

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 9, 1994

The House met at 12 noon.

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

Whatever our place this day, whatever our responsibility, whatever our concern or petition, we join together in this common prayer of supplication and thanksgiving. We admit our weaknesses before You, O God, and pray for strength; we admit our limitations and pray for vision; we admit that we look to our own cares and we can miss the needs about us. As one people with one prayer and yet with individual necessities, we thank You for the grace of this new day and pray that Your benediction will remain with us always. 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.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] if he would kindly come forward and lead the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BEREUTER 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 agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1727) "An Act to establish a program of grants to States for arson research, prevention, and control, and for other purposes."

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. 668. An act to amend title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 to increase the penalties for violating the fair housing provisions of the Act, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was commu-

nicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 2000, HUMAN SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1994

Mr. MARTINEZ submitted the following conference report and statement on the Senate bill (S. 2000) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1995 to 1998 to carry out the Head Start Act and the Community Services Block Grant Act, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 103-497)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2000), to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 to carry out the Head Start Act and the Community Services Block Grant Act, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Human Services Amendments of 1994".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—HEAD START PROGRAMS

Sec. 101. Short title; references in title.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Sec. 103. Services.

Sec. 104. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 105. Allocation of funds.

Sec. 106. Report.

Sec. 107. Designation.

Sec. 108. Monitoring and quality assurance.

Sec. 109. Enhanced parent involvement and transition coordination with schools.

Sec. 110. Facilities and administrative requirements.

Sec. 111. Participation.

Sec. 112. Initiative on families with infants and toddlers.

Sec. 113. Appeals, notice, and hearing.

Sec. 114. Goals and priorities for training and technical assistance.

Sec. 115. Staff qualifications and development.

Sec. 116. Research, demonstrations, evaluation.

Sec. 117. Announcements and evaluations.

Sec. 118. Reports.

Sec. 119. Repeals.

Sec. 120. Study of benefits for Head Start employees.

Sec. 121. Ready to learn program reauthorization.

Sec. 122. State dependent care development programs.

Sec. 123. Consultation with the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Sec. 124. Reauthorization of Child Development Associate Scholarship Assistance Act of 1985.

Sec. 125. Technical and conforming amendments.

Sec. 126. Study of full-day and full-year Head Start programs.

Sec. 127. Effective date and application.

TITLE II—COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 201. Short title and references.

Sec. 202. Authorizations of appropriations.

Sec. 203. Discretionary authority of Secretary.

Sec. 204. Community food and nutrition.

Sec. 205. Instructional activities for low-income youth.

Sec. 206. Amendment to Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

Sec. 207. Amendments to the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Sec. 208. Effective date.

TITLE III—LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS

Sec. 301. Short title and references.

Sec. 302. Statement of purpose.

Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 304. Emergency funds.

Sec. 305. Authorized uses of funds.

Sec. 306. Targeting of assistance to households with high home energy burdens.

Sec. 307. Clarification of audit requirement.

Sec. 308. Use of Department of Energy weatherization rules to achieve program consistency.

Sec. 309. Matters to be described in annual application.

Sec. 310. Report of funds available for obligation.

Sec. 311. Miscellaneous and technical amendments.

Sec. 312. Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option (R.E.A.Ch.).

Sec. 313. Sense of the Congress regarding appropriations for LIHEAP.

Sec. 314. Effective date.

TITLE IV—COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Sec. 401. Community-based family resource programs.

Sec. 402. Federal Council on Children, Youth, and Families.

Sec. 403. Family Resource Act.

TITLE I—HEAD START PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES IN TITLE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the "Head Start Act Amendments of 1994".

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.).

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

Section 637 (42 U.S.C. 9832) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5);

(2) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(9) The term 'poverty line' means the official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget)—

□ 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.

"(A) adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, occurring in the 1-year period or other interval immediately preceding the date such adjustment is made; and

"(B) adjusted for family size.";

(3) by adding after paragraph (11) the following new paragraphs:

"(12) The term 'family literacy services' means services and activities that include interactive literacy activities between parents and their children, training for parents on techniques for being the primary teacher of their children and full partners in the education of their children, parent literacy training (including training in English as a second language), and early childhood education.

"(13) The term 'Indian tribe' means any tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Native village described in section 3(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602(c)) or established pursuant to such Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.";

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (7), (8), (9), (14), (5), (6), (4), and (10), respectively; and

(5)(A) by transferring paragraph (4), as so redesignated, and inserting the paragraph after paragraph (3);

(B) by transferring paragraphs (5) and (6), as so redesignated, and inserting the paragraphs after paragraph (4), as so redesignated;

(C) by transferring paragraph (10), as so redesignated, and inserting the paragraph after paragraph (9), as so redesignated; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (10), as so redesignated, the following:

"(11) The term 'local educational agency' has the meaning given such term in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

"(12) The term 'migrant Head Start program' means a Head Start program that serves families who are engaged in agricultural work and who have changed their residence from one geographical location to another in the preceding 2-year period.

"(13) The term 'mobile Head Start program' means the provision of Head Start services utilizing transportable equipment set up in various community-based locations on a routine, weekly schedule, operating in conjunction with home-based Head Start programs, or as a Head Start classroom."

SEC. 103. SERVICES.

Section 638(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 9833(a)(1)) is amended by striking "health, nutritional, educational, social, and other services" and inserting "health, education, parental involvement, nutritional, social, and other services".

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 639 (42 U.S.C. 9834) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking all that follows "subchapter" and inserting "such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1995 through 1998."; and

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c) and inserting the following:

"(b) From the amount appropriated under subsection (a), the Secretary shall make available—

"(1) \$35,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 to—

"(A) carry out the Head Start Transition Project Act; and

"(B) carry out activities authorized under section 642(d); and

"(2) not more than \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for

each of the fiscal years 1996 through 1998, to carry out longitudinal research under section 649(e)."

SEC. 105. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

(a) ALLOCATION AND USE OF FUNDS FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.—Section 640(a)(3) (42 U.S.C. 9835(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively;

(2) by striking "(3)(C)" and all that follows through "quality improvement activities:" and inserting the following:

"(3)(A)(i) In order to provide assistance for activities specified in subparagraph (C) directed at the goals specified in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall reserve, from the amount (if any) by which the funds appropriated under section 639(a) for a fiscal year exceed the adjusted prior year appropriation, a share equal to the sum of—

"(1) 25 percent of such excess amount; and

"(II) any additional amount the Secretary may find necessary to address a demonstrated need for such activities.

"(ii) As used in clause (i), the term 'adjusted prior year appropriation' means, with respect to a fiscal year, the amount appropriated pursuant to section 639(a) for the preceding fiscal year, adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) during such preceding fiscal year.

"(B) Funds reserved under this paragraph (referred to in this paragraph as 'quality improvement funds') shall be used to accomplish any or all of the following goals:

"(i) Ensuring that Head Start programs meet or exceed performance standards pursuant to section 641A(a)(1)(A).

"(ii) Ensuring that such programs have adequate qualified staff, and that such staff are furnished adequate training, including developing skills in working with children with non-English language background, when appropriate.

"(iii) Ensuring that salary levels and benefits are adequate to attract and retain qualified staff for such programs.

"(iv) Using salary increases to improve staff qualifications, and to assist with the implementation of career development programs, for the staff of Head Start programs.

"(v) Improving community-wide strategic planning and needs assessments for such programs.

"(vi) Ensuring that the physical environments of Head Start programs are conducive to providing effective program services to children and families.

"(vii) Making such other improvements in the quality of such programs as the Secretary may designate.

"(C) Quality improvement funds shall be used to carry out any or all of the following activities:";

(3) in subparagraph (C), as redesignated in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(vii) Such other activities as the Secretary may designate."; and

(4) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated in paragraph (1)—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (1), by striking "for the first, second, and third fiscal years for which funds are so reserved"; and

(ii) in subclause (II), by inserting "geographical areas specified in subsection (a)(2)(B) and Indian and migrant Head Start programs," after "States,";

(B) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii);

(C) in clause (iv)—

(i) by striking "To be expended" and all that follows, through "reserved, funds" and inserting "Funds";

(ii) by striking "clause (ii)" the first place it appears and inserting "clause (i)";

(iii) by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence, ", for expenditure for activities specified in subparagraph (C)"; and

(iv) by striking the second sentence;

(D) in clause (vi), by striking "paragraphs (2), (4), and (5)" and inserting "paragraph (2) or (4)"; and

(E) by striking clause (v) and redesignating clauses (iv) and (vi) as clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively.

(b) FUNDS SET-ASIDE.—Section 640(a) (42 U.S.C. 9835(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "through (5)." and inserting "through (4), and subject to paragraphs (5) and (6).";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "1990" and inserting "1994"; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting "(including payments for all costs (other than compensation of Federal employees) of reviews of Head Start agencies and programs under section 641A(c), and of activities related to the development and implementation of quality improvement plans under section 641A(d)(2))" after "Secretary";

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "paragraph (5)" each place it appears and inserting "paragraph (4)";

(4) by striking paragraph (4), and redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (4) and (7), respectively;

(5) in paragraph (4), as redesignated in paragraph (4), by striking "The" and inserting "Subject to section 639(b), the"; and

(6) by adding after paragraph (4), as redesignated in paragraph (4), the following new paragraphs:

"(5)(A) From amounts reserved and allotted pursuant to paragraph (4), the Secretary shall reserve such sums as may be necessary to award the collaboration grants described in subparagraph (B).

"(B) From the reserved sums, the Secretary may award a collaboration grant to each State to facilitate collaboration regarding activities carried out in the State under this subchapter, and other activities carried out in, and by, the State that are designed to benefit low-income children and families.

"(C) A State that receives a grant under subparagraph (B) shall—

"(i) appoint an individual to serve as a State liaison between—

"(1) agencies and individuals carrying out Head Start programs in the State; and

"(II) agencies (including local educational agencies) and entities carrying out programs serving low-income children and families;

"(ii) involve the State Head Start Association in the selection of the individual, and involve the association in determinations relating to the ongoing direction of the collaboration;

"(iii) ensure that the individual holds a position with sufficient authority and access to ensure that the collaboration described in subparagraph (B) is effective and involves a range of State agencies; and

"(iv) ensure that the collaboration described in subparagraph (B) involves coordination of Head Start services with health care, welfare, child care, education, and national service activities, family literacy services, and activities relating to children with disabilities.

"(D) As used in this paragraph, the term 'low-income', used with respect to children or families, shall not be considered to refer only to children or families that meet the low-income criteria prescribed pursuant to section 645(a)(1)(A).

"(6) From amounts reserved and allotted pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (4), the Secretary shall use, for grants for programs described in

section 645A(a), a portion of the combined total of such amounts equal to 3 percent for fiscal year 1995, 4 percent for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and 5 percent for fiscal year 1998, of the amount appropriated pursuant to section 639(a)."

(c) **CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAM EXPANSION.**—Section 640(g) (42 U.S.C. 9835(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(g)" and inserting "(g)(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(2) For the purpose of expanding Head Start programs, in allocating funds to an applicant within a State, from amounts allotted to a State pursuant to subsection (a)(4), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

"(A) the quality of the applicant's programs (including Head Start and other child care or child development programs) in existence on the date of the allocation, including, in the case of Head Start programs in existence on the date of the allocation, the extent to which such programs meet or exceed performance standards and other requirements under this subchapter;

"(B) the applicant's capacity to expand services (including, in the case of Head Start programs in existence on the date of the allocation, whether the applicant accomplished any prior expansions in an effective and timely manner);

"(C) the extent to which the applicant has undertaken community-wide strategic planning and needs assessments involving other community organizations and public agencies serving children and families (including organizations serving families in whose homes English is not the language customarily spoken);

"(D) the extent to which the family and community needs assessment of the applicant reflects a need to provide full-working-day or full calendar year services;

"(E) the numbers of eligible children in each community who are not participating in a Head Start program; and

"(F) the concentration of low-income families in each community.

"(3) In determining the amount of funds reserved pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2) to be used for expanding Head Start programs under this subchapter, the Secretary shall take into consideration, to the extent appropriate, the factors specified in paragraph (2)."

(d) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Section 640(h) (42 U.S.C. 9835(h)) is amended by striking "Each Head Start program may" and inserting "Financial assistance provided under this subchapter may be used by each Head Start program to".

(e) **COMPENSATION.**—Section 640 (42 U.S.C. 9835) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(j) Any agency that receives financial assistance under this subchapter to improve the compensation of staff who provide services under this Act shall use the financial assistance to improve the compensation of such staff, regardless of whether the agency has the ability to improve the compensation of staff employed by the agency who do not provide Head Start services.

"(k)(1) The Secretary shall allow center-based Head Start programs the flexibility to satisfy the total number of hours of service required by the regulations in effect on the date of enactment of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, to be provided to children in Head Start programs so long as such agencies do not—

"(A) provide less than 3 hours of service per day;

"(B) reduce the number of days of service per week; or

"(C) reduce the number of days of service per year.

"(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to restrict the authority of the Secretary to fund alternative program variations authorized under section 1306.35 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations in effect on the date of enactment of the Human Services Amendments of 1994.

"(l) With funds made available under section 640(a)(2) to migrant Head Start programs, the Secretary shall give priority to migrant Head Start programs that serve eligible children of migrant families whose work requires them to relocate most frequently."

SEC. 106. REPORT.

Section 640A (42 U.S.C. 9835a) is repealed.

SEC. 107. DESIGNATION.

(a) **INDIAN RESERVATIONS.**—Section 641(b) (42 U.S.C. 9836(b)) is amended by inserting after "Indian reservation" the following: "(including Indians in any area designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as near-reservation)".

(b) **DESIGNATION OF AGENCIES.**—Section 641(c) (42 U.S.C. 9836(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (2) through (4);

(2) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting "(subject to paragraph (2))" before ", the Secretary shall give priority"; and

(B) by striking "unless" and all that follows through the end of subparagraph (A) and inserting the following: "unless the Secretary makes a finding that the agency involved fails to meet program, financial management, and other requirements established by the Secretary."

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as paragraph (2);

(4) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking "except that, if" and inserting "If"; and

(B) by striking "subparagraph (A)" and inserting "paragraph (1)";

(5) by striking "Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph" and inserting the following:

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection"; and

(6) by aligning the margins of paragraph (2) with the margins of paragraph (3).

(c) **CONSIDERATIONS IN DESIGNATING NEW HEAD START AGENCIES.**—Section 641(d) (42 U.S.C. 9836(d)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking all that precedes "then the Secretary" and inserting "If no entity in a community is entitled to the priority specified in subsection (c).";

(2) by striking the second sentence;

(3) in the third sentence—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "and subject to the preceding sentence";

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting ", including Even Start programs under part B of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2741 et seq.)" after "preschool programs"; and

(C) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"(4) The plan of such applicant—

"(A) to seek the involvement of parents of participating children in activities designed to help such parents become full partners in the education of their children;

"(B) to afford such parents the opportunity to participate in the development, conduct, and overall performance of the program at the local level;

"(C) to offer (directly or through referral to local entities, such as entities carrying out Even Start programs under part B of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2741 et seq.), public and school libraries, and family support programs) to such parents—

"(i) family literacy services; and

"(ii) parenting skills training;

"(D) at the option of such applicant, to offer (directly or through referral to local entities) to such parents—

"(i) training in basic child development; and

"(ii) assistance in developing communication skills;

"(iii) opportunities for parents to share experiences with other parents;

"(iv) substance abuse counseling; or

"(v) any other activity designed to help such parents become full partners in the education of their children; and

"(E) to provide, with respect to each participating family, a family needs assessment that includes consultation with such parents about the benefits of parent involvement and about the activities described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) in which such parents may choose to become involved (taking into consideration their specific family needs, work schedules, and other responsibilities);";

(4) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking "non-English language children" and inserting "non-English language background children and their families"; and

(B) by inserting "and" after the semicolon;

(5) by striking paragraph (8); and

(6) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (8).

(d) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 641 (42 U.S.C. 9836) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (f).

SEC. 108. MONITORING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE.

The Act is amended by inserting after section 641 (42 U.S.C. 9836) the following new section:

"SEC. 641A. **QUALITY STANDARDS; MONITORING OF HEAD START AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS.**

"(a) **QUALITY STANDARDS.**—

"(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS.**—The Secretary shall establish by regulation standards applicable to Head Start agencies, programs, and projects under this subchapter, including—

"(A) performance standards with respect to services required to be provided, including health, education, parental involvement, nutritional, social, transition activities described in section 642(d), and other services;

"(B) administrative and financial management standards;

"(C) standards relating to the condition and location of facilities for such agencies, programs, and projects; and

"(D) such other standards as the Secretary finds to be appropriate.

"(2) **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.**—The regulations promulgated under this subsection shall establish the minimum levels of overall accomplishment that a Head Start agency shall achieve in order to meet the standards specified in paragraph (1).

"(3) **CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING STANDARDS.**—In developing the regulations required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

"(A) consult with experts in the fields of child development, early childhood education, child health care, family services (including linguistically and culturally appropriate services to non-English language background children and their families), administration, and financial management, and with persons with experience in the operation of Head Start programs;

"(B) take into consideration—

"(i) past experience with use of the standards in effect under this subchapter on the date of enactment of this section;

"(ii) changes over the period since the date of enactment of this Act in the circumstances and problems typically facing children and families served by Head Start agencies;

"(iii) developments concerning best practices with respect to child development, children with

disabilities, family services, program administration, and financial management;

"(iv) projected needs of an expanding Head Start program;

"(v) guidelines and standards currently in effect or under consideration that promote child health services, and projected needs of expanding Head Start programs;

"(vi) changes in the population of children who are eligible to participate in Head Start programs, including the language background and family structure of such children; and

"(vii) the need for, and state-of-the-art developments relating to, local policies and activities designed to ensure that children participating in Head Start programs make a successful transition to public schools; and

"(C)(i) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, review and revise as necessary the performance standards in effect under 651(b) on the day before the date of enactment of this section; and

"(ii) ensure that any such revisions in the performance standards will not result in the elimination of or any reduction in the scope or types of health, education, parental involvement, nutritional, social, or other services required to be provided under such standards as in effect on November 2, 1978.

"(4) STANDARDS RELATING TO OBLIGATIONS TO DELEGATE AGENCIES.—In developing standards under this subsection, the Secretary shall describe the obligations of a Head Start agency to an agency (referred to in this subchapter as the 'delegate agency') to which the Head Start agency has delegated responsibility for providing services under this subchapter and determine whether the Head Start agency complies with the standards. The Secretary shall consider such compliance during the review described in subsection (c)(1)(A) and in determining whether to renew financial assistance to the Head Start agency under this subchapter.

"(b) PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with representatives of Head Start agencies and with experts in the fields of child development, family services, and program management, shall develop methods and procedures for measuring, annually and over longer periods, the quality and effectiveness of programs operated by Head Start agencies (referred to in this subchapter as 'performance measures').

"(2) DESIGN OF MEASURES.—The performance measures developed under this subsection shall be designed—

"(A) to assess the various services provided by Head Start programs and, to the extent the Secretary finds appropriate, administrative and financial management practices of such programs;

"(B) to be adaptable for use in self-assessment and peer review of individual Head Start agencies and programs; and

"(C) for other program purposes as determined by the Secretary.

"(3) USE OF MEASURES.—The Secretary shall use the performance measures developed pursuant to this subsection—

"(A) to identify strengths and weaknesses in the operation of Head Start programs nationally and by region; and

"(B) to identify problem areas that may require additional training and technical assistance resources.

"(c) MONITORING OF LOCAL AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to determine whether Head Start agencies meet standards established under this subchapter with respect to program, administrative, financial management, and other requirements, the Secretary shall con-

duct the following reviews of designated Head Start agencies, and of the Head Start programs operated by such agencies:

"(A) A full review of each such agency at least once during each 3-year period.

"(B) A review of each newly designated agency immediately after the completion of the first year such agency carries out a Head Start program.

"(C) Followup reviews including prompt return visits to agencies and programs that fail to meet the standards.

"(D) Other reviews as appropriate.

"(2) CONDUCT OF REVIEWS.—The Secretary shall ensure that reviews described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1)—

"(A) are performed, to the maximum extent practicable, by employees of the Department of Health and Human Services who are knowledgeable about Head Start programs;

"(B) are supervised by such an employee at the site of such Head Start agency; and

"(C) are conducted by review teams that shall include individuals who are knowledgeable about Head Start programs and, to the maximum extent practicable, the diverse (including linguistic and cultural) needs of eligible children and their families.

"(d) CORRECTIVE ACTION; TERMINATION.—

"(1) DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary determines, on the basis of a review pursuant to subsection (c), that a Head Start agency designated pursuant to section 641 fails to meet the standards described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

"(A) inform the agency of the deficiencies that shall be corrected;

"(B) with respect to each identified deficiency, require the agency—

"(i) to correct the deficiency immediately; or

"(ii) at the discretion of the Secretary (taking into consideration the seriousness of the deficiency and the time reasonably required to correct the deficiency), to comply with the requirements of paragraph (2) concerning a quality improvement plan; and

"(C) initiate proceedings to terminate the designation of the agency unless the agency corrects the deficiency.

"(2) QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

"(A) AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.—In order to retain a designation as a Head Start agency under this subchapter, a Head Start agency that is the subject of a determination described in paragraph (1) (other than an agency able to correct a deficiency immediately) shall—

"(i) develop in a timely manner, obtain the approval of the Secretary regarding, and implement a quality improvement plan that specifies—

"(I) the deficiencies to be corrected;

"(II) the actions to be taken to correct such deficiencies; and

"(III) the timetable for accomplishment of the corrective actions specified; and

"(ii) eliminate each deficiency identified, not later than the date for elimination of such deficiency specified in such plan (which shall not be later than 1 year after the date the agency received notice of the determination and of the specific deficiency to be corrected).

