA breakwater ...	11,640,000
Various planning and design	1,950,000

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The bill appropriates \$56,700,000 for construction of family housing units on Guam. The funds provide for construction of 300 units of new family housing at the Public Works Center on Guam.

The bill appropriates \$30,500,000 for repair of family housing units at Guam as a consequence of Typhoon Omar.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

The Department of Defense shall redirect existing unobligated funds provided in Public Law 102-136 for construction of medical facilities at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida toward such construction as may be necessary to care for medical needs of retired personnel in the Homestead community as well as for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units that may be assigned to Homestead Air Force Base.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The bill provides an additional \$20 million for Coast Guard operating expenses to reflect the incremental costs attributable to intensified operations and the repair of facilities necessitated by Hurricane Andrew and Hurricane Iniki. For Coast Guard acquisition, construction, and improvements, the bill includes \$21.5 million to replace the Coast Guard communications station in Miami and to reconstruct other facilities that were damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Andrew or Hurricane Iniki.

For the Federal Aviation Administration, the bill provides \$40 million for facilities and equipment and \$20 million for grants-in-aid for airports.

The bill includes three appropriations for the Federal Highway Administration: \$750,000 for a number of highway feasibility studies related to expediting evacuations from hurricane-threatened areas; \$3,000,000 for metropolitan planning organizations in areas affected by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki or Typhoon Omar; and \$30,000,000 for the Emergency Fund. Preliminary estimates indicate the existing balance plus the fiscal year 1993 emergency relief funds may not be adequate to cover the costs of the recent disasters. The bill would also waive the per state limit on these emergency funds.

The bill includes \$10,000,000 to enable the Federal Transit Administration to assist

transit operations affected by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki.

For the Research and Special Programs Administration, the bill includes a transfer of \$44,000 for the agency's emergency transportation activities.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This bill provides an additional \$590,000, for salaries and expenses to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are for overtime, travel, office equipment, supplies, and other related costs in law enforcement.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This bill provides an additional \$4,670,000, for salaries and expenses to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are to be used to cover costs related to losses to vehicles, communication networks, and other related materials. It also provides additional funds for overtime, travel, emergency office equipment, space, and supplies.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE
INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

This bill provides an additional \$10,500,000, for operation and maintenance to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are for equipping and furnishing a replacement facility, replacement of aircraft and maintenance equipment, replacement of boats and equipment, equipping and furnishing the Richmond Heights C31 facility and temporary operations at alternative locations.

CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

This bill provides an additional \$19,250,000, for Customs Air Interdiction Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are to rebuild Customs Miami Air Branch facilities damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Andrew and to repair the C31 facility at Richmond Heights. It also includes funds for engineering, construction, and related expenses.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

This bill provides an additional \$1,173,000, for tax law enforcement to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are for overtime, travel, and other costs related to assisting disaster loan applications and providing help in filing expedited tax returns to take advantage of disaster related reductions.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

This bill provides and additional \$2,500,000, for Real Property Operations to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are for the protection of GSA-controlled federal and leased space, moving costs, tree removal, and general clean-up.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

This bill provides an additional \$700,000, for the Federal Supply Service to cover the in-

cremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew. These funds are for the repair and replacement of vehicles destroyed and damaged by Hurricane Andrew.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

This bill provides a provision allowing agencies to accept donations for federal employees involved in disaster resulting from Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, and Hurricane Iniki.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The bill includes \$16,793,000 for medical care to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters. The increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget request is due to additional disaster declarations subsequent to the submission of the supplemental appropriations request.

The bill includes \$156,000, as requested by the Administration, for general operating expenses to cover overtime costs incurred by the Veterans Benefits Administration to ensure proper disbursement of benefits checks, appraisal of VA-owned homes damaged by disasters, and reopening of regional offices closed during and after such disasters.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes the \$183,000,000 requested for voucher assistance for victims of Presidentially-declared disasters. These monies, to be derived by transfer from FEMA's disaster relief account, will enable HUD to fund 12,000 rental assistance vouchers for 24 months for the benefit of eligible, very low-income families in areas recently impacted by disasters.

The bill includes \$100,000,000 for the development, major reconstruction and modernization of public housing for use in areas impacted by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar and other Presidentially-declared disasters. Language is also included providing the Secretary with authority to waive any provision of any statute or regulation, except provisions requiring nondiscrimination, to ensure that these funds will be made available in an expeditious manner for damages resulting from recently declared disasters. These funds are required to assist the families who lived in the thousands of public housing units recently destroyed or damaged by disasters.

The bill includes the \$500,000 requested for housing counseling assistance for emergency counseling regarding housing availability, maintenance, and financing, for homeowners, home buyers, and renters living in areas affected by recent disasters.

The bill provides \$30,397,000 for subsidy costs associated with the general and special risk program account, and a loan limitation of \$2,428,000,000. These recommended amounts are \$10,000,000 and \$800,000,000, respectively, above the budget request and reflect anticipated additional needs resulting from disasters declared subsequent to the submission of the supplemental budget request. These funds will enable HUD to ensure approximately 95,000 mortgages and loans for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and purchase of single-family homes and multifamily housing, including health care facilities.

The bill includes \$60,000,000 for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program for use only in areas impacted by Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other Presidentially-declared disasters. Language

has been included providing authority for the Secretary to waive any provision of any statute or regulation, except for provisions requiring nondiscrimination, to ensure that these funds are utilized in an expeditious fashion. It is expected that the Department will make these funds, and the funds provided for public housing, available as quickly as possible to those people whose homes have been devastated by recent disasters. To ensure that these funds are made available as soon as possible, an additional \$4,000,000 has been provided in the salaries and expenses account for increased staffing needs. The Department is to report to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of enactment of this Act as to how it intends to utilize both the public housing and HOME funds.

The bill includes \$4,000,000, an increase of \$200,000 above the budget request, for salaries and expenses. The requested funds will permit an expansion of staffing in the Coral Gables field office to accommodate the increased demand for program services created by Hurricane Andrew in southern Florida. The additional funds above the budget request are to be available for additional field offices expenses caused by other recent disasters.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
DISASTER RELIEF**

The bill has been amended to include an additional \$2,893,000,000 for disaster relief assistance for the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fiscal year 1992. These funds will provide urgently needed assistance for the recent disasters in Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam as a result of devastating hurricanes as well as other natural disasters that have occurred recently.

This is \$989,000,000 above the President's request for this account. The extraordinary circumstances of recent disasters make it

necessary to provide such a large sum of money. In addition to the many requirements placed upon the Federal Emergency Management Agency, this account will be used by FEMA to reimburse other agencies for performing tasks assigned to them under the Federal Response Plan. Due to the magnitude of the Hurricane Andrew disaster, the military has been utilized extensively in the response effort. It is now estimated by the Administration that the cost to the disaster relief fund for military expenses will be about \$300,000,000.

In addition to the disaster relief account, a loan limitation of \$200,000,000 has been provided for the Community Disaster Loan Program. This account allows FEMA to make loans to local governments which, due to a major disaster, have suffered a substantial loss of tax and other revenues. These loans are used to provide financial assistance to local communities which allow them to continue to perform their governmental functions.

It is recommended that this amount, as well as the other amounts included under FEMA in this supplemental appropriation, be designated by Congress as an emergency requirement for all the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Local officials and businesses in South Florida have expressed concern that disposal, relief, repair, and reconstruction projects in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew are not going to local companies who are able to perform such work. A large number of the contracts are being let to out-of-region and out-of-state contractors when capable local companies are available. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is encouraged to employ the services of local companies doing relief, repair, and reconstruction work in South Florida. These companies would be expected to comply with

local ordinances and rules governing minority participation and minority employment. Further, FEMA is urged to provide more effective preannouncements of potential contracts.

**DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM
ACCOUNT**

The limitation on direct loans for this account is increased by \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 and for a total loan authority of \$58,000,000. This loan account allows FEMA to lend eligible applicants or States the portion of assistance for which the State is responsible under the cost-sharing provisions of the Stafford Act. A provision has been included allowing FEMA to utilize this loan authority through fiscal year 1993.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An additional \$15,000,000 is recommended for the Salaries and Expenses account for FEMA. Due to recently declared disasters as well as other disasters and emergencies, additional personnel is required to respond to the demands of the disaster assistance program. Included in the bill is a provision directing all of these resources to be utilized only by the disaster assistance programs in FEMA.

TITLE XII

**ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO DISTRESSED
COMMUNITIES**

The amended bill provides \$500 million, subject to authorization, for two programs: the Enterprise Community Block Grant Demonstration Program and the National Public/Private Partnership Program. These programs will be more fully defined in H.R. 11.

A detailed table reflecting the amounts in the proposed bill is as follows:

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620)

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
FY 1992 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND RESCISSIONS						
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
.....	Operations and administration	1,795,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	+205,000	-1,000,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
.....	Operations, research and facilities.....		1,500,000			-1,500,000
.....	(Rescission)		-3,500,000	-2,120,000	-2,120,000	+1,380,000
.....	Fishing vessel obligations guarantees (rescission)			-930,000	-930,000	-930,000
.....	Foreign fishing observer fund (rescission)	-1,309,000	-1,309,000	-1,309,000		
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
		-1,309,000	-3,309,000	-4,359,000	-3,050,000	-1,050,000
Economic Development Administration						
.....	Economic Development Revolving Fund (rescission)		-2,100,000			+2,100,000
Total, Department of Commerce						
		486,000	-2,409,000	-2,359,000	-2,845,000	+50,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Prison System						
102-358	National Institute of Corrections (by transfer)	(3,700,000)				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
International Organizations and Conferences						
.....	Contributions for international peacekeeping	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000		+80,000,000
THE JUDICIARY						
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
102-178	Defender services.....	24,500,000	31,250,000	31,250,000		+31,250,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Commission on Civil Rights						
102-358	Salaries and expenses	817,000				
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
102-358	Salaries and expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		+1,000,000
Total, Title I:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	106,317,000	112,736,000	-2,409,000	109,891,000	-2,845,000
	Appropriations	(106,317,000)	(114,045,000)	(4,500,000)	(114,250,000)	(+205,000)
	Rescissions.....		(-1,309,000)	(-6,909,000)	(-4,359,000)	(-3,050,000)
	(By transfer)	(3,700,000)				(+2,550,000)
TITLE II						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
102-191	Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	116,000,000	116,000,000	116,000,000		
102-191	Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000		
102-191	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	263,000,000	263,000,000	263,000,000		
102-191	Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies.....	19,700,000	69,700,000	19,700,000		+50,000,000
102-191	Environmental Restoration, Defense	447,500,000	447,500,000	447,500,000		
Total, Operation and maintenance						
		879,200,000	929,200,000	879,200,000	929,200,000	+50,000,000
PROCUREMENT						
.....	National Guard and Reserve Equipment.....			4,372,000	+4,372,000	+4,372,000
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION						
102-191	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies	30,000,000	7,000,000	69,800,000	74,800,000	+67,800,000
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
.....	Pentagon reservation maintenance revolving fund		80,100,000	80,100,000	80,100,000	
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS						
.....	Office of the Inspector General		3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
<i>(by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund)</i>						
1/	Military Personnel, Army	(1,037,261,000)	(1,037,261,000)	(399,000,000)	(1,007,961,000)	(-29,300,000)
1/	Military Personnel, Navy.....	(205,700,000)	(205,700,000)	(30,000,000)	(170,400,000)	(-35,300,000)
1/	Military Personnel, Marine Corps.....	(20,227,000)	(20,227,000)		(17,127,000)	(-3,100,000)
1/	Military Personnel, Air Force	(333,500,000)	(333,500,000)		(313,500,000)	(-20,000,000)
Total, Military personnel.....						
		(1,596,688,000)	(1,596,688,000)	(429,000,000)	(1,508,988,000)	(-87,700,000)

1/ Cost estimates for the incremental costs of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm funded by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund were provided by DOD.

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund)						
1/	Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	(2,383,890,000)	(2,383,890,000)	(1,355,274,000)	(1,355,274,000)	(-1,028,616,000)
1/	Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	(101,000,000)	(101,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(-26,000,000)
1/	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.....	(433,000,000)	(433,000,000)	(224,600,000)	(224,600,000)	(-208,400,000)
1/	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	(657,600,000)	(657,600,000)	(247,200,000)	(247,200,000)	(-410,400,000)
102-191	Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies.....	(10,700,000)	(10,700,000)	(4,900,000)	(4,900,000)	(-5,800,000)
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....				(15,214,560)	(+15,214,560)
	Total, Operation and Maintenance	(3,586,190,000)	(3,586,190,000)	(1,906,974,000)	(1,922,188,560)	(-1,664,001,440)
MILITARY PERSONNEL (transfer of existing funds)						
1/	National Guard Personnel, Army.....	(12,500,000)	(12,500,000)	(12,500,000)	(12,500,000)	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (transfer of existing funds)						
1/	Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	(341,310,000)	(341,310,000)	(341,310,000)	(341,310,000)	
1/	Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	(257,200,000)	(257,200,000)	(257,200,000)	(257,200,000)	
	Total, Operation and Maintenance	(598,510,000)	(598,510,000)	(598,510,000)	(598,510,000)	
PERSIAN GULF REGIONAL DEFENSE FUND						
	Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund (rescission).....		-12,485,446,313	-14,696,040,000	-14,696,040,000	-2,210,593,687
GENERAL PROVISION (by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund)						
	Kurdish relief (section 204).....			(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+40,000,000)
Total, Title II:						
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	909,200,000	-11,465,746,313	-13,663,540,000	-13,604,168,000	-2,138,421,687
	Appropriations.....	(909,200,000)	(1,019,700,000)	(1,032,500,000)	(1,091,872,000)	(+72,172,000)
	Rescissions.....		(-12,485,446,313)	(-14,696,040,000)	(-14,696,040,000)	(-2,210,593,687)
	(By transfer of existing funds) (Desert Storm).....	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	
	(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund).....	(5,182,878,000)	(5,182,878,000)	(2,375,974,000)	(3,471,176,560)	(-1,711,701,440)
						(+1,095,202,560)
TITLE III DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Employment and Training Administration						
102-358	Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and other funds.....	237,652,000	237,652,000	237,652,000	237,652,000	
RELATED AGENCY National Commission on Libraries and Information Science						
102-358	White House Conference on Library and Information Services.....	400,000				
	Total, Title III:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	238,052,000	237,652,000	237,652,000	237,652,000	
TITLE IV DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
102-191	Base realignment and closure account, Part II.....	162,700,000	162,700,000	162,700,000	162,700,000	
102-191	(By transfer).....	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	
	Total, Title IV:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	162,700,000	162,700,000	162,700,000	162,700,000	
	(By transfer).....	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(69,000,000)	
TITLE V DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS Veterans Benefits Administration						
102-178	Compensation and pensions.....	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	
102-358	Vocational rehabilitation loans program account: (Limitation on direct loans).....		(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	
Veterans Health Administration						
Transitional housing loan program account:						
102-178	Loan program account (by transfer).....	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	
102-178	(Limitation on direct loans).....	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	
102-178	Administrative expenses (by transfer).....	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	
Departmental Administration						
102-358	General operating expenses.....	14,100,000	14,100,000	14,100,000	14,100,000	
	Total, Department of Veterans Affairs	514,100,000	514,100,000	514,100,000	514,100,000	

1/ Cost estimates for the incremental costs of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm funded by transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund were provided by DOD.

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Programs						
102-358	Assistance for the renewal of expiring section 8 subsidy contracts (by transfer)	(407,000,000)	(407,000,000)	(407,000,000)	(407,000,000)	
	Payments for operation of low-income housing projects:					
	Rescission		-250,000,000	-250,000,000	-250,000,000	
	Appropriation		250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	
	FHA - General and special risk program account: (Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(1,500,000,000)				
102-358	Program costs (by transfer)	(10,000,000)				
Government National Mortgage Association						
	Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account: (Limitation on guaranteed loans)		(25,000,000,000)	(25,000,000,000)	+25,000,000,000	
Community Planning and Development						
	Community development grants (limitation on guaranteed loans)		(85,000,000)	(85,000,000)	(+85,000,000)	
Policy Development and Research						
	Research and technology:					
	Rescission		-500,000	-500,000	-500,000	
	Appropriation		500,000	500,000	500,000	
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Court of Veterans Appeals						
	Salaries and expenses:					
	Rescission		-950,000	-950,000	-950,000	
	Appropriation		950,000	950,000	950,000	
National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing						
	Salaries and expenses (by transfer)		(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	
Total, Title V:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	514,100,000	514,100,000	514,100,000	514,100,000	
	Appropriations	(514,100,000)	(765,550,000)	(765,550,000)	(765,550,000)	
	Rescissions		(-251,450,000)	(-251,450,000)	(-251,450,000)	
	(By transfer)	(417,028,000)	(407,278,000)	(407,278,000)	(407,278,000)	
	(Limitation on direct loans)	(30,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	
	(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(1,500,000,000)		(25,085,000,000)	(25,085,000,000)	(+25,085,000,000)
TITLE VI						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Soil Conservation Service						
	Watershed and flood prevention operations		7,500,000		-7,500,000	
TITLE VII						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Reclamation						
	Construction program		30,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	+10,000,000
TITLE VIII						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Federal Aviation Administration						
	Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)		(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	
TITLE IX						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices						
	Salaries and expenses			320,000	320,000	+320,000
Financial Management Service						
	Salaries and expenses			1,298,000	1,298,000	+1,298,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms						
	Salaries and expenses			2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000
United States Mint						
	Salaries and expenses			270,000	270,000	+270,000
Bureau of the Public Debt						
	Administering the Public Debt			5,226,000	5,226,000	+5,226,000
United States Secret Service						
	Salaries and expenses			1,400,000	1,400,000	+1,400,000
	(Rescission)			-4,292,000	-4,292,000	-4,292,000
	Total, United States Secret Service			-2,892,000	-2,892,000	-2,892,000
United States Customs Service						
	Salaries and expenses (rescission)			-1,273,000	-1,273,000	-1,273,000