"(B) SECRETARIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Not later than 30 days after receiving from a Head Start agency a proposed quality improvement plan pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall either approve such proposed plan or specify the reasons why the proposed plan cannot be approved.

"(3) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide training and technical assistance to Head Start agencies with respect to the development or implementation of such quality improvement plans to the extent the Secretary finds such provision to be feasible

and appropriate given available funding and other statutory responsibilities.

"(e) SUMMARIES OF MONITORING OUTCOMES.—Not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall publish a summary report on the findings of reviews conducted under subsection (c) and on the outcomes of quality improvement plans implemented under subsection (d), during such fiscal year."

SEC. 109. ENHANCED PARENT INVOLVEMENT AND TRANSITION COORDINATION WITH SCHOOLS.

Section 642 (42 U.S.C. 9837) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) In order to be so designated, a Head Start agency shall also—

"(1) establish effective procedures by which parents and area residents concerned will be enabled to directly participate in decisions that influence the character of programs affecting their interests;

"(2) provide for their regular participation in the implementation of such programs;

"(3) provide technical and other support needed to enable parents and area residents to secure on their own behalf available assistance from public and private sources;

"(4) seek the involvement of parents of participating children in activities designed to help such parents become full partners in the education of their children, and to afford such parents the opportunity to participate in the development, conduct, and overall performance of the program at the local level;

"(5) offer (directly or through referral to local entities, such as entities carrying out Even Start programs under part B of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2741 et seq.)), to parents of participating children, family literacy services and parenting skills training;

"(6) at the option of such agency, offer (directly or through referral to local entities), to such parents—

"(A) training in basic child development;

"(B) assistance in developing communication skills;

"(C) opportunities to share experiences with other parents;

"(D) substance abuse counseling;

"(E) regular in-home visitation; or

"(F) any other activity designed to help such parents become full partners in the education of their children;

"(7) provide, with respect to each participating family, a family needs assessment that includes consultation with such parents about the benefits of parent involvement and about the activities described in paragraphs (4) through (6) in which such parents may choose to be involved (taking into consideration their specific family needs, work schedules, and other responsibilities);

"(8) consider providing services to assist younger siblings of children participating in its Head Start program to obtain health services from other sources; and

"(9) perform community outreach to encourage individuals previously unaffiliated with Head Start programs to participate in its Head Start program as volunteers."

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "schools that will subsequently serve children in Head Start programs,"; and

(B) by inserting "including Even Start programs under part B of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2741 et seq.)," after "other programs"; and

(3) by adding after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) Each Head Start agency shall carry out the actions specified in this subsection, to

the extent feasible and appropriate in the circumstances (including the extent to which such agency is able to secure the cooperation of parents and schools) to enable children to maintain the developmental gains achieved in Head Start programs and to build upon such gains in further schooling.

"(2) The Head Start agency shall take steps to coordinate with the local educational agency serving the community involved and with schools in which children participating in a Head Start program operated by such agency will enroll following such program, including—

"(A) developing and implementing a systematic procedure for transferring, with parental consent, Head Start program records for each participating child to the school in which such child will enroll;

"(B) establishing channels of communication between Head Start staff and their counterparts in the schools (including teachers, social workers, and health staff) to facilitate coordination of programs;

"(C) conducting meetings involving parents, kindergarten or elementary school teachers, and Head Start program teachers to discuss the developmental and other needs of individual children; and

"(D) organizing and participating in joint transition-related training of school staff and Head Start staff.

"(3) A Head Start agency may take steps to coordinate with the local educational agency serving the community involved and with schools in which children participating in a Head Start program operated by such agency will enroll following such program, including—

"(A) collaborating on the shared use of transportation and facilities; and

"(B) exchanging information on the provision of noneducational services to such children.

"(4) In order to promote the continued involvement of the parents of children that participate in Head Start programs in the education of their children upon transition to school, the Head Start agency shall—

"(A) provide training to the parents—

"(i) to inform the parents about their rights and responsibilities concerning the education of their children; and

"(ii) to enable the parents to understand and work with schools in order to communicate with teachers and other school personnel, to support the school work of their children, and to participate as appropriate in decisions relating to the education of their children; and

"(B) take other actions, as appropriate and feasible, to support the active involvement of the parents with schools, school personnel, and school-related organizations.

"(5) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Education, shall—

"(A) evaluate the effectiveness of the projects and activities funded under the Head Start Transition Project Act (42 U.S.C. 9855 et seq.);

"(B) disseminate to Head Start agencies information (including information from the evaluation required by subparagraph (A)) on effective policies and activities relating to the transition of children from Head Start programs to public schools; and

"(C) provide technical assistance to such agencies to promote and assist such agencies to adopt and implement such effective policies and activities."

SEC. 110. FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

Section 644 (42 U.S.C. 9839) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking "guidelines, instructions,";

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "640(a)(3)(A)(v)" and inserting "640(a)(3)(C)(v)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) Upon a determination by the Secretary that suitable facilities are not otherwise available to Indian tribes to carry out Head Start programs, and that the lack of suitable facilities will inhibit the operation of such programs, the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, may authorize the use of financial assistance, from the amount reserved under section 640(a)(2)(A), to make payments for the purchase of facilities owned by such tribes. The amount of such a payment for such a facility shall not exceed the fair market value of the facility.";

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(g)(1) Upon a determination by the Secretary that suitable facilities (including public school facilities) are not otherwise available to Indian tribes, rural communities, and other low-income communities to carry out Head Start programs, that the lack of suitable facilities will inhibit the operation of such programs, and that construction of such facilities is more cost effective than purchase of available facilities or renovation, the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, may authorize the use of financial assistance under this subchapter to make payments for capital expenditures related to facilities that will be used to carry out such programs. The Secretary shall establish uniform procedures for Head Start agencies to request approval for such payments, and shall promote, the extent practicable, the collocation of Head Start programs with other programs serving low-income children and families.

"(2) Such payments may be used for capital expenditures (including paying the cost of amortizing the principal, and paying interest on, loans) such as expenditures for—

"(A) construction of facilities that are not in existence on the date of the determination;

"(B) major renovation of facilities in existence on such date; and

"(C) purchase of vehicles used for programs conducted at the Head Start facilities.

"(3) All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the construction or renovation of facilities to be used to carry out Head Start programs shall be paid wages at not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a et seq., commonly known as the 'Davis-Bacon Act').

"(h) In all personnel actions of the American Indian Programs Branch of the Head Start Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families, the Secretary shall give the same preference to individuals who are members of an Indian tribe as the Secretary gives to a disabled veteran, as defined in section 2108(3)(C) of title 5, United States Code. The Secretary shall take such additional actions as may be necessary to promote recruitment of such individuals for employment in the Administration."

SEC. 111. PARTICIPATION.

Section 645 (42 U.S.C. 9840) is amended

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "may provide" and all that follows and inserting "shall be permitted to provide more than 1 year of Head Start services to eligible children (age 3 to compulsory school attendance) in the State.";

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) An Indian tribe that—

"(A) operates a Head Start program;

"(B) enrolls as participants in the program all children in the community served by the tribe

(including a community with a near-reservation designation, as defined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs) from families that meet the low-income criteria prescribed under subsection (a)(1)(A); and

"(C) has the resources to enroll additional children in the community who do not meet the low-income criteria;

may enroll such additional children in a Head Start program, in accordance with this subsection, if the program predominantly serves children who meet the low-income criteria.

"(2) The Indian tribe shall enroll the children in the Head Start program in accordance with such requirements as the Secretary may specify by regulation promulgated after consultation with Indian tribes.

"(3) In providing services through a Head Start program to such children, the Indian tribe may not use funds that the Secretary has determined, in accordance with section 640(g)(3), are to be used for expanding Head Start programs under this subchapter."

SEC. 112. INITIATIVE ON FAMILIES WITH INFANTS AND TODDLERS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Act is amended by adding after section 645 (42 U.S.C. 9840) the following new section:

"SEC. 645A. PROGRAMS FOR FAMILIES WITH INFANTS AND TODDLERS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants, in accordance with the provisions of this section for—

"(1) programs providing family-centered services for low-income families with very young children designed to promote the development of the children, and to enable their parents to fulfill their roles as parents and to move toward self-sufficiency; and

"(2) provision of training and technical assistance to entities carrying out programs, and evaluation of programs, that were supported under the Comprehensive Child Development Act (42 U.S.C. 9881 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section.

"(b) SCOPE AND DESIGN OF PROGRAMS.—In carrying out a program described in subsection (a), an entity receiving assistance under this section shall—

"(1) provide, either directly or through referral, early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive child development and family support services that will enhance the physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development of participating children;

"(2) ensure that the level of services provided to families responds to their needs and circumstances;

"(3) promote positive parent-child interactions;

"(4) provide services to parents to support their role as parents and to help the families move toward self-sufficiency (including educational and employment services as appropriate);

"(5) coordinate services with services provided by programs in the State and programs in the community to ensure a comprehensive array of services (such as health and mental health services);

"(6) ensure formal linkages with local Head Start programs in order to provide for continuity of services for children and families;

"(7) in the case of a Head Start agency that operates a program and that also provides Head Start services through the age of mandatory school attendance, ensure that children and families participating in the program receive such services through such age; and

"(8) meet such other requirements concerning design and operation of the program described in subsection (a) as the Secretary may establish.

"(c) PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE.—Persons who may participate in programs described in subsection (a)(1) include—

"(1) pregnant women; and
 "(2) families with children under age 3 (or under age 5, in the case of children served by an entity specified in subsection (e)(3)); who meet the income criteria specified for families in section 645(a)(1).

"(d) **ELIGIBLE SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—To be eligible to receive assistance under this section, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. Entities that may apply to carry out activities under this section include—

"(1) entities operating Head Start programs under this subchapter;

"(2) entities that, on the day before the date of enactment of this section, were operating—

"(A) Parent-Child Centers receiving financial assistance under section 640(a)(4), as in effect on such date; or

"(B) programs receiving financial assistance under the Comprehensive Child Development Act, as in effect on such date; and

"(3) other public entities, and nonprofit private entities, capable of providing child and family services that meet the standards for participation in programs under this subchapter and meet such other appropriate requirements relating to the activities under this section as the Secretary may establish.

"(e) **TIME-LIMITED PRIORITY FOR CERTAIN ENTITIES.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From amounts allotted pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 640(a), the Secretary shall provide financial assistance in accordance with paragraphs (2) through (4).

"(2) **PARENT-CHILD CENTERS.**—The Secretary shall make financial assistance available under this section for each of fiscal years 1995, 1996, and 1997 to any entity that—

"(A) complies with subsection (b); and

"(B) received funding as a Parent-Child Center pursuant to section 640(a)(4), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section, for fiscal year 1994.

"(3) **COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.**—

"(A) In the case of an entity that received a grant for fiscal year 1994 to operate a project under the Comprehensive Child Development Act, the Secretary—

"(i) shall make financial assistance available under this section, in a comparable amount and scope to the assistance provided for fiscal year 1994, for the duration of the project period specified in the grant award to such entity under such Act; and

"(ii) shall permit such entity, in carrying out activities assisted under this section, to serve children from birth through age 5.

"(B) In the case of an entity that received a grant for fiscal year 1989 to operate a project under the Comprehensive Child Development Act, the Secretary shall make assistance available under this section for each of fiscal years 1995, 1996, and 1997 to any entity that complies with subsection (b).

"(4) **EVALUATIONS, TRAINING, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall make financial assistance available under this section as necessary to provide for the evaluation of, and furnishing of training and technical assistance to, programs specified in paragraph (3)(A).

"(f) **SELECTION OF OTHER GRANT RECIPIENTS.**—From the balance remaining of the portion specified in section 640(a)(6), after making grants to the eligible entities specified in subsection (e), the Secretary shall award grants under this subsection on a competitive basis to applicants meeting the criteria specified in subsection (d) (giving priority to entities with a record of providing early, continuous, and comprehensive childhood development and family services).

"(g) **DISTRIBUTION.**—In awarding grants to eligible applicants under this section, the Secretary shall—

"(1) ensure an equitable national geographic distribution of the grants; and

"(2) award grants to applicants proposing to serve communities in rural areas and to applicants proposing to serve communities in urban areas.

"(h) **SECRETARIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.**—

"(1) **GUIDELINES.**—Not later than September 30, 1994, the Secretary shall develop program guidelines concerning the content and operation of programs assisted under this section—

"(A) in consultation with experts in early childhood development, experts in health, and experts in family services; and

"(B) taking into consideration the knowledge and experience gained from other early childhood programs, including programs under the Comprehensive Child Development Act, and from migrant Head Start programs that serve a large number of infants and toddlers.

"(2) **STANDARDS.**—Not later than December 30, 1994, the Secretary shall develop and publish performance standards for programs assisted under this section, and a grant announcement based on the guidelines developed under paragraph (1).

"(3) **MONITORING, TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND EVALUATION.**—In order to ensure the successful operation of programs assisted under this section, the Secretary shall use funds from the balance described in subsection (f) to monitor the operation of such programs, evaluate their effectiveness, and provide training and technical assistance tailored to the particular needs of such programs."

(b) **CONSOLIDATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In recognition that the Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act has demonstrated positive results, and that its purposes and functions have been consolidated into section 645A of the Head Start Act, the Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 9801 note) and the Comprehensive Child Development Act (42 U.S.C. 9881 et seq.) are repealed.

(2) **REPEALS.**—

(A) Part E of title II of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-297; 102 Stat. 325) is repealed.

(B) Subchapter F of chapter 8 of subtitle A of title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35; 42 U.S.C. 9801 note, et seq.) is repealed.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 638 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9833) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "(a)"; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 113. APPEALS, NOTICE, AND HEARING.

(a) **MEDIATION FOR DISPUTES WITH DELEGATE AGENCIES, AND HEARING.**—Section 646(a) (42 U.S.C. 9841(a)) is amended—

(1) at the end of paragraph (2), by striking "and";

(2) at the end of paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) the Secretary shall develop and publish procedures (including mediation procedures) to be used in order to—

"(A) resolve in a timely manner conflicts potentially leading to adverse action between—

"(i) recipients of financial assistance under this subchapter; and

"(ii) delegate agencies or Head Start Parent Policy Councils; and

"(B) avoid the need for an administrative hearing on an adverse action."

(b) **TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION NOT STAYED PENDING APPEAL.**—Section 646 (42 U.S.C. 9841)

is further amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsection:

"(b) In prescribing procedures for the mediation described in subsection (a)(4), the Secretary shall specify—

"(1) the date by which a Head Start agency engaged in a conflict described in subsection (a)(4) will notify the appropriate regional office of the Department of the conflict; and

"(2) a reasonable period for the mediation.

"(c) The Secretary shall also specify—

"(1) a timeline for an administrative hearing, if necessary, on an adverse action; and

"(2) a timeline by which the person conducting the administrative hearing shall issue a decision based on the hearing.

"(d) In any case in which a termination, reduction, or suspension of financial assistance under this subchapter is upheld in an administrative hearing under this section, such termination, reduction, or suspension shall not be stayed pending any judicial appeal of such administrative decision.

"(e)(1) The Secretary shall by regulation specify a process by which an Indian tribe may identify and establish an alternative agency, and request that the alternative agency be designated under section 641 as the Head Start agency providing services to the tribe, if—

"(A) the Secretary terminates financial assistance under section 646 to the only agency that was receiving financial assistance to provide Head Start services to the Indian tribe; and

"(B) the tribe would otherwise be precluded from providing such services to the members of the tribe.

"(2) The regulation required by this subsection shall prohibit such designation of an alternative agency that includes an employee who—

"(A) served on the administrative staff or program staff of the agency described in paragraph (1)(A); and

"(B) was responsible for a deficiency that—

"(i) relates to the performance standards or financial management standards described in section 641A(a)(1); and

"(ii) was the basis for the termination of financial assistance described in paragraph (1)(A);

as determined by the Secretary after providing the notice and opportunity described in subsection (a)(3)."

SEC. 114. GOALS AND PRIORITIES FOR TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 648 (42 U.S.C. 9843) is amended—

(1) in the section heading to read as follows:

"TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING";

(2) in subsection (a)(2), by striking "Head Start programs, including" and inserting "Head Start programs, in accordance with the process, and the provisions for allocating resources, set forth in subsections (b) and (c). The Secretary shall provide, either directly or through grants or other arrangements,";

(3)(A) by redesignating the final sentence of subsection (a), as amended by paragraph (2), as subsection (e);

(B) by transferring such subsection to the end of the section; and

(C) by indenting such subsection and aligning the margins of such subsection with the margins of subsection (d);

(4) by striking subsections (b) and (c);

(5) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) The process for determining the technical assistance and training activities to be carried out under this section shall—

"(1) ensure that the needs of local Head Start agencies and programs relating to improving program quality and to program expansion are addressed to the maximum extent feasible; and

"(2) incorporate mechanisms to ensure responsiveness to local needs, including an ongoing

procedure for obtaining input from the individuals and agencies carrying out Head Start programs.

"(c) In allocating resources for technical assistance and training under this section, the Secretary shall—

"(1) give priority consideration to activities to correct program and management deficiencies identified through reviews pursuant to section 641A(c) (including the provision of assistance to local programs in the development of quality improvement plans under section 641A(d)(2));

"(2) address the training and career development needs of classroom staff (including instruction for providing services to children with disabilities) and nonclassroom staff, including home visitors and other staff working directly with families, including training relating to increasing parent involvement and services designed to increase family literacy and improve parenting skills;

"(3) assist Head Start agencies and programs in conducting and participating in community-wide strategic planning and needs assessment;

"(4) assist Head Start agencies and programs in developing full-working-day and full-calendar-year programs where community need is clearly identified and making the transition to such programs, with particular attention to involving parents and programming for children throughout a longer day;

"(5) assist Head Start agencies in better serving the needs of families with very young children;

"(6) assist Head Start agencies and programs in the development of sound management practices, including financial management procedures;

"(7) assist in efforts to secure and maintain adequate facilities for Head Start programs; and

"(8) assist Head Start agencies in developing innovative program models, including mobile and home-based programs.";

(6) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

"Special consideration shall be given to entities that have demonstrated effectiveness in educational programming for preschool children that includes components for parental involvement, care provider training, and developmentally appropriate related activities."

SEC. 115. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Head Start Act is amended by inserting after section 648 (42 U.S.C. 9843) the following new section:

"SEC. 648A. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

"(a) CLASSROOM TEACHERS.—

"(1) DEGREE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall ensure that not later than September 30, 1996, each Head Start classroom in a center-based program is assigned one teacher who has—

"(A) a child development associate (CDA) credential that is appropriate to the age of the children being served in center-based programs;

"(B) a State-awarded certificate for preschool teachers that meets or exceeds the requirements for a child development associate credential;

"(C) an associate, a baccalaureate, or an advanced degree in early childhood education; or

"(D) a degree in a field related to early childhood education with experience in teaching preschool children and a State-awarded certificate to teach in a preschool program.

"(2) WAIVER.—On request, the Secretary shall grant a 180-day waiver of the requirements of paragraph (1) with respect to an individual who—

"(A) is first employed after September 30, 1996, by a Head Start agency as a teacher for a Head Start classroom;

"(B) is enrolled in a program that grants any credential, certificate, or degree specified in sub-

paragraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (1); and

"(C) will receive such credential under the terms of such program not later than 180 days after beginning employment as a teacher with such agency.

"(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not grant more than one such waiver with respect to such individual.

"(b) MENTOR TEACHERS.—

"(1) DEFINITION; FUNCTION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'mentor teacher' means an individual responsible for observing and assessing the classroom activities of a Head Start program and providing on-the-job guidance and training to the Head Start program staff and volunteers, in order to improve the qualifications and training of classroom staff, to maintain high quality education services, and to promote career development, in Head Start programs.

"(2) REQUIREMENT.—In order to assist Head Start agencies in establishing positions for mentor teachers, the Secretary shall—

"(A) provide technical assistance and training to enable Head Start agencies to establish such positions;

"(B) give priority consideration, in providing assistance pursuant to subparagraph (A), to Head Start programs that have substantial numbers of new classroom staff, that are experiencing difficulty in meeting applicable education standards, or that lack staff of a similar cultural background to that of the participating children and their families;

"(C) encourage Head Start programs to give priority consideration for such positions to Head Start teachers at the appropriate level of career advancement in such programs; and

"(D) promote the development of model curricula, designed to ensure the attainment of appropriate competencies of mentor teachers in Head Start programs.

"(c) FAMILY SERVICE WORKERS.—In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of staff providing in-home and other services (including needs assessment, development of service plans, family advocacy, and coordination of service delivery) to families of children participating in Head Start programs, the Secretary, in coordination with concerned public and private agencies and organizations examining the issues of standards and training for family service workers, shall—

"(1) review and, as necessary, revise or develop new qualification standards for Head Start staff providing such services;

"(2) promote the development of model curricula (on subjects including parenting training and family literacy) designed to ensure the attainment of appropriate competencies by individuals working or planning to work in the field of early childhood and family services; and

"(3) promote the establishment of a credential that indicates attainment of the competencies and that is accepted nationwide.

"(d) HEAD START FELLOWSHIPS.—

"(1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may establish a program of fellowships, to be known as 'Head Start Fellowships', in accordance with this subsection. The Secretary may award the fellowships to individuals, to be known as 'Head Start Fellows', who are staff in local Head Start programs or other individuals working in the field of child development and family services.

"(2) PURPOSE.—The fellowship program established under this subsection shall be designed to enhance the ability of Head Start Fellows to make significant contributions to programs authorized under this subchapter, by providing opportunities to expand their knowledge and experience through exposure to activities, issues, resources, and new approaches, in the field of child development and family services.

"(3) ASSIGNMENTS OF FELLOWS.—

"(A) PLACEMENT SITES.—Fellowship positions under the fellowship program may be located (subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C))—

"(i) in agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services administering programs authorized under this subchapter (in national or regional offices of such agencies);

"(ii) in local Head Start agencies and programs;

"(iii) in institutions of higher education;

"(iv) in public or private entities and organizations concerned with services to children and families; and

"(v) in other appropriate settings.

"(B) LIMITATION FOR FELLOWS OTHER THAN HEAD START EMPLOYEES.—A Head Start Fellow who is not an employee of a local Head Start agency or program may be placed only in a fellowship position located in an agency or program specified in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A).

"(C) NO PLACEMENT IN LOBBYING ORGANIZATIONS.—Head Start Fellowship positions may not be located in any agency whose primary purpose, or one of whose major purposes, is to influence Federal, State, or local legislation.

"(4) SELECTION OF FELLOWS.—Head Start Fellowships shall be awarded on a competitive basis to individuals (other than Federal employees) selected from among applicants who are working, on the date of application, in local Head Start programs or otherwise working in the field of child development and children and family services.

"(5) DURATION.—Head Start Fellowships shall be for terms of 1 year, and may be renewed for a term of 1 additional year.

"(6) AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.—From amounts appropriated under this subchapter and allotted under section 640(a)(2)(D), the Secretary is authorized to make expenditures of not to exceed \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year, for stipends and other reasonable expenses of the fellowship program.

"(7) STATUS OF FELLOWS.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, Head Start Fellows shall not be considered to be employees or otherwise in the service or employment of the Federal Government. Head Start Fellows shall be considered to be employees for purposes of compensation for injuries under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code. Head Start Fellows assigned to positions located in agencies specified in paragraph (3)(A)(i) shall be considered employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government for the purposes of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, and for purposes of any administrative standards of conduct applicable to the employees of the agency to which they are assigned.

"(8) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

"(e) MODEL STAFFING PLANS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate public agencies, private agencies, and organizations and with individuals with expertise in the field of children and family services, shall develop model staffing plans to provide guidance to local Head Start agencies and programs on the numbers, types, responsibilities, and qualifications of staff required to operate a Head Start program."

SEC. 116. RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATIONS, EVALUATION.

Section 649 (42 U.S.C. 9844) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 649. RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND EVALUATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT; GENERAL PURPOSES.—The Secretary shall carry out a continuing program of research, demonstration, and evaluation activities, in order to—

"(A) foster continuous improvement in the quality of the Head Start programs under this subchapter and in their effectiveness in enabling participating children and their families to succeed in school and otherwise; and

"(B) use the Head Start programs to develop, test, and disseminate new ideas and approaches for addressing the needs of low-income preschool children (including children with disabilities) and their families and communities (including demonstrations of innovative noncenter-based program models such as home-based and mobile programs), and otherwise to further the purposes of this subchapter.

"(2) PLAN.—The Secretary shall develop, and periodically update, a plan governing the research, demonstration, and evaluation activities under this section.

"(b) CONDUCT OF RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary, in order to conduct research, demonstration, and evaluation activities under this section—

"(1) may carry out such activities directly, or through grants to, or contracts or cooperative agreements with, public or private entities;

"(2) shall, to the extent appropriate, undertake such activities in collaboration with other Federal agencies, and with non-Federal agencies, conducting similar activities;

"(3) shall ensure that evaluation of activities in a specific program or project is conducted by persons not directly involved in the operation of such program or project;

"(4) may require Head Start agencies to provide for independent evaluations;

"(5) may approve, in appropriate cases, community-based cooperative research and evaluation efforts to enable Head Start programs to collaborate with qualified researchers not directly involved in program administration or operation; and

"(6) may collaborate with organizations with expertise in inclusive educational strategies for preschoolers with disabilities.

"(c) CONSULTATION AND COLLABORATION.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary shall—

"(1) consult with—

"(A) individuals from relevant academic disciplines;

"(B) individuals who are involved in the operation of Head Start programs and individuals who are involved in the operation of other child and family service programs; and

"(C) individuals from other Federal agencies, and individuals from organizations, involved with children and families, ensuring that the individuals described in this subparagraph reflect the multicultural nature of the children and families served by the Head Start programs and the multidisciplinary nature of the Head Start programs;

"(2) whenever feasible and appropriate, obtain the views of persons participating in and served by programs and projects assisted under this subchapter with respect to activities under this section; and

"(3) establish, to the extent appropriate, working relationships with the faculties of institutions of higher education, as defined in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)), located in the area in which any evaluation under this section is being conducted, unless there is no such institution of higher education willing and able to participate in such evaluation.

"(d) SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.—The research, demonstration, and evaluation activities under this subchapter shall include components designed to—

"(1) permit ongoing assessment of the quality and effectiveness of the programs under this subchapter;

"(2) contribute to developing knowledge concerning factors associated with the quality and

effectiveness of Head Start programs and in identifying ways in which services provided under this subchapter may be improved;

"(3) assist in developing knowledge concerning the factors that promote or inhibit healthy development and effective functioning of children and their families both during and following participation in a Head Start program;

"(4) permit comparisons of children and families participating in Head Start programs with children and families receiving other child care, early childhood education, or child development services and with other appropriate control groups;

"(5) contribute to understanding the characteristics and needs of population groups eligible for services provided under this subchapter and the impact of such services on the individuals served and the communities in which such services are provided;

"(6) provide for disseminating and promoting the use of the findings from such research, demonstration, and evaluation activities; and

"(7) promote exploration of areas in which knowledge is insufficient, and that will otherwise contribute to fulfilling the purposes of this subchapter.

"(e) LONGITUDINAL STUDIES.—In developing priorities for research, demonstration, and evaluation activities under this section, the Secretary shall give special consideration to longitudinal studies that—

"(1) examine the developmental progress of children and their families both during and following participation in a Head Start program, including the examination of factors that contribute to or detract from such progress;

"(2) examine factors related to improving the quality of the Head Start programs and the preparation the programs provide for children and their families to function effectively in schools and other settings in the years following participation in such a program; and

"(3) as appropriate, permit comparison of children and families participating in Head Start programs with children and families receiving other child care, early childhood education, or child development services, and with other appropriate control groups.

"(f) OWNERSHIP OF RESULTS.—The Secretary shall take necessary steps to ensure that all studies, reports, proposals, and data produced or developed with Federal funds under this subchapter shall become the property of the United States."

SEC. 117. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND EVALUATIONS.

Section 650 (42 U.S.C. 9845) is repealed.

SEC. 118. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 651 (42 U.S.C. 9846) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and all that follows through subsection (f) and inserting:

"SEC. 651. REPORTS."

(2) by striking "(g)";

(3) in paragraph (10), by striking "evaluations conducted under section 641(c)(2)" and inserting "monitoring conducted under section 641A(c)"; and

(4)(A) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (11);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (12) and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by adding after paragraph (12) the following new paragraphs:

"(13) a summary of information concerning the research, demonstration, and evaluation activities conducted under section 649, including—

"(A) a status report on ongoing activities; and

"(B) results, conclusions, and recommendations, not included in any previous report, based on completed activities; and

"(14) a study of the delivery of Head Start programs to Indian children living on and near

Indian reservations, to children of Alaskan Natives, and to children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers."

(b) REDESIGNATION.—Section 651 is redesignated as section 650.

SEC. 119. REPEALS.

Sections 651A and 652 (42 U.S.C. 9846a and 9847) are repealed.

SEC. 120. STUDY OF BENEFITS FOR HEAD START EMPLOYEES.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study regarding the benefits available to individuals employed by Head Start agencies under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) PREPARATION.—The Secretary shall prepare a report, containing the results of the study, that—

(A) describes the benefits, including health care benefits, family and medical leave, and retirement pension benefits, available to such individuals;

(B) includes recommendations for increasing the access of the individuals to benefits, including access to a retirement pension program; and

(C) addresses the feasibility of participation by such individuals in the Federal Employees' Retirement System under chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall submit the report to the appropriate committees of Congress.

SEC. 121. READY TO LEARN PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part G of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.)—

(A) is amended by redesignating sections 4701 through 4708 as sections 471 through 478;

(B) is transferred to the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.);

(C) is redesignated as part F of such Act; and

(D) is inserted after part E of such Act.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 471(a) of the General Education Provisions Act (as transferred and added by paragraph (1)) is amended—

(i) by striking "Secretary" and inserting "Secretary of Education (hereafter referred to in this subchapter as the 'Secretary')"; and

(ii) by striking "4702(b)" and inserting "472(b)".

(B) Section 474 of the General Education Provisions Act (as transferred and added by paragraph (1)) is amended by striking "4701 or 4703" and inserting "471 or 473".

(C) Section 475 of the General Education Provisions Act (as transferred and added by paragraph (1)) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a), by striking "4701" and inserting "471"; and

(ii) in subsection (b)—

(I) by striking "4702(a)" in paragraph (1) and inserting "472(a)"; and

(II) by striking "4703(3)" in paragraph (1) and inserting "473(3)".

(D) Section 476(a) of the General Education Provisions Act (as transferred and added by paragraph (1)) is amended in subsection (b), by striking "4703(1)(C)" and inserting "473(1)(C)".

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Section 472(b)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act (as transferred and added by subsection (a)(1)) is amended by striking "nongovernmental entity" and inserting "entity (including public telecommunications entities)".

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 476(a) of the General Education Provisions Act (as transferred and added by subsection (a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1993" and inserting "\$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1995"; and

(2) by striking "for fiscal year 1994." and inserting "for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1998."

SEC. 122. STATE DEPENDENT CARE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 670A of the State Dependent Care Development Grants Act (42 U.S.C. 9871) is amended by striking "are authorized to be appropriated" and all that follows and inserting "is authorized to be appropriated \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 1995."

SEC. 123. CONSULTATION WITH THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

The Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 657A. CONSULTATION WITH THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

"The Secretary shall consult with the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service regarding the dissemination of information about the Corporation's programs, to programs that receive funds under this subchapter."

SEC. 124. REAUTHORIZATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATE SCHOLARSHIP ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1985.

Section 606 of the Child Development Associate Scholarship Assistance Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 10905) is amended by striking "\$1,500,000" and all that follows and inserting "to carry out this title such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1995."

SEC. 125. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) **HEAD START TRANSITION PROJECT ACT.**—Section 133(a) of the Head Start Transition Project Act is amended by striking "639(c)" and inserting "639(b)".

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.**—Section 1924(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-5(d)(3)(A)(i)) is amended by striking "sections 652 and 673(2)" and inserting "section 673(2)".

SEC. 126. STUDY OF FULL-DAY AND FULL-YEAR HEAD START PROGRAMS.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study of the extent to which Head Start programs are addressing the need for Head Start services during a full working day or full calendar year among eligible low-income families with preschool children.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate not later than January 31, 1997, containing the results of the study, including—

(1) the number of eligible children in need of full-day or full-year Head Start programs;

(2) the number of full-day, full-year Head Start programs and the number of children served in such program and those provided full-day or full-year services through cooperative arrangements with other funding sources;

(3) a description of promising models currently employed by Head Start programs for meeting such needs both directly and through arrangements with other service providers;

(4) a description of the barriers to meeting the need for full-day, full-year care among such families; and

(5) recommendations on how the barriers could be eliminated in order to meet the needs of children and families served.

SEC. 127. EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.

(a) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the date of enactment of this title.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—The requirements of this title and the amendments made by this title shall not apply to Head Start agencies and other recipients of financial assistance under the Head Start Act until October 1, 1994.

TITLE II—COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE AND REFERENCES.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the "Community Services Block Grant Amendments of 1994".

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.).

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—Subsection (b) of section 672 (42 U.S.C. 9901(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated \$525,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 1996 through 1998, to carry out the provisions of this subtitle."

(b) **STATE ALLOCATIONS.**—Section 674 (42 U.S.C. 9903) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a), (b) and (c) as subsections (b), (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (b) (as so redesignated), the following new subsection:

"(a)(1) Of the amounts appropriated for a fiscal year pursuant to section 672(b), the Secretary may reserve not less than one-half of 1 percent and not more than 1 percent for training, technical assistance, planning, evaluation, and data collection activities related to programs or projects carried out under this subtitle. Such activities may be carried out by the Secretary through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements with eligible entities or with organizations or associations whose membership is composed of eligible entities or agencies that administer programs for eligible entities.

"(2) The process for determining the technical assistance and training activities to be carried out under this section shall—

"(A) ensure the needs of community action agencies and programs relating to improving program quality, including financial management practices, are addressed to the maximum extent feasible; and

"(B) incorporate mechanisms to ensure responsiveness to local needs, including an ongoing procedure for obtaining input from the community action State and national network.

(c) **APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **FORM AND ASSURANCES.**—Section 675(a) (42 U.S.C. 9904(a)) is amended by inserting "or significant amendments thereof" before "shall contain assurances".

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Section 675(c)(1) (42 U.S.C. 9904(c)(1)) is amended by striking "use the funds available under this subtitle" and inserting "ensure that, at its discretion and consistent with agreements with the State, each recipient of funds available under this subtitle will use such funds".

(3) **ASSURED ACTIVITIES.**—Section 675(c)(1)(B) (42 U.S.C. 9904(c)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting "homeless individuals and families, migrants, and" before "the elderly poor".

(4) **STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.**—Section 675(c)(2)(B) (42 U.S.C. 9904(c)(2)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) if less than 100 percent of the allotment is expended under subparagraph (A), provide assurances that with respect to the remainder of the allotment a reasonable amount shall be used for—

"(i) providing training and technical assistance to those entities in need of such assistance and such activities will not be considered administrative expenses;

"(ii) coordinating State-operated programs and services targeted to low-income children

and families with services provided by eligible entities funded under this subtitle, including outposting appropriate State or local public employees into entities funded under this subtitle to ensure increased access to services provided by such State or local agencies;

"(iii) supporting statewide coordination and communication among eligible entities;

"(iv) administrative expenses at the State level, including monitoring activities, but not more than \$55,000 or 5 percent of its allotment under section 674; and

"(v) considering the distribution of funds under this subtitle within the State to determine if such funds have been targeted to the areas of greatest need."

(5) **TRIPARTITE BOARD.**—Section 675(c)(3) (42 U.S.C. 9904(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) by inserting "selected by the community action agency or nonprofit private organization and" after "board will be";

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively;

(C) by striking the comma after "provide assurances that" and inserting "(A)"; and

(D) by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof ", and (B) in the case of a public organization receiving funds under this subtitle, such organization either establish—

"(i) a board of which at least one-third of the members are persons chosen in accordance with democratic selection procedures adequate to assure that they are representative of the poor in the area served; or

"(ii) another mechanism specified by the State to assure low-income citizen participation in the planning, administration, and evaluation of projects for which such organization has been funded."

(6) **REGULATIONS.**—The next to last sentence of section 675(c) (42 U.S.C. 9904(c)) is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary may prescribe procedures only for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of eligible entities in carrying out the purposes of this subtitle."

(d) **COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN.**—Section 675(c) (42 U.S.C. 9904(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11)—

(A) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A) as items (aa) through (cc), respectively;

(B) by realigning the margin of the sentence beginning with "For purposes of" so as to align with subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1);

(C) by striking "For purposes of" and inserting "(A) For purposes of";

(D) by striking "(A) a statewide" and inserting "(i) a statewide";

(E) by striking "(B) the failure" and inserting "(ii) the failure";

(F) by inserting immediately before paragraph (12) the following:

"(B) for purposes of making a determination with respect to a termination, the term 'cause' includes the material failure of an eligible entity to comply with the terms of its agreement and community action plan to provide services under this subtitle;"

(2) in paragraph (12) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (12) the following new paragraphs:

"(13) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(14) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(15) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(16) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(17) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(18) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(19) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(20) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(21) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(22) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(A) a community needs assessment (including food needs);

"(B) a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;

"(C) a description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;

and

"(23) secure from each eligible entity as a condition to its receipt of funding under this Act a community action plan (which shall be available to the Secretary for inspection) that includes—

"(D) a description of how funding under this Act will be coordinated with other public and private resources; and

"(E) a description of outcome measures to be used to monitor success in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization; and

"(14) provide assurances that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget shall apply to a recipient of funds under this subtitle."

(e) PUBLIC INSPECTIONS OF PLANS.—Section 675(d)(2) (42 U.S.C. 9904(d)(2)) is amended by inserting "or revision" after "Each plan".

(f) AUDITS.—The last sentence of section 675(f) (42 U.S.C. 9904(f)) is amended by inserting before "to the legislature" the following: "to the eligible entity at no charge."

(g) EVALUATION INVOLVING WAIVERS.—Section 675(h) (42 U.S.C. 9904(h)) is amended by inserting "(including any State that received a waiver under Public Law 98-139)" after "States" the last place it appears.

SEC. 203. DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.

(a) TRAINING AND ACTIVITIES.—Section 681(a) (42 U.S.C. 9910(a)) is amended by striking "to provide for—" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting the following: "to provide for ongoing activities of national or regional significance related to the purposes of this subtitle, with special emphasis on—

"(1) a Community Initiative Program, awarded on a competitive basis, to fund private, nonprofit community development corporations for purposes of planning and carrying out community and economic development activities in economically distressed areas and in rural areas, as described in subsection (c);

"(2) grants to support the design, development, and widespread availability of interactive information technology among the nationwide network of Community Service Block Grant eligible entities, State administrators, national associations and organizations, and program recipients to promote electronic communication and access to program information that would enhance the effective delivery of social services; and

"(3) grants to nonprofit private organizations that provide assistance for migrants and seasonal farmworkers."

(b) COMMUNITY INITIATIVE PROGRAM.—Subsection (b) of section 681 (42 U.S.C. 9910) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) COMMUNITY INITIATIVE PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Economic development activities under this section shall be designed to address the economic needs of low-income individuals and families by creating employment and business development opportunities.

"(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall exercise the authority provided under subparagraph (A) in consultation with other relevant Federal officials.

"(C) GOVERNING BOARDS.—Each community development corporation receiving funds under this section shall be governed by a board that shall consist of residents of the community and business and civic leaders and shall have as a principal purpose planning, developing, or managing low-income housing or community development projects.

"(D) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In providing assistance or entering into other arrangements under this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration the geographic distribution of funds among States and the relative proportion of funding among rural and urban areas.

"(E) RESERVATION.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section, the Secretary

may reserve not to exceed 1 percent for each fiscal year to make grants to private nonprofit organizations or to enter into contracts with private nonprofit or for profit organizations to provide technical assistance to aid community development corporations in developing or implementing projects funded under this section and to evaluate projects funded under this section.

"(2) RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Rural community development activities under this section shall include—

"(A) grants to private, nonprofit corporations that provide assistance to rural low-income families in home repair and in planning and developing low-income rural rental housing units; and

"(B) grants to multistate, regional private, nonprofit organizations that provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities in meeting their community facility needs."

SEC. 204. COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION.

Subsection (d) of section 681A (42 U.S.C. 9910a(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 1996 through 1998, to carry out this section."

SEC. 205. INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR LOW-INCOME YOUTH.

The Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 682 and 683 as sections 683 and 684, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 681 the following:

"SEC. 682. NATIONAL OR REGIONAL PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR LOW-INCOME YOUTH.

"(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to make a grant to an eligible service provider to administer national or regional programs to provide instructional activities for low-income youth. In making such a grant, the Secretary shall give a priority to eligible service providers that have a demonstrated ability to operate such a program.

"(b) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) Any instructional activity carried out by an eligible service provider receiving a grant under this subsection shall be carried out on the campus of an institution of higher education (as defined in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act) and shall include—

"(A) access to the facilities and resources of such an institution;

"(B) an initial medical examination and follow-up referral or treatment, without charge, for youth during their participation in such activity;

"(C) at least one nutritious meal daily, without charge, for participating youth during each day of participation;

"(D) high quality instruction in a variety of sports (that shall include swimming and that may include dance and any other high quality recreational activity) provided by coaches and teachers from institutions of higher education and from elementary and secondary schools (as defined in sections 1471(8) and 1471(21) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965); and

"(E) enrichment instruction and information on matters relating to the well-being of youth, to include educational opportunities and study practices, education for the prevention of drugs and alcohol abuse, health and nutrition, career opportunities and family and job responsibilities.

"(c) ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS.—A national private nonprofit organization, a coalition of such organizations, or a private nonprofit organization applying jointly with a business concern shall be eligible for a grant under this subsection if—

"(1) the applicant has demonstrated experience in operating a program providing instruction to low-income youth;

"(2) the applicant shall contribute amounts in cash or fairly evaluated in kind of no less than 25 percent of the amount requested;

"(3) the applicant shall use no funds from a grant authorized under this section for administrative expenses; and

"(4) the applicant agrees to comply with the regulations or program guidelines promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for use of funds made available by this grant.

"(d) APPLICATIONS PROCESS.—Eligible service providers may submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for approval, an application in such form at such time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

"(e) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS OR PROGRAM GUIDELINES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate regulations or program guidelines to ensure funds made available under a grant made under this section are used in accordance with the intentions of this Act.

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for each fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 for grants to carry out this section."

SEC. 206. AMENDMENT TO STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT.

The last section of subtitle D of title VII of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11646) is amended—

(1) by striking "SEC. 751." and by inserting "SEC. 754.", and

(2) by striking "1991" and all that follows through "1993", and inserting "1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998".

SEC. 207. AMENDMENTS TO THE HUMAN SERVICES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986.

Section 408 of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9901b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) Initial and subsequent grant awards may fully fund projects for periods of up to 3 years."