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
Internal Revenue Service						
.....	Administration and management (rescission).....			-220,000	-220,000	-220,000
.....	Processing tax returns and assistance (rescission).....			-1,460,000	-1,460,000	-1,460,000
.....	Tax law enforcement (rescission).....			-2,999,000	-2,999,000	-2,999,000
.....	Information systems (rescission).....			-270,000	-270,000	-270,000
	Total, Internal Revenue Service			-4,949,000	-4,949,000	-4,949,000
Total, Title IX:						
	New budget (obligational) authority			(10,514,000)	(10,514,000)	(+10,514,000)
	Rescissions.....			(-10,514,000)	(-10,514,000)	(-10,514,000)
TITLE X						
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS						
SENATE						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
102-	Gratuities, deceased Members	129,500	129,500	129,500	+129,500	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress						
.....	Gratuities, deceased Members			259,000	+259,000	+259,000
	Total, Title X:					
	New budget (obligational) authority	129,500	129,500	388,500	+388,500	+259,000
Grand total, Titles I - X:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	1,930,498,500	-10,401,058,313	-12,731,367,500	-12,549,436,500	-2,148,378,187
	Appropriations.....	(1,930,498,500)	(2,337,147,000)	(2,233,545,500)	(2,412,926,500)	(+75,779,500)
	Rescissions.....		(-12,738,205,313)	(-14,964,913,000)	(-14,962,363,000)	(-2,224,157,687)
	(By transfer).....	(489,728,000)	(476,278,000)	(476,278,000)	(476,278,000)	
	(Limitation on direct loans).....	(30,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	(380,000)	
	(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(1,500,000,000)		(25,085,000,000)	(25,085,000,000)	(+25,085,000,000)
TITLE XI						
PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDS RESULTING FROM NATURAL DISASTERS						
CHAPTER I						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Agricultural Research Service						
102-381	Buildings and facilities	12,000,000	13,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	+2,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation						
102-381	Crop losses.....	300,000,000	500,000,000	300,000,000	482,000,000	-18,000,000
102-381	Tree assistance program.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	48,000,000	+28,000,000
.....	Aquaculture			100,000,000		-100,000,000
Soil Conservation Service						
102-381	Watershed and flood prevention operations	35,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	62,000,000	+12,000,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service						
102-381	Emergency conservation program.....	16,500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	+2,000,000
Farmers Home Administration						
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Housing repair (sec. 504):						
102-381	(Direct loan authorization).....	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(39,500,000)	(+29,500,000)
102-381	Loan subsidy.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	19,750,000	+14,750,000
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Emergency disaster loans:						
102-381	(Direct loan authorization).....	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(162,300,000)	(+12,300,000)
102-381	Loan subsidy.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	43,285,000	+3,285,000
Rural Development Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Water and sewer facility loans:						
102-381	(Direct loan authorization).....	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(35,500,000)	(+5,500,000)
102-381	Loan subsidy.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,917,000	+917,000
Industrial development loans:						
102-381	(Guaranteed loan authorization).....	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(305,000,000)	(+255,000,000)
102-381	Loan subsidy.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	18,000,000	18,300,000	+15,300,000
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:						
102-381	(Direct loan authorization).....	(13,500,000)	(13,500,000)	(13,500,000)	(15,500,000)	(+2,000,000)
102-381	Loan subsidy.....	7,058,000	7,058,000	7,058,000	8,104,000	+1,046,000
102-381	Rural water and waste disposal grants	24,000,000	25,000,000	24,000,000	25,600,000	+600,000
.....	Very low-income housing repair grants		10,000,000		10,000,000	+10,000,000
102-381	Rural housing for domestic farm labor	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	+500,000
102-381	Emergency community water assistance grants.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	15,400,000	+3,400,000
102-381	Salaries and expenses	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	+200,000
	Total, Farmers Home Administration	109,058,000	120,058,000	124,058,000	160,056,000	+39,998,000
Food and Nutrition Service						
.....	Food stamp program		400,000,000		400,000,000	+400,000,000
Total, Chapter I:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	492,558,000	1,128,058,000	641,058,000	1,194,056,000	+65,998,000
	(Limitation on direct loans)	(203,500,000)	(203,500,000)	(203,500,000)	(252,800,000)	(+49,300,000)
	(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(305,000,000)	(+255,000,000)

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
CHAPTER II						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
Economic Development Administration						
.....	Economic development assistance programs.....	55,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	+15,000,000	.....
.....	Administrative expenses.....	2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+2,500,000	.....
	Total, Economic Development Administration.....	57,500,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	+17,500,000	.....
Minority Business Development Agency						
102-381	Minority business development.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
102-381	Operations, research, and facilities.....	9,891,000	9,891,000	18,391,000	18,691,000	+8,800,000 +300,000
United States Travel and Tourism Administration						
.....	Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	11,891,000	69,391,000	95,391,000	100,691,000	+31,300,000 +5,300,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
102-381	Salaries and expenses (Reappropriation).....	(510,000)	5,700,000	.....	.....	-5,700,000
Legal Activities						
102-381	Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service.....	10,724,000	10,724,000	10,724,000	10,724,000	.....
102-381	Support of United States prisoners.....	10,691,000	16,000,000	10,691,000	16,000,000	+5,309,000
	Total, Legal activities.....	21,415,000	26,724,000	21,415,000	26,724,000	+5,309,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	1,139,000	.....	1,139,000	1,139,000	+1,139,000
Drug Enforcement Administration						
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	451,000	.....	451,000	451,000	+451,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Federal Prison System						
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	16,559,000	18,843,000	16,559,000	16,559,000	-2,284,000
.....	Buildings and facilities.....	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
	Total, Federal prison system.....	16,559,000	28,843,000	26,559,000	26,559,000	-2,284,000
Office of Justice Programs						
102-381	Justice assistance.....	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-600,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	41,564,000	62,867,000	51,564,000	56,873,000	-5,994,000 +5,309,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	5,890,000	7,350,000	5,890,000	5,890,000	-1,460,000
THE JUDICIARY						
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	.....
RELATED AGENCY						
Small Business Administration						
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
102-386	Direct loans subsidy.....	256,800,000	331,800,000	256,800,000	331,800,000	+75,000,000
102-381	(Limitation on direct loans).....	(1,200,000,000)	(1,550,000,000)	(1,200,000,000)	(1,550,000,000)	(+350,000,000)
102-381	Administrative expenses.....	80,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	.....
102-381	Contingency fund.....	75,000,000	.....	75,000,000	.....	-75,000,000
102-381	(Limitation on direct loans).....	(350,000,000)	.....	(350,000,000)	.....	(-350,000,000)
	Total, Small Business Administration.....	411,800,000	431,800,000	431,800,000	431,800,000	.....
	Total, Chapter II:	471,445,000	571,708,000	584,945,000	595,554,000	+23,846,000 +10,609,000
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(Limitation on direct loans).....	(1,550,000,000)	(1,550,000,000)	(1,550,000,000)	(1,550,000,000)	.....
CHAPTER III						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
102-381	Military Personnel, Navy.....	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	.....
102-381	Military Personnel, Air Force.....	58,200,000	58,200,000	58,200,000	58,200,000	.....
102-381	Reserve Personnel, Air Force.....	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	.....
102-381	National Guard Personnel, Air Force.....	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	.....
	Total, Military Personnel.....	79,600,000	79,600,000	79,600,000	79,600,000	.....

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House 2	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	142,900,000	142,900,000	142,900,000	142,900,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	228,000,000	228,000,000	228,000,000	228,000,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies.....	31,500,000	31,500,000	31,500,000	31,500,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve.....	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....	13,200,000	13,200,000	13,200,000	13,200,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	
102-381	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Total, Operation and Maintenance.....	423,700,000	423,700,000	423,700,000	423,700,000	
	Total, Chapter III:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	503,300,000	503,300,000	503,300,000	503,300,000	
CHAPTER IV						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Corps of Engineers - Civil						
102-381	Construction, general.....	10,200,000	12,750,000			-12,750,000
	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
102-381	Operation and maintenance, general.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	
102-381	Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	11,500,000	13,750,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+26,250,000
	Total, Chapter IV:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	27,800,000	32,600,000	46,100,000	46,100,000	+13,500,000
CHAPTER V						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
	Resource management.....			26,000,000	27,000,000	+27,000,000
102-381	Construction and anadromous fish.....	2,300,000	2,765,000	2,300,000	12,765,000	+10,000,000
National Park Service						
102-381	Operation of the national park system.....	15,200,000	15,200,000	15,200,000	23,000,000	+7,800,000
	Historic Preservation Fund.....			300,000	300,000	+300,000
102-381	Construction.....	18,800,000	18,800,000	18,800,000	29,000,000	+10,200,000
	Total, National Park Service.....	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,300,000	52,300,000	+18,300,000
United States Geological Survey						
102-381	Surveys, investigations, and research.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	3,375,000	+1,375,000
Minerals Management Service						
	Leasing and royalty management.....			1,200,000	1,200,000	+1,200,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
102-381	Operation of Indian programs.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
102-381	Construction.....	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
	State and private forestry.....			2,900,000	4,140,000	+4,140,000
	Total, Chapter V:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	42,600,000	44,065,000	74,800,000	106,080,000	+62,015,000
CHAPTER VI						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
	Training and Employment Services.....			30,000,000	30,000,000	+30,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Resources and Services Administration						
102-381	Health resources and services.....	27,000,000				
Centers for Disease Control						
102-381	Disease control, research, and training.....	18,000,000				
National Institutes for Health						
102-381	National Center for Research Resources.....	4,600,000				
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration						
	ADAMHA block grant.....			20,000,000		-20,000,000
Social Security Administration						
102-381	Limitation on administrative expenses: Trust funds..	(758,500)				
Assistant Secretary for Health						
	Public health emergency fund.....		85,000,000	63,600,000	105,600,000	+20,600,000

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.		Supplemental Request	House 2	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
Administration for Children and Families							
102-381	Community services block grant.....	10,000,000					
	Payments to States for Child Care Assistance.....			20,000,000			-20,000,000
102-381	Children and families services programs.....	24,000,000					
102-381	Human development services.....			2,000,000			-2,000,000
	Total, Administration for Children and Families ...	34,000,000		22,000,000			-22,000,000
	Total, Health and Human Services	83,600,000	85,000,000	105,600,000	105,600,000	+20,600,000	
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION							
102-381	Impact aid.....	22,500,000	22,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	+20,000,000	
102-381	Educational excellence.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000		
102-381	Student financial assistance.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000		
102-381	Departmental Management: Program administration.....	750,000	750,000			-750,000	
	Total, Department of Education.....	103,250,000	103,250,000	122,500,000	122,500,000	+19,250,000	
	Total, Chapter VI:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	186,850,000	188,250,000	258,100,000	258,100,000	+69,850,000	
CHAPTER VII							
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION							
102-381	Military construction, Air Force	338,700,000	338,700,000	83,600,000	83,600,000	-255,100,000	
	Military construction, Navy			81,530,000	81,530,000	+81,530,000	
102-381	Family housing, Air Force	141,900,000	141,900,000	37,200,000	37,200,000	-104,700,000	
	Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps			87,200,000	87,200,000	+87,200,000	
	Total, Chapter VII:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	480,600,000	480,600,000	289,530,000	289,530,000	-191,070,000	
CHAPTER VIII							
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION							
Coast Guard							
102-381	Operating expenses.....	13,806,000	16,000,000	13,806,000	20,000,000	+4,000,000	+6,194,000
102-381	Acquisition, construction, and improvements	11,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000	21,500,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
	Total, Coast Guard	25,306,000	27,500,000	25,306,000	41,500,000	+14,000,000	+16,194,000
Federal Aviation Administration							
102-381	Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund).....	15,000,000	26,000,000	15,000,000	40,000,000	+14,000,000	+25,000,000
	Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund).....				20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
	Total, Federal Aviation Administration	15,000,000	26,000,000	15,000,000	60,000,000	+34,000,000	+45,000,000
Federal Highway Administration							
	Emergency relief (Highway Trust Fund).....				30,000,000	+30,000,000	+30,000,000
	Metropolitan planning (Highway Trust Fund)				3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
	Highway studies.....			300,000	750,000	+750,000	+450,000
	Total, Federal Highway Administration			300,000	33,750,000	+33,750,000	+33,450,000
Federal Transit Administration							
	Discretionary grants (Highway Trust Fund)		8,000,000		10,000,000	+2,000,000	+10,000,000
Research and Special Programs Administration							
	Emergency transportation.....		100,000			-100,000	
102-381	(By transfer).....	(44,000)		(44,000)	(44,000)	(+44,000)	
	Total, Chapter VIII:						
	New budget (obligational) authority	40,306,000	61,600,000	40,606,000	145,250,000	+83,650,000	+104,644,000
	(By transfer).....	(44,000)		(44,000)	(44,000)	(+44,000)	
CHAPTER IX							
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY							
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms							
	Salaries and expenses.....			590,000	590,000	+590,000	
United States Customs Service							
102-381	Salaries and expenses.....	4,670,000	12,294,000	4,670,000	4,670,000	-7,624,000	
102-381	Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs.....	10,500,000	18,455,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	-7,955,000	
102-381	Customs air interdiction facilities, construction, improvements, and related expenses.....	19,250,000	19,250,000	19,250,000	19,250,000		
	Total, United States Customs Service.....	34,420,000	49,999,000	34,420,000	34,420,000	-15,579,000	
Internal Revenue Service							
102-381	Tax law enforcement.....	1,173,000	1,173,000	1,173,000	1,173,000		
102-381	Processing tax returns and assistance	178,000	178,000			-178,000	
102-381	Information systems.....	139,000	139,000			-139,000	
	Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	1,490,000	1,490,000	1,173,000	1,173,000	-317,000	
	Total, Department of the Treasury	35,910,000	51,489,000	36,183,000	36,183,000	-15,306,000	

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
General Services Administration						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
102-381	Appropriation.....	2,500,000	3,300,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-800,000
	Limitation on availability of revenue:					
	Repairs and alterations		(500,000)			(-500,000)
	Rental of space		(300,000)			(-300,000)
102-381	Real property operations.....	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	
	Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	2,500,000	3,300,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-800,000
	(Limitations)	(2,500,000)	(3,300,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(-800,000)
102-381	Federal Supply Service	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	
	Total, General Services Administration	3,200,000	4,000,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	-800,000
	Total, Chapter IX:					
	New budget (obligational) authority	39,110,000	55,489,000	39,383,000	39,383,000	-16,106,000
	(Limitations)	(2,500,000)	(3,300,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(-800,000)
CHAPTER X						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN AFFAIRS						
Veterans Health Administration						
102-381	Medical care	15,793,000	15,793,000	15,793,000	16,793,000	+1,000,000
	Departmental Administration					
102-381	General operating expenses.....	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	
	Total, Department of Veterans Affairs	15,949,000	15,949,000	15,949,000	16,949,000	+1,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Programs						
	Annual contributions for assisted housing		81,200,000		100,000,000	+18,800,000
102-381	(By transfer)	(183,000,000)	(183,000,000)	(183,000,000)	(183,000,000)	
102-381	Housing counseling assistance	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
	Federal Housing Administration:					
	FHA - General and special risk program account:					
102-381	(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(1,628,000,000)	(1,628,000,000)	(2,428,000,000)	(2,428,000,000)	(+800,000,000)
102-381	Program costs	20,397,000	20,397,000	30,397,000	30,397,000	+10,000,000
	HOME investment partnerships programs.....			60,000,000	60,000,000	+60,000,000
	Total, Housing Programs	20,897,000	102,097,000	90,897,000	190,897,000	+88,800,000
	Management and Administration					
102-381	Salaries and expenses	3,800,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+200,000
	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development	24,697,000	105,897,000	94,897,000	194,897,000	+89,000,000
	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
102-381	Disaster relief	1,904,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,843,000,000	2,893,000,000	+393,000,000
102-381	(By transfer)	(300,000,000)		(300,000,000)		(-300,000,000)
102-381	Community disaster loan program account	15,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000		-15,000,000
	(By transfer)			(50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
102-381	(Limitation on direct loans)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(+140,000,000)
	Disaster assistance direct loan program account					
	(limitation on direct loans)		(50,000,000)		(30,000,000)	(-20,000,000)
102-381	Salaries and expenses	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+10,000,000
	Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,924,000,000	2,520,000,000	2,908,000,000	2,908,000,000	+388,000,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
102-381	Unanticipated needs for natural disasters	350,000,000		350,000,000		-350,000,000
	Total, Chapter X:					
	New budget (obligational) authority	2,314,646,000	2,641,846,000	3,368,846,000	3,119,846,000	+478,000,000
	(By transfer)	(483,000,000)	(183,000,000)	(483,000,000)	(233,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
	(Limitation on direct loans)	(60,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(230,000,000)	(+120,000,000)
	(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(1,628,000,000)	(1,628,000,000)	(2,428,000,000)	(2,428,000,000)	(+800,000,000)
	Total, Title XI:					
	New budget (obligational) authority	4,599,215,000	5,707,516,000	5,846,668,000	6,297,199,000	+589,683,000
	(By transfer)	(483,044,000)	(183,000,000)	(483,044,000)	(233,044,000)	(+50,044,000)
	(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,813,500,000)	(1,863,500,000)	(1,953,500,000)	(2,032,800,000)	(+189,300,000)
	(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(1,678,000,000)	(1,678,000,000)	(2,728,000,000)	(2,733,000,000)	(+1,055,000,000)
TITLE XII						
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES						
FY 1993						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Farmers Home and Rural Development Programs						
	Rural enterprise community block grant.....		96,200,000			-96,200,000

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
.....	Training and Employment Services.....		40,000,000			-40,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Resources and Services Administration						
.....	Health Resources and Services.....		20,000,000			-20,000,000
Administration for Children and Families						
.....	Children and Families Services program.....		40,000,000			-40,000,000
.....	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....		10,000,000			-10,000,000
.....	National Community Economic Partnership.....		40,000,000			-40,000,000
.....	Total, Department of Health and Human Services.....		110,000,000			-110,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Programs						
.....	Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere Grants (HOPE Grants).....		15,000,000			-15,000,000
.....	Urban enterprise community block grant.....	384,800,000			-384,800,000	
Office of Community Banking						
.....	Enterprise Capital Access Fund Demonstration.....		25,000,000			-25,000,000
.....	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	384,800,000	40,000,000		-384,800,000	-40,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Legal Activities						
.....	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys.....	4,000,000			-4,000,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION						
.....	Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.....	5,000,000	10,000,000		-5,000,000	-10,000,000
INTERAGENCY COUNCIL						
.....	Block Grant funding for Eligible programs.....		300,000,000			-300,000,000
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION						
.....	Minority enterprise business investment companies..	10,000,000			-10,000,000	
COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM						
.....	Program costs.....			500,000,000	+500,000,000	+500,000,000
Total, Title XII:						
.....	New budget (obligational) authority.....	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000		
.....	Fiscal year 1993, appropriations.....	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)		
Grand total:						
.....	New budget (obligational) authority.....	6,529,713,500	-4,193,542,313	-6,384,699,500	-5,752,237,500	-1,558,695,187
.....	Appropriations.....	(6,529,713,500)	(8,544,663,000)	(8,580,213,500)	(9,210,125,500)	(+665,462,500)
.....	Fiscal year 1992, appropriations.....	(6,529,713,500)	(8,044,663,000)	(8,080,213,500)	(8,710,125,500)	(+665,462,500)
.....	Fiscal year 1993, appropriations.....		(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	
.....	Rescissions.....	(-12,738,205,313)	(-14,964,913,000)	(-14,962,363,000)	(-2,224,157,687)	(+2,550,000)
(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund).....						
.....	(5,182,878,000)	(5,182,878,000)	(2,375,974,000)	(3,471,176,560)	(-1,711,701,440)	(+1,095,202,560)
(By transfer of existing funds) (Desert Storm).....						
.....	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)		
(By transfer).....						
.....	(972,772,000)	(659,278,000)	(959,322,000)	(709,322,000)	(+50,044,000)	(-250,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans).....						
.....	(1,813,530,000)	(1,863,880,000)	(1,953,880,000)	(2,033,180,000)	(+169,300,000)	(+79,300,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....						
.....	(3,178,000,000)	(1,678,000,000)	(27,813,000,000)	(27,818,000,000)	(+26,140,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
(Liquidation of contract authorization).....						
.....			(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	

² Includes H.R. 5620, H.R. 5911, and H.R. 11

FY 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5620), continued

Doc No.	Supplemental Request	House ²	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with House	Conference compared with Senate
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
.....	Training and Employment Services.....		40,000,000			-40,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Resources and Services Administration						
.....	Health Resources and Services.....		20,000,000			-20,000,000
Administration for Children and Families						
.....	Children and Families Services program.....		40,000,000			-40,000,000
.....	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....		10,000,000			-10,000,000
.....	National Community Economic Partnership.....		40,000,000			-40,000,000
.....	Total, Department of Health and Human Services.....		110,000,000			-110,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Housing Programs						
Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere Grants (HOPE Grants)						
.....	Urban enterprise community block grant.....	384,800,000			-384,800,000	
Office of Community Banking						
.....	Enterprise Capital Access Fund Demonstration.....		25,000,000			-25,000,000
.....	Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	384,800,000	40,000,000		-384,800,000	-40,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Legal Activities						
.....	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys.....	4,000,000			-4,000,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION						
.....	Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.....	5,000,000	10,000,000		-5,000,000	-10,000,000
INTERAGENCY COUNCIL						
.....	Block Grant funding for Eligible programs.....		300,000,000			-300,000,000
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION						
.....	Minority enterprise business investment companies.....	10,000,000			-10,000,000	
COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM						
.....	Program costs.....			500,000,000	+500,000,000	+500,000,000
Total, Title XII:						
.....	New budget (obligational) authority.....	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000		
.....	Fiscal year 1993, appropriations.....	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)		
Grand total:						
.....	New budget (obligational) authority.....	6,529,713,500	-4,193,542,313	-6,384,699,500	-5,752,237,500	-1,558,695,187
.....	Appropriations.....	(6,529,713,500)	(8,544,663,000)	(8,580,213,500)	(9,210,125,500)	(+685,462,500)
.....	Fiscal year 1992, appropriations.....	(6,529,713,500)	(8,044,663,000)	(8,080,213,500)	(8,710,125,500)	(+685,462,500)
.....	Fiscal year 1993, appropriations.....		(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	
.....	Rescissions.....		(-12,738,205,313)	(-14,964,913,000)	(-14,962,363,000)	(-2,224,157,687)
(By transfer from the Defense Cooperation Account or the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund).....						
.....	(By transfer of existing funds) (Desert Storm)....	(5,182,878,000)	(5,182,878,000)	(2,375,974,000)	(3,471,176,560)	(-1,711,701,440)
.....	(By transfer).....	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	(611,010,000)	
.....	(Limitation on direct loans).....	(972,772,000)	(659,278,000)	(959,322,000)	(709,322,000)	(+50,044,000)
.....	(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(1,813,530,000)	(1,863,880,000)	(1,953,880,000)	(2,033,180,000)	(+169,300,000)
.....	(Liquidation of contract authorization).....	(3,178,000,000)	(1,678,000,000)	(27,813,000,000)	(27,818,000,000)	+26,140,000,000
.....			(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+100,000,000)

² Includes H.R. 5620, H.R. 5911, and H.R. 11

□ 1240

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG], without whose assistance this bill would not have been crafted.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as one of the original cosponsors of the disaster relief appropriations bill, I rise in support of this supplemental appropriations bill today. I want to say a special thank you to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE], the ranking member on our side of the aisle, for his work in keeping this bill together; it was not an easy effort to accomplish, and to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and to the chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA], who are also major players in finalizing the language, I want to extend my thanks.

Mr. Speaker, the people of our great State responded quickly to this disaster in Florida. The people of America responded almost as quickly as those in Florida to help other Floridians, and other Americans who had serious problems cast upon them without a great deal of warning.

I am real proud of this country of mine, and I have always been for many, many reasons, but the generosity that we have seen flowing from every corner of the United States of America is just so heartwarming. It is hard to find the right words to describe it. The Florida relief effort was magnificent.

The American relief effort was great here in the Washington area. Our Florida congressional offices collected supplies and foodstuffs to send to Florida, and many, many truckloads left here to go to Florida.

We called upon the military commissaries in this area to ask if they can set aside areas in their commissaries where people could make contributions of canned goods and other nonperishable items: baby diapers, personal items that people in Florida could use. Those military commissaries in the Washington area developed over three large truckloads of these types of goods to go to Florida.

With the Congress working together with the people of our great Nation, you have responded to the people of my State, and for that I say thank you very much.

To the people of Louisiana, I say we share their concern, and we, in addition, want to be helpful to them and to the people of Hawaii and to the people of Guam. It is a tremendous effort, and it just shows what kind of a great Nation we all have the privilege of being part of.

I did not realize a lot of things about what it takes to keep our country going. When I saw the devastation in south Florida, I have seen war zones that were not nearly as devastated as

south Florida. When one sees such total destruction, we begin to realize how many thousands of people and how many thousands of infrastructures it takes to keep things going.

I had a meeting yesterday with a group of doctors and they advised me that some 300 doctors' offices in south Florida were destroyed. Their patients cannot find the doctors, the doctors cannot find the patients, and thankfully they have set up headquarters where people could come in for medical care, and doctors from all over the country are volunteering their time.

This is just one example of many of the great things that we take for granted, but the things that keep our country going and keep it great. Most of all is the people and the generosity of those people that we have seen outpouring in the case of Hurricane Andrew, the case of Hurricane Iniki, and in the case of the disaster brought upon the island of Guam. For that generosity, I say, thank you very much.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, we have several major disasters involved here. We will have more disasters in the future. I am sure this demonstrates that we are going to, at a Federal level, respond to disasters.

In the part of the bill that happens to come under this subcommittee that I am privileged to chair, there are, I think, 14 different departments and agencies involved in one way or another, which shows that virtually the entire Government becomes involved one way or another in the disaster.

I just want to mention a couple of things, though, that involve the Small Business Administration and the disaster programs that are administered by the Small Business Administration. One has to do with the revolving fund that we had until the fall of 1990 and in the summit agreement was abolished.

We ought to reestablish the revolving fund so that the loan money, as it comes back in, is available. If these disasters had occurred a week after we adjourned, there would have been a major problem before we are established again next January. A disaster program cannot really work properly unless there is a revolving fund.

That does not cost any more money, if as much, because if we wait until we appropriate money, there will be other riders on the bill, but that would not cost any more money. We are going to respond to disasters in the same way, and it ought to be done in a sensible way through a revolving fund.

The other thing I want to mention is a provision in here that prohibits taking the direct loan money from SBA and going to another community voluntarily to spend the money. That is absolutely wrong. It is contrary to what we ever contemplated under this

bill or under this program, starting in 1977.

I will tell the Members how this provision originated, or this provision in a law. There was a community in West Virginia that had a flood. They had one grocery store. The grocery wanted to take the direct loan money and go somewhere 50 miles from there to set up another store, and there would not be a store in that community.

The purpose of this law and these direct loans, these subsidized loans, is not for the individual that had the loss. They might have insurance. The purpose is to help reestablish the community. The community is involved. They should not, whether it is in Florida or Los Angeles, if they have a business of some kind, take direct loan money at a low interest rate and go to somewhere else to establish a business. That does not help the community.

The purpose of the loan program was not just to help the individual involved but also to help reestablish the community. That provision is in this bill, and we did not know until a couple of months ago that anybody interpreted it any different, but now we find out that somebody down at SBA wants to interpret that a person can take the money and go anywhere they want to spend the money; if it is a home, voluntarily, they have to go voluntarily.

They have got to be able to reestablish. That is an important provision that is in this bill. I sure intend to insist on it.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON].

Mr. Speaker, I also want to tell the gentleman that I am deeply grateful for all of his inputs into the bill. Without his help we would not be here with this bill in an expeditious form that is going to get relief to his people hopefully by the weekend with a Presidential signature. I congratulate the gentleman for his efforts.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman for his very nice comments, and to particularly congratulate him for all of his great effort on this bill. Certainly without the efforts of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] we could not be here today.

I also thank the chairmen, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA], and all of the ranking members and chairmen of the various subcommittees who have worked so hard on this bill.

I particularly credit the professional staff, who have worked around the clock to help us bring this bill to the floor. We are under the gun. It is the

end of the session, and frankly, it is an incredibly tough time legislatively. We certainly recognize for all of the grief that has been suffered by thousands and thousands of people as a result of these storms, that this effort was necessary. But, without the help of the great staff, we would not have gotten where we are.

My district was fortunate, Mr. Speaker. There was low damage in my district from Hurricane Andrew, but Louisiana was indeed hard-hit; not nearly as badly hit as southern Florida, but there was great damage, particularly in the district of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN], who will address this body later on.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that we have been able to bring forth this bill. The bill provides the traditional FEMA and SBA relief, especially for individuals, but also for political entities and businesses in the form of loans and grants. It also provides money for economic development grants to the States and local communities in order to rebuild the infrastructure that has been lost because of these hurricanes and storms.

It provides to farmers, to oystermen, and agriculture farmers money to redress the losses they suffered, and to the State of Louisiana, it provides money for restoration of wetlands, freshwater fish and wildlife habitats, and saltwater fish and shellfish habitats.

There is money for the little town of Mandeville in my district, which lost their seawall, and there is money for evacuation improvements. All in all, there is a lot of money in here to help put people back on their feet, people who desperately need to be assisted after suffering an incredible degree of loss.

My heart goes out to all the people of Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and Guam who suffered devastating distress in the wake of these storms.

More importantly, I think it is important to point out that the bill gives more than sympathy; it provides relief. It will not solve all of the problems, but certainly it will go a long way to help. I am proud to be associated as a cosponsor, and I urge its passage.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LEHMAN].

□ 1250

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time. I rise in support of the motion offered by the distinguished vice chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

Mr. Speaker, I would first like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question concerning the eligibility of private nonprofit educational institutions under the FEMA public assistance pro-

gram. Is it the understanding of the gentleman from Kentucky that such disaster assistance relief is intended to include coverage of eligible costs and activities of nonprofit educational and medical entities engaged in public service roles.

Mr. NATCHER. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is correct. Such entities are intended to be covered by this program. The Stafford Disaster Relief Act, Public Law 93-288 as amended by Public Law 100-707, and the rules and regulations in effect, specifically clarify this eligibility and uphold this interpretation.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Would this specifically include a private, nonprofit educational institution such as a university?

Mr. NATCHER. Yes, a private, nonprofit university would be eligible to receive reimbursement by FEMA for appropriate and eligible costs and activities.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. I thank the gentleman for his assurance.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to add a few words to the remarks of our distinguished Appropriations Committee chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], on items in the bill that are within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Transportation and related agencies, which I chair.

First, the bill includes a provision, which passed when H.R. 5620 was first before the House, that makes a technical correction to the distribution of fiscal year 1992 funds under the university research institutes established by the ISTEA, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act enacted last year. The bill also includes a Senate provision that provides additional liquidating cash for the Federal Aviation Administration's grants-in-aid for airports program.

In response to the disasters caused by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar, we have provided emergency funds both to restore federally owned transportation facilities and to assist affected communities in their recovery.

Under the Coast Guard's operating expenses appropriation, \$20,000,000 is provided. According to a September 4, 1992, letter from Secretary of Transportation Andrew H. Card, Jr., to Chairman WHITTEN, the Coast Guard lost or spent \$15,906,000 in extraordinary operating and repair costs and in the involuntary callup of reservists due to Hurricane Andrew. The bill covers those costs as well as such additional costs as may be identified in the areas affected by Hurricane Andrew or Hurricane Iniki.

Under the Coast Guard's acquisition, construction, and improvements appropriation, \$21,500,000 is provided. According to Secretary Card's letter, \$11,500,000 will be required to repair structural damage and replace elec-

tronics equipment at the Coast Guard's Communication Station, Miami. The bill covers those costs as well as such additional costs as may be identified in the areas affected by Hurricane Andrew or Hurricane Iniki.

Under the Federal Aviation Administration's facilities and equipment appropriation, \$40,000,000 is provided. According to Secretary Card's letter, to repair and replace electronic equipment, plants, and structures damaged by Hurricane Andrew, \$17,935,000 is required for locations in Florida and \$3 million is required for sites in Louisiana. An additional \$2 million is required to repair and replace FAA housing and other facilities on Guam that were damaged by Typhoon Omar. In addition, \$3,400,000 is needed to cover personnel costs related to these disaster-related and replacement activities. The bill covers all of those costs as well as such additional costs as may be identified in the areas affected by Hurricane Andrew, Typhoon Omar, or Hurricane Iniki.

Under the FAA's grants-in-aid for airports program, \$20 million is provided for airport planning and development to cover the incremental costs raising from the consequences of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki.

Under the Federal Highway Administration, \$30 million is provided to ensure that sufficient emergency relief funds are available to meet the needs of the States affected by hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar. An additional \$3 million is provided for FHWA's metropolitan planning program, to permit the metropolitan planning organizations of communities affected by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki to carry out comprehensive reviews of their post disaster transportation infrastructure needs. In addition, \$750,000 is provided for feasibility, design, environmental, and engineering studies of highway improvements that would expedite evacuations in future disasters.

Under the Federal Transit Administration's discretionary grants appropriation, \$10 million is provided to assist communities affected by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki with unanticipated transit losses. Of this amount, \$8 million is intended for south Florida and \$2 million is intended for Hawaii.

In closing, I want to commend and thank our chairman, Mr. WHITTEN, the chairmen of the other Appropriations subcommittees, and the committee staff. Not only have they shown great sympathy for people whose lives have been shattered by these recent natural disasters, but they have put their best efforts and a great deal of time during these very busy last weeks before the new fiscal year, into getting desperately needed assistance to affected communities on an expedited basis. All of our people are very, very grateful.

I would remiss if I did not also mention the Members and staff of the Flor-

ida delegation, who have worked long and hard together to meet the needs of our friends and families, our neighbors and constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House agree to this motion and proceed swiftly to enactment of the bill.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank our distinguished ranking minority member for yielding time to me. As the ranking minority member of the VA, HUD, Independent Agencies Subcommittee, I had occasion to visit South Carolina, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands after Hurricane Hugo. And while I have not had that opportunity to visit the devastated areas this time around, I have some very serious questions as to whether the present statutory scheme under which FEMA operates with its reliance on gubernatorial requests for aid really works in the case of megadisasters such as Andrew or Hugo. But that debate is for another day, and I hope we will address it in the next Congress.

In the meantime, this bill before us will bring vital relief to parts of the country which badly need it, and I urge my colleagues to adopt this legislation.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time and want to commend him and the Appropriations Committee, the full staff, and of course the staff and chairmen of the subcommittees who have had such a strong capability to pull this together quickly.

I would like to refer back to what the chairman of the Commerce, State, Justice Subcommittee talked about a few minutes ago, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], who said that the money in this bill is to be used to help the people in the local community. And while I am very, very grateful for the help that has been given by the Appropriation Committee staff and members, and the Members of this body when they vote for this bill, I want to tell Members once again, as I said a few minutes ago, there have been times during this process when the administration and agencies have stood in our way, OMB, SBA, and others who apparently forget what they should be remembering, that this money is to help people who are devastated by these disasters. And for them to say that people should be turned down because their gross income is a little bit higher, when they have lost everything and have an employment record of 400 or 500 people that they had on the payroll every week, is wrong. Or when SBA says no, we do not want to create a loan pool for somebody, without an explanation.

This money is supposed to help the people in that area get back on their

feet, back where they were before. And I would hope, desperately hope that when the applications to the various agencies come in that they will be treated with the understanding that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] just gave us of the reason for doing disaster aid, and that is to help the local community get back on its feet. And if we can help employers get back on their feet to reemploy people that live in the community, that is the right thing to do. And if we can put contracts in the hands of local contractors who can do the work instead of giving contracts on a no-bid basis, like FEMA did early on to contractors outside the State, from all over the country, when local people could do the work and put local people back to work, that is what we ought to do.

All of this is important. And I have said before in the debate on the rule how grateful the people of south Florida are and how much we admire what the people of the United States have done, and how much I feel the United States and the people of the United States and Americans have shown themselves to be so kind and gracious, courteous and charitable, and worm and loving to the rest of the people in areas when they have disasters. Let us hope our administrative agencies can show the same kind of warmth and compassion as the people of the United States have shown.

Let me refer to something the gentleman from New York [Mr. GREEN] just said. That is we ought to reconsider how FEMA operates, because the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] said something else. If we were out of session, this would be a real, major disaster. We need to get FEMA to be in the position of being immediately responsive with various levels of aid, not waiting for requests, but doing an immediate damage assessment, and immediately coming out knowing what they can ask for and what they can get. And if it is a level-4 disaster, getting a level-4 response. That did not happen here. We need to be prepared for disasters in the future instead of only the vague chance that we are not in session and watching a disaster get worse, not better.