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(B) by striking "After the first fiscal year" and inserting "After the first funding period";

(3) by amending subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) In addition to the grant programs described in subsection (a), the Secretary may make grants to community action agencies for the purpose of enabling such agencies to demonstrate new approaches to dealing with the problems caused by entrenched, chronic unemployment and lack of economic opportunities for urban youth. Demonstrations shall include such activities as peer counseling, mentoring, development of job skills, assistance with social skills, community services, family literacy, parenting skills, opportunities for employment or entrepreneurship, and other services designed to assist such at-risk youth to continue their education, to secure meaningful employment, to perform community service, or to pursue other productive alternatives within the community."; and

(B) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(4) Such grants made under this subsection on a competitive basis shall be based on an annual competition determined by the Secretary. Grants made under this subsection shall not exceed \$500,000."; and

(4) by amending subsection (h) to read as follows:

"(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated

\$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998, to carry out this section.

"(2) Of the amounts appropriated for this section, not less than 30 percent and not more than 40 percent shall be used to carry out the programs authorized under subsection (c).

"(3) In addition to sums which are required to carry out the evaluation, reporting, and dissemination of results under subsections (a), (c), (d), and (f), the Secretary is authorized to reserve up to 2 percent of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) for administration of the program as well as for planning and technical assistance."

SEC. 208. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on October 1, 1994.

TITLE III—LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS

SECTION 301. SHORT TITLE AND REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the "Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Amendments of 1994".

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.).

SEC. 302. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

Subsection (a) of section 2602 (42 U.S.C. 8621(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants, in accordance with the provisions of this title, to States to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs."

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED.—Section 2602 (42 U.S.C. 8621) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking "this title" and all that follows through the end of the first sentence and inserting "this title, \$2,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1995 through 1999."; and

(2) in the last sentence of subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "July 1" and inserting "October 1"; and

(B) by striking "for which" and inserting "following the year in which".

(b) INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR LEVERAGING NON-FEDERAL SOURCES.—Subsection (d) of section 2602 (42 U.S.C. 8621(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 2607A, \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999."

SEC. 304. EMERGENCY FUNDS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 2602 (42 U.S.C. 8621) as amended by section 303, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) There are authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year for payments under this title, in addition to amounts appropriated for distribution to all the States in accordance with section 2604 (other than subsection (g)), \$600,000,000 to meet the additional home energy assistance needs of one or more States arising from a natural disaster or other emergency. Funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection are hereby designated to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that such funds shall be made available only after the submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the

President (for all or a part of the appropriation pursuant to this subsection) that includes a designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in such Act."

(b) HOME ENERGY.—Section 2603 (42 U.S.C. 8622(3)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9), respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated), the following new paragraph:

"(1) The term 'energy burden' means the expenditures of the household for home energy divided by the income of the household."; and

(3) by inserting before paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), the following new paragraph:

"(3) The term 'highest home energy needs' means the home energy requirements of a household determined by taking into account both the energy burden of such household and the unique situation of such household that results from having members of vulnerable populations, including very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals."

(c) ALLOTMENT OF EMERGENCY FUNDS.—Section 2604 (42 U.S.C. 8623) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (f), the Secretary may allot amounts appropriated pursuant to section 2602(e) to one or more than one State. In determining to which State or States additional funds may be allotted, the Secretary shall take into account the extent to which a State was affected by the emergency or disaster, the availability to an affected State of other resources under this or any other program, and such other factors as the Secretary determines relevant. The Secretary shall notify Congress of the allotment pursuant to this subsection prior to releasing the allotted funds."

SEC. 305. AUTHORIZED USES OF FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 2605(b) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) use the funds available under this title to—

"(A) conduct outreach activities and provide assistance to low income households in meeting their home energy costs, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, consistent with paragraph (5);

"(B) intervene in energy crisis situations;

"(C) provide low-cost residential weatherization and other cost-effective energy-related home repair; and

"(D) plan, develop, and administer the State's program under this title including leveraging programs, and the State agrees not to use such funds for any purposes other than those specified in this title;";

(b) ENCOURAGED REDUCED HOME ENERGY NEEDS.—Section 2605(b) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9)(B), by inserting before the semicolon the following: "(except for the costs of the activities described in paragraph (16))";

(2) in paragraph (15), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (15) the following new paragraph:

"(16) use up to 5 percent of such funds, at its option, to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors, and report to the Secretary concerning the impact of such activities on the number of households served, the level of direct benefits provided to those households, and the number of households that remain unserved."

SEC. 306. TARGETING OF ASSISTANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH HIGH HOME ENERGY BURDENS.

(a) HOUSEHOLD INCOME.—Section 2605(b)(2)(B) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking the matter following clause (ii) and inserting the following:

"except that a State may not exclude a household from eligibility in a fiscal year solely on the basis of household income if such income is less than 110 percent of the poverty level for such State, but the State may give priority to those households with the highest home energy costs or needs in relation to household income;";

(b) OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.—Section 2605(b)(3) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(3)) is amended by striking "are made aware" and inserting "and households with high home energy burdens, are made aware";

(c) ASSISTANCE LEVELS.—Section 2605(b)(5) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(5)) is amended by inserting "or needs" after "highest energy costs";

(d) STATE PLAN.—Section 2605(c)(1) (42 U.S.C. 8624(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (F) and (H), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

"(E) describes any steps that will be taken (in addition to those necessary to carry out the assurance contained in paragraph (5) of subsection (b)) to target assistance to households with high home energy burdens;";

SEC. 307. CLARIFICATION OF AUDIT REQUIREMENT.

Section 2605 (42 U.S.C. 8624) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(10), by striking "and provide that" and all that follows and inserting "and provide that the State will comply with the provisions of chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Single Audit Act')"; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking "at least every two years" and all that follows and inserting "in accordance with chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code."

SEC. 308. USE OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WEATHERIZATION RULES TO ACHIEVE PROGRAM CONSISTENCY.

Section 2605(c)(1)(D) (42 U.S.C. 8624(c)(1)(D)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: "including any steps the State will take to address the weatherization and energy-related home repair needs of households that have high home energy burdens, and describes any rules promulgated by the Department of Energy for administration of its Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program which the State, to the extent permitted by the Secretary to increase consistency between federally assisted programs, will follow regarding the use of funds provided under this title by the State for such weatherization and energy-related home repairs and improvements".

SEC. 309. MATTERS TO BE DESCRIBED IN ANNUAL APPLICATION.

Section 2605(c)(1) (42 U.S.C. 8624(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F) (as so redesignated by section 306(d) of this Act)—

(A) by striking "and (13)" and inserting "(13, and (15))"; and

(B) by striking "and" at the end thereof; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (F) (as so redesignated by section 306(d) of this Act), the following new subparagraph:

"(G) states, with respect to the 12-month period specified by the Secretary, the number and income levels of households which apply and the number which are assisted with funds provided under this title, and the number of households so assisted with—

"(i) one or more members who has attained 60 years of age;

"(ii) one or more members who were disabled; and

"(iii) one or more young children; and".

SEC. 310. REPORT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION.

Section 2607(a) (42 U.S.C. 8628(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after the subsection designation; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Each State shall notify the Secretary, not later than 2 months prior to the close of a fiscal year, of the amount (if any) of its allotment for such year that will not be obligated in such year, and, if such State elects to submit a request described in subsection (b)(2), such State shall submit such request at the same time. The Secretary shall make no payment under paragraph (1) to a State for a fiscal year unless the State has complied with this paragraph with respect to the prior fiscal year."

SEC. 311. MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) TREATMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS.—Section 2605(b)(7)(D) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(7)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D) ensure that the provision of vendored payments remains at the option of the State in consultation with local grantees and may be contingent on unregulated vendors taking appropriate measures to alleviate the energy burdens of eligible households, including providing for agreements between suppliers and individuals eligible for benefits under this Act that seek to reduce home energy costs, minimize the risks of home energy crisis, and encourage regular payments by individuals receiving financial assistance for home energy costs;"

(2) INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—Section 2607A(e) (42 U.S.C. 8626a(e)) is amended by striking "July 31, of each year" and inserting "2 months after the close of the fiscal year during which the State provided leveraged resources to eligible households, as described in subsection (b)".

(3) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 2609A(a) is amended by striking "\$500,000" and inserting "\$250,000".

(b) CRITERIA AND REPORT.—Section 2605(b) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Amendments of 1994, the Secretary shall develop model performance goals and measurements in consultation with State, territorial, tribal, and local grantees, that the States may use to assess the success of the States in achieving the purposes of this title. The model performance goals and measurements shall be made available to States to be incorporated, at the option of the States, into the plans for fiscal year 1997. The Secretary may request data relevant to the development of model performance goals and measurements."

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2602 (42 U.S.C. 8621) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), as amended by section 303 of this Act—

(i) by inserting "(other than section 2607A)" after "to carry out the provisions of this title"; and

(ii) by striking the second period at the end thereof; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "Act" and inserting "title".

(2) Section 2603(2) (42 U.S.C. 8622(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking "the" in paragraph (2) and inserting "The"; and

(B) by striking the semicolon at the end thereof and inserting a period.

(3) Section 2604(b)(1) (42 U.S.C. 8623(b)(1)) is amended by inserting "of the United States" after "Virgin Islands".

(4) The sentence that immediately precedes paragraph (15) of section 2605(b) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)) is transferred so as to appear as a flush sentence immediately after paragraph (16).

(5) Section 2605(b)(3) (42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(3)) is amended by striking "handicapped" and inserting "disabled".

(6) Section 2607A(c)(2) (42 U.S.C. 8626a(c)(2)) is amended by striking ".0008 percent" and inserting ".08 percent".

(7) Section 2610(a) (42 U.S.C. 8629(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking the semicolon after "used" and inserting a semicolon after "title"; and

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking "handicapped" and inserting "disabled"; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof "or include young children".

SEC. 312. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE CHALLENGE OPTION (R.E.A.CH.).

The Act is amended by inserting after section 2607A the following:

"SEC. 2607B. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE CHALLENGE OPTION (R.E.A.CH.)."

"(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (in this section referred to as 'R.E.A.Ch.') program is to—

"(1) minimize health and safety risks that result from high energy burdens on low-income Americans;

"(2) prevent homelessness as a result of inability to pay energy bills;

"(3) increase the efficiency of energy usage by low-income families; and

"(4) target energy assistance to individuals who are most in need.

"(b) FUNDING.—

"(1) ALLOCATION.—For each of the fiscal years 1996 through 1999, the Secretary may allocate not more than 25 percent of the amount made available pursuant to section 2602(d) for such fiscal year to a R.E.A.Ch. fund for the purpose of making incentive grants to States that submit qualifying plans that are approved by the Secretary as R.E.A.Ch. initiatives. States may use such grants for the costs of planning, implementing, and evaluating the initiative.

"(2) RESERVATION.—The Secretary shall reserve from any funds allocated under this subsection, funds to make additional payments to State R.E.A.Ch. programs that—

"(A) have energy efficiency education services plans that meet quality standards established by the Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Energy; and

"(B) have the potential for being replicable model designs for other programs.

States shall use such supplemental funds for the implementation and evaluation of the energy efficiency education services.

"(c) CRITERIA.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than May 31, 1995, the Secretary shall establish criteria for approving State plans required by subsection (a), for energy efficiency education quality standards described in subsection (b)(2)(A), and for the distribution of funds to States with approved plans.

"(2) DOCUMENTATION.—Notwithstanding the limitations of section 2605(b) regarding the authority of the Secretary with respect to plans, the Secretary may require a State to provide appropriate documentation that its R.E.A.Ch. activities conform to the State plan as approved by the Secretary.

"(d) FOCUS.—The State may designate all or part of the State, or all or part of the client population, as a focus of its R.E.A.Ch. initiative.

"(e) STATE PLANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State plan shall include each of the elements described in paragraph (2), to be met by State and local agencies.

"(2) ELEMENTS OF STATE PLANS.—Each State plan shall include—

"(A) an assurance that such State will deliver services through community-based nonprofit entities in such State, by—

"(i) awarding grants to, or entering into contracts with, such entities for the purpose of providing such services and payments directly to individuals eligible for benefits; or

"(ii) if a State makes payments directly to eligible individuals or energy suppliers, making contracts with such entities to administer such programs, including—

"(I) determining eligibility;

"(II) providing outreach services; and

"(III) providing benefits other than payments;

"(B) an assurance that, in awarding grants or entering into contracts to carry out its R.E.A.Ch. initiative, the State will give priority to organizations that—

"(i) are described in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(1)), except where significant geographic portions of the State are not served by such entities;

"(ii) the Secretary has determined have a record of successfully providing services under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; and

"(iii) receive weatherization assistance program funds under part A of title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6863 et seq.);

except that a State may not require any such entity to operate a R.E.A.Ch. program;

"(C) an assurance that, subject to subparagraph (D), each entity that receives a grant or enters into a contract under subparagraph (A)(i) will provide a variety of services and benefits, including—

"(i) payments to, or on behalf of, individuals eligible for residential energy assistance services and benefits under section 2605(b) for home energy costs;

"(ii) energy efficiency education;

"(iii) residential energy demand management services, including any other energy related residential repair and energy efficiency improvements in coordination with, or delivered by, Department of Energy weatherization assistance programs at the discretion of the State;

"(iv) family services, such as counseling and needs assessment, related to energy budget management, payment plans, and related services; and

"(v) negotiation with home energy suppliers on behalf of households eligible for R.E.A.Ch. services and benefits;

"(D) a description of the methodology the State and local agencies will use to determine—

"(i) which households will receive one or more forms of benefits under the State R.E.A.Ch. initiative;

"(ii) the cases in which nonmonetary benefits are likely to provide more cost-effective long-term outcomes than payment benefits alone; and

"(iii) the amount of such benefit required to meet the goals of the program;

"(F) a method for targeting nonmonetary benefits;

"(G) a description of the crisis and emergency assistance activities the State will undertake that are designed to—

"(i) discourage family energy crises;

"(ii) encourage responsible vendor and consumer behavior; and

"(iii) provide only financial incentives that encourage household payment;

"(H) a description of the activities the State will undertake to—

"(i) provide incentives for recipients of assistance to pay home energy costs; and

"(ii) provide incentives for vendors to help reduce the energy burdens of recipients of assistance;

"(I) an assurance that the State will require each entity that receives a grant or enters into a contract under this section to solicit and be responsive to the views of individuals who are financially eligible for benefits and services under this section in establishing its local program;

"(J) a description of performance goals for the state R.E.A.Ch. initiative including—

"(i) a reduction in the energy costs on participating households over one or more fiscal years;

"(ii) an increase in the regularity of home energy bill payments by eligible households; and

"(iii) an increase in energy vendor contributions towards reducing energy burdens of eligible households;

"(K) a description of the indicators that will be used by the State to measure whether the performance goals have been achieved;

"(L) a demonstration that the plan is consistent with section 2603, paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) of section 2605(b), subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of section 2605, and section 2606 of this title;

"(M) an assurance that benefits and services will be provided in addition to other benefit payments and services provided under this title and in coordination with such benefit payments and services; and

"(N) an assurance that no regulated utility covered by the plan will be required to act in a manner that is inconsistent with applicable regulatory requirements.

"(g) COST OR FUNCTION.—None of the costs of providing services or benefits under this section shall be considered to be an administrative cost or function for purposes of any limitation on administrative costs or functions contained in this title."

SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIHEAP.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Seventy-seven percent of the over 25 million households that were eligible for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (hereinafter referred to as "LIHEAP") in fiscal year 1992 did not receive assistance due to a lack of funds.

(2) Recent economic distress has caused significant unemployment, which has resulted in a greater need for energy assistance than ever before.

(3) More than 66 percent of LIHEAP household recipients have an annual income that is below the poverty level.

(4) Forty-three percent of all LIHEAP eligible households include children.

(5) LIHEAP eligible households with children spend approximately 16 percent of their annual incomes on home energy costs, which is more than 4 times greater than that paid by the average household in the United States, and far beyond their means.

(6) Approximately 40 percent of LIHEAP household recipients are comprised of elderly or disabled persons.

(7) Congress appropriated \$1,475,000,000 for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1995.

(8) The Department of Energy predicts that the costs of residential fuels will increase at a pace greater than inflation.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the maintenance of LIHEAP should be a high priority in order to enable low-income households, especially the working poor, the disabled, and the low-income elderly, who all depend on LIHEAP, to meet their energy costs and needs;

(2) all appropriations made for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1995 should be expended; and

(3) expenditures for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1996 should ensure the provision of services at the level provided in fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 314. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments and repeals made by this title shall become effective on October 1, 1994.

TITLE IV—COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS

SEC. 401. COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE II—COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS

"SEC. 201. COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS.

"(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to assist each State to develop and implement, or expand and enhance, a comprehensive, statewide system of family resource services through innovative funding mechanisms and collaboration with existing education, vocational rehabilitation, health, mental health, employment and training, child welfare, and other social services agencies within the State.

"(b) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make grants to States on a formula basis for the purpose of—

"(1) establishing and expanding statewide networks of community-based family resource programs, including funds for the initial costs of providing specific family resource services, that ensure family involvement in the design and operation of family resource programs which are responsive to the unique and diverse strengths of children and families;

"(2) promoting child abuse and neglect prevention activities;

"(3) promoting the establishment and operation of State trust funds or other mechanisms for integrating child and family services funding streams in order to provide flexible funding for the development of community-based family resource programs;

"(4) establishing or expanding community-based collaboration to foster the development of a continuum of preventive services for children and families, which are family-centered and culturally competent;

"(5) encouraging public and private partnerships in the establishment and expansion of family resource programs; and

"(6) increasing and promoting interagency coordination among State agencies, and encouraging public and private partnerships in the establishment and expansion of family resource programs.

"(c) ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—A State is eligible for a grant under this section for any fiscal year if—

"(1) such State has established or maintained in the previous fiscal year—

"(A) a trust fund, including appropriations for such fund; or

"(B) any other mechanism that pools State, Federal, and private funds for integrating child and family service resources; and

"(2) such trust fund or other funding mechanism includes (in whole or in part) provisions making funding available specifically for a broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family resource programs.

"(d) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated for a fiscal year to provide grants under this section shall be allotted to the designated lead agencies of eligible States in each fiscal year so that—

"(A) 50 percent of the total amount appropriated for such fiscal year is allotted among each State based on the number of children under the age of 18 residing in each State, except that each State shall receive not less than \$100,000; and

"(B) the remaining 50 percent of the total amount appropriated for such fiscal year is al-

lotted in an amount equal to 25 percent of the total amount allocated by each such State to the State's trust fund or other mechanism for integrating family resource services in the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year for which the allotment is being determined.

"(2) ALLOCATION.—Funds identified by the State for the purpose of qualifying for incentive funds under paragraph (1)(B) shall be allocated through the mechanism used to determine State eligibility under subsection (c) and shall be controlled by the lead agency described in subsection (f)(1).

"(e) EXISTING GRANTS.—A State or entity that has a grant in effect on the date of enactment of this section under the Family Resource and Support Program or the Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Grants Program shall continue to receive funds under such Programs, subject to the original terms under which such funds were granted, through the end of the applicable grant cycle.