But overall, this is a good bill. It has plenty of good things in it for portions of America that have been damaged significantly. And while we would vote for Americans in other places to get relief from disasters, we are hoping you will vote for Americans in our area to get relief from disaster too. As I said before, they are very grateful, the people of south Dade and south Florida, for the relief that this Congress and the American people have given them and the kindness that they have shown.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN], who has done yeoman work for her people and for this bill.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time. Our colleague from Pennsylvania has been very kind and very cooperative, very helpful in this process, because certainly Dade County is suffering. Hurricane Andrew has devastated complete areas in south Dade, Homestead, Florida City, Naranja, Goulds, many areas practically got blown away. Yet no area in Dade County was truly spared. In my current district, for example, Key Biscayne suffered tremendous losses. Our beautiful park at the tip of the island had incredible damage. All of the trees are on the ground, and only the lighthouse, a beautiful historic structure, was left standing.

The Cape Florida Park is closed, and may remain closed for months. Homes were destroyed on Key Biscayne and elsewhere in our county.

□ 1300

Little Havana, also in my district, where many elderly live, suffered the hurricane, but many homes in public housing units suffered serious damage also.

Allapattah, a proud working-class neighborhood, was also hit by Andrew. So there is more here than meets the eye. But of course the total devastation of south Dade takes prominence because that area was virtually all destroyed.

We must work hard to reinvigorate the agricultural areas of south Dade communities. Packing houses are closed, growers have dismissed their workers, south Dade agriculture has been wiped out by Andrew.

Unfortunately, we were not able to put in this bill all of our amendments which would have provided more relief for the once-thriving agricultural industry. We were also not successful in changing the bill language dealing with other areas. But those battles will continue, and they must continue.

For the buildup of our communities will take a long time; the Federal commitment must remain strong. Some scars will take a long time to heal. This Federal relief bill will at least allow the healing process to begin.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Let me express my appreciation to the full committee and the subcommittees, both on the minority and majority sides, for their prompt attention not only to this disaster but the others that have occurred. I particularly appreciate the hard work of the staff on the Committee on Appropriations, both sides, for their early attention to this matter in working with the departments and administration to get the necessary information in order to put the supplemental together.

You have had an adequate description of what has happened. All I can tell you is, flying over it is one thing but until you walk through it on the ground and put a human face on it, it is very, very difficult to understand the measurement of this disaster and the adversity.

So I express my appreciation to all Members, all my colleagues who have responded so promptly and so generously in order to help us rebuild in Florida.

Let me only add this, Mr. Speaker, that it is not just because of the willingness of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] and other places that this rebuilding effort will be undertaken. Goodness knows, without it it would have been impossible; it would have burdened them far beyond any city, any county, even the State of Florida.

So what was done in this bill will give us the kind of start and momentum that the people need. But I wanted you all to know—and the reason I took this time, for which I thank you—is that the people themselves are the ones who have the spirit, the determination, and the confidence to rebuild. The entire leadership of the communities, economically, socially, religious, and others, as well as those at the very bottom of the economic ladder of the communities, have come together in a way that is very, very hard to understand or imagine, but there is a unity and a purpose there under the slogan "We will rebuild." I wanted to thank all of you for making it possible for our communities to rebuild.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my able friend, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LEWIS], who was a strong voice, may I say, all the way through this effort for agricultural interests in south Florida. I know of his many meetings with the Secretary of Agriculture. He has made a major impact on the bill, and I want to congratulate him for his time and effort.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Government has no higher responsibility than to care for the victims of devastation such as Andrew. The first step started as soon as the storm passed and relief began to flow. The second starts now.

Andrew destroyed the majority of south Florida's nursery and tropical fruit industries. In a few short hours, over 20,000 jobs and \$200 million were lost in the nursery and tropical fruit industries. Unfortunately, the unique characteristics of Florida agriculture worked against the industry when they needed it most.

Though this bill does help and work in a lot of ways, it does not help to return those 20,000 jobs immediately that are absolutely necessary.

In certain areas, these large nurseries must need exemptions in order to employ and rebuild.

We had an agreement yesterday, and when we left the departments, we had the agreement that that exemption would be there. Somewhere during the middle of the night it disappeared from this particular bill. But that does not mean we should not pass this bill, my colleagues; we do have to pass it. The Tree Assistance Program allows our nurseries and tropical fruit industries to rebuild. It was upped from \$30 to \$48 million. We were able to do that.

But the nurseries, the smaller ones, are eligible through another assistance program called ASCS disaster payment programs. The Emergency Conservation Program is similarly available for cleanup efforts.

My colleagues, I do not particularly like these type of resolutions, but certainly when the health of south Florida is at stake, then I certainly will put aside my personal opinion and do what I think is right.

I would like to thank this House and the American people for their outpouring of support and congratulate the hardworking people of Palm Beach County who have served as a conduit for most of this aid to south Dade. Their efforts have been heroic.

I want to thank the other side for their work and complete and absolute commitment to getting this bill, the chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] and also our great leader, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE].

I want all of you to support this bill because you never know when disaster is going to strike and it could strike in your district.

So, my colleagues, I ask you, I beseech you to vote for this bill. You may not like some of it, but it is good for the people and a lot of people who are hungry and unemployed are looking to you for the leadership and for the ability to do what they have to do, and that is to have a livelihood for themselves and their families. You can do it. I ask for your support.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE].

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the disaster relief supplemental appropriations bill. However, since we passed this measure in the House, several natural disasters have occurred that necessitate additional funds to deal with these dire emergencies. Hurricane Andrew ravaged Florida and Louisiana, Typhoon Omar hit Guam, and Hurricane Iniki devastated the island of Kauai in the State of Hawaii. This bill contains desperately needed funds for the Federal Government to respond and provide emergency relief to the States and local counties.

By now I am sure that everyone has seen the pictures and read the news ar-

ticles about the destruction caused by Hurricane Iniki. But only when you have had a chance to personally view the aftermath can you truly understand the total devastation to the island community. Over last weekend, the Hawaii delegation personally inspected the damage caused by Hurricane Iniki and its sustained winds of up to 160 miles per hour and waves as high as 30 feet. We saw images that I will never forget. Under current estimates approximately half of the 21,000 homes were badly damaged, once lush agriculture fields are now wastelands and utility poles lay strewn on the ground like toothpicks.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot emphasize enough the importance of the funds included in this bill for the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]. Thus far FEMA has been working with the State and county governments to ensure that the basic needs of the individuals affected by Hurricane Iniki are being met. I hope that the cooperation demonstrated by all parties thus far will continue. However, without this infusion of funds FEMA has told the Hawaii delegation that relief efforts cannot continue. We will not be able to begin the rebuilding process without your support. I assure you that the will and spirit of the people of Hawaii remain strong but we need to show them that the rest of the Nation is behind them.

I am deeply thankful to the chairman and my colleagues on the House Appropriations Committee for their diligence and quick response to the needs of the people of Hawaii. For that I am eternally grateful. Furthermore, I want to acknowledge the senior Senator of Hawaii for the leadership he has demonstrated throughout this ordeal. His knowledge and experience were an invaluable resource that the Hawaii delegation was able to draw upon in order to meet the needs of the State of Hawaii.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support passage of this disaster relief package.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SHAW], who has worked extremely hard to make sure that the medical facilities in the Dade County area would be adequately staffed and supported at a very trying time.

□ 1310

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, having been born in Dade County, FL, and having seen every hurricane in the last 53 years that has devastated the coast of Florida, I can tell all my colleagues that I have never seen such destruction as

this hurricane inflicted upon south Dade County. There is absolutely no match for it in the history of this country; but I think also there has been no match for the generosity and the outpouring of help, concern and warmth that we have seen from all over the country, for which I as a Member of the Florida delegation say to you, my colleagues, and to your constituents, "Thank you, thank you, thank you."

But now the whole thing of rebuilding is upon us, and we have got to work together to see that we can rebuild south Florida.

For one moment, think of your own community. Think all of a sudden that half the schools are gone. Think for a moment that your city hall, your fire stations, your police stations are devastated.

Think for a moment that 90 percent of your homes are gone and that your entire tax structure has been completely eliminated by hurricane winds, and then think for a moment that most of the jobs in that community are gone. This is what the people of south Dade County, the city of Homestead, and surrounding cities, this is what they are facing. They are facing a rebuilding process.

As one of the Members spoke awhile ago, this is for the rebuilding of a community. It is not a windfall for anybody. It is for people to stay in the community, to create jobs, to rebuild the infrastructure, to do what is necessary to bring back an economy that actually works.

Right now we are in a holding pattern. We are taking care of the humanitarian needs of the people in that area, and we are getting into the rebuilding phase. For this, the Congress is going to grant the necessary relief.

So on behalf of the people of south Florida, and certainly our best wishes go to the people of Louisiana and Hawaii, we in south Florida say thank you to the U.S. Congress, thank you to the American people, thank you, thank you, thank you.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAZZOLI].

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, let me first of all thank my friend for yielding me this time and commend him and the distinguished vice chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER], our dean, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] for their excellent work here.

Let me first say that while thankfully Kentucky and Louisville in my district were spared the effects of Hurricane Andrew, Iniki, and Typhoon Omar, we in 1974 did sustain serious damage from a tornado which our Congress then provided money to redress the injuries, the grievances, and the

problems. So I certainly salute what this panel has done for the States that have been affected.

I would like to direct a certain amount of attention to the \$500 million which is provided in the bill for the Weed and Seed Program, which deals with re-creating the inner cities of our Nation, re-creating the urban areas of our Nation, one of which is the city of Louisville. That \$500 million will be spent on job training, education, law enforcement, the things to first of all weed out from designated areas the characters who perpetrate the crime which is plaguing those areas and, in turn, seed those areas with the various programs that can help them become livable.

We have an excellent enterprise zone in our community of Louisville, created under State law. Certainly this money when later the authorization for the spending of it comes from the conference on H.R. 11, could make possible some of the Weed and Seed programs.

So I want to thank the chairman both for helping in the case of the disasters and also for helping what I call a disaster in the urban areas of America. In both ways, this panel has rallied to our support, and we thank the panel and certainly rise in support of the bill.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH].

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, we have to help our disaster victims. I do not wish to throw a discordant note into this debate, but no one has addressed the real issue.

Where is the money coming from? Congress will borrow another \$10 billion, dole it out and the American taxpayer will be the real victim. This bill adds another \$10 billion to the deficit, and then we all go home and decry the deficit and say we have to do something about the deficit. Another \$10 billion is added on to the deficit.

When the American family has a mishap, they tighten their belts; not so in Congress. Congress just borrows and spends more and sends the bill to America's children. Already one dollar out of five goes just to pay the interest on our national debt.

Where can we find the money for our disaster victims? Well, why not start with foreign aid? We have another \$13 billion being sent overseas in just a few days on October 1. That is on top of the \$9 billion in the pipeline.

Our own investigative arm, the GAO, said we should deauthorize these funds and pass them back to the taxpayers, but the majority in this Congress will not do it.

It is about time we start putting our own people and our own problems first for a change.

I have a bill to do just that. I would like to add that bill as an amendment

to this bill, but we were blocked from doing that because no amendments are allowed to this bill, no amendments are allowed.

I favor helping our disaster victims, the American taxpayer and America's children.

I hope my colleagues were able to watch a program, "Prime Time Live," last night. They pointed out that this country spends \$152 billion on welfare. Our welfare system is filled with waste, fraud, and abuse. Prime Time pointed out as much as \$30 to \$70 billion is siphoned off in waste, fraud, and abuse. This program showed abusers flying to California to collect welfare, recipients going from Chicago and Milwaukee to collect welfare, and recipients never being checked, some having as many as eight different aliases and collecting on all of them.

This bill is for disaster victims. Well, we have other victims, the victims of congressional neglect, called the American taxpayers.

This bill allows no amendments. Why not open up the \$8.8 billion in the foreign aid pipeline that has been there as much as 10 years and return it to the American taxpayer? How can you in good conscience go back home and say you are concerned with the deficit, when we will not address those key issues? Why not address the issue of the \$30 to \$70 billion in fraud and abuse in the welfare system?

No, Congress simply declares that this is an emergency and piles on the deficit.

Well, the American taxpayer and the American economy have an emergency, too. It is a dereliction of our duty if we do not address these issues. The taxpayers are concerned and we should express our concern to them.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN].

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise, first of all, to thank Vice Chairman NATCHER and Chairman WHITTEN and all of you who worked so hard to produce this disaster relief bill and to tell you that we have learned a lot from Hurricane Andrew. We learned in Louisiana in the Third Congressional District how much we need one another. We learned how good neighbors can be to one another and we have learned how we can come together in Washington in times of great distress for families and offer them some assistance to recover.

I want to thank you all for the work you have done in putting this package together.

I want to also describe to you a dimension of this disaster of which you perhaps are not aware. When Hurricane Andrew struck the Louisiana coast, it bounced off several of our Barrier Islands. It destroyed 40 percent of those

Barrier Islands. It also wiped out 30 percent of the coastal marshes and destroyed all the fishing grounds for the fishing families who depend upon those waters for a livelihood.

It also then went into the Atchafalaya after destroying homes and families along Highway 90 and along the coast of Terrebonne Parish.

It then went into the greater Atchafalaya basin and it dumped so much organic material and stirred the bottom so much that 300 million fish were killed, 10 million salt water, 300 million fresh water, in fact, it was a 100-percent fish kill in the whole of the Atchafalaya basin. You can imagine what that has done to the fishing families who depended upon that resource for their livelihoods. This bill will begin to restock the Atchafalaya basin, will begin to restore some of that damage to the natural resource base that fishing families depend upon.

It is not perfect. It does not do everything for the commercial fisherman, but it begins to give him hope again. It begins to give those fishing families, some of the poorest in our State, by the way, the hardest working, the most American I have ever met, it gives them some hope, a chance to rebuild and restore, and for all that we thank you for this help, neighbor to neighbor.

□ 1320

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I was an Air Force commander at Homestead Air Force Base for 2½ years, and I know how important it is to our Nation and the community, and I think relief is imperative. What I cannot believe is that some Members of this Congress would take advantage of these misfortunes to play on the sympathies of the American taxpayers by adding billions of dollars of pork barrel spending and adding to our debt, millions of dollars for Oregon, Nevada, for Kansas, and, believe it or not, \$1.4 million for a White House armored window, and \$3½ million to continue investigating Tailhook.

Get off my back. This bill is riddled with pork barrel, and it really is kind of disconcerting that our associates, some of them, would take advantage of that.

Mr. Speaker, the bill ought to be about disaster relief, helping families and not more pork. Let us fix the bill and put an end to election year pork.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HAYES].

Mr. HAYES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] for yielding this time to me and would also ask his indulgence while I participate in a colloquy with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LEHMAN].

Mr. Speaker, I enter this short colloquy in order to clarify the committee's intent on the funds designated for transportation improvements. In specific, I am curious if it is intended that the total allotted is adequate to cover the cost for the design and engineering associated with extending U.S. 167 from Abbeville, LA, to Esther, LA.

As a principal evacuation route from the coastal communities of Vermilion and Cameron Parishes, home to the third and eighth largest commercial seafood landing ports in the Nation, the current road is clearly inadequate for safety reasons. Hurricane Andrew almost drove home that message all to clearly.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYES of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. In response to the gentleman from Louisiana's question, the funds are intended to cover the associated costs with planning the extension of U.S. 167 to Esther, LA.

Mr. HAYES of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman for that clarification. Mr. Speaker, with that I would like to have a statement submitted in the record explaining in greater detail the nature of this project and need for this improvement.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I, first of all, commend my colleague for yielding this time to me. He is my good friend. And I want to commend the committee for bringing forth the supplemental.

I take great pride in my fiscal conservative voting record and the recognition that I have received from national taxpayer watchdog groups: the Citizens Against Government Waste and Watchdogs of the Treasury. But I also want to say it is absolutely imperative we pass this legislation. This, in fact, is the largest natural disaster in American history, Andrew.

As I have done on every other major disaster since I have been in Congress for 6 years, I personally visited southern Dade County. I spent Labor Day weekend living in the Harris Field tent city in the southern part of Dade County and served breakfast for the days that I was there to hundreds and thousands of people coming through the lines to tell me of their plight and loss that they had experienced in what was an absolutely horrendous storm. Even though they lost everything, the spirit and determination of these people was unbelievable.

Now, for my fiscal conservative friends who say we should not do anything to assist, I would say, first of all, the American people have been unbelievable in their help and support. I alone from my area took down 250 tons

of materials: generating units up to a hundred kilowatts, four-wheel-drive vehicles, a mobile communications center, mobile homes for remote fire stations, working with the Metro Dade Fire Department to get their fire, rescue and emergency health services back into operation very quickly. I saw them in church with 4,000 people in southern metro Dade taking care of rebuilding homes. There was a tremendous volunteer output of help from all across this country.

But, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that there is a role for the Federal Government. We have to come in, and we have to provide assistance for these businesses that were devastated, for these home owners that had their homes damaged beyond repair. We have to help them out. That is what this legislation does.

I agree with my colleagues who say that there are lessons to be learned from this experience, as we did from *Loma Prieta*, and we did from the *Erzon Valdez*, from the wild lands fires in Yellowstone and from Hurricane Hugo, and we will from Omar and Iniki. There are lessons to be learned.

One of those, Mr. Speaker, is perhaps the creation of a select committee on disaster preparedness and response to look at the oversight of 24 separate committees that have jurisdiction over FEMA. I will be introducing that legislation next week with a 2-year sunset provision so we can accurately look at the way we respond to disasters.

But that is not the issue today. The issue today is to respond to the needs of the people of Dade County, to make sure that we support them, the people in Louisiana, the people in Hawaii and Guam who have had their lives disrupted. I was, unfortunately, not able to visit those areas, but I know from conversations with my colleagues and emergency response leaders from those areas that they are hurting equally. We have to help them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LANCASTER].

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the House amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the emergency supplemental includes funds for several highway studies. The committee included as a part of these funds, \$150,000, which will be used for the study and planning of a bridge from mainland North Carolina to the Outer Banks in Currituck County. I wish to thank the members who had the foresight to include this funding.

The Outer Banks of North Carolina were not damaged by Hurricane An-

drew. However, it is just a matter of time before another hurricane, with a different name, comes up the east coast and an emergency evacuation is ordered on the Outer Banks. It has happened in the past, and it will happen again. Unfortunately, there is only one bridge, at Kitty Hawk, which allows residents and vacationers to leave the island. A second bridge is desperately needed.

Because delays of many hours are common in emergency situations, it is only a matter of time before human life will be lost as a result of this need for another bridge.

Again, I wish to thank the Members for their assistance in first addressing the urgent needs of those in south Florida and other areas, and also for their foresight in providing a few dollars to help avoid a catastrophe in the future on North Carolina's beloved Outer Banks.

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

Mr. Speaker, at this time I want to thank my chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], all the subcommittee chairmen and all our committee members for the hard work they have put in bringing this bill to the House at this time. This is a good bill, Mr. Speaker, We recommend it to the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker I just learned that last night, September 17, 1992, the disaster assistance relief bill was amended at the Rules Committee to include funds specifically for the Monterey Institute, located in Monterey, CA. My wife, Susanne, was recently appointed to the board of directors of the institute. At the least, I believe it would constitute the appearance of impropriety for me to vote on this issue. Accordingly, I intend to vote neither yes nor no but simply present.

On the merits of the bill, I do support assistance to the devastated people of Florida, Louisiana, Guam, Hawaii, and other areas. One of the great benefits of our Nation is that citizens in one part can help citizens in other parts in the wake of a natural disaster. The citizens of my own district of California were grateful for the relief offered by fellow Americans after the Loma Prieta earthquake.

However, candidly, this bill includes provisions completely unrelated to the relief of people hurt in the natural disasters recently encountered. I regret that this bill has been used as a vehicle for such unrelated expenditures, and I would oppose those provisions of the bill.

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Andrew was a tragedy for many and the effects will be felt for years. While I am sensitive to the needs of those devastated by the hurricane, I believe that it is important to clarify the intent of the funding included in H.R. 5620 for Homestead Air Force Base. It is my understanding that this funding is not available for construction of facilities at Homestead AFB.

Recently, President Bush announced his support to rebuild the base. I do not support this decision during this time of base closures

and expected drawdown of Air Force units around the country. Our defense budget is in a state of decline as a result of a reduced Soviet threat and budgetary constraints, and we need to get the most from our defense dollars. Rebuilding a base at an estimated cost of half a billion dollars when we are in the process of closing bases is not logical. The decision to close a base needs to be determined during the base closure and realignment process that will take place next year. At that time, the commission can determine the needs of the Air Force as well as the Department of Defense as a whole.

As I understand this legislation, the funding provided could be used for demolition of buildings and general cleanup. Furthermore, H.R. 5620 allows for the restoration of the aircraft control tower, navigational aids, fuel facilities, and runways, and associated environmental restoration in order to put the airfield into operational condition. The measure does not authorize the Air Force to operate the facility as an active military base.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that this bill allows those at the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, who are the experts, to decide the future of Homestead Air Force Base. I understand the desire to restore the base to its full mission capability; however, this decision needs to be made within the overall context of Defense Department needs.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the final version of H.R. 5620 for a number of important reasons.

First, and foremost, the people of southern Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam need this assistance desperately to help them rebuild their storm-devastated communities. It is our duty as Members of Congress to do everything we can to help our fellow citizens in their time of need.

Second, this measure provides vitally needed funds for environmental cleanup at Loring Air Force Base in Maine, as well as the other closing military bases facing similar concerns nationwide. Environmental cleanup must be the highest priority in preparing military bases for future civilian uses.

We have known for some time that hazardous waste contamination at Loring could pose difficulties for redevelopment and reuse in an isolated, rural area racked by economic difficulties. Unfortunately, these problems have not been recognized by the Air Force and the Department of Defense, and the cleanup has been delayed for many inexcusable months due to their quibbling.

Time after time, in letters and in personal meetings, the Maine delegation has tried to get the Air Force to keep the Loring cleanup on schedule. It has taken this belated supplemental appropriations bill—the last resort—to finally demonstrate to the people near Loring and other closing bases that the Federal Government has not abandoned them. I can only hope that the Defense Department will offer more cooperation and support to communities affected by future base closings than it has in the past.

This Congress also has the duty to provide the people of this country with a strong and affordable military for national defense. With the end of the cold war, we are downsizing our forces and will be cutting the defense budget by at least one-quarter over a 5-year period.

This measure also takes the appropriate step of not providing funding for the full, military rebuilding of Homestead Air Force Base pending a review of this base by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 1993. It simply is not practical to spend hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars to rebuild an air base that has consistently ranked low in military evaluations, at a time when the defense budget is being reduced by one-quarter over the next 5 years.

This is buttressed by the fact that the Defense Department is in the process of trying to close Loring Air Force Base, which has great capacity for mission flexibility and expansion, modern facilities and a strategic location. I continue to believe that Loring should be considered as a cost-efficient alternative option to completely rebuilding Homestead Air Force Base.

I urge all of my colleagues in the House to join me in supporting this bill. Hopefully, H.R. 5620 will be enacted into law as soon as possible.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the compromise regarding Homestead Air Force Base in this supplemental appropriation. I applaud the decision to limit the appropriations for military construction at Homestead Air Force Base to a minimal \$66 million, rather than the appropriations totaling \$480.6 million as requested by the President.

This \$66 million is for the limited purpose of restoring airfield operations such as the runway, air traffic control complex, utilities, and aviation support infrastructure to an operational status. This will allow Homestead's nonmilitary operations to continue, including the important drug interdiction efforts of the U.S. Customs Service located there. It has been expressly stated that none of the funds are available for the construction of facilities to support the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing or any other active Air Force units or missions. With this provision, the future of those activities may be determined without prejudice by the Base Closure Commission of 1993.

I appreciate the important economic role which Homestead Air Force Base plays in the economy of the region, and I can certainly sympathize with those who would like to see the base restored to its prehurricane activities, if for no other reason than the power of its economic influence. However, doing so would be hypocritical to communities that have experienced the loss of a base in the wake of the military drawdown. There will be many more base closures as well, and each community will be told that the economic impact of the base simply cannot be used as a reason to keep a base open.

When my community lost Williams Air Force Base in the last round of base closures, it too was devastated by the estimated economic consequences. The community rallied to seize the opportunity to take a lemon and make lemonade. With a dedicated reuse effort underway, we are looking forward to the success of the new and diverse operations our former base will host. This legislation will restore an operational aviation asset to the Homestead community, that may one day be used for all of its previous military activities, or to plan redevelopment for use as a civil airport or industrial facility.

The utility of Homestead Air Force Base will soon be evaluated on its own merits by the Base Closure Commission. There is no need to prejudice their decision.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on H.R. 5620, a bill providing disaster assistance to the devastated areas of Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam. The bill also provides supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1992 in several key areas that are important to California.

Of paramount concern to the country has been the devastation caused by Hurricane Andrew in southern Florida and Louisiana, Hurricane Iniki in Hawaii, and Typhoon Omar in Guam. The whole country has come together in the face of these awesome natural disasters. The country has responded to the call for assistance and, today, Congress lends its voice to help those communities in need.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support the efforts in this bill to aid those communities in need. Certainly, California has had its share of the disasters, and I am proud that Congress has responded time and time again to help those California communities who were in need, and that we have responded in kind to the needs of other communities throughout the country in their time of need.

I want to point out, however, that in the case of providing aid to Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam, the President has waived the local matching requirement for assistance. The President used a decidedly different approach in providing aid to communities in California that suffered severe damage from the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989. California still has a request for a waiver pending with the administration. I would urge the administration to grant California the same considerations it has given to the other States with respect to the waiver.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the disaster assistance in this measure, \$30 million in emergency drought relief aid is included for drought stricken States in the West. As many know, California is experiencing a sixth year of drought. Farm income is down, rural unemployment is up and our fisheries and wildlife resources are continuing to decline.

But, drought conditions are even more far reaching than California. Several western States have already been declared eligible by the Secretary of the Interior for drought assistance under the Emergency Drought Relief Act, including—California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Washington, and Nebraska.

The \$30 million in the conference will provide supplemental water supplies for our drought-stricken farm communities, our wildlife refuges and our endangered fisheries. Without these resources, the drought-impacted areas of the West will suffer significant job losses from reduced farm activity and our already stressed fish and wildlife resources will continue to suffer. This funding can make a difference. It will provide essential, emergency drought relief to this region of the country.

For example, in northern California, it could be used by the Bureau to expand its fish screen activities along the Sacramento River to protect threatened salmon species. It could be used to help diverters gain access to lower river water levels. And, it could support efforts

to increase water supplies through the reuse of subsurface agricultural drainage water.

The funding can also be tapped to relocate pumping plants in our depleted reservoirs so that water deliveries can continue to be made to municipal and industrial consumers. For example, funding in the bill would be available to help relocate the pumping plant at Folsom Reservoir so that water deliveries can continue to be made to the city of Roseville, San Juan Suburban Water District, the city of Folsom, and Folsom Prison.

I strongly encourage the President to act on the authority we have provided him to aid the many drought-stricken areas of the country. The drought is as much an emergency and, in particular, has placed many farmers on the brink of disaster, as have the hurricanes.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the 1990 freeze and the continuing drought in California have caused significant hardship for California growers and the migrant and seasonal farmworkers they depend on to harvest their crops. We have already been able to provide some disaster assistance to farmers and ranchers, but the needs of farmworkers continue to go unmet. Some estimates suggest that over 65,000 farmworkers in California lost their jobs because of disasters in 1990 and 1991. Most counties in my district lost up to 10 percent of farm jobs because of disasters. Nearly 1,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers were displaced.

The conference report on H.R. 5620 makes it clear that the disaster assistance money provided under the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill—Public Law 102-299—can be used to provide emergency services to low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers. I fully expect and anticipate, and indeed it is now the clear congressional intent under this provision, that since the administration has released the second installment of disaster assistance money, a portion of that money will be used to provide emergency services to low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

It should also be noted that my colleague from California, Mr. DOOLEY, deserves the bulk for making this provision a reality. Through his persistence, as a Member who represents many of those who will benefit from this provision, Mr. DOOLEY deserves the bulk of the credit for making it happen.

Another key provision of this measure is the additional funding provided in the bill for veterans compensation payments. The bill includes \$500 million to fulfill our obligation to provide a full fiscal year 1992 COLA to all of our veterans. The bill also increases direct loans for the vocational rehabilitation program and provides startup funds for a new program that provides loans to nonprofit organizations leasing transitional housing units exclusively to veterans who are in, or have completed substance abuse treatment programs.

An important provision to many communities throughout the country is the transfer of \$69 million in existing funds from the Defense environmental restoration account and earmarks \$162.7 million in new funding for base closure cleanup sites. Without this funding, cleanup of military bases that are closing would fall behind an already drawn-out schedule. We have a moral obligation to provide communities with

the opportunity to recover the economic losses caused by base closures. So, it is vital not only to protect public health and the environment, but also to enable new businesses to take over base facilities and create jobs. For Sacramento, the bill has important implications in this regard for both Mather Air Force Base and the Sacramento Army Depot.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, this conference report responds to several pressing and urgent needs that our country is facing. This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. I do so because victims of disasters deserve the unwavering commitment of the Federal Government to help them through their trying times.

Last night, I went before the Rules Committee and attempted to amend this legislation to include a \$10 billion loan guarantee program for cities and towns. I was unsuccessful.

To me, the disaster relief program before us is exactly where this Congress should discuss ways to empower communities to plan long-term rebuilding strategies. That is what my loan guarantee program would do.

This program, supported and endorsed by the Congressional Black Caucus, is a modest program to give devastated cities and towns access to quick capital. The section 108 program, which is expanded in this plan, gives large-scale loans to communities for economic development, housing, and other public service needs—loans which can be paid back over 20 years.

Moreover, the Congressional Budget Office has determined that a 5-year, \$10 billion section 108 program would cost the Treasury nothing.

When we talk about disaster relief, we are talking about rebuilding communities. It is one thing to give immediate assistance for food, water, and shelter—but it is also critical to talk about long-term development. That is what I have attempted to do. We have the opportunity to free up \$10 billion in low-interest loans over the next 5 years.

While we will not adopt this program today, I believe it is critical for this Congress to act before we adjourn in the next few weeks.

I hope my colleagues in disaster-ravaged communities will join with me, and the Congressional Black Caucus, in fighting for a long-term program for community empowerment, jobs, and revitalization. The stakes are high, but the payoffs are enormous.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Andrew was a tragedy for thousands of homeowners living in south Florida and on the Louisiana coast. Iniki visited the same kind of devastation in Hawaii. While it is difficult to downplay these losses, there is at least one saving grace for these homeowners: Nearly all of them had private insurance. Most of these families will receive a check from their insurance companies, which will allow them to repair or rebuild their homes. The almost universal availability of private insurance for wind-storm damage also greatly diminishes the amount of Government disaster assistance that could have been included in this supplemental appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the same cannot be said for damages inflicted by moderate

to severe earthquakes. The difference lies almost totally in the lack of insurance for earthquake damage. This is precisely the scenario we face in California. Only about 25 percent of California homeowners have earthquake shake insurance because of high premiums and deductibles. Unlike the case of Hurricane Andrew, when the big one occurs in California, most homeowners will not receive an insurance check to pay for repairs and rebuilding. These homeowners will have little recourse but to seek Federal disaster aid, which seldom affords quick and complete compensation. This reliance on disaster assistance also represents an additional drain on the Federal Treasury.

There is a better way to deal with the earthquake risk. It is legislation, H.R. 2806, I have sponsored with 66 of my colleagues—including 14 Californians—which creates a Federal Earthquake Insurance Program. The legislation makes earthquake coverage available and affordable in earthquake-prone States. In addition to providing insurance protection for homeowners, the bill prefunds disaster assistance. This legislation, in effect, would reduce the amount of any disaster aid supplementals that would need to be enacted following a major earthquake. Also, the bill provides requirements and strong incentives for loss prevention programs, which will save lives and reduce disaster assistance when implemented.

The 1989 World Series earthquake in the bay area provides an illustration. The Congress quickly passed a supplemental appropriations bill to provide disaster assistance to these earthquake victims, most of whom did not have insurance. One estimate is that every taxpayer paid \$17 for this supplemental appropriations. This need for disaster aid, Mr. Speaker, would clearly have been lower if earthquake insurance were universally available, as it is for the windstorm peril and would be if H.R. 2806 were enacted by Congress.

We are today appropriating \$6.3 billion for the people of Florida, Louisiana, and Hawaii. This amounts to approximately \$50 for every taxpayer in the United States. I support this appropriation—but I also urge my colleagues to realize that a major earthquake in a heavily populated area anywhere in the United States will dwarf this appropriation. I urge the House to act on H.R. 2806 or similar legislation in the next Congress so that we may reduce human loss and reliance on Federal disaster assistance.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Pursuant to House Resolution 575, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1330

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask to proceed for a moment that I might in-

quire of the distinguished majority whip the program for next week, if not the balance of today.

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

Mr. MICHEL. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are finished with official business today. We will meet on next Monday, September 21, at noon. We will consider three suspension bills. No votes will be recorded on those bills until Tuesday.

On Tuesday, September 22, we will meet at noon. There will be one suspension. We expect votes by 1 o'clock on Tuesday. Members should be aware of that.

We will have recorded votes on the Monday suspensions immediately on Tuesday, and then we will move on to H.R. 5318, the extension of most-favored-nation treatment with China, and then also do H.R. 5006, a motion to go to conference on the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993.

We will take up two bills on suspensions. Recorded votes on the suspensions will be postponed until later in the legislative day. Those are House Joint Resolution 512, the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the products of Romania, and H.R. 5258, the withdrawal of most-favored-nation status from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Then we will move to the National Competitiveness Act of 1992 and complete its consideration.

We will then do 24 suspensions on the Suspension Calendar. Recorded votes will be postponed until the following day, Wednesday, September 23. The 24 suspensions are as follows:

H.R. 2890, Department of Veterans Affairs-Medicare Drug Procurement Amendments of 1992;

H.R. 5001, amend Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963;

Senate Joint Resolution 23, amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act;

S. 1607, Northern Cheyenne Tribe Water Rights Claim;

H.R. 2967, Older Americans Act amendments;

H.R. 4014, Educational Research, Development, and Dissemination Excellence Act;

H.R. 5257, U.S.-Flag Passenger Vessel Act of 1992;

H.R. 5557, New England Groundfish Restoration Act;

H.R. 5419, International Dolphin Conservation Act;

H.R. 3627, Air Force Memorial;

H.R. 5058, Folk Life Center reauthorization;

H.R. 5323, to promote transition to democracy in Cuba;

H.R. —, Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act;

H.R. 3204, Audio Home Recording Act of 1991;

H.R. 5452, granting consent to compact concerning the Delaware River Port Authority;

H.R. 4841, granting consent to the New Hampshire-Maine Interstate School Compact;

H.R. 5716, 2-year extension of authorization for certain programs under title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968;

H.R. 5952, Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992;

H.R. 5938, Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992;

H.R. 4252, Medicaid/HMO waiver;

H.R. 5673, Health Care Policy and Research Amendments;

H.R. 5726, investment adviser regulatory enhancement;

H.R. 3047, transactions by exchange members for discretionary accounts; and

H.R. 4313, Financial Fraud Detection and Disclosure Act.

I should say on Tuesday we will adjourn probably around 6 o'clock. I would tell the distinguished leader, because of the annual congressional ballgame.

On Wednesday, September 23, and the balance of the week, the House will meet at 10 a.m. to consider the following business:

H.R. 5754, Water Resources Development Act of 1992;

H.R. 3596, Consumer Reporting Reform Act of 1992;

H.R. 3298, Farm Credit Banks and Associations Safety and Soundness Act;

H.R. 3161, Federal Property and Administrative Services Authorization Act;

H.R. 5192, Veterans Health-Care Amendments of 1992; and

H.R. 918, mining exploration and development.

All of those bills that I have just read for Wednesday through the balance of the week are subject to a rule. Of course, conference reports may be brought up at any time.

On Friday there is no guarantee on time since we are moving into the last several days of the legislative session. Of course, we will do the appropriations bills as they are ready for completion.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENNETT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business

in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S WEAK ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN DRAFT HISTORY

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the last two speakers.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the 205th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States. When a new Congress is sworn in here, as is the history with every Congress, we all raise our right hands, every man and woman in this Chamber, and in the other body, and swear to uphold the Constitution of the United States, defend it against all enemies, domestic and foreign.