"(f) APPLICATION.—No grant may be made to any eligible State under this section unless an application is prepared and submitted to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary determines to be essential to carry out the purposes and provisions of this section, including—

"(1) a description of the agency designated by the Chief Executive Officer of the State to administer the funds provided under this section and assume responsibility for implementation and oversight of the family resource programs and other child abuse and neglect prevention activities, and an assurance that the agency so designated—

"(A) is the trust fund advisory board, or an existing organization created by executive order or State statute that is not an existing State agency, that has interdisciplinary governance, including participants from communities, and that integrates family resource services and leverages State, Federal, and private funds for family resource programs; or

"(B) with respect to a State without a trust fund mechanism or other organization that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A), is an existing State agency, or other public, quasi-public, or nonprofit private agency responsible for the development and implementation of a statewide network of community-based family resource programs;

"(2) assurances that the agency designated under paragraph (1) can demonstrate the capacity to fulfill the purposes described in subsection (a), and shall have—

"(A) a demonstrated ability to work with other State and community-based agencies, to provide training and technical assistance;

"(B) a commitment to parental participation in the design and implementation of family resource programs;

"(C) the capacity to promote a statewide system of family resource programs throughout the State; and

"(D) the capacity to exercise leadership in implementing effective strategies for capacity building, family and professional training, and access to, and funding for, family resource services across agencies;

"(3) an assurance that the State has an interagency process coordinated by the agency designated in paragraph (1) for effective program development that—

"(A) does not duplicate existing processes for developing collaborative efforts to better serve children and families;

"(B) provides a written strategic plan for the establishment of a network of family resource programs (publicly available and funded through public and private sources) that identifies specific measurable goals and objectives;

"(C) involves appropriate personnel in the process, including—

"(i) parents (including parents of children with disabilities) and prospective participants in family resource programs, including respite care programs;

"(ii) staff of existing programs providing family resource services, including staff of Head Start programs and community action agencies that provide such services;

"(iii) representatives of State and local government such as social service, health, mental health, education, vocational rehabilitation, employment, economic development agencies, and organizations providing community services activities;

"(iv) representatives of the business community;

"(v) representatives of general purpose local governments;

"(vi) representatives of groups with expertise in child abuse prevention, including respite and crisis care;

"(vii) representatives of local communities in which family resource programs are likely to be located;

"(viii) representatives of groups with expertise in providing services to children with disabilities; and

"(ix) other individuals with expertise in the services that the family resource programs of the State intend to offer; and

"(D) coordinates activities funded under this title with—

"(i) the State Interagency Coordinating Council, established under part H of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

"(ii) the advisory panel established under section 613(a)(12) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1413(a)(12));

"(iii) the State Rehabilitation Advisory Council established under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;

"(iv) the State Development Disabilities Planning Council, established under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act;

"(v) the Head Start State Collaboration project;

"(vi) the State Advisory group designated in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974; and

"(vii) other local or regional family service councils within the State, to the extent that such councils exist;

"(4) an inventory and description of the current family resource programs operating in the State, the current unmet need for the services provided under such programs, including the need for building increased capacity to provide specific family resource services, including respite care, and the intended scope of the State family resource program, the population to be served, the manner in which the program will be operated, and the manner in which such program will relate to other community services and public agencies;

"(5) evidence that Federal assistance received under this section—

"(A) has been supplemented with non-Federal public and private assistance, including a description of the projected level of financial commitment by the State to develop a family resource network; and

"(B) will be used to supplement and not supplant other State and local public funds expended for family resource programs;

"(6) a description of the core services, as required by this section, and other support services to be provided by the program and the manner in which such services will be provided, including the extent to which either family resources, centers, home visiting, or community collaboratives will be used;

"(7) a description of any public information activities the agency designated in paragraph (1) will undertake for the purpose of promoting family stability and preventing child abuse and neglect, including child sexual abuse;

"(8) an assurance that the State will provide funds for the initial startup costs associated with specific family resource services, including respite services, and a description of the services to be funded;

"(9) assurances that the State program will maintain cultural diversity and be culturally competent;

"(10) a description of the guidelines for requiring parental involvement in State and local program development, policy design, and governance and the process for assessing and demonstrating that parental involvement in program development, operation, and governance occurs;

"(11) a description of the State and community-based interagency planning processes to be utilized to develop and implement family resource programs;

"(12) a description of the criteria that the State will utilize for awarding grants for local programs so that they meet the requirements of subsection (g);

"(13) a description of the outreach and other activities the program will undertake to maximize the participation of racial and ethnic minorities, persons with limited English proficiency, individuals with disabilities, and members of other underserved or underrepresented groups in all phases of the program;

"(14) a plan for providing training, technical assistance, and other assistance to local communities in program development and networking activities;

"(15) a description of the methods to be utilized to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the family resource programs within the State;

"(16) a description of proposed actions by the State that will facilitate the changing of laws, regulations, policies, practices, procedures, and organizational structures, that impede the availability or provision of family resource services; and

"(17) an assurance that the State will provide the Secretary with reports, at such time and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

"(g) LOCAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that receives a grant under this section shall use amounts received under such grant to establish local family resource programs that—

"(A) undertake a community-based needs assessment and program planning process which involves parents, and local public and nonprofit agencies (including those responsible for providing health, education, vocational rehabilitation, employment training, Head Start and other early childhood, child welfare, and social services);

"(B) develop a strategy to provide comprehensive services to families to meet identified needs through collaboration, including public-private partnerships;

"(C) identify appropriate community-based organizations to administer such programs locally;

"(D) provide core services, and other services directly or through contracts or agreements with other local agencies;

"(E) involve parents in the development, operation, and governance of the program; and

"(F) participate in the development and maintenance of a statewide network of family resource programs.

"(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding local grants under this section, a State shall give priority to programs serving low-income communities and programs serving young parents or parents with

young children and shall ensure that such grants are equitably distributed among urban and rural areas.

"(h) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

"(1) CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.—The term 'children with disabilities' has the meaning given such term in section 602(a)(2) of Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

"(2) COMMUNITY REFERRAL SERVICES.—The term 'community referral services' means services to assist families in obtaining community resources, including respite services, health and mental health services, employability development and job training and other social services.

"(3) CULTURALLY COMPETENT.—The term 'culturally competent' means services, supports, or other assistance that is conducted or provided in a manner that—

"(A) is responsive to the beliefs, interpersonal styles, attitudes, languages, and behaviors of those individuals receiving services; and

"(B) has the greatest likelihood of ensuring maximum participation of such individuals.

"(4) FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAM.—The term 'family resource program' means a program that offers community-based services that provide sustained assistance and support to families at various stages in their development. Such services shall promote parental competencies and behaviors that will lead to the healthy and positive personal development of parents and children through—

"(A) the provisions of assistance to build family skills and assist parents in improving their capacities to be supportive and nurturing parents;

"(B) the provision of assistance to families to enable such families to use other formal and informal resources and opportunities for assistance that are available within the communities of such families; and

"(C) the creation of supportive networks to enhance the childrearing capacity of parents and assist in compensating for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families.

"(5) FAMILY RESOURCE SERVICES.—The term 'family resource services' means—

"(A) core services that must be provided directly by the family resource program under this section, including—

"(i) education and support services provided to assist parents in acquiring parenting skills, learning about child development, and responding appropriately to the behavior of their children;

"(ii) early developmental screening of children to assess the needs of such children and to identify the types of support to be provided;

"(iii) outreach services;

"(iv) community referral services; and

"(v) follow-up services; and

"(B) other services, which may be provided either directly or through referral, including—

"(i) early care and education (such as child care and Head Start);

"(ii) respite services;

"(iii) job readiness and counseling services (including skill training);

"(iv) education and literacy services;

"(v) nutritional education;

"(vi) life management skills training;

"(vii) peer counseling and crisis intervention, and family violence counseling services;

"(viii) referral for health (including prenatal care) and mental health services;

"(ix) substance abuse treatment; and

"(x) services to support families of children with disabilities that are designed to prevent inappropriate out-of-the-home placement and maintain family unity.

"(6) INTERDISCIPLINARY GOVERNANCE.—The term 'interdisciplinary governance' includes governance by representatives from communities and representatives from existing health, mental

health, education, vocational rehabilitation, employment and training, child welfare, and other agencies within the State.

"(7) **OUTREACH SERVICES.**—The term 'outreach services' means services provided to ensure (through home visits or other methods) that parents and other caretakers are aware of and able to participate in family resource program activities.

"(8) **RESPIRE SERVICES.**—The term 'respite services' means short-term care services provided in the temporary absence of the regular caregiver (parent, other relative, foster parent, adoptive parent, guardian) to children who meet one or more of the following categories:

"(A) The children are in danger of abuse or neglect.

"(B) The children have experienced abuse or neglect.

"(C) The children have disabilities, or chronic or terminal illnesses.

Services provided within or outside the child's home shall be short-term care, ranging from a few hours to a few weeks of time, per year, and be intended to enable the family to stay together and to keep the child living in the child's home and community.

"(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title, \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1995."

(b) **REPEAL OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS.**—Section 933 of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12339) is repealed.

(2) **EMERGENCY CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES GRANTS.**—Sec. 107A of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a-1) is repealed.

SEC. 402. FEDERAL COUNCIL ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 918 of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12314) is amended—

(1) in subsection (k)—
(A) in paragraph (3), by striking out "and" at the end thereof;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(6) identify program regulations, practices, and eligibility requirements that impede coordination and collaboration and make recommendations for their modifications or elimination; and

"(7) develop recommendations for creating jointly funded programs, unified assessments, eligibility, and application procedures, and confidentiality protections that facilitate information sharing."

(2) in subsection (o), by striking "1991 through 1994" and inserting "1995 through 1998"; and

(3) in subsection (p), by striking "1995" and inserting "1998".

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 934 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 12340) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) of subsection (a), to read as follows:

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 931 and 932 such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998."; and

(2) by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 403. FAMILY RESOURCE ACT.

(a) **NATIONAL CENTER.**—Section 958(b)(3) of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12353(b)(3)) is amended by strike "model".

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 960 of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12355) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "\$2,300,000" and all that follows through the end thereof

and inserting "\$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998."; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "\$700,000" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting "\$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1996 through 1998."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of the Senate bill, and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM D. FORD,
M.G. MARTINEZ,
DALE E. KILDEE,
MAJOR R. OWENS,
ROBERT E. ANDREWS,
BOBBY SCOTT,
LYNN C. WOOLSEY,
CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELÓ,
SCOTTY BAESLER,
BILL GOODLING,
SUSAN MOLINARI,
BILL BARRETT,
MIKE CASTLE,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of title III of the Senate bill, and title III of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
PHIL SHARP,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
RICHARD LEHMAN,
MIKE KREIDLER,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,
MICHAEL BILIRAKIS,
J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TED KENNEDY,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM,
CLAIBORNE PELL,
NANCY LANDON
KASSEBAUM,
JIM JEFFORDS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2000) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 to carry out the Head Start Act, the Community Services Block Grant Act, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment which is a substitute for the Senate bill and the House amendment. The differences between the Senate bill, the House amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

TITLE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment cites the Act as the "Human services Amendments of 1994."

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes a table of Contents for the Act.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with amendments as appropriate to reflect the conference substitute.

TITLE I—HEAD START

DEFINITION OF POVERTY LINE

Senate bill.—Amends the current law definition of "poverty line" to reference the Community Services Block Grant Act definition.

House amendment.—The House amendment has no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to clarify that the current poverty line definition shall be adjusted for family size. The conference substitute included technical amendments resulting from the amendment to the poverty line definition.

DEFINITION OF MOBILE HEAD START PROGRAM

The Conferees have included in the conference substitute a definition of "mobile Head Start program." The Conferees also wish to clarify that such mobile Head Start programs shall be required to comply with performance standards related to provision of educational, social and other services such as apply to home-based Head Start programs. Although mobile Head Start programs shall not be held to the facilities-related performance standards which apply to center-based models, it is the intent of the Conferees that mobile Head Start programs shall operate in safe and secure areas.

DEFINITION OF FAMILY LITERACY SERVICES

Senate bill.—The bill includes an illustrative list of activities in the definition of family literacy services.

House amendment.—The House amendment limits the definition of "family literacy services" to specified activities, and references training in English as a second language activities as one of the parent literacy activities.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

DEFINITIONS OF LEA, IMMIGRANT HEAD START, AND SEA

Senate bill.—The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes definitions of "local education agency," "Immigrant Head Start program," and "State educational agency."

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike the "State educational agency" definition.

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

The conference substitute authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to enhance program quality and expand Head Start services to all eligible children, as consistent with the funding levels authorized in 1990. The Conferees note that while the authorization level for the current fiscal year is \$7.66 billion, the authorization level of "such sums" provides the Congress with the flexibility of making substantial progress towards the goal of reaching every eligible child while taking into consideration new initiatives and current fiscal constraints.

The conference substitute is consistent with the President's fiscal year 1995 budget

request for Head Start, including a projected annual increase of \$700 million for each of the next four fiscal years. The Conferees applaud the Administration's commitment to the Head Start program and reaffirm their commitment to serving all eligible families who seek service with due consideration of assisting underserved communities and maintaining a high level of quality in all Head Start programs.

The conference substitute also authorizes the use of not more than \$3 million for fiscal year 1995 and such sums as may be necessary through fiscal year 1998 for longitudinal studies.

USES OF QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill outlines the permissible uses of quality improvement funds.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes a provision that staff training shall include training in working with children of a non-English language background.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

ALLOCATION OF QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill provides for the allocation of quality improvement funds among states.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes a technical amendment to include territories in the allocation of quality improvement funds.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

RANGE OF COLLABORATION GRANT ACTIVITIES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill funds a broad range of Head Start collaboration activities with state-wide organizations and initiatives designed to "target" low-income children and families.

House amendment.—The House amendment funds only collaboration activities between Head Start and State governments which are "designed to benefit" low-income children and families.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to fund a broad range of activities "which are 'designed to benefit' low-income" children and families. The Conferees believe that the limited resources available for these collaboration grants will be maximized by allowing the Head Start liaison to coordinate with state-wide initiatives that give the collaboration the broadest reach.

AGENCIES INVOLVED IN COLLABORATION

Senate bill.—The Senate bill describes the activities to be undertaken by the collaboration liaison.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes State and local educational agencies as entities with whom the States must liaison under the collaboration grant program.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to include local education agencies in the list of agencies to participate in collaboration through these grants. The conference substitute also includes an amendment to the collaboration grant language to provide for collaboration with family literacy services providers.

CRITERIA FOR AWARD OF EXPANSION FUNDS

Senate bill.—the Senate bill requires HHS to take into consideration the extent of an applicant's consultation with a range of other agencies and other criteria when awarding expansion funds.

House amendment.—The House amendment adds consultation with State agencies administering early childhood programs, ref-

erences to ESL organizations, and consideration of the need for full day, full year services to the Senate list.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to include organizations serving families in non-English language homes, consultation with the local affiliates of appropriate State agencies, and the extent to which the applicant's family and community needs assessment reflects a need for full day and full year services in the Senate list.

The Conferees are aware of situations in which agencies have been designated as Head Start sponsors in communities that are outside the area in which the Head Start sponsor agency is located. The Conferees ask the Secretary to identify situations in which replacement grantees are operating Head Start programs in adjacent communities and to examine whether the existing arrangements serve the best interests of the communities involved and of the Head Start program. The Conferees ask HHS to examine the feasibility of negotiating changes in existing sponsorship arrangements where such arrangements are not meeting the needs of children and families.

FLEXIBILITY IN MEETING MINIMUM HOUR OF OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains a provision requiring HHS to allow grantees flexibility in meeting minimum Head Start hours of operation requirements.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that the flexibility granted shall not reduce the minimum hours of service per day, days of service per week, or days of service per year.

PRIORITY TO MIGRANT GRANTEEES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires HHS to give priority to migrant grantees that serve children in families that must relocate most frequently in awarding funding to Migrant Head Start grantees.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

DESIGNATION OF INDIAN HEAD START SERVICE AREA

Senate bill.—The Senate bill includes members of Indian tribes living near the reservation in the population to be served by Indian Head Start grantees.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes Indians in any area designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as near-reservation in the population to be served by Indian Head Start grantees.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

CONSIDERATIONS IN DESIGNATING NEW HEAD START AGENCIES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details the criteria which must be taken into consideration by HHS when designating new Head Start agencies.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes Even Start programs as one of the programs that prospective grantees would be expected to coordinate with in order to receive designation as a Head Start agency.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

ENTITIES ELIGIBLE FOR FAMILY LITERACY SERVICE REFERRALS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill includes Even Start programs as entities to which families

may be referred to receive family literacy services and skills training.

House amendment.—The House amendment adds public and school libraries as entities to which families may be referred to receive family literacy services and skills training.

Conference agreement.—the Senate recedes with an amendment to include family resource programs as entities to which families may be referred for the specified services.

In order to avoid duplication of services and maximize the use of limited resources, Head Start agencies are strongly encouraged to develop formal collaborations, linkages, and other forms of coordination with existing education and training agencies, including those funded under the Job Training Partnership Act.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS A NEW HEAD START GRANTEE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details the criteria which must be taken into consideration by HHS when designating new Head Start agencies.

House amendment.—The House amendment adds training in nonpunitive discipline techniques, training in basic child development, development of communication skills, opportunities for parents to share experiences, and activities designed to help parents understand the importance of their involvement in their children's education to the list of activities that HHS would have to consider in selecting grantees.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment that creates the following list of activities which HHS must consider in selecting grantees: training in basic child development, assistance in developing communication skills, opportunities for parents to share experiences with other parents, substance abuse counseling, and activities designed to help parents become full partners in the education of their children.

SERVICES TO NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE CHILDREN

Senate bill.—The Senate bill retains the current law elements of designees' plans with respect to services to non-English language children.

House amendment.—The House amendment expands the scope of plans required to include non-English language background children and their families.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

QUALITY STANDARDS; MONITORING OF HEAD START AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details the programmatic and administrative areas for which HHS must develop quality standards within one year of enactment.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes transition to elementary school, record keeping and file maintenance as areas for which HHS must develop quality standards.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to include performance standards pertaining to the transition activities referenced in section 642(d) of the Act.

The conference substitute includes transition-to-elementary school among the areas for which the Secretary is to establish quality standards. The quality standards should describe the types of activities (e.g., transfer of records to elementary schools, parent-child orientation activities, etc.) which all Head Start programs are expected to implement.

The Conferees wish to emphasize that these standards are not intended to include

academic requirements. These standards should only address those activities for which Head Start agencies are reasonably responsible, and should seek to hold Head Start programs accountable only for the activities which are within their control. The Conferees believe that coordination and cooperation with public schools is a critically important aspect of transition, but recognize that Head Start programs are limited in their abilities to carry out transition activities without the full support and cooperation of the local public school system.

The Conferees would also like to direct the Secretary's attention to the questions of record keeping and file maintenance practices identified in the Inspector General's report. Appropriate performance standards addressing these issues should be developed.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY STANDARDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details the programmatic and administrative areas for which HHS must develop quality standards within one year of enactment.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes services to families with very young children in the list of performance standards to be developed.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

The Conferees wish to note that performance standards guiding the provision of services to families with very young children will be developed by December 30, 1994 as part of the 0-3 initiative and expect that Head Start programs serving families with very young children will be guided by those standards.

CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill describes the range of experts with whom HHS must consult in developing quality standards.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes child health experts and clarifies that experts in the field of family services also includes experts in providing family services for non-English language children and families.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that knowledge of linguistically and culturally appropriate services shall be among the areas of expertise to be drawn upon in developing standards.

The Conferees wish to emphasize the importance of assisting non-English language families in becoming literate in English. However, this is not intended to prevent programs from utilizing a bilingual approach or from assisting the large number of Hispanic families who receive services under this Act in becoming literate in Spanish, nor to prevent efforts by Indian or Native Alaskan or Hawaiian programs to promote literacy in indigenous languages.

CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING QUALITY STANDARDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details the factors which should be taken into consideration in developing new quality standards.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes guidelines and standards to promote child health services, changes in the population of eligible children, and the need for local policies and activities to promote transition in the list of factors to be taken into consideration.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

HEAD START MONITORING PROCESS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill clarifies the process of monitoring Head Start grantees.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires monitoring reviews to be conducted by HHS employees who are knowledgeable about the diverse (including linguistic and cultural) needs of eligible children and families.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that each monitoring team should include members who are not only knowledgeable about the Head Start program but are also knowledgeable about the diverse (including linguistic and cultural) needs of eligible children and families.

PUBLICATION OF MONITORING SUMMARY REPORTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires the Secretary to publish annually a summary report of the outcomes of triennial grantee reviews.

House amendment.—The House amendment sets an annual time frame of 90 days within which the Secretary is to issue the summary.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to extend the deadline to 120 days.

ENHANCED PARENT INVOLVEMENT AND TRANSITION COORDINATION WITH SCHOOLS

The Conferees agreed that Section 109 of the Senate bill shall be referred to as "Enhanced Parent Involvement and Transition Coordination with Schools."

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT

Senate bill.—The Senate bill incorporates amendments on transition and parent involvement into an existing section in the Head Start Act.

House amendment.—The House amendment rewrites a section of the Act to incorporate amendments on transition and parent involvement.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

PARENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details parent involvement activities that are to be provided by Head Start programs.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes additional parent involvement activities to be provided that are not included in the Senate bill. It would require grantees to establish procedures for participation in program decisions, provision of technical and other support to help them secure assistance, establishment of procedures to seek reimbursement from other agencies for services that Head Start provides, and to provide or consider providing other services. The House amendment also makes references to training in nonpunitive discipline techniques and other training.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to include a list of parent involvement services similar to that in the section on plans for parent involvement taken into account in designating new Head Start grantees.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires Head Start programs to transfer essential records to each child's elementary school upon graduation from Head Start.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires parental consent in transferring Head Start records to schools.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

TRANSITION ACTIVITIES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill details the list of required transition activities.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes in its coordination requirements provisions that Head Start agencies coordinate the provision of transportation and use of facilities and the provision of non-educational services to children at the request of the local educational agency.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that Head Start programs and local education agencies may work together to coordinate transportation and use of facilities and exchange information regarding the provision of non-educational services to children.

TRANSITION PROGRAM EVALUATION

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires HHS to assess the results of the Head Start transition program.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires HHS to evaluate the effectiveness of the transition program, and to disseminate the evaluation information and other information on effective transition activities, and to provide technical assistance to Head Start grantees to adopt and implement effective transition practices.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill allows Head Start grantees in low-income communities to construct facilities if there are no other facilities available, if the lack of facilities will inhibit the operation of the program, and if construction is more cost effective than purchase of available facilities. The bill also permits Head Start grantees to make capital expenditures (including amortizing the principal and paying the interest on loans) for construction of facilities, major renovation of facilities, and purchase of vehicles used for programs located at Head Start facilities.

House amendment.—The House amendment has no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

PARTICIPATION

Senate bill.—The Senate bill allows Head Start to serve children for more than one year.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to clarify that Head Start programs may serve children from age 3 to compulsory school age for more than one year.

PROGRAMS FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill describes the new 0-3 initiative.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires infant and toddler programs to coordinate services with programs including transition to school programs and local educational agency programs.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

The Conferees wish to express their intent that Head Start 0-3 programs collaborate with appropriate local service providers, including Part H and other programs, as needed to ensure the provision of a comprehensive array of health, mental health, and social services.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill describes the range of programs whose experiences must be taken into consideration in developing guidelines for the new infant and toddler program.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires that consideration also be given to the knowledge and experience gained from migrant Head Start programs that serve a large number of infants and toddlers.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

REPEALS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment repeals conforming references in Part E of title II of the Elementary and Secondary School Amendments of 1988, Subchapter F of chapter 8 of subtitle A of title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, and contains a conforming amendment to section 638 of the Head Start Act.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

The Conferees intend to give the Secretary and the 0-3 working group latitude to design appropriate models for the 0-3 initiative. Therefore, the Congress has not statutorily delineated specific funding cycles or monitoring provisions of 0-3 grant recipients. It is the intent of the Congress that existing CCDP and PCC programs be grandfathered as part of the 0-3 initiative through 1997, and that, beginning in 1998, these grantees shall be treated in a manner which is consistent with the status of the other 0-3 grantees.