To a constitutional democracy, that means the Nation, that we will defend the Nation.

I am more troubled with each passing day about Governor Clinton's weak attempts to explain, and obfuscate, and lie about his draft history. His roommate at Oxford committed suicide 2 years after he also dodged the draft. That burns into your brain cells every day, every hour, everything that happened to you during that period.

Here is a mystery to me. I never heard of an ROTC program in a law school. You get your ROTC commission, whether it is a Navy ensign, Marine lieutenant, Air Force of Army lieutenant, the day you get your degree. They are in synchronization. You get your college degree; you get your commission. I never heard of anybody in graduate school or law school going into the undergraduate ROTC program. That may be with a heavy heart why this Bataan Death March survivor, Col. Eugene Holmes, did not say anything for the past two decades and why he now makes that statement on the seventh of this month that I put in the RECORD yesterday.

I am going to put it in the RECORD again today, right now:

BILL CLINTON AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS ROTC PROGRAM

There have been many unanswered questions as to the circumstances surrounding Bill Clinton's involvement with the ROTC department at the University of Arkansas. Prior to this time I have not felt the necessity for discussing the details. The reason I have not done so before is that my poor physical health (a consequence of participation in the Bataan Death March and the subsequent 3½ years internment in Japanese POW camps) has precluded me from getting into what I felt was unnecessary involvement. However, present polls show that there is the imminent danger to our country of a draft dodger becoming the Commander-

in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. While it is true, as Mr. Clinton has stated, that there were many others who avoided serving their country in the Vietnam war, they are not aspiring to be the President of the United States.

The tremendous implications of the possibility of his becoming Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces compels me now to comment on the facts concerning Mr. Clinton's evasion of the draft.

This account would not have been imperative had Bill Clinton been completely honest with the American public concerning this matter. But as Mr. Clinton replied on a news conference this evening (September 5, 1992) after being asked another particular about his dodging the draft, "Almost everyone concerned with these incidents are dead. I have no more comments to make". Since I may be the only person living who can give a first hand account of what actually transpired, I am obligated by my love for my country and my sense of duty to divulge what actually happened and make it a matter of record.

Bill Clinton came to see me at my home in 1969 to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas. We engaged in an extensive, approximately two (2) hour interview. At no time during this long conversation about his desire to join the program did he inform me of his involvement, participation and actually organizing protests against the United States involvement in South East Asia. He was shrewd enough to realize that had I been aware of his activities, he would not have been accepted into the ROTC program as a potential officer in the United States Army.

The next day I began to receive phone calls regarding Bill Clinton's draft status. I was informed by the draft board that it was of interest to Senator Fulbright's office that Bill Clinton, a Rhodes Scholar, should be admitted to the ROTC program. I received several such calls. The general message conveyed by the draft board to me was that Senator Fulbright's office was putting pressure on them and that they needed my help. I then made the necessary arrangements to enroll Mr. Clinton into the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas.

I was not "saving" him from serving his country, as he erroneously thanked me for in his letter from England (dated December 3, 1969). I was making it possible for a Rhodes Scholar to serve in the military as an officer.

In retrospect I see that Mr. Clinton had no intention of following through with his agreement to join the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas or to attend the University of Arkansas Law School. I had explained to him the necessity of enrolling at the University of Arkansas as a student in order to be eligible to take the ROTC program at the University. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas, but instead enrolled at Yale after attending Oxford. I believe that he purposely deceived me, using the possibility of joining the ROTC as a ploy to work with the draft board to delay his induction and get a new draft classification.

The December 3rd letter written to me by Mr. Clinton, and subsequently taken from the files by Lt. Col. Clint Jones, my executive officer, was placed into the ROTC files so that a record would be available in case the applicant should again petition to enter into the ROTC program. The information in that letter alone would have restricted Bill Clinton from ever qualifying to be an officer in the United States Military. Even more significant was his lack of veracity in purposefully defrauding the military by deceiv-

ing me, both in concealing his anti-military activities overseas and his counterfeit intentions for later military service. These actions cause me to question both his patriotism and his integrity.

When I consider the calibre, the bravery, and the patriotism of the fine young soldiers whose deaths I have witnessed, and others whose funerals I have attended * * *. When I reflect on not only the willingness but eagerness that so many of them displayed in their earnest desire to defend and serve their country, it is untenable and incomprehensible to me that a man who was not merely unwilling to serve his country, but actually, protested against its military, should ever be in the position of Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

I write this declaration not only for the living and future generations, but for those who fought and died for our country. If space and time permitted I would include the names of the ones I knew and fought with, and along with them I would mention my brother Bob, who was killed during World War II and is buried in Cambridge, England (at the age of 23, about the age Bill Clinton was when he was over in England protesting the war).

I have agonized over whether or not to submit this statement to the American people. But, I realize that even though I served my country by being in the military for over 32 years, and having gone through the ordeal of months of combat under the worst of conditions followed by years of imprisonment by the Japanese, it is not enough. I'm writing these comments to let everyone know that I love my country more than I do my own personal security and well-being. I will go to my grave loving these United States of America and the liberty for which so many men have fought and died.

Because of my poor physical condition this will be my final statement. I will make no further comments to any of the media regarding this issue.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 17, 1992]

TEXT OF BILL CLINTON'S LETTER TO ROTC COLONEL

The text of the letter Bill Clinton wrote to Col. Eugene Holmes, director of the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas, on Dec. 3, 1969:

I am sorry to be so long in writing. I know I promised to let you hear from me at least once a month, and from now on you will, but I have had to have some time to think about this first letter. Almost daily since my return to England I have thought about writing, about what I want to and ought to say.

First, I want to thank you, not just for saving me from the draft, but for being so kind and decent to me last summer, when I was as low as I have ever been. One thing which made the bond we struck in good faith somewhat palatable to me was my high regard for you personally. In retrospect, it seems that the admiration might not have been mutual had you known a little more about me, about my political beliefs and activities. At least you might have thought me more fit for the draft than for ROTC.

Let me try to explain. As you know, I worked for two years in a very minor position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I did it for the experience and the salary but also for the opportunity, however small, of working every day against a war I opposed and despised with a depth of feeling I had reserved solely for racism in America before Vietnam. I did not take the matter lightly but studied it carefully, and there

was a time when not many people had more information about Vietnam at hand than I did.

I have written and spoken and marched against the war. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium is a close friend of mine. After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the Americans here for demonstrations Oct. 15 and Nov. 16.

Interlocked with the war is the draft issue, which I did not begin to consider separately until early 1968. For a law seminar at Georgetown I wrote a paper on the legal arguments for and against allowing, within the Selective Service System, the classification of selective conscientious objection for those opposed to participation in a particular war, not simply to "participation in war in any form."

From my work I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate. No government really rooted in limited, parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation.

The draft was justified in World War II because the life of the people collectively was at stake. Individuals had to fight, if the nation was to survive, for the lives of their countrymen and their way of life. Vietnam is no such case. Nor was Korea an example where, in my opinion, certain military action was justified but the draft was not, for the reasons stated above.

Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country (i.e. the particular policy of a particular government) right or wrong. Two of my friends at Oxford are conscientious objectors. I wrote a letter of recommendation for one of them to his Mississippi draft board, a letter which I am more proud of than anything else I wrote at Oxford last year. One of my roommates is a draft resister who is possibly under the indictment and may never be able to go home again. He is one of the bravest, best men I know. His country needs men like him more than they know. That he is considered a criminal is an obscenity.

The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason: to maintain my political viability within the system. For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still feel compelled to try to lead. I do not think our system of government is by definition corrupt, however dangerous and inadequate it has been in recent years. (The society may be corrupt, but that is not the same thing, and if that is true, we are all finished anyway.)

When the draft came, despite political convictions, I was having a hard time facing the prospect of fighting a war I had been fighting against, and that is why I contacted you. ROTC was the one way left in which I could possibly, but not positively, avoid both Vietnam and resistance. Going on with my education, even coming back to England, played no part in my decision to join ROTC. I am back here, and would have been at Arkansas Law School because there is nothing else I

can do. In fact, I would like to have been able to take a year out perhaps to teach in a small college or work on some community action project and in the process to decide whether to attend law school or graduate school and how to begin putting what I have learned to use.

But the particulars of my personal life are not nearly as important to me as the principles involved. After I signed the ROTC letter of intent, I began to wonder whether the compromise I had made with myself was not more objectionable than the draft would have been, because I had no interest in the ROTC program in itself and all I seemed to have done was to protect myself from physical harm. Also, I began to think I had deceived you, not by lies—there were none—but by failing to tell you all the things I'm writing now. I doubt that I had the mental coherence to articulate them then.

At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my 1-D deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard and self-confidence really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally, on Sept. 12 I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board, saying basically what is in the preceding paragraph, thanking him for trying to help in a case where he really couldn't, and stating that I couldn't do the ROTC after all and would he please draft me as soon as possible.

I never mailed the letter, but I did carry it on me every day until I got on the plane to return to England. I didn't mail the letter because I didn't see, in the end, how my going in the Army and maybe going to Vietnam would achieve anything except a feeling that I had punished myself and gotten what I deserved. So I came back to England to try to make something of this second year of my Rhodes scholarship.

And that is where I am now, writing to you because you have been good to me and have a right to know what I think and feel. I am writing too in the hope that my telling this one story will help you to understand more clearly how so many fine people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military, to which you and other good men have devoted years, lifetimes, of the best service you could give. To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice, or if it is clear, the conclusion is likely to be illegal.

Forgive the length of this letter. There was much to say. There is still a lot to be said, but it can wait. Please say hello to Col. Jones for me.

Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

GALLEGLY BILL TO PROTECT PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS FROM ILLEGAL ALIENS AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Prevention of Illegal Residency and Activity in Public Housing Act of 1992, a bill designed to require public housing agencies to ensure that dwelling units are not occupied by undocumented aliens and are not being used for illegal activities as a condition of receiving Federal assistance.

This is the 10th legislative proposal I have introduced to stop illegal immigration into the United States. I need not recite all the statistics which have been published already showing that our country is facing a major crisis caused by illegal immigration. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has estimated that there are already at least 6 million undocumented aliens currently in the United States, roughly half of whom—some 3 million—can be found in southern California alone. Moreover, according to INS estimates, the apprehensions of illegal aliens at the border in 1992 will exceed the 1986 record of 1.7 million, while at least 3.4 million illegals will get through to lose themselves in U.S. urban population centers.

The costs of this invasion to the taxpayers are enormous. One organization studying the problem conservatively places the nationwide direct costs at \$5.4 billion. The California auditor general indicates that the annual net cost to the State is \$3 billion. A recent official Los Angeles County study found that over 11 percent of its jail population consisted of illegals, many of them repeat offenders who had been deported only to return to resume their criminal activities. The annual costs to local taxpayers of processing, trying, and incarcerating these deportable aliens is over \$75 million. A similar study for San Diego, which also took into account police enforcement and related costs, revealed costs of almost \$106 million a year.

Suffice it to say that State and local governments in border areas are being overwhelmed by the burden of providing additional benefits and services to persons who should not legally even be there. And, judging by the mail and reaction I have received from around the country, coupled with TV news documentaries and published press reports, this problem is spreading rapidly, because there are simply not enough jobs, housing, services, and public assistance programs to meet the escalating demands of these new residents in California, Texas, Arizona, Florida, and other border States.

All of the nine bills I have previously introduced—H.R. 3438 through H.R. 3442, House Joint Resolution 357 and H.R. 3605, H.R. 4754 and H.R. 5625—deal with the major causes of this illegal immigration crisis—inadequate Federal resources devoted to border control, widespread document fraud, generous Federal and State welfare and other benefit programs available to illegal aliens, the hiring by employers of undocumented aliens for cheap labor, automatic birthright citizenship for babies born to illegal alien parents, the lack of programs in neighboring countries to stop smuggling of undocumented persons across the border, and the possibility of illegals voting for higher benefits and special treatment in local elections. This bill is aimed at eliminating another major incentive for illegal immigration—the availability of free or cheap public housing for undocumented aliens and their families.

Of course, I recognize that the No. 1 reason why immigrants enter this country illegally is economic—the poor economy and living conditions in their native lands and the desire for a job and a better life. Much as I sympathize with those who take this calculated risk, we cannot permit them to break our laws. No na-

tion has immigration policies as liberal as our own. Every country has a right to control its own borders, and for us to condone widespread lawbreaking or to permit illegal aliens to profit from breaking the law would be to make a mockery of citizenship, our immigration policy, and our legal system.

In principle, I have supported the concept of a North American Free-Trade Agreement because I believe its enactment could lead to more jobs and greater economic growth in both Mexico and the United States, thereby removing a powerful incentive for the trek of illegal immigrants across our border. However, I also recognize that the promise of economic benefits from such a treaty may be in the distant future. We cannot afford to do nothing but wait while millions of illegals continue to pour into this country each year, adding to the economic and social problems already facing border area communities and many State and local governments. Action must be taken at all levels if we are to regain control over our borders and respect for our immigration laws.

Although illegal aliens are, due to their unlawful status, ineligible for all Federal benefits, except for emergency and pregnancy assistance, some Federal agencies have ignored or refused to enforce the letter of the law. Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 clearly prohibits the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development from providing financial assistance to undocumented aliens. Yet, there is substantial evidence that undocumented persons frequently and unlawfully occupy public housing dwellings in many metropolitan areas throughout the United States.

Undocumented aliens cross our borders illegally in search of jobs and a place to live. Often they use forged documents to obtain both. Sometimes they move in with relatives or friends who have entered this country legally and are public housing tenants. Whatever the cause, the presence of these illegal aliens in public housing is unlawful and contrary to the protection of public health, safety and welfare. It also denies residence in taxpayer-supported dwelling units to low-income families of American citizens and legal immigrants in need of such accommodations. And the unlawful occupation of public housing by undocumented aliens frequently leads to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, often accompanied by drug dealing and other illegal activities, which, in turn, destroy the quality of life for legal public housing tenants.

As much as I admire Secretary Kemp and strongly support and approve of his stewardship at HUD, in my opinion, the Department of Housing and Urban Development lacks a clear and coherent policy toward this widespread illegal occupation of federally funded housing by undocumented aliens. The truth is that many public housing units have become havens for criminals and drug traffickers, as well as overcrowded, often unhealthy and unsafe residences for illegal alien families. HUD has been lax in its enforcement policies. Although local public housing agencies have the authority to conduct annual inspections of these dwellings, with reasonable notice, and can enter the premises of tenants in public housing units without notice in the event of an emergency, there is no indication that such in-

requent visits have had much of an impact on the presence of illegal activities and unlawful occupancies. In fact, the evidence is that the situation in many public housing units is getting worse, contributing to the acute housing shortage prevalent in this country, especially among the working poor.

Mr. Speaker, what is needed is a policy requiring periodic inspections by public housing officials, with the understanding that undocumented aliens are to be removed from public housing units where found, and the assurance that the presence of illegal aliens, like other unlawful findings, will be immediately reported to law enforcement and immigration authorities. We must be sure that those poor and needy American families seeking accommodations have ready access to public housing which is safe, sanitary and drug free, and that all taxpayer-funded residences are available only to qualified legal residents and are clear of illegal activities and unlawful occupants. Federal housing policy must ensure that undocumented aliens and other unwanted and undesirable persons do not escape detection and do not continue to occupy scarce public dwellings or utilize them for criminal activities and unlawful accommodations. There is no excuse for allowing undocumented aliens to occupy public housing units when poor working American citizens and their families must wait in long lines just to find a place to live!

My bill would require that each public housing agency conduct an annual inspection of all dwelling units to determine whether undocumented aliens or illegal activity are present. If a public housing agency during its inspection finds an undocumented alien occupying a dwelling in public housing or if the agency has reason or probable cause to believe that a public housing unit or units are being unlawfully occupied by illegal immigrants, it must immediately notify the INS and request appropriate action.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Prevention of Illegal Residency and Activity in Public Housing Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 prohibits the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development from providing financial assistance to undocumented aliens;

(2) there is substantial evidence that undocumented aliens unlawfully occupy public housing dwelling units in metropolitan areas throughout the United States;

(3) the presence of undocumented aliens in public housing is unlawful and contrary to protection of public health, safety, and welfare, and denies residence in public housing dwelling units to low-income families of citizens and legal aliens in need of such accommodations;

(4) the Department of Housing and Urban Development does not have a policy requiring periodic inspections of public housing to ensure that illegal aliens are not occupying or residing in public housing; and

(5) the illegal occupation of public housing can create overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, which often are accompanied by

drug trafficking and other illegal activities that destroy the quality of life for legal tenants of public housing.

SEC. 3. CONDITION OF RECEIPT OF PUBLIC HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

With respect to any fiscal year, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may not provide to a public housing agency amounts made available for the fiscal year for grants under section 5(a)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 or annual contributions under section 9 of such Act, unless such public housing agency has submitted to the Secretary, and the Secretary has approved, a certification under section 7 of this Act for the fiscal year.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL INSPECTIONS TO DETERMINE OCCUPANTS AND IDENTIFY ILLEGAL USE OF PUBLIC HOUSING DWELLING UNITS.

(A) REQUIREMENTS.—For each fiscal year, each public housing agency shall conduct an inspection under this section of each public housing dwelling unit administered by the agency to ensure that aliens who are not of satisfactory immigration status are not occupying or residing in any such dwelling unit and that criminal activity is not taking place in any such dwelling unit.

(b) MANNER.—Each inspection under this section shall—

(1) be designed to determine the number of individuals occupying or residing in each unit administered by the agency, and the identity and immigration status of each such individual;

(2) be designed to take notice of evidence or signs of criminal activity;

(3) consist only of an inspection of each room of the dwelling unit and articles in the unit in the plain view of the inspector;

(4) be conducted only after providing written notice of the inspection, which shall be delivered to the dwelling unit not less than 2 days before the inspection;

(5) be conducted by the public housing agency or an agent of the agency; and

(6) be conducted on weekdays during reasonable hours.