APPEALS, NOTICE AND HEARING

The conference substitute includes technical amendments to clarify that the administrative hearing described as part of the mediation process for settling disputes between grantees and their policy councils or directors is to be held only in the case of adverse actions resulting from unresolved disputes.

GOALS AND PRIORITIES FOR TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill lists the goals and priorities for training and technical assistance.

House amendment.—The House amendment adds assisting programs in developing full day and full year programs, assisting programs in better serving the needs of families with very young children, and giving special consideration to entities that have demonstrated effectiveness in educational programming for preschool children that includes components for parental involvement and care provider training to the Senate list.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that Head Start agencies should be assisted with developing full day and full year programming where a community need for such services has been clearly identified. With respect to the provision of training and technical assistance for the Migrant Head Start agencies, special consideration shall be given to entities which have a demonstrated experience and understanding of the unique needs of the migrant and seasonal farmworker population and the necessity for a specialized service delivery approach.

The Conferees recognize that community-based service providers and certain federal agencies have specialized expertise in areas that are essential for Head Start agencies if they are to effectively include children with severe disabilities in their programs. The Conferees expect that Head Start agencies will actively seek technical assistance necessary to serve children with disabilities from a variety of resources, and that such technical assistance will not be guided solely by any one agency, organization, or activity.

The conference substitute also includes amendments to the training and technical

assistance section to allow provision of training and technical assistance to grantees in developing innovative Head Start models such as home based and mobile programs.

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Senate bill.—The Senate bill lists the programs which should be given priority in establishing mentor teacher positions.

House amendment.—The House amendment adds a priority for grantees who lack staff able to communicate in the languages of the children enrolled when establishing mentor teacher positions.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that programs which lack staff of a similar cultural background to participating children shall be included among the delineated priorities.

MODEL CURRICULA FOR MENTOR TEACHERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires HHS to promote the development of a model curricula for mentor teachers.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to clarify that the curricula shall be developed to ensure the attainment of appropriate competencies by mentor teachers in the Head Start program. The Conferees wish to note that HHS should build on existing mentor teacher programs and curricula in the development of its model curricula for Head Start, but that the curricula developed for Head Start should take into consideration the unique aspects of Head Start services and performance standards.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS

The Conferees wish to clarify that Section 648A identifies four different ways to meet the degree requirements for classroom teachers. Each is intended as an alternative to the others. Therefore, although both options B and D identify a state-awarded certificate, they should not be considered to be identical. Option B specifies a state-awarded certificate which is intended to cover individuals possessing state teacher certification covering instruction of preschool-aged children. Option D is intended to cover individuals who possess a degree in a related field but which incorporates coursework covering the growth, development and education of preschool aged children.

The conference substitute includes amendments to the demonstration program language to suggest that demonstrations be designed to include innovative non-center-based program models such as home based and mobile Head Start programs.

REPORTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires HHS to conduct a study of the availability and delivery of Head Start services to Indian children and children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to study Head Start services to Indian children, the children of Alaska natives, and children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

The Conferees wish to point out the unique needs of programs serving Indian, Native Alaskan, and migrant and seasonal farmworker children and families. Many are extremely rural programs with transportation and other costs which are disproportionately

high. Nearly 40% of the children served by Migrant Head Start programs are infants and toddlers, yet the Head Start programs are given the same per-child funding for young children as they receive to provide services to four year olds. No reliable information about the number of children eligible for Migrant Head Start services is available. These funding constraints and special circumstances have a direct impact on quality of services provided. The Conferees direct the Secretary to examine the Head Start services provided to Indian, Native Alaskan, and migrant and seasonal farmworker children in light of these concerns.

STUDY OF BENEFITS FOR HEAD START EMPLOYEES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires HHS to study the feasibility of providing Head Start employee benefits through the federal retirement system.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

AUTOMATIC ELIGIBILITY OF HEAD START PARTICIPANTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill makes Head Start income-eligible enrollees automatically eligible for meals under the child care food program.

House amendment.—The House amendment has no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

The Conferees are concerned by the burden placed on Head Start programs by the need to establish eligibility for the child care food programs for Head Start-eligible children. Although Head Start-eligible children are income eligible for child care food programs, Head Start spends as much as \$15,000 per year per program paying staff to fill out the paperwork required to establish eligibility. Because the Conferees do not have the authority to address the "pay-go" entitlement spending issues raised by the automatic eligibility provision in the Senate bill, the Conferees have agreed not to address this issue in this legislation at this time. The Conferees urge the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture to work together to accomplish this goal, to the extent possible, through regulatory changes, and urge the appropriate Committees to address this problem in the context of the reauthorization of other child nutrition programs.

READY TO LEARN PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION

Senate bill.—The Senate bill reauthorizes the Ready to Learn program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment reauthorizing the Ready to Learn program through fiscal year 1998, but transferring the program authority to the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA).

STUDY OF FULL-DAY AND FULL-YEAR HEAD START PROGRAMS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the need for full-day and full-year Head Start services.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment clarifying the

scope of the study and requiring the submission of a report containing the results of the study not later than January 1997.

The Conferees also wish to direct the Secretary to encourage the development and testing of innovative, locally designed options to extend the hours of service to meet local needs. Options may include collaboration with child care and other child and family service programs where such collaborations maintain the quality and integrity of services provided under the Head Start performance standards. Where administrative rules and regulations are a barrier to effectively combining funds from different federal program sources, a timely mechanism for requesting and granting waivers should be put into place.

CONSULTATION WITH THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires the Secretary of HHS to consult with the CEO of the Corporation for National and Community Service regarding the dissemination of information about the Corporation's programs.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

TITLE II—COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT DEMONSTRATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Senate bill.—The Senate bill repeals the Demonstration Partnership Agreements, under section 408 of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986.

House amendment.—The House amendment extends the authorization for this program through fiscal year 1998, and adds a set-aside for grants supporting programs that target at-risk youth.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes to the House with an amendment modifying the at-risk youth set-aside.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill sets aside not less than one-half of one percent and not more than 1 percent of the appropriation for training and technical assistance, but does not define the activities to be funded.

House amendment.—The House amendment specifies a process for determining the technical assistance and training activities that would be conducted, and establishes requirements that the Secretary would follow in allocating resources for technical assistance and training.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment identifying eligible entities for funding to carry out the training and technical assistance activities.

TRIPARTITE BOARD

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires that the Board be selected by the Community Action Agency or non-profit organization.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

REGULATIONS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires the Secretary to issue regulations governing the manner in which states comply with the title.

House amendment.—The House amendment has no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment. It is the intent of the managers that this change allow the Secretary only to prescribe procedures for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of eligible entities in carrying out the purposes of

the program. Such procedures may include the collection of data and such other information as may be necessary to satisfy that goal.

EVALUATION INVOLVING WAIVERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment would amend the current law requirement that the Comptroller General periodically evaluate program expenditures by States, to specifically include States which have received waivers under P.L. 98-139.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

DEMONSTRATION PARTNERSHIP DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

Senate bill.—The Senate bill includes grants for innovative anti-poverty approaches in the Secretary's discretionary fund.

House amendment.—The House amendment has no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Senate bill.—The Senate bill adds as an authorized use of the Secretary's discretionary fund grants to support the design, development and widespread availability of interactive information technology among eligible entities.

House amendment.—The House amendment has no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill would include management of low-income housing and community development projects as a principal purpose of the governing board of an eligible community development corporation.

House amendment.—The House amendment would include management of community development projects, but would not include management of low-income housing.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment clarifying that the eligible entities are those with experience and expertise in developing and managing low-income housing or development projects.

COMMUNITY INITIATIVE PROGRAM TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill would reserve no more than one percent of Community Initiative Program funds for training and technical assistance.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill eliminates the migrant and seasonal farmworkers program from the Secretary's discretionary fund, and instead requires each State to address the needs of this population through its regular community services program.

House amendment.—The House amendment maintains in the discretionary fund grant to nonprofit private organizations that serve migrants and seasonal farm workers as eligible rural community development activities.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

Because of the unique problems associated with providing assistance to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, these programs shall be centrally administered from the national level. No programs and activities supported

under this section shall preclude assistance to farmworkers under any other provision of this Act.

NATIONAL YOUTH SPORTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill eliminates the National Youth Sport Program from the Secretary's discretionary fund.

House amendment.—The House amendment would remove this program from discretionary fund and authorize it at \$15 million in each of fiscal years 1995-1998 for national or regional programs designed to provide instructional activities for low-income youth.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment would extend the authorization of appropriations for the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program for fiscal years 1995-1998.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

TITLE III.—LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill places the primary emphasis of the program on meeting the immediate home energy needs of those with low incomes and high relative energy burdens, with a secondary emphasis on reducing the energy needs and costs of such households.

House amendment.—The House amendment places an equal emphasis on the two purposes.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment striking the secondary purpose, leaving the primary purpose of meeting the immediate home energy needs of low-income households. The Conferees believe that activities to reduce home energy needs and costs can be a useful supplement to basic benefits. They note, however, that the decline in funding for the LIHEAP program over the past nine years as well as the continued high percentage of income spent by low-income households on residential energy and understand the need for basic benefits. The Conferees believe that, in a time of scarce resources, every possible dollar should be spent on helping households meet their energy bills.

AUTHORIZATION LEVEL

Senate bill.—The Senate bill authorizes the appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1995 through 1999.

House amendment.—The House amendment authorizes \$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 and such sums as may be necessary fiscal years 1996 through 1999.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

HIGHEST HOME ENERGY NEEDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill defines "highest home energy needs" in the statute to include households with very young children and the frail elderly.

House amendment.—The House amendment defines "highest home energy needs" with slightly different language and includes individuals with disabilities among vulnerable populations.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires the Secretary of HHS to notify Congress of a proposed allotment under the Emergency Fund provision before the release of such funds.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to strike the word "proposed" in the conference agreement.

EMERGENCY ALLOCATION

The Conferees note that in allocating funds under this section it is the responsibility of the Secretary of HHS to assure that any formula for allocation of funds is based on information obtained in a manner which is consistent from state to state. If information as to weather conditions or other emergency conditions is derived from other agencies, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, ascertain and make available to the public the methodology by which such information or data was generated.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill in its statement of the authorized use of funds targets households with high relative energy burdens.

House amendment.—The House amendment targets funds to those with the lowest incomes that have a high relative energy burden.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

ENCOURAGED REDUCED HOME ENERGY NEEDS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill subjects the activities described in a new paragraph (16) of section 2650(b), which are intended to encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs, to the program's 10 percent administrative cost cap as defined in paragraph 9(A). It would also allow for the use of other federal funds to pay for such activities.

House amendment.—The House amendment does not subject the activities described in paragraph (16) to the administrative cost ceiling, and contains no provision comparable to the Senate's provision regarding the permitted use of other federal funds.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment limiting the amount that may be spent on such activities to 5 percent of a State's total allocation. The House recedes to the provision to allow the use of other Federal funds for these activities. In addition, States using the option in assurance 16 must report to the Secretary on the impact of such activities on the number of households served, the level of direct benefits provided to those households, and the number of households that remain unserved. The Conference substitute also includes language included in both bills to encourage States to work with vendors to reach agreements that recognize the benefits the vendors receive from LIHEAP payment assistance on behalf of their clients. The Conferees believe such efforts should be particularly directed at unregulated vendors. The Conferees emphasize that these provisions are not meant to infringe on a State's regulatory authority or process regarding residential energy providers. The Conferees intend that no regulated utility covered by the plan shall be required to act in a manner inconsistent with applicable regulatory requirements.

REMOVAL OF CONSTRAINT ON SECRETARIAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill removes the clause that prohibits the Secretary of Health and Human Services from prescribing the manner in which States comply with program provisions.

House amendment.—The House amendment does not have a comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop, in consultation with State, local, and tribal grantees, performance goals and measurements that grantees may use to assess their success in achieving the purposes of the program. The Secretary shall report to Congress on the manner in which grantees are achieving these program goals.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes to the House with an amendment. The Conference substitute requires the Secretary to develop model performance goals that states may use at their discretion. The Conferees see these model performance goals as an optional tool for states. They are not mandatory and should not be a burden on the states.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Conferees recommend a change in the set-aside for training and technical assistance to state, local and tribal agencies. Given the fluctuations in the appropriations for the program and the significant effect that recent natural disasters have had on program delivery, agencies have expressed a need for more training and technical assistance. However, given the downward trend in funding LIHEAP, this provision ensures that no greater portion of the appropriation is applied to training and technical assistance than is necessary, so that agencies can be trained and guided in the most effective ways of dealing with shrinking program funding, the best way to "do more with less."

The Conferees also recommend that the services provided through the National Center for Appropriate Technology and others be expanded, to the extent practicable, to meet current demand and to address the technical assistance needs of states, local and tribal grantees in making modifications to their programs so as to provide more effective long-term solutions to the problems faced by recipients or program funds and services. The expenditures for conferences and other costly meetings should be considered a second level priority in this set aside and should only be considered when such expenditures will not diminish the provision of services to program recipients or the provision of direct technical assistance to grantees.

R.E.A.CH. INITIATIVE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment establishes a new initiative, the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (R.E.A.Ch.), and directs the Secretary to set aside, beginning in fiscal year 1996, an amount equal to at least 5 percent of the amount appropriated under section 2607A (the Leveraging Incentive Program) for the purpose of making challenge grants to States that qualify. States may use such grants to achieve performance goals, including the long-term reduction of the energy burden program dependency of households eligible for, or receiving energy assistance, to minimize health and safety risks that result from high energy burdens on low-income Americans, to prevent homelessness as a result of energy usage by low-income families, and for other purposes.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to allow up to 25 percent of the Leveraging Incentive program funds for the R.E.A.Ch. program and demonstrations. An incentive fund will be distributed by the Secretary to qualifying programs to encourage and reduce the costs of, innovation. The Secretary is encouraged to use program guidance, rather than regulations, but is authorized for this program only, to disapprove applications for R.E.A.Ch. funds on the basis of such guidance. The Conferees seek to make clear that R.E.A.Ch. services to eligible LIHEAP recipients are provided in addition to regular LIHEAP benefits received by households participating in the program.

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment expresses the sense of Congress that all appropriations made for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1995 be expended in fiscal year 1995, and that appropriations for fiscal year 1996 be at or above the fiscal year 1995 level.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes to the House with an amendment stating that expenditures for LIHEAP for FY 1996 should ensure the provision of services at the level provided in FY 1995.

TITLE IV—COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS

STATUTE AMENDED

Senate bill.—The Senate bill amends Section 933 of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act.

House amendment.—The House amendment creates a new Community-based Family Support and Family Resource Program and titles the section the "Family Resource and Support Act of 1994".

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to amend Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and replace it with a new Community-Based Family Resource Program.

PURPOSES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill states that the purpose of the program is to develop a systematic approach to prevention and promote innovative funding mechanisms.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes developing a "family centered and family directed" comprehensive system in collaboration with existing State agencies.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to incorporate promotion of innovative funding mechanisms as a purpose of the program.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

Senate bill.—The Senate bill refers to both the "Secretary" and the "Commissioner" as the responsible official in setting out the authority to make grants.

House amendment.—The House amendment refers to the "Commissioner".

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to replace "Commissioner" with "Secretary".

ALLOWABLE PURPOSES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes as an allowable State purpose ensuring the involvement of families of children with disabilities in planning statewide systems.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

PROGRAM REFERENCES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill refers throughout the title to "family resource program".

House amendment.—The House amendment refers to "family support and family resource program".

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

TECHNICAL DIFFERENCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires services to be culturally relevant.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires services to be culturally competent.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes as a State activity increasing and promoting interagency coordination.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

REMOVING STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BARRIERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill does not address efforts to change statutory and regulatory barriers to the integration of services in the authorized activities, but does include them in the State application section.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes as a State activity changing laws, regulations, procedures and organizational structures which impede the provision of family support.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to the relevant paragraph in the application section.

MINIMUM GRANT SIZE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires that each State receive a minimum grant of \$100,000.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires that each State receive a minimum of \$1 million.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to clarify that the funds must go to the designated lead agency and to define the leveraged funds that a State may use to qualify for incentive grants. These funds must flow through the mechanism used by the state to establish eligibility for this program and they must be under the control of the lead agency. The Conferees believe the mechanism for integrating funds is the key to the family resource program's ability to be a catalyst for systems change. The Conferees hope that States will channel funds from various federal and State sources through his mechanism, that will in turn channel the funds to the local level to give flexibility in the way families are served. The formula is therefore designed to reward States' efforts to pool or integrate funds.

NATURE OF GRANTS AWARDED

Senate bill.—The Senate bill awards all grants to eligible States through a formula based on the number of children under age 18 in a State and the amount of other funds the State is able to leverage, with a minimum grant size of \$100,000.

House amendment.—The House amendment allows grants to be awarded competitively if less than \$50.4 million is appropriated in any given fiscal year with no grantee receiving less than \$1 million. These competitive grants would be awarded for a 3 year period and each territory approved would received not less than \$100,000.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

TREATMENT OF EXISTING GRANTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill allows grantees under the existing Family Resource and Support program and the Temporary Child Care and Crisis Nurseries Program to continue to receive funds under until the end of their grant cycle.

House amendment.—The House amendment allows grantees under the Family Resource and Support Program to continue to receive funds until the end of their grant cycle.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment deleting the Temporary Child Care and Crisis Nurseries Program and adding the Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Grants.

LEAD AGENCY

Senate bill.—The Senate bill states that the first choice for the State lead agency is the trust fund advisory board or a quasi-public organization with interdisciplinary governance.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains similar language with technical differences.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to clarify that such an organization does not have to be quasi-public, but does need to be created by either legislation or State statute. The Conferees are aware that in some States the advisory board of the Children's Trust Fund is already supporting family resource programs and would be in an excellent position to guide the development of a network. In other States, however, other interdisciplinary groups, such as a Children's Cabinet, also may be involved in these activities. Some States may have more than one entity that could fill the lead agency role. The Conferees stress that the purpose of this legislation is to encourage more coordination and urge States with several appropriate bodies to move toward integrating their roles in helping build a family resource network. The managers are aware that, in some States individual State agencies currently have responsibility for family resource programs and believe this is appropriate in some cases, as the legislation provides. However, the Managers encourage these States to move toward interdisciplinary governance, including the existing State agency.

The conferees believe effective service integration and systems change can only come from the involvement of a cross-section of agencies, organizations, and individual families in planning and operating these programs. The Conferees are particularly concerned that family resource programs be seen as preventive and family directed and not be closely associated with the formal child welfare system or agencies, or subsidiaries of such agencies. Such an association may deter parents from seeking out the family resource program and interfere with the supportive atmosphere that is its objective.

CAPACITY OF LEAD AGENCY

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires applications to assure that the designated lead State agency have the capacity to promote a statewide system of family support; and to exercise leadership in capacity building, training and access to and funding for family support services.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with a technical amendment.

COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill places all coordination requirements in the planning

process with the lead agency to develop the family resource program.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires the State to assure that the lead entity will coordinate its activities with those of other State councils including those under established under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and local family support councils. It requires the State also to assure that the lead agency coordinate with the above councils in developing a comprehensive statewide system of family support and family resources services.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment adding these councils and others, including the Head Start collaboration projects, to the interagency coordinating process required of the lead agency. The House recedes on the assurance.

STRATEGIC PLANS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires the lead agency to develop a plan for establishing a network of family resource programs.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains similar language with technical differences.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment requiring a strategic plan that identifies specific measurable goals and objectives. In developing this strategic plan, the Conferees expect States to take appropriate steps to involve a wide cross-section of families and service providers. The strategic plan should include specific goals and objectives for the development of a statewide system of family resource programs, with a strong emphasis on interagency coordination and integration of services, and regular evaluation of the statewide system. If a State has already conducted a statewide review of existing family resource programs and developed a strategic plan relating to family resource programs prior to applying for funds under this Title, the State may present the plan to satisfy the strategic planning requirement, although the Secretary may request additional clarifying information about the plan.

INCLUSION OF ALL FAMILIES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill specifies the parties to be involved in the lead agency's planning process.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains similar language with technical differences.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to specify that parents of children with disabilities be included in the planning process. The Conferees wish to stress that Family Resource Programs should be inclusive of all families. Where families, such as those with children with disabilities, have special needs, the Family Resource Program should already have formed the linkages necessary to gain access for those families to other, more specialized service networks.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires as participants in the State planning process a number of State and local government representatives.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains a similar list, but includes vocational rehabilitation.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

GROUPS SERVING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires representatives of groups with expertise in providing services to children with disabilities to be included in the planning process.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAM INVENTORY

Senate bill.—The Senate bill refers to "family resource services".

House amendment.—The House amendment refers to "family resource and family support".

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to require an inventory of current family resource programs in the State.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND COMPETENCY

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires States to provide assurances that the State program will maintain cultural diversity.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires, in addition, an assurance that the state program will be "culturally competent".

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires a plan for training and technical assistance.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains similar language with technical differences.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to add "networking activities" to the training and technical assistance list.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BARRIERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires a description of proposed actions by the State that will reduce practical and regulatory barriers to the provision of comprehensive services.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains a similar provision as one of the authorized purposes of the program.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment requiring a description in the application of activities that will facilitate changing laws, regulations, policies, practices, procedures, and organizational structures that impede the development of family resource services.

RESPIRE SERVICES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires State to make available funds for the start-up costs associated with specific family resource services, including respite services.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires an assurance that the lead agency will ensure a maintenance of effort equivalent to current Federal funding for respite services.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

OUTREACH SERVICES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires a description of the outreach and other activities the State will undertake to promote the participation of racial and ethnic minorities and other underserved or underrepresented groups.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM

Senate bill.—The Senate bill requires the involvement of a variety of local agencies and organizations in the local community needs assessment.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes vocational rehabilitation as one of the agencies that must be involved.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring local programs to participate in the statewide network of family resource programs.

DEFINITION OF FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAM

Senate bill.—The Senate bill defines "family resource program" as a program that offers community-based services that provide sustained assistance to families.

House amendment.—The House amendment defines "family support and family resource programs", with similar language.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment to specify "sustained assistance and support to families".

OTHER SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

Senate bill.—The Senate bill defines other services that the family resource program may provide, either directly or through referral, including early childhood services, respite services, education and literacy services, referral for health care, and others.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes a similar list, but adds English as a second language and family literacy services.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes with an amendment adding family support services for families of children with disabilities in the list of "other services". The managers wish to clarify that, although the community-based planning process should address all family support needs within the community, recipients of funds under this program are not expected to provide services to meet absolutely every need identified. To the maximum extent possible, they should meet identified needs, but they also are expected to help coordinate existing services and resources for families, including those families that have children with disabilities.

REQUIREMENTS FOR RESPIRE SERVICES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill includes respite services in the list of other services that may be provided.

House amendment.—The House amendment includes as a core service respite care services which are available 24 hours a day and every day of the calendar year.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

DEFINITION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY GOVERNANCE

Senate bill.—The Senate bill includes a list of various government agencies involved in "interdisciplinary governance".

House amendment.—The House amendment includes vocational rehabilitation as an agency that must be involved in the interdisciplinary governance.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes.

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill defines various terms related to family resource programs.

House amendment.—The House amendment adds definitions of culturally competent, children with disabilities, family centered and family directed, and family support.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment deleting the definitions of the terms "Commissioner," "Family-Centered and Family-Directed," and "Family Support."

STRATEGIC PLAN

Senate bill.—The Senate bill contains no comparable provisions.

House amendment.—The House amendment requires the lead agency of each State to prepare a strategic plan to achieve the purposes of this section.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes (see previous agreement re: strategic plan).

DEFINITION OF OUTREACH SERVICES

Senate bill.—The Senate bill amends the definition of outreach services in the Young Americans Act to apply to "other caretakers" as well as "parents".

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

AUTHORIZATION LEVEL

Senate bill.—The Senate bill authorizes the Young Americans Act State Grant Program appropriation at such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1995-1998; for the Community-Based Family Resource program, and authorizes an appropriation of \$75 million for fiscal years 1996-1998.

House amendment.—The House amendment authorizes an appropriation of \$30 million for 1995 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to move the Young Americans Act authorization to a different section and authorize the Community-Based Family Resource Program at \$50 million for fiscal year 1995. Because this new program becomes part of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Conferees believe it should be on the same reauthorization cycle as that Act, which expires in 1995.

REPEALS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill repeals the Community-Based Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grants, the Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Services grants, and the Temporary Child Care and Crisis Nurseries grants programs.

House amendment.—The House amendment contains no comparable provision. Instead it repeals Sec. 933 of the Younger Americans Act, which describes the Family Resource and Support Program.

Conference agreement.—The Senate recedes with an amendment to also repeal the Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Services grants. The Conferees emphasize that they are consolidating these programs and therefore expect that the new Community-Based Family Resource Program will receive an appropriation which is at least equal to the sum of the appropriations of the individual programs that are being repealed or replaced.

NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS

Senate bill.—The Senate bill reauthorizes the National Resource Center on Family Resource and Support Programs.

House amendment.—The House amendment reauthorizes the National Center, but adds developing and disseminating information about respite services to its duties.

Conference agreement.—The House recedes.

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of the Senate bill, and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

WILLIAM D. FORD,
M.G. MARTINEZ,
DALE E. KILDEE,
MAJOR R. OWENS,
ROBERT E. ANDREWS,
BOBBY SCOTT,
LYNN C. WOOLSEY,

CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELÓ,
SCOTTY BAESLER,
BILL GOODLING,
SUSAN MOLINARI,
BILL BARRETT,
MIKE CASTLE,

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of title III of the Senate bill, and title III of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

JOHN D. DINGELL,
PHIL SHARP,
EDWARD J. MARKEY,
RICHARD LEHMAN,
MIKE KREIDLER,
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD,
MICHAEL BILIRAKIS,
J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TED KENNEDY,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM,
CLAIBORNE PELL,
NANCY LONDON,
KASSEBAUM,
JIM JEFFORDS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE ORDER PROHIBITING CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HAITI—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 103-253)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On October 4, 1991, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1703 et seq.) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act ("NEA") (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12775 on October 4, 1991, declaring a national emergency and blocking Haitian government property.

On October 28, 1991, pursuant to the above authorities, President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12779 on October 28, 1991, blocking property of and prohibiting transactions with Haiti.

On June 30, 1993, pursuant to the above authorities, as well as the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended ("UNPA") (22 U.S.C. 287c) I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12853 on June 30, 1993, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. This latter action was taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would conform to United Nations Security Council Resolution 841 (June 16, 1993).

On October 18, 1993, pursuant to the IEEPA and the NEA, I again exercised

my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12872 on October 18, 1993, blocking property of various persons with respect to Haiti.

On May 6, 1994, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 917, calling on Member States to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against Haiti. These include, inter alia, a requirement that Member States deny permission for take off, landing or overflight to any aircraft flying to or from Haiti, other than aircraft on regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. In addition, the Resolution strongly urges, but does not mandate, the freezing of funds and financial resources of officers of the military in Haiti, including police, major participants in the coup d'état of 1991, and in illegal governments since the coup d'état, those employed by, or acting on behalf of, the military, and immediate family members of the foregoing. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., May 8, 1994, I have taken additional steps pursuant to the above statutory authorities to enhance the implementation of this international embargo and to conform to United Nations Security Council Resolution 917.

This new Executive order:

- bans arriving and departing flights and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights;

- blocks the funds and financial resources, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of the individuals specified in Resolution 917, identified above;

- prohibits any transaction that evades or avoids or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions of this order; and

- authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to issue regulations implementing the provisions of the Executive order.

The new Executive order is necessary to implement certain provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 of May 6, 1994, that are to take effect without delay. Further measures, including a comprehensive trade embargo with certain humanitarian exceptions, are required no later than May 21, 1994. I am considering additional measures to give full effect to these and other provisions of that Resolution. The measures we are imposing and the United Nations Security Council Resolution adopted on May 6, 1994, reflect the determination of the United States, acting in concert with the international community, to end the assault on democracy and human dignity in Haiti.

I am providing this notice to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) and section 301 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1631). I

am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 7, 1994.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and because there is no designee of the minority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I continue by way of accountability as chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. I said before to my colleagues that I would commit myself to doing this just 3 days after I was formally sworn in as chairman in January 1989, and I continue to do so but with increased problems of a complexity and difficulty that heretofore the Nation has not faced. That is, there has been no awareness.

I have been compelled to come a little bit more often in order to bring to the attention of my colleagues what I brief every member of the committee. As chairman, I have said from the beginning that it has always been my philosophy and my belief and based on the rules and the precedents of this great body, since the first Congress, that the real power and, actually, I believe, the exclusive and only power of a chairman was to set the agenda, set the course, mark the course and lead.

For years, this has not been done and particularly on this level. I am not now casting aspersions on predecessors. I am just saying that because of many other factors, mostly ones which I think infected us Americans and made us victims of our hubris or pride, that history will show was so misbegotten and so much in error; that is, that we are the greatest and would be forever and a day, that prosperity was here to stay forever and a day.

□ 1210

Also, our system governing our financial institutions, one which was actually sort of jerry-built since the depression and before the war, the complacency led to not keeping up with the exponential pace of change, and particularly the tremendous technological breakthrough since the war, where instantaneous communication is today making the world a very, very small village.

Today I rise because of the disturbing news that efforts were being made unilaterally by the government, that is, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, in their words to "shore up the dollar," the value.

I have been trying to alert not only my colleagues, in fact, my colleagues first, as long ago as the middle 1970's, and with more intensity since 1979, when it was apparent and the statistics showed it and the correlation of events as they were happening, and those of us on the committee, charged with knowledge, it was obvious that our country was headed for a very different world from that in which it had thrived since the war, and particularly in the decades of the 1950's and 1960's.

However, it was disturbing even in the 1960's, and I spoke out there. But so much for history. The thing is that now, as I had so much wanted to avoid, there is tendency to have a knee-jerk reaction on the part of our managers in this very difficult area in which, as I have told my colleagues, we in the Congress have little direct power to control, not only constitutionally, but traditionally and in precedent.

The disturbing thing about the events was that after the intervention with somewhat massive input of dollars on the part of the Treasury and the Fed, the dollar still is in anemic condition. I have pointed out that this is the biggest danger that has confronted our Nation since its founding, even the Civil War.

When I say that, naturally I lost a lot of people that seem to think that this is a gross exaggeration. I wish it were, and I pray I am wrong, but nevertheless, up to now there has been no credible rebuttal.

The events of last week and the week before clearly show that what used to be a joint effort, for instance, in 1970 when there was a massive—in fact, it was not so massive compared to the tremendous exposure of the so-called Euro dollar at that time, just a fast movement of what I call hot money from the markets in London, France, into the German mark created a minor emergency. At that time, though, there was a joint venture of the part of these countries and their central banks to invest in trying to support the dollar.

Then came the 1970's and the 1980's, in which, incredibly, sitting on that committee, I heard all of the outstanding economists, international, national, and everybody else, saying that the reason we were having a negative balance of trade, or even a current account imbalance, was that the dollar was being artificially held too high.

I asked in one of the brief periods of time I had this panel of the outstanding economists, not only of the United States, I said "Okay, so you are saying and advocating that the dollar should be allowed to drop? But how far? What is your estimate?" Oh, they did not know. All they knew was let it drop, because that will stimulate the purchase of our exports.

I said "What if you have a free-fall? You don't control it, once it drops to a certain level, and it keeps going?"

Well, there was no answer to that, but I was looked upon, and in fact one whispered and said "Who is this guy?" Remember, that was 19—the middle 1980's. I was not chairman yet.

Today I have directed letters to Secretary Bentsen and Chairman Greenspan inviting them to testify on the exchange rate policy at a banking hearing on May 18, that is next week, as well as a suggested summary of the proposed additions to the Humphrey-Hawkins Act which I intend to submit and will submit, and over which we intend to have the hearings.

Last March, Mr. Speaker, I put this question:

Under the following circumstances, would you vote today to give the Federal Reserve a \$30.1 billion line of credit that will be used to loan money to foreign countries, no strings attached, no conditions, no nothing, but in accordance with the Federal Reserve's, not the Treasury, the Federal Reserve's judgment and politics, it will choose and pick where it wants to send all or part of that \$30.1 billion?

Over 3 years ago, in fact, almost 4 years ago, shortly after I had become chairman, I called a hearing of the committee. Unfortunately, the turnout was very poor. Like last year's three different hearings on the so-called NAFTA on chapter 14, that had to do with banking and financial activities, which was really the engine, not free trade, but this year, banking and finance, we were totally censored. There was not any coverage of the three hearings.

I am speaking now because all of this is on the record, and therefore, available to your perusal and study. What if I tell you further that you, my colleagues, not only on this side but on the other side of the rotunda, have nothing to say about who gets the money, what country gets the money? You can put no conditions on the loans, and you have to abdicate your congressional oversight role, which in fact and indeed has happened, as we brought out in these hearings almost 4 years ago, in which at that time there was talk, and later implemented by the so-called Brady plan.

This is something I would like to come back and report, once I have brought my colleagues on the committee up to date, because there again the U.S. Treasury is a guarantor of billions of billions of dollars of bonds issued by other countries, such as Mexico, and now other countries in South America.

In addition to this—that is, you having no say-so—contrary to the Constitution, the General Accounting Office will be prevented by law from any examination of "transactions of the Federal Reserve for or with a foreign central bank." And the records of the expenditures will be intentionally vague, and even at times purposely misleading.

This came up, and there was an election year, 1992, 2 years ago, and all of a

sudden what we could not even get attention on the committee level, much less on the information disseminating responsible agencies to even report, all of a sudden it became an issue. The Italian agency bank in Atlanta, the BNL, then with greater furor and headlines for days, the BCCI—and I want to remind my colleagues that I have not closed out as chairman of this committee either one of those two, because we still have to perfect the laws to protect the American national interests and the integrity and safety and soundness of our financial system, which still continues at risk, as was seen clearly in the case of those two much-publicized, for a while, spectacular cases.

□ 1220

But now we have by law our only agency that is our watchdog agency and the only one we have in order to ride herd on the executive branch by law prohibited from even asking or even trying to locate the records of these expenditures.

My colleagues will agree with me, I am sure, that if they were put to a vote, they would say, I am not going to have any part of that. But yet, in effect, the Congress has.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a conjecture or a bizarre scenario. This is what is going on and has been going on now for some time at great cost and jeopardy to the Treasury, if not the more fundamental stability and well-being of our financial institutions. The Fed has been now for years making what are essentially loans to foreign countries without any congressional input or consent. It does it through this \$30.1 billion fund known as a swap fund, and despite the Federal Reserve's keep-your-nose-out-of-my-business attitude, I am putting our central bank on notice that we in the Congress have not relinquished our oversight responsibilities, especially when it comes to billions of dollars of taxpayers' money which are at risk and which may be used for purposes contrary to the national interest as expressed by the administration that the people may have at a particular time duly elected into office.

Mr. Speaker, I posed these questions in March here on the House floor and elsewhere. Since then the Federal Reserve has formally joined the Secretary of the Treasury and the finance ministers and the central bank governors of Mexico and Canada in a permanent trilateral agreement involving a \$6 billion line of credit to Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, there are two issues here: First is the right of Congress to control spending. The Constitution says there shall be no expenditure other than that which is based on an appropriation and thereby also with a respective authorization and only upon that basis. That is what the Constitution says. Of course today we live in a

day and time when the Constitution, well, my goodness, my colleagues, even if the Ten Commandments today, one of the most powerful individuals in America, controls today the most substantial disseminating electronic communication just last year, some time ago, said the Ten Commandments were out of vogue, they were not valid any longer. So if we have that, what is the Constitution, among friends, as somebody wrote a book entitled in that way.

So that, Mr. Speaker, the first issue is the right of Congress and responsibility under the Constitution to control spending. Where are all of these budgeteers that want to balance the budget with a constitutional amendment as long as they do not come out on this very basic question?

Mr. Speaker, second and equally profound is a question of how world monetary systems are to be structured and controlled. This is a question we have evaded for over 23 years, ever since the so-called fixed exchange rate system was effectively ended by the closing of the U.S. so-called gold window. Let me say, that was 1971, it was August 15, and it was President Richard Milhous Nixon who made that decision and brought it about. Yet there was not one American newspaper calling it a devaluation of 10 percent of the dollar and much less saying what this means is the United States is going off the gold exchange system, meaning that it was going to go into what I protested at the time as a lowly Member down in the committee, but still by that had become chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, so I felt I had some knowledge. But, Mr. Speaker, when a snowball starts sliding faster and faster down that slope, there is not much one can do about standing in its way. But the record is there and it will show that I predicted that anytime you leave something stable, to a certain extent, and go into something unstable, unpredictable, that unpredictability and instability is the enemy of financial doings and marketing.

Mr. Speaker, this is the reason why we were the only creditor Nation in two world wars, today we are the biggest debtor Nation in the world, and that happened also as of September 16, 1985, and at that time officially our Government said, we are a debtor nation for the first time since 1914, before World War I.

Mr. Speaker, it is dangerous, because at the heart of the matter, and this is what I said over 25 years ago, the target is "the vaunted American standard of living." The main avenues are to doing what can be done to destroy or at least debase the currency of a country, and this is where we are today, because on that day, also, what in effect happened was that the center of gravity of financial power which had gravitated during World War II and imme-

diately thereafter to New York, went from New York to Tokyo.

Mr. Speaker, this may surprise some, but let me say that I have a good memory, and I remember in college when Franklin Roosevelt made his speech on quarantining nations like Japan, that was 1937, and the big flare-up was the sinking of the Panay gunboat, the American gunboat on the Yangtze River or wherever it was, in China. There was not anybody in America that said then, why, if those Japanese dare try to do anything, we would shoot them out of the water in 4 days.

Mr. Speaker, that is where we are today financially. We hear the boasts about how the United States is the one and only still remaining great power now that Russia is supposed to have collapsed in its dismemberment of the Soviet Union. What an illusion, or delusion. What a fallacy. What hubris. What hubris. It is not true. We are vulnerable. We are America, the vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, at the heart of the matter is our economic and financial freedom and liberty, without which what is political?

Mr. Speaker, the first of these two issues that I spoke about, this line of credit, is, of course, the right of Congress to control.

□ 1230

After all, you are the one that has to go before the people every 2 years, not Chairman Greenspan or now Secretary Bentsen, and you are the one that has to answer the question about the debt overbuild and the deficit.

And how do we stand up to answering the question, "Well, how can the Fed do this?" We thought it was a creature of Congress, not the master of the country.

But the second and equally profound question is the one of how the world monetary system and systems are to be governed and controlled and structured. As I said, we have evaded that question, went into this so-called floating exchange. Well, floating itself means instability, and we reached the end of the rope as far as that system is concerned, and that has been true for some time now, as should have been clearly evidenced, and I said so in the middle and late seventies.

From 1945 until 1971, world exchange rates were controlled by tying all currencies to the dollar. The dollar, in turn, had a fixed relationship to gold. Now, you can argue about gold and whether or not, like the leaders at that time said, the day of gold was gone, we should demonetize is the fancy word they used. It does not make any difference whether it is gold or maybe platinum, as long as you have a consensual agreement that that is the fixed objective against which you are going to have some standard of evaluation.

Now, the idea was to stabilize currencies and to force countries with trade imbalance to follow economic policies that would create balance and thus maintain stable currency values.

My question was: How can you say that when you say that the thing to do now is to go into floating exchange rates? How can you say that you are doing that in order to stabilize? And, of course, I was ridiculed, and mostly, really, in all truthfulness, ignored. As long as the United States dominated world trade, now, this could work, but as other economies grew, our policies did not change. We assumed that a U.S. trade deficit could last forever without upsetting the balance. But, of course, that was impossible. And I said so.

If any of my colleagues are interested, they can look up the RECORD from the late sixties through the seventies and eighties, what I said then, not now.

And finally, the price of the dollar in relation to gold could no longer be sustained. President Nixon, as I said, and repeat, closed the gold window, and the world moved into the new era of floating exchange rates. As the time the Secretary of the Treasury argued that in a floating-rate system countries would have to take steps to stay in a trade balance. If they did not, their trade would dry up or they would suffer other bad consequences. Japan, for instance, would be forced to reduce its trade surplus or see the yen go up, and its exports destroyed by rising prices. The U.S. could reduce its imbalance, because our goods would be cheaper, and so on and so on.

It was to no avail to point out the contradictions inherent in that argument. So that did not work either. And today our trade deficit is larger than ever despite this vastly devalued dollar where within the last 15 years it has lost two-thirds of its value to the Japanese yen and the German deutsche mark continues the slide.

And last week's intervention was meant to restore confidence in the dollar. Otherwise, a declining dollar will mean a quick rise in interest rates, because we need those foreign dollars to finance our deficit, and particularly since 1985. Why, up until very recently the Japanese owned 35 percent of our Treasury, that is, that they were funding our debt. As soon as they start withdrawing is when we start getting these pains, and other countries have done likewise.

In other words, intervention is needed, because a structural change is needed. The ones that were supposed to be automatic have not happened, but ultimately it is the condition in the economies of different countries, their price levels, interest rates, and levels of output that will determine the exchange rate.

We do not want to finance meaningless interventions that do not have

lasting effects on exchange rates and only provide a profit for the speculators who are reaping billions and billions of dollars of profit. I believe all of my colleagues want to know the intentions of these interventions.

The worldwide foreign exchange market grew from about \$800 billion a few years ago to more than a trillion dollars in trading each day at present. When the United States put in \$5 billion, as it did by selling off part of its inventory of foreign currencies and buying U.S. dollars, as it did last week, billions of dollars of taxpayers' money are at stake. I am very concerned that the result may compromise the best interests of taxpayers and benefit, as it has up to now, only the crafty and foxy speculators who have no nationality.

I said in my last report here that the old Latin saying is true now as ever it was, "Ubi pecunia, ubi patria," very simple Latin, ubi pecunia, money, ubi patria, country: "Where my money is, there is my country." These are the jet-set speculators. They have no allegiance to any one sovereign nation. They are profiting.

When one of the major investors in the world, George Sorrels, who controls Sorrels Fund Management, testified before the House Banking Committee on April 13, this last month, he said he did not like fixed exchange rates or floating exchange rates. He said he preferred what he called a dirty float, where governments try to change the international price of currency.

I think it is appropriate to try to dissect. Let us analyze this for you.

Also, government interventions are sometimes needed, perhaps may be appropriate in the United States under the proper circumstances. They have to be viewed with extreme caution. The end result could mean big profits for speculators when the Government drops \$5 billion into the foreign currency markets, especially when the Government's action is expected to have only temporary effect.

There are billions of dollars for speculation, but very little for those in low-paying jobs or waiting in the employment lines in the United States. I would like to know if the Treasury's present policy is to maintain or raise the international price of the U.S. dollar by small currency interventions and increase in interest rates by the Federal Reserve.

I strongly object to a monetary policy aimed at changing exchange rates by raising interest rates so that the U.S. economy stagnates and declines even further than it has already.