(c) LEASE PROVISIONS.—Section 6(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437d(1)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8); and

(3) by adding after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

"(6) obligate the public housing agency to terminate the tenancy of any tenant who—

"(A) is an alien not of satisfactory immigration status (as defined in section 8 of the Prevention of Illegal Residency and Activity in Public Housing Act of 1992);

"(B) aids or abets the occupancy or residence in any public housing dwelling unit by any alien not of satisfactory immigration status; or

"(C) is occupying a dwelling unit in which criminal activity is taking place or has taken place during such tenancy;

"(7) contain terms expressly authorizing the public housing agency (or agents of the agency) to enter the dwelling unit of the tenant not less than once each year on weekdays during reasonable hours, upon written notice delivered to the dwelling unit not less than 2 days in advance, for the purpose of conducting an inspection under section 4 of the Prevention of Illegal Residency and Activity in Public Housing Act of 1992; and"

SEC. 5. NOTIFICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES.

(a) INS.—Any public housing agency that has identified any individual as an alien not

of satisfactory immigration status, or has probable cause or reason to believe that such an alien is occupying or residing in a dwelling unit in public housing administered by the agency, shall notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice of the individual and the dwelling unit concerned and shall request appropriate action by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(b) **OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES.**—Any public housing agency that has determined, or has probable cause or reason to believe, that criminal activity is taking place in any dwelling unit in public housing administered by the agency shall notify the appropriate law enforcement authority of such activity and the dwelling unit concerned and shall request appropriate action by the law enforcement authority.

SEC. 6. REQUIREMENT TO REMOVE OR EVICT UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS AND TENANTS OF DWELLING UNITS USED FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

(a) **REMOVAL AND EVICTION OF UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each public housing agency that determines that an alien not of satisfactory immigration status is occupying or residing in a dwelling unit in public housing administered by the agency shall provide for—

(A) the removal of the individual, if the individual is not a tenant of the dwelling unit;

(B) the termination of the tenancy and eviction of the individual, if the individual is a tenant of the dwelling unit, subject to the provisions of sections 6(k) and (l) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, which, upon a timely request by the individual, shall provide a hearing before an impartial party at which the individual may produce evidence of a satisfactory immigration status; and

(C) the termination of the tenancy and eviction of any tenant of any dwelling unit administered by the public housing agency who the agency determines aided or abetted the occupancy or residency in any public housing dwelling unit by the alien not of satisfactory immigration status, subject to the provisions of sections 6(k) and (l) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, which, upon a timely request by the tenant, shall provide a hearing before an impartial party at which the tenant may produce evidence on the tenant's behalf.

(2) **DETERMINATION OF SATISFACTORY IMMIGRATION STATUS.**—In determining and verifying the immigration status of individuals for purposes of this subsection, each public housing agency shall utilize the procedures under section 214(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980.

(b) **REMOVAL AND EVICTION OF TENANTS OF DWELLING UNITS USED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY.**—Each public housing agency that determines that criminal activity is taking place or has taken place in a dwelling unit in public housing administered by the agency shall provide for the termination of the tenancy and eviction of the tenant of the dwelling unit, subject to the provisions of sections 6(k) and (l) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, which, upon a timely request by the tenant, shall provide a hearing before an impartial party at which the tenant may produce evidence in the tenant's behalf.

SEC. 7. CERTIFICATION.

(a) **CONTENTS.**—The certification by a public housing agency required under section 3 for each fiscal year shall certify that—

(1) the agency has conducted the inspections required under section 4 for the fiscal year;

(2) the agency has notified the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the appropriate law enforcement authority in each instance in which such notification is required under section 5;

(3) the agency has removed or evicted each individual required to be removed or evicted under section 6, or has initiated and is pursuing appropriate termination and eviction proceedings for such individuals; and

(4) to the best knowledge of the agency, there are no aliens not of satisfactory immigration status occupying or residing in any dwelling unit administered by the agency (other than individuals for whom proceedings referred to in paragraph (3) have been initiated) and there is no criminal activity taking place in any such dwelling unit.

(b) **SUBMISSION.**—The Secretary shall provide for each public housing agency to submit the certifications required under this Act in a manner and at a time determined by the Secretary that is sufficient for the Secretary to complete review and provide notice to public housing agencies in accordance with subsection (c) before amounts referred to in section 3 are to be made available to the agencies for the fiscal year.

(c) **APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL.**—The Secretary shall review each certification promptly upon submission and notify each public housing agency in writing of the approval or disapproval of the certification of the agency. If the Secretary disapproves any certification, the Secretary shall provide to the public housing agency, together with the notice of disapproval, notice that the public housing assistance referred to in section 3 will be unavailable to the agency for the fiscal year unless appropriate actions are taken and the certification is resubmitted and approved. The Secretary shall provide for resubmission of certifications disapproved under this subsection.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The terms "agency" and "public housing agency" have the meaning given the term "public housing agency" in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

(2) The term "alien" means any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

(3) The terms "occupying" and "residing in", with respect to a dwelling unit in public housing, do not include visitation as a guest of a tenant of the dwelling unit.

(4) The term "satisfactory immigration status" means an immigration status that does not make the individual ineligible under section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 for financial assistance.

(5) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

SEC. 9. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary shall issue any regulations necessary to carry out this Act.

□ 1340

MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. **BENNETT**). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. **GONZALEZ**] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. **GONZALEZ**. Mr. Speaker, certainly I do not intend to utilize anywhere near 1 hour. I rise, first, as a prefatory expression, I want to express

my profound thanks to the Democratic leadership and my colleagues on the majority for their support and their expression of faith and confidence in my integrity.

Now, it is surprising that a frightened and a cowering administration and a corrupt Justice Department, particularly, would put such great pressures on the Members of the minority side that they would try to raise the bogus issue of national security and my breach thereof. So I want to thank my colleagues on the majority side for knowing full well that one thing I have prided myself all along is in full knowledge and respect for and cognizance of the rules and the precedents and the traditions of the House, which I honor highly and without any deviation.

The purpose for my addressing my colleagues this afternoon is the same as it has been innumerable times since I was sworn in as a Member almost 31 years ago. For those who say that my use of this great privilege, known as special orders, is something of late, they just simply do not know the history. I had not been sworn in 10 days before I made use of special orders in January 1962. And it just seems to me that this is the reason for and the history and the origin of what we call special orders, but actually, technically are requests based on a unanimous-consent request to have leave to address the House after all legislative business has been terminated or completed.

And the reason for that, because I have studied the history of special orders, is that Members of a numerous body such as the U.S. House of Representatives, by the very nature of its size, must limit debate in the usual legislative transactions of the day. So that this proviso, which we now call special orders but actually are consent and leave to address the House, gives a Member an opportunity to enlarge on an issue, a legislative issue.

Let me say, by way of parenthesis and explanation, that at no time since I have exercised this privilege have I ever done anything but address legislative issues or matters having to do with the congressional and the House's responsibility and its privileges and immunities under the Constitution. Never, and I hope and pray I never would be guilty of trying to convert this great, solemn and hallowed forum into a political stump.

Now, my colleagues can judge when that happens and has happened. I think it is an abuse of the privilege, so I have stuck to the matter of enlarging on issues that agitate and compel expressing, over and above the limited debate time available, concern about some pending or possible legislative action or proposal.

Soon after I was sworn in, and I was one of only three of us that were sworn in that day into the second half of the 87th Congress that was assigned to a

major committee. And that was the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. I have opted to stay on it since then, though I have had opportunities to belong to every other committee of substance such as the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Rules. I have not.

But ever since then, I have been so challenged and so engrossed in financial matters, a I have since I started my legislative career on the local legislative body, the city council of the city of San Antonio, and then for 5 years in that great, great, great body known as the Texas State Senate. So that I took the business seriously, and it was not long before I realized that there were very serious problems that were not perceived as such, but which, to any knowledgeable and sensitive member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, would be and should have been addressed or at least discussed.

One, the statistics that showed that by the time I came aboard the United States had decreased as far as its production into the world's needs from a high of almost unbelievable, almost 80 percent after the war in the 1940's and up to about the early 1950's, but by the 1960's had gone down considerably in point of volume percentage. And today it is not even 18 percent.

It was obvious that the United States would have to then somehow acquire the capability for long-range planning in this production and financing, because it was then that we began to have the foundation and the beginning glimmers of what turned out to be these tremendous transnational, multinational American-based corporations, including banks, into this external market.

By the time we had reached 1965, and faithfully reading the Federal Reserve annual reports, which I have done from the beginning, and that kind of made people think maybe something was wrong with me, I noticed in 1965, that for the first time, almost every section of that Federal Reserve report referred to the ongoing happenings in Vietnam or Southeast Asia.

Most disturbingly, back home, a school board had issued a bond issue for the construction of schools, and by the time they got, in 1965, the building, they found that construction costs of such things as copper, steel, lumber, and labor had increased to a point where they would have to have another bond issue. And the reason for that was our buildup and investment in Vietnam.

When I looked over to the other section and saw that the Federal procurement level, budgetary, financial, had gone to a point of 35 percent, it was obvious that we were going to have to do something to avoid one and above all a destructive inflationary thrust that

was already being felt in what I called the soft underbelly of our economy.

□ 1350

Labor, we could pick up a paper and read where they had ads for carpenters and construction people, the so-called CB's, in the California west coast papers. There was advertising at extremely high salaries. That was because we were beginning to build the Cam Ranh base incidentally, and other things.

Then I wrote a letter to the President, and the President was not a Republican. I might say that those who keep saying that the reason I am speaking out now is because we have a Republican administration President, it was a great friend and a neighbor from Texas. I said:

Mr. President, the signs indicate that now all the forces are present that are going to lead to an undesirable inflationary pressure, plus the need to find resources to defray the cost of the war going on in Vietnam.

I was not one of those shouting and doubling my fist and saying, "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many babies have you killed today," but I was making speeches, challenging the President's authority to conscript an unwilling American and send him outside of the continental United States in an undeclared war. I still say that, and I said it before I came to the Congress.

Of course, that did not please. If the President felt it, he never told me, but some of his special assistants did let me know that they thought that maybe I was being somewhat disloyal, but that was my position.

I said:

Mr. President, I would suggest that you get your Chairman of Economic Advisors and your Secretary of the Treasury and whoever is in charge of your domestic monetary policy and see to it that you have some kind of restoration of the Harry Truman credit controls and other economic handles on the economy to prevent the destructive budgetary impact, as well as inflationary.

I was referring to what was, I thought then, the extremely high cost of money to the Government in managing its borrowings and interest rate. I even pointed out that all during World War II, when over 60 percent or almost 60 percent of our gross national product was being employed on the Federal level for the prosecution and eventual winning of the war, that Franklin Roosevelt and his administration never had to pay over 2 percent for Treasury borrowings and bonds and what not. Can you imagine that?

Of course, Harry Truman, and extending beyond Harry Truman, managed to keep the lid on. But in the middle 1960's those old bankers were beginning to utilize a sleeper clause that had been slipped in after President Eisenhower became President which changed the manner of debt management between Treasury and Fed. As a matter of fact, any of my colleagues who has a

\$1 bill or a \$5 note or a \$10 note or a \$20 note will notice that it says, "a Federal Reserve note." It used to say, "U.S. Treasury note." Therein is a very, very profound matter, but for the purpose of today's briefer discussion, I will just make allusion to it.

These were the things that were agitating me. In good faith, I wrote a letter to the President. I did not get an answer, but the next thing I knew I had a call from a minor official in the Treasury who said, "The President sent this letter over, and I just wanted to tell you that there is no reason why you should be concerned. Everything is all right, hunky-dory." That is all I could get.

I came on the floor, took a special order. There was no TV, no nothing. I made the speech, even though I did not have to in that day and time.

It used to be we could just write out our special order, hand it to the Journal Clerk or Record Clerk, and it would be printed as if we had said it on the House floor. Since then, I am glad there have been some changes that indicate that if you did not make it verbally and during the course of meeting, it will be in a different print. That is the way it ought to be.

I always felt that that privilege was meant to be utilized by the person, because he was entitled to have somebody who might not agree with him come to the floor and debate with him. That is the way I feel today.

Nonetheless, by 1968 it was obvious that not only the United States but the other industrial nations were in trouble. All of a sudden we began to read in the newspapers, mostly the financial pages, about the Roosa dollar. Roosa was named from Robert Roosa, who was a Treasury official who concocted this two-tier gold IMF, International Monetary Fund, currency gimmick. It was a gimmick, and it lasted until 1971, August 15, when President Richard Nixon, the Congress being out of session, took the United States off the gold exchange standard and devalued the dollar by 10 percent.

Then, like today, there was not any newspaper in America saying, "That was a devaluation," and what the implications of getting off the gold exchange standard were. I could not believe it.

I was down on the totem pole in the committee, so again, as even now when I am chairman of the committee, some looked at me as if I had lost my mind. I came to the House floor, I put it all in the RECORD, so it is all in the RECORD. It is not what I am saying now in hindsight. I got extremely concerned.

Right on the heels of the Congress coming back after Labor Day, the Nixon administration having appointed my fellow Texan and former Governor of Texas, John Connolly, Secretary of the Treasury, came forth with an eco-

conomic stabilization act; in other words, in common parlance, wage and price controls.

Now, wait a while. That was supposed to be the liberals doing that, but this is a conservative Nixon administration. We have a hearing in the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, because that is where we have jurisdiction on economic stabilization. Here is this awesome array, the Secretary of the Treasury, John Connolly; the head of the AFL-CIO, George Meany; the head of the Automobile Workers Union, later Ambassador to China or someplace there; the head of the board of GM and General Foods.

They all said the same thing, "You have to pass this without changing a comma." I looked at the bill. I analyzed it. I could not believe it. It was Congress delegating to the President such constitutional grants of power that for the first time gave a President total, complete control of our economy. Even Franklin Roosevelt at the height of World War II was never given that total power. Here we were, ostensibly in peacetime.

What do the Members imagine the reason was they gave? They said, "We are at about 5 percent inflation rate. It is intolerable. We have to pass this." I had 5 minutes to ask questions, and all I said was, "Gentlemen, there is no use in my asking a question. I am absolutely horrified."

□ 1400

Nothing like this has ever happened in America to resemble the Weimar Republic of Germany and the beginning of what turned out to be the Hitlerian regime. Even then, that total, complete power was not given to Hitler.

I said you mean you want us to pass this without having testimony as to how you are going to bring the wage and price controls in so-called peacetime? It was difficult enough during wartime. I remember, you had black marketing, you had circumvention even then when you had the unity. But now here you are, 1971, and I want to know how you intend to implant this mechanism. And above all, I want to know what plans you have to remove them, because it is just as important, and all attempts of this kind throughout known history say that it is just as important to know how you are going to remove them as it is how you are going to place them.

To make a long story short, the best we could do was I joined with a couple of my conservative friends on the minority side and we filibustered—delayed the matter in October, to where it angered my chairman, a great, good Chairman Patman. He called me and said, "Well, Henry, I'm not going to recognize you anymore because you're just using dilatory tactics."

So they got it out. I wrote a dissenting view. I predicted in that dissenting

view, and I wish I had been wrong, and it is there, it is in print, it was an integral part of the report accompanying the Economic and Stabilization Act of 1971. What happened? It was a total disaster.

Why? Because they had exemptions. Only part would be under controls. Other parts would not.

So then, in less than 2 years they said oh, we have to phase it out. So they had phase 1, and that broke down. So they had phase 2. Then they had phase 2½. And for the first time they coined that word "stagflation." And if any of my colleagues care to read that dissenting view, I will be glad to provide it for them, because that is exactly what I had predicted.

Then the question was now that you have done away with the gold exchange system, what are you going to do to stabilize the international currency? "Oh, why, you don't have to do anything. As a matter of fact, this fetish of gold is absolutely outdated. It's not what gold holdings or reserves a country has, it is what its productive capacity is and how its currency is viewed."

Well, of course, the dollar has been until 1985, 1986, Mr. Reagan, sure, you could say it is as good as gold. Right now it has lost, still going, over 70 percent of its value since 1985.

Now, going back to the other, they brought in the economists, and the experts. And they said oh, no problem. We will go into a floating rate. I said but gentlemen, we know all through history that money, wealth, finance, the big enemy of it is instability. What do you mean you are not going to know what is going to be the basis in the end?

So then, to my horror, right after that comes the Secretary of the Treasury, Bill Simon, and he requests that we repeal the 1932 Gold Act, or Gold Prohibition Act of Franklin Roosevelt.

In the meanwhile I had been made chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, of which I was chair for 10 years. So I spoke out and said I do not think you ought to have an out-and-out repeal. I think you ought to provide for protection here against speculative ventures in the most controlled market of the world, which is silver and gold. And, you know, how in the world is an American like Nelson Bunker Hunt from Texas going to compete in trying to corner the silver market? For instance, how is he going to compete with these old gold and silversmiths of London, been in it for 500 years, those in Zurich and Switzerland and even in France? No way. That is why they lost their pants. But they also took almost \$30 billion worth of bank credit allocation down the drain.

So anyway, what has happened? We have learned nothing. In fact, the United States had never been in greater peril.

My colleagues will say well, what has that got to do with us here domestically. Let me tell you what it has to do. It has everything to do with your constituents' jobs, with your standard of living, and above all, the freedom and liberty of financial and economic freedom, because never have we been as perilously close to having that irreparably damaged as we are now, where it is clear, and abundantly so, that the dollar is in peril, and imminently so of being replaced as the international reserve unit. That sounds like a lot of words, but what does it mean? It means exactly what I said: Jobs, standard of living, economic and financial freedom.

Why? Because we have allowed ourselves since 1985, which was the first time our country became a debtor Nation since 1914, two world wars were won, more so by American credit than actually armaments and the like. But we are no longer creditors. We are now the biggest debtors in the world. We are the only country, to the chagrin of such men as de Gaulle who referred to this as the great American arrogant privilege, meaning that we have been the only country that has paid our debts in our currency.

I say, my colleagues, we are in imminent, if not already beyond any going back, danger of the dollar being replaced as the international reserve unit of currency.

What does that mean? It means that all of this huge debt that has been built in the private sector, in the corporate sector, in the governmental sector, would have to be paid in somebody else's currency for the first time in our history.

Now we go back to Bill Simon. And he said, "Just to prove to you," because he called me in, "that gold is passe, we are going to have gold auctions of our reserves." Then I said, "But Mr. Secretary, how are we going to do that? Under what conditions?"

"We will have bidding." I said, "Well, what if the central bank—"

"No, no, we are going to prohibit central banks from bidding."

I said, "But Mr. Secretary, what is to prevent an agent from bidding, who then will act in behalf of say the central bank of France?" France never did demonetize. de Gaulle and his financial adviser of that day were not following that example.

Well, they had one auction in January of 1976, that was 1975-76. They had another auction, and then they had to stop because they found out that they had done nothing but just deplete the gold reserves.

So then the Europeans in the meanwhile were having vision and planning ahead, since 1948 at their own treaty meeting at which they had looked forward to not only Common Market, as it was known then, but the European Community, and eventually unification, removal of trade and tariff bar-

riers, and in effect fulfilling the dream of a great French leader of a united states of Europe, and with a common monetary market.

□ 1410

And they planned that step by step. In 1948, to start, then have some implementation within the space of time in the 1950's, then in the 1960's and then finally in 1980, on May 1, at the summit economic meeting and again—the President was Jimmy Carter; it was not a Republican—then they had a brief communique at that meeting, and the last sentence said, "We accept in principle the European monetary system and the European currency unit." But 1 month before that, the European finance ministers had met in Palermo, Sicily, and had fleshed out the whole thing. So what they had in this communique in this economic summit meeting was just that, the announcement that it would be formally recognized in principle.

Today the European currency unit [ECU] is worth about \$1, \$1.31. But if you look at the gold reserves of either the smaller number—not the bigger European Community—you will see that their reserves are vastly more and they are there as reserves, and they have some sense of stability. So then in the late 1970's, early 1980's, they developed what they called a snake; that is, they would have a system of currency valuations with each one of the respective national currency units. They would have what they call a snake; that is, they would have an upper limit, they would have a floor beyond which they would not fluctuate. They had stability.

I became exceedingly concerned. I said it was 1980; actually it was May 1, 1979.

I became so concerned that in the first week in August, we were in session here, I came to the floor and I reported my concern, and together with that I also announced in that special order that our main banks in the United States, the leading eight at that time, had gone in less than 1½ years from \$3 billion to over \$47 billion in their exposure to the lesser developed nations, mostly Latin America, in their loan overhang.

It was agreed they were going to get 30 percent from those countries. Now, I was chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, and I knew they did not have the capacity to pay even the interest rate, which is what has happened all these years. They have not even paid a penny on the principal.

That is Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina. They rolled over interest payments. But in the meanwhile I brought out in that same special order that that overhang in total exceeded the capitalization structure of these banks. Now, who would think that the biggest bankers of the world then in

our country would be so casually entering into that kind of deal?

So the chairman of the Citibank at that time, Fred Wriston, comes out and says, "Oh, well, these are sovereign debts. That is, they are loans to sovereign nations, and everybody knows that a nation doesn't go broke."

So I came back and said, "No, maybe not, but banks do go broke." And if you want to know about sovereign debt, go back to the 17th and 18th centuries, with the old Spanish kings and French kings who wanted to fight wars, like we do today in democracies, and have to borrow. The money has to come from somewhere to fight a war. You always have to borrow. That is where we are now. Even Desert Shield, as my colleague from Ohio brought out earlier this afternoon, has a price tag to the American taxpayer of over \$60 billion. That is just the American taxpayer, and it is still going.

In this dire emergency supplemental, they have over \$4 billion which they say is the last on Desert Shield, or whatever you want to call it. Well, the same thing with those old French and Spanish kings. They wanted to conduct war, they had to borrow. At that time it was the Pfuger family in Holland. They were the big banking family.

So they said, "Sure, we are going to loan to the King of Spain." So the King went out and he won a few battles, lost the war; he could not pay. So the banking family, the great Dutch family, the Pfuger household—like the Rothschilds—say, "Hey, Mr. King, you have to pay." He says, "I will give you a note, and maybe in 50 years I will give you something." Well, that broke the Pfuger family. That was it.

So, you know, the history is there. It is just us who think we can ignore it.

Today I rise because the headlines finally are on this great currency agitation. Where? In the European market: "Oh, it is the Europeans."

All our experts, writing in the papers, say, "Great crisis, European." Well, let me say, don't ask for whom the bell tolls in Europe, it tolls for thee, for us. It is our dollar that is being debauched.

What does that mean? It means, my colleagues, we are through as a leading nation. What is more, we will have the bankers and the users in our country as much as if we had a standing invading army occupying our country.

I wrote a letter to the President when the dollar was taking a free fall just about 3 weeks ago or better. We were on a break. The Republican Convention was in its glory.

I knew that that was bad business. In good faith, I sat down and I wrote a letter to President Bush, and I said, "Mr. President, please do not give this heedless disregard. This transcends whether we are in public office, whether we lose our seat, whether we lost it, please exert this leadership." And I suggested,

on the basis of that, I prepared a release and I issued it on a Friday.

□ 1420

Nobody picked it up, except one of the services that goes international. By Monday I had a request from a Japanese banker who wanted to know if he could get a copy of the speech I had made Friday. I said, "It was not a speech, it was a release."

I said, "But how did you know about it? Nobody printed it."

He said, "Oh, yes. It was in one of our dispatches that came from the United States. We need that. We want to evaluate it."

So then we reissued a release on Monday again. Nobody would pick up on it. That is where it is.

So today, in pursuance of my request earlier, I ask to place in the RECORD at this point my letter to the President and the release accompanying that letter.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE HENRY B. GONZALEZ, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1992

Re the value of the U.S. dollar falling to historically low levels.

Yesterday's decline in the dollar underscores the need for a long term U.S. policy to defend the value of our currency and to maintain it as the pre-eminent currency in the world.

Fundamentally the problem is that our economy has grown slowly relative to Japan and Germany; our economic house is in disarray; and, as a predictable consequence, the international value of the dollar is falling. The markets are telling us that unless we clean up our act, the dollar will continue to fall in value. And that in turn means a higher cost of living here at home, and less ability to control our own destiny.

We can't wish the dollar into a stronger value. We have to have a real economic program and make the world see that we mean to maintain our country's economic position. The markets are saying that the President doesn't have a credible economic plan. I've asked that he consider this problem and develop a realistic program. Unless that happens, the dollar, and our standard of living—will only continue to slide. Last week, I warned about the free fall that we saw yesterday. Nothing has changed since then. I will gladly work with the President to resolve our fundamental problems. All of us would.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, August 14, 1992.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the United States, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Since World War II, the U.S. dollar has reigned as the preeminent currency in the world. In fact, for decades the dollar has been the currency of choice in the vast majority of the world's trade and investment transactions. While the dollar is still the currency of choice in the majority of trade and investment transactions, its share has significantly declined. I am concerned that if the dollar were to lose its luster, a trend that began to accelerate in 1985 when the U.S. earned the dubious distinction of being the world's largest debtor nation, the U.S. could be facing a crisis for which there may be no return.

Recent events in the financial markets have heightened my concern over the long-term prospects for the dollar. Over the past month, the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve, along with European central banks, have actively intervened to prop up the value of the dollar. Financial market participants are now predicting that the dollar will fall to an all-time low against the deutsche mark without continued intervention on behalf of the Federal Reserve and other central banks. The short-term tendency for the dollar to decline in value must be seen in the context of an already apparent long-term trend whereby the deutsche mark and the Japanese yen have replaced the dollar in a significant portion of the world's trade and financial transactions.

The dollar's decline, accelerated by recent events, increases the risk that it will be replaced as the world's preeminent currency. Recent attempts by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve to prop up the dollar are tantamount to "pressing the panic button" regarding the long-term prospects for the dollar.

For decades the U.S. has been in the enviable position of paying off its international debts with its own currency. I think you will agree that the U.S. can ill afford to be put in the position of having to pay off its debts in deutsche marks, European Currency Units (ECU's) or even the Japanese yen. I respectfully request that you work with the Federal Reserve to begin development of a long-term plan to ensure the dollar retains its place as the world's preeminent currency. The public interest would be best served by a comprehensive plan to protect the dollar.

Mr. President, it is my sincere belief that ignoring the importance of this issue will undermine our future economic vitality. Given the importance of this issue, I respectfully request that you personally answer this letter.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Chairman.

PRESS RELEASE BY THE COMMITTEE ON
BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC, August 14, 1992.—House Banking Committee Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez today warned President Bush and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady that recent attempts by the Federal Reserve and central banks in Europe and Canada to prop up the dollar were tantamount to "pressing the panic button" regarding the long-term prospects for the value of the dollar.

The Chairman noted that within the last 24 hours financial market participants have stated that the value of the dollar against the mark will fall to an all-time low without active intervention on behalf of the Federal Reserve and other central banks.

"The dollar's continued decline increases the risk that it will be replaced as the world's preeminent currency. That would be disastrous for our economy," Gonzalez stated.

Since the U.S. became the world's largest debtor nation in 1985, Chairman Gonzalez has urged the Administration and the Federal Reserve to take steps to preserve the dollar's standing as the world's favorite currency. Chairman Gonzalez stated:

"The U.S. is now in the enviable position of paying off its international debts with its own currency. If the dollar were to lose its luster, a trend that has accelerated over the past decade, the U.S. is facing a crisis for which there may be no return."

He went on to say:

"The U.S. can ill-afford to be put in a position where it has to pay off its debts in deutsche marks, European Currency Units (ECU's) or even the Japanese yen."

Mr. Gonzalez urged President Bush, and particularly Treasury Secretary Brady, to stop politicking and immediately begin development of a long-term plan to ensure the dollar retains its place as the world's preeminent currency. "The public interest would be best served by a comprehensive plan to protect the dollar," Mr. Gonzalez stated.

On a related topic, Chairman Gonzalez stated:

"The crash of the Japanese stock market has been totally underestimated. The world's financial markets will continue to remain highly speculative until the true scope and depth of the stock market crash is understood and winds its way through the world's financial markets."

Chairman Gonzalez continued:

"The crash in the Japanese stock market has had a profound negative effect on the world's financial markets. I fully expect that trend to continue as Japanese institutional investors continue to repatriate overseas holdings to compensate for massive losses in the Tokyo stock market."

COMMON SENSE IN STOPPING
LEAKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUBBARD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I did have a chance to hear some of the remarks of the previous speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ]. I wanted to comment directly on two points that were made in his remarks. One is the question about the use of special orders. I think special orders are a great extravagance. They are a privilege, to be sure.

Unfortunately, when special orders occur, the Chambers are usually deserted. There are very few people here. In fact, there are seldom people in the Galleries, because special orders are usually in the evening, so there is not what I would call a lot of opportunity for colleague enhancement or exchange of views, as there is in a debate where we are in full session on the floor.

The reason I bring this up is because it appears to me that our colleagues could have all profited from the remarks of the gentleman from Texas and heard his views on some of the things he said. I think it is a great shame that the Democratic leadership forestalled that opportunity for the Members of this body to hear those words in person on the floor earlier today when the gentleman from Texas could explain a little bit about what he was about.

I feel that the decision was the wrong decision to forestall that debate, of course, and we are all the poorer for it.

The second point I would like to bring out, which I think is extremely important, is that the gentleman from

Texas made an allegation that some type of pressure has been brought on Members of the Republican Party—presumably by other Republicans, or people in the executive branch, or somewhere—to make some kind of a political statement about the fact that unauthorized information is being released by the gentleman from Texas, or so it is alleged.

I will assure the gentleman from Texas and my colleagues and the Speaker that I am under no pressure whatsoever. The comments I have made are entirely my own. Nobody has encouraged me to come forward and make my statements in any way in opposition to the gentleman from Texas, what he is trying to accomplish or anything else.

The reason that I am so concerned is a question of common sense, because we cannot have Members releasing classified information on an unauthorized basis on their own whim. That simply is not the way to go about our business, and also it is against our rules and I believe it is against the law.

My second point is a genuine concern about bonafide issues of national security. This is not political. This is not partisan. This is my concern about the United States of America.

There is certainly a proper way to conduct an investigation if something is amiss. If there is something wrong in some branch of the executive activities, by all means let us have an investigation. It is nothing new. It is done all the time. If there is something wrong, let us go ahead and use the proper channels.

But nowhere, never will it be, never has it been, and never will it be a proper channel to come to this floor and release classified information just because you are trying to make a political point.

I would have been much more pleased and somewhat relieved in my concerns if the gentleman from Texas had made some statement about how he will not any more leak classified information. Clearly, when that happens, it reflects negatively upon this House. We do not need any more of that. The disapproval rating of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is under 20 percent in this country right now, and perhaps today's vote on the Combustion resolution is partially the reason.

I can remember very well when it was a matter of embarrassment to Members, indeed we all ran to jump on the question of leaks. We cannot have Members embarrassed. People will recall the bank scandal. They will recall indeed that was unfairly and unwisely leaked. The abusers were put out on the front pages of the press before those people were notified what was going to happen. That was unfair to them. But how quickly we responded to those leaks. Those leaks were not about national security. Those leaks

were about embarrassment to Members of this institution, and boy, we responded well there.

I am not talking about those types of leaks or embarrassment. I am talking about damage to our national security. I am talking specifically about intelligence-gathering capability and damage to that.

I speak for most patriotic Americans when I say Congress must not permit unauthorized disclosure of sensitive matters. It is our rule and it is the law of the land.

Why then when we have a properly reported serious infraction, it may or may not be true, but it is properly reported, why is the majority leadership saying that we will not debate this? We will not investigate it. We will not enforce our rules. How does that help our credibility?

In a democracy, I think most people would agree loyal opposition means just that. But I would ask, can legitimate opposition to the Nation's Commander in Chief and of course we have controversy about issues, but can legitimate opposition be considered truly loyal if that opposition is in violation of the House rules and the law of the land? Loyal means playing by the rules. That is what separates us as a democracy.

I believe we in the House have a very, very clear responsibility to investigate all properly reported leaks, and I certainly believe the American people expect us to do that and to play by the rules and obey the laws of our country. It is not too early to start.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 18, 1992.
Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have previously informed you that certain employees in my office received subpoenas issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and that compliance would be consistent with the precedents of the House. This is to further notify you that one of these subpoenas has been reissued to reflect a change of dates.

Sincerely,

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI.

DESIGNATION OF HON. STENY HOYER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 21, 1992

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
Washington, DC, September 18, 1992.

I hereby designate the Honorable STENY HOYER to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through September 21, 1992.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GORDON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of death in family.

Mr. PICKLE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of death of a friend.

Mr. COX of Illinois (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today after 2:30 p.m., on account of necessity.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GALLEGLY, for 5 minutes, today.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NAGLE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GEJDENSON, for 5 minutes each day, on September 23, 24, and 25.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DELAY.
Mr. ROTH in two instances.
Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. GREEN of New York.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NAGLE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey.
Mr. SWIFT.
Mr. EDWARDS of California.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1181. An act for the relief of Christy Carl Hallien of Arlington, TX; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4551. An act to amend the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 to increase the authorization for the trust fund under that act, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 680. An act to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to assist in the growth of international travel and tourism in the United States, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 337. Joint resolution designating September 18, 1992, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day," and authorizing display of the National League of Families POW/MIA flag.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order the House adjourned until Monday, September 21, 1992, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4281. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the status of multifamily housing subject to subsection (a) of section 203(k) of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

4282. A letter from the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations, transmitting the committee's report of the North American Free Trade Agreement, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2155; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4283. A letter from the Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO; Chairman, LAC, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, transmitting the preliminary report of the Labor Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations and Trade Policy on the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4284. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his intent to enter into a North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] with the Governments of Mexico and Canada, pursuant to section 1103(a)(1) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (H. Doc. No. 102-392); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

4285. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting 19th

report on U.S. costs in the Persian Gulf conflict and foreign contributions to offset such costs, pursuant to Public Law 102-25, section 401 (105 Stat. 99); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 5001. A bill to amend the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963 to authorize the National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct a national river systems recreation assessment; with an amendment (Rept. 102-879). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 5258. A bill to provide for the withdrawal of most-favored-nation status from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to provide for the restoration of such status if certain conditions are fulfilled. (Rept. 102-880). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 3927. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than October 2, 1992.

H.R. 4542. Referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than September 22, 1992.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLEMENT (for himself and Mr. SUNDQUIST):

H.R. 5974. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to permit the acre-for-acre transfer of an acreage allotment or quota for certain commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 5975. A bill to provide that certain new programs shall terminate no later than 5 years after the date of enactment of the law that establishes the programs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DARDEN:

H.R. 5976. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds on metric system highway signing; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. EWING (for himself, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. WEBER, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H.R. 5977. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify procedures for judi-

cial review of Federal agency compliance with regulatory flexibility analysis requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLEGLY:

H.R. 5978. A bill to require each public housing agency, as a condition of receiving Federal assistance for the development and operation of public housing, to ensure that dwelling units in projects administered by the agency are not occupied by illegal aliens and are not being used for illegal activity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. JEFFERSON:

H.R. 5979. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the rate of duty for certain jewelry boxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS (by request):

H.R. 5980. A bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to establish a veterans' job training program to assist veterans in obtaining employment through an employer job training program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 481: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 608: Mr. SIKORSKI.

H.R. 609: Mr. NAGLE.

H.R. 1637: Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 1987: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 2164: Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. RHODES, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DELAY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. JAMES, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. EWING, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HENRY, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 2806: Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 3164: Mr. TORRICELLI and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 3454: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3475: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H.R. 3476: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, and Mr. PRICE.

H.R. 4207: Mr. MARLENEE.

H.R. 4407: Mr. MFUME, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 4528: Mr. FISH.

H.R. 4725: Mr. TORRICELLI and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 4754: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 5112: Mr. ROBERTS.

H.R. 5216: Mr. PETRI and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 5250: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. RAY, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ESPY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. NICHOLS.

H.R. 5297: Mr. VALENTINE, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GIBBONS, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. RAY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. DAVIS.

H.R. 5389: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 5478: Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, and Mr. BENNETT.

H.R. 5539: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 5542: Mr. SPENCE and Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 5783: Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. SABO.

H.R. 5815: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. YATES, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GUARINI, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVINE of California, Ms. HORN, and Mr. MCNUITY.

H.R. 5832: Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 5934: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 5948: Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. CALLAHAN, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 5957: Mr. DOWNEY and Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.J. Res. 458: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MINETA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. REED, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. STAGGERS.

H.J. Res. 463: Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. COLORADO, Mr. COX of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LENT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MCNUITY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WILSON.

H.J. Res. 495: Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.J. Res. 503: Mr. BONIOR.

H.J. Res. 546: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. RHODES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. PRICE, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. WELDON, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H. Con. Res. 92: Mr. PETRI, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LAROFFO, Mr. MFUME, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. SKELTON,