The labor markets in this country are still very weak, and I invite my colleagues to particularly in some of the sections of the country just talk to their constituents. In my area, to me it is not only disturbing, it is excruciatingly hurtful to see young, and they are not unprepared, they are college-

trained, and I mean young, in their thirties, for more than a year, a year-and-a-half, have not been able to find gainful employment, not through the fact that they do not want to work. They will take a job. But where are they?

And when at the same time you hear these people talking about recovery, when the major industrial employers have been downsizing and every week thousands of employees thrown out, mostly now white-collar. This cannot continue for long without having its social repercussions. This is what I have been reminding my colleagues on the committees.

So that our labor markets in the country are weak, and average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, if you want to call it that, are still much too low to forget our first priority, and that is to achieving economic health and growth.

□ 1240

We, the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, including the House Banking Committee, which has oversight responsibilities over the Federal Reserve operations and the foreign currency operations of the Treasury, do not have full details of this recent intervention in foreign currency markets. How do you think I feel, a Depression-era child, when just 3 years ago we had occasion to go to the great State of Rhode Island, one of the most historic original States and colonies; in distress, in bankruptcy, where banks were closed, S&L's were closed, and credit unions. We had a hearing in Providence, and over a thousand people showed up. I had not seen anything like that since my childhood memories of the Depression. And it hurt to see the elderly say, "We live on the proceeds from our pensions" or "our annuities, and they are tied up, they are frozen."

Well, I asked the Federal Reserve—which it did—why the Federal Reserve could not intervene for a sovereign State? But did it? Absolutely not. But it will for a foreign sovereign nation like Mexico. Where is our sanity, my colleagues?

Well, I had the other agencies, like the OECD and banking institutional agencies; they could have extended a guarantee if they wanted to enable the sovereign State of Rhode Island to issue bonds. And did they do it? No. We had to come back and, on June 28, in the Banking Committee, pass out a loan guarantee that finally, less than a year later, the State of Rhode Island took advantage of; issued its bonds, opened the doors and restored some of this money to these people.

The relief rolls between January and May, when we had the hearing on May 25, had grown 50 percent. This is the cause-and-effect of their policies. Now, that could have been solved. The Fed-

eral Reserve, under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, could have acted if it had wanted to, as it has done on some other occasions. Why, when Charles Keating was floundering with his Lincoln S&L, what happened? Astounding, the Federal Reserve let him have \$100 million; between April 1989, when that institution was declared insolvent, and July 1, when it was finally closed down. Where do you think that money went to? Oh, the Federal Reserve said, "Well that was our emergency window opening." I said, "What do you mean? You do that for banks, but what other S&L have you ever done that for?" None other. And yet did anybody cover that? No. That was brought out in committee hearings and all.

If the Federal Reserve can intervene with \$100 million to help Charlie Keating's institution, and you know now the sorry history there, you mean it could not intervene to help the sovereign State of Rhode Island? Not to give it money but to give it the line of credit it needed as a sovereign State, pledging its revenues in order to redeem those bonds, as it finally did with the guarantees that we structured.

That was not necessary for Congress to do. It was intended in the Federal Board Act that such would be ultimately the lender of last resort—but only in one case where it exercised that judgment, and that was in Charlie Keating's cheating activities.

According to the Constitution of the United States, we have the right to insist on a full accounting of these operations. Article 1, section 9 states:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Now, my colleagues, that is the Constitution; that is the fundamental law. That is the prime oath of office we take when we are sworn in to uphold and defend and protect the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Have we done that? You answer that question.

The Federal Reserve does not use appropriated funds and has the right to order unlimited amounts of U.S. currency and coins from the Treasury.

In fact, look into your pockets, dig into your pockets and pick out the dollar note or the \$5 or \$10 note. What do you see? "Federal Reserve note." It used to be "U.S. Treasury Note." But that is another story. The point I am making right now is it is the Federal Reserve that has the money printing presses, not the Congress, not the politicians, as they have argued.

The Fed has bought over \$330 billion in Government securities from which it earns interest. All income in excess of expenses is returned to the Treasury and thus is supposed to reduce the Federal deficit. However, the Federal Re-

serve does not have the right to enter into these foreign currency swaps, loans and lines of credit, without giving a full and a prompt accounting to the Congress. The Constitution, in section 8, gives the Congress the right to coin money, but I do not believe that legislation gives the Federal Reserve the right to make loans and grant credit lines to foreign countries without complete and timely accounting to the House and to the Senate Banking Committees, which have oversight authority.

I asked Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan on April 21,

What is your basis for your entry into the foreign exchange markets and your ability to grant loans without congressionally authorized funds? What is the legislative basis and the constitutional basis?

I am still waiting for a reply.

I urge the Federal Reserve not to play games and to respond quickly. I anticipate that the Fed will deny that its \$3 billion line of credit to a foreign country and past exchanges of U.S. dollars for Mexican pesos, that were expected to decline, have anything to do with loans. But we know better. Clearly, taxpayer funds were and still are at great risk.

It is essential that the Congress and the American public have complete accountability for the use of their tax dollars. Extending lines of credit to foreign governments and diving headlong into foreign waters in order to shore up a country's sagging currency could prove risky to the American taxpayer. The Congress has a right to know whether our central bank is putting taxpayer moneys into jeopardy. For this reason I am proposing to modify the reporting requirements of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, also known as the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, which requires the Federal Reserve Chairman to report to the House and Senate Banking Committees twice a year about the domestic economy.

The Congress needs a full accounting of the Federal Reserve's and the Treasury's international transactions. My legislation will require both the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Chairmen to report during the semiannual Humphrey-Hawkins hearings about these transactions and about how the two agencies coordinate their foreign currency policies.

I have invited Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan to appear before the House Banking Committee on May 18 to discuss their agencies' recent foreign exchange activities. I also plan to ask them for suggestions for improving their accountability to the Congress and the American public about these activities. Unfortunately, it is currently very difficult to get a complete accounting of the Federal Reserve foreign exchange activities.

The FED persists in refusing to release in a timely manner the complete minutes of its Federal Open Market Committee [FOMC] meetings, the next one being held May 17. During this decisionmaking committee's meeting, the FED's SWAP fund activities are discussed. Unfortunately, only an incomplete summary of the meeting with no attribution of individual members' views are publicly released within 5 or 6 weeks.

I ask you, my colleagues, is this our constitutional democracy, or is it a warmed-over feudal kingdom in which we have the all-powerful and unaccountable master of all, the Federal Reserve Board, saying, "We don't have to tell you anything. We don't have to report to you. We don't have to account to you," meaning the American people. "We are so independent that we are independent of the Government and the Constitution."

□ 1250

The GAO is not allowed to examine transactions of the Federal Reserve for or with a foreign central bank.

Now I brought this out 3 years ago, when nobody was paying any attention to BNL, and I was trying to get information from the Federal Reserve Board about these foreign banking activities, and they said, "We can't tell you. First," they said, "the Attorney General has entrusted us not to answer you. Secondly, we can't tell you because this has to do with our very, very critical and protected relationships with these entities that are really central bank, our government's own."

Most, if not all, of the Foreign banks doing business in the United States of any consequence are really government owned by those countries' government. BNL was Italian, government owned.

Now, they would not give us even elementary information on that basis. They will not even tell the Congress whether or not, through the central bank of Iraq, in New York, in a corresponding bank, old Saddam Hussein himself has not squirreled some funds there protected by the secrecy that is involved. I ask, "You think that's not possible?" Let me say it is not only most possible, but it is very possible.

During this decision making committee's meetings the Fed's swap fund activities are discussed, as I said, but remember they call it the open market committee because it is secret. They meet behind closed doors, and they are saying that they are above the law.

Now the Congress created the Fed. The Fed did not come heaven sent as in the words of Old John Adams referring to George Washington. I say to my colleagues, "If you think that there wasn't bitter acrimony between our leaders then and that modern-day acrimony is only modern day, well you ought to read what old John Adams thought of General George Washington."

That tall Virginian, who thinks he is like the ancient Hebrew Jews, selected by their height and not their ability, and who considers himself heaven sent, booted, spurred, and ready to ride on the hapless backs of mankind; that is what John Adams thought of George Washington.

Now that is what the Federal Reserve Board thinks, that it is heaven sent, not created by Congress, booted, spurred, and ready to ride on the hapless backs of American citizens. Therefore, until we have complete disclosure in a timely fashion of the open market committee—

Incidentally, the way it operates, it has the power to determine, as former Secretary of HUD, Jack Kemp, used to say, the existence or disappearance of any given administration. The British used to have a similar system, and it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, by the same manipulations, could determine whether a particular government endured or did not be controlling the price for what they called the gills over there or the treasuries over there.

Well, it is true today in America. Do not think the Congress is doing this, my colleagues. If the people were to know this, would they not rise in arms angrily and demanding that there be accountability? Oh, I think so. I think inevitably, it will happen unfortunately. It will come about in a time of pressure, and distress and crisis, and we cannot do our good thinking.

Mr. Speaker, this is why I have been anticipating for more than 25 years and trying to erect our safeguards in protecting this national interest and, above all, the safety and soundness. But that is just one person's attempt. I would like the GAO to investigate the mechanism for intervening used by the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury that involves release of exploitable inside information to some people. More information, not less, about intervention by governments and foreign exchange markets significantly aids policymakers.

According to Kathryn M. Dominguez and Jeffrey A. Frankel in their new book, "Does Foreign Exchange Intervention Work?" U.S. intervention has a greater impact when the Federal Reserve "lets the market know it is intervening." Their research showed that the "official announcements regarding exchange rate policy have far more impact than intervention that is quietly disseminated." They add, "By preannouncing the limits, policymakers can get speculators working for them rather than against them."

Equally important in supporting the need for information and accountability is the need to transmit information about interventions to everyone at the same time. The attempts at secrecy—secret government has brought about the sad and dreary days that we are going through, and always that would

be the case. My answer to those that have made request to have closed-door meetings and all this:

"Well, wait a while. If what you're espousing is so good, then we ought to brag about it. We ought to shout it from the rooftops instead of hiding behind closed doors and windows. Now why would you want to hide it if it's good?"

That is my simple question.

We now live in a global economy with global financial markets and instant information in which now this tremendous overbill I have spoken to my colleagues about, and I will not go into it this morning, endangers like never before, since before 1929, not only the United States stability, but worldwide. Now it is essential that we start here, that the reporting requirements of the Federal Reserve and the Treasury be brought up to date to reflect all their international currency operations that may one day not only put taxpayers' funds in jeopardy, but bring about a collapse around our ears.

Will this all end up in, like I consider most of our mundane activities, and again, using the Latin and the old ascetic philosophers and teachers:

Vanitas, vanitatum. Vanity, vanity, all is vanity.

But worse than that, Mr. Speaker, it is reflected in what Shakespeare said in his famous play of Antony and Cleopatra, and he has Brutus saying these words:

Antony, you have been a bogger ever, and, when a nation becomes arrogant, and smug, and complacent, and actually indecent in its own dirt, it then becomes a laugh-at to the world, strutting and prancing to the jest and the laugh of all.

I would hate to say that the history will write that those of us inheritors of the greatest democratic and freedom of environment ever would have traded our inheritance for a mess of potage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 6, 1994.

HON. ALAN GREENSPAN,
Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN GREENSPAN: The Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs will hold a hearing to discuss how the Administration's exchange rate policy affects monetary policy, and the adequacy of Congressional reporting on the exchange rate policy on May 18, 1994, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 2128, Rayburn House Office Building. You are invited to testify at the hearing.

GOALS OF EXCHANGE RATE POLICY

The Federal Reserve, at the request of the Treasury Department, recently intervened in the foreign exchange markets to support the dollar versus the yen and the deutsche mark. The Committee is interested in learn more about how the Administration's exchange rate affects the conduct of monetary policy. Accordingly, please describe in your testimony how the Administration's exchange rate policy affects the conduct of monetary policy, and whether or not the policy exchange rate policy will compel the Federal

Reserve to alter the course of its monetary policy.

REPORTING TO CONGRESS ON EXCHANGE RATE POLICY

International trade and investment are now vital to the health of the U.S. economy. Consequently, the exchange rate of the dollar has become an increasingly important factor in setting and conducting monetary and fiscal policy.

Given the implications of the exchange rate, I am concerned that the Congress receives insufficient and untimely reporting on the Administration's exchange rate policy, and I have directed my staff to develop legislation that would require the Federal Reserve to report additional information on how exchange rates affect monetary policy and other economic variables.

Attached, please find a summary of the proposed legislative changes. I would appreciate receiving your comments on the proposed changes in its testimony.

Thank you for your time and consideration of these important issues. The Committee looks forward to your testimony.

Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 6, 1994.

HON. LLOYD BENTSEN,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY BENTSEN: The Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs will hold a hearing to discuss the Administration's exchange rate policy and the adequacy of Congressional reporting on the exchange rate policy on May 18, 1994, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 2128, Rayburn House Office Building. You are invited to testify at the hearing.

GOALS OF EXCHANGE RATE POLICY

The Treasury Department recently ordered several rounds of foreign exchange intervention apparently aimed at supporting the dollar versus the yen and the deutsche mark. The Committee would like to learn more about the Administration's exchange rate policy, including the reason(s) for the recent interventions. Accordingly, please describe the goals of the Administration's exchange rate policy and the success, to date, in achieving those goals.

REPORTING TO CONGRESS ON EXCHANGE RATE POLICY

International trade and investment are now vital to the health of the U.S. economy. Consequently, the exchange rate of the dollar has become an increasingly important factor in setting and conducting monetary and fiscal policy.

Given the policy implications of the exchange rate, I am concerned that the Congress receives insufficient and untimely reporting on the Administration's exchange rate policy, and I have directed my staff to develop legislation that would require the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve to report semi-annually on the Administration's exchange rate policy.

Attached, please find a summary of the proposed legislative changes. I would appreciate receiving your comments on the proposed changes in your testimony.

Thank you for your time and consideration of those important issues. The Committee looks forward to your testimony.

Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Chairman.

OUTLINE OF EXCHANGE RATE POLICY REPORTING ACT

I. AMENDMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE

A. The Humphrey-Hawkins monetary policy reporting requirements are amended to require the Federal Reserve to report information on how the conduct of monetary policy affects the exchange rate of the dollar, and how the exchange rate impacts domestic interest rates, employment, inflation, wages, and economic growth, the current account, and the capital and financial account of the United States;

B. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is required to appear, simultaneously with the Secretary of the Treasury, and report on the expanded Humphrey-Hawkins requirements.

C. The Chairman shall describe all actions taken to adjust or stabilize the exchange rate of the dollar, and how those transactions impact monetary policy.

D. The Chairman's report shall contain information on currency swap agreements, changes in inventories of currencies, foreign loans and lines of credit, from or to foreign entities, detailing the names of the foreign entities and all conditions of the swap agreements and currency transactions, and the reasons for, and benefits of, such transactions.

E. In formulating the semi-annual report to Congress, the Chairman shall consult on exchange rates with groups representing labor, agriculture, consumers, manufacturing, and services.

II. AMENDMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A. The Treasury Secretary shall make semi-annual appearance before the House and Senate Banking Committee's simultaneously with the Federal Reserve Board Chairman to report on exchange rate policy. The report shall contain:

1. objectives and plans—

A. the development of a flexible target zone for the exchange rate of the dollar against our major trading partners.

B. a statement of the Administration's objections and plans with respect to the exchange rate of the dollar for the calendar year during which the report is transmitted.

C. a status report on the success in achieving the objectives and plans with respect to the exchange rate of the dollar since the last reporting date.

D. as a part of the mid-year report, a statement of the Administration's objectives and plans with respect to the exchange rate of the dollar for the calendar year following the year in which the report is submitted.

2. the relationship of the aforesaid objectives and plans to the short-term goals set forth in the most recent Economic Report of the President pursuant to section 1022(a)(2)(A) of Title 15 and to any short-term goals approved by the Congress.

3. an analysis of the factors that determine the exchange rate of the dollar and an analysis of the impact of the exchange rate of the dollar on—

A. employment, production, inflation, wages, and economic growth, the current account and the capital and financial account of the United States;

B. the international competitive performance of United States industries and the external indebtedness of the United States;

4. an analysis of the relationship between the dollar and the currencies of our major trading partners.

5. a description of all actions taken to adjust or stabilize the exchange rate of the dollar;

6. the results of negotiations conducted pursuant to section 3004 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988;

7. key issues in the United States policies arising from the most recent consultation requested by the International Monetary Fund under article IV of the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

B. Consultations

1. In formulating the semi-annual report to the Congress the Secretary shall consult with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, the Chairman of the National Economic Council, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Trade Representative to consider exchange rate developments in light of trends in monetary policy, fiscal policy, consumer prices, labor costs, the trade balance, and productivity.

2. In formulating semi-annual report to Congress, the Secretary shall consult on exchange rates with groups representing labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and services.

C. Not later than 24 hours after intervening, and/or directing a Federal Reserve intervention in the currency markets, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make a report to the Congress describing the factors prompting the intervention, the objectives of the intervention, and the success in achieving the intervention.

D. The Secretary's report shall contain information on currency swap agreements, changes in inventories of currencies, foreign loans and lines of credit, from or to foreign entities, detailing the names of the foreign entities and all conditions of the swap agreements and currency transactions, and the reasons for, and benefits of, such transactions.

E. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require that the objectives and plans with respect to exchange rate policy disclosed in the reports be achieved if the Secretary determines that they cannot or should not be achieved because of changing conditions: *Provided*, That in the subsequent reports to the aforesaid Committees of the Congress pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall include an explanation of the reasons for any revisions to or deviations from such objectives and plans.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota). Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

CALL FOR SPECIAL ENVOY TO SUDAN

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I come to the floor to share my very deep disappointment with the Clinton administration for not appointing a special envoy for Sudan. Those of us who listened to the news yesterday saw that the President appointed a special envoy, a former colleague of ours, Bill Gray, former Congressman from Pennsylvania from Philadelphia, to be a special envoy to Haiti.

□ 1300

That is fine, Mr. Speaker. We commend him for appointing Mr. Gray, and we would hope and pray that Mr. Gray is successful in bringing an end to the violence that is taking place with the dictatorship in Haiti.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, we wonder why President Clinton has been negligent for not appointing a special envoy to Sudan. Nine months ago, Mr. Speaker, and countless thousands of lives ago, I first wrote the President urging the immediate appointment of a high profile envoy to address the worsening crisis in Sudan.

As many people know, Mr. Speaker, in Sudan in the last 10 years, 1.4 million people have died of famine and starvation and have been killed in the fight that has taken place in southern Sudan. In southern Sudan we have black Christians who are being persecuted for their faith, and yet we get very little response from the West.

In spite of the promises earlier this year that the administration made that they would appoint a special envoy, this crucial post has not been filled. Mr. Speaker, let me ready to the Members a resolution that the House and the Congress passed on November 22, 1991, under the leadership of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JOHNSTON], who has done yeoman work on this issue. When this resolution passed, I still remember that it was just hours before the Congress adjourned to leave for the Thanksgiving recess, to go home and have turkey with all the trimmings and all the food while the people of southern Sudan had absolutely nothing. In that resolution, on page 5, we called upon the President to appoint a special representative for mediation and reconciliation and peace in humanitarian affairs in Sudan.

Also, Mr. Speaker, on September 22, 1993—how the time passes; how many people have died since then—a number of the Members of Congress wrote to Secretary Christopher saying this: "Mr. Secretary, we are writing to express our continued concern about the situation in Sudan and to offer some recommendations."

We went on to say this: "In recent months humanitarian and political conditions have deteriorated significantly. An estimated 500,000 people have died in the past 2 years while 2 million southern Sudanese have been displaced internally. Moreover, the United States has a moral responsibility to help the victims of the 10-year-old civil war and people who have escaped the notice of the community of nations. Ignoring the plight of millions of citizens of Sudan need not become a viable option."

Then we went on to say, among many other things: "We strongly recommend the United States appoint a special envoy for mediation and reconciliation." And yet, not to belittle the sit-

uation in Haiti because it is a serious situation, many more have died in southern Sudan than have died in Bosnia and Haiti combined. Yet we get nothing from the Clinton administration. We get rhetoric, words, and facial expressions, but we got nothing else during this period of time.

Also, before I came over, I pulled out a letter that the President sent to me, along with many other letters, saying the same thing. This is April 6, 1994. This is what he said:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WOLF: Thank you for your recent letter regarding the situation in Sudan. As you know, ending the conflict and human suffering in Sudan is one of my highest priorities in Africa.

I ask if this is true. If it were the highest priority in Africa, they would have had a special envoy appointed, and we are no closer than we were when Congress passed the resolution in November of last year.

Mr. Speaker, since August the Sudanese Government has launched its greatest offensive to date against the helpless southern Sudanese, bombing innocent civilians and forcing refugees to flee from what they call the triple A camps and the scarce safe havens during much of the war.

Mr. Speaker, I have been in southern Sudan three times in the last several years. The last time was in January of last year, and I took a series of pictures.

I do not know if the camera can pick up on these pictures, but this was in that area we call the triple A camps, and here is a young boy who probably had only about 30 percent of his body weight then. He almost certainly perhaps died several days or weeks after I left this camp.

We also, Mr. Speaker, have another picture of another camp. We can see the extended stomachs of most of these young boys who have lost their moms and dads. Many have had to swim in crocodile-infested rivers. In southern Sudan, it is not like you having the Red Cross in these camps or these camps being someplace where there is plenty of help and supplies. The temperature is about 110 degrees in the shade, and yet there is very little shade. They have very little, if any, clothing. They have no food to speak of except a little porridge once and sometimes twice a day. They get water from polluted streams where cattle and animals and everyone goes to the bathroom in the streams. The streams are very, very polluted.

They get a few supplies of what you would call medicine, like maybe an aspirin or two, but it is like being sick with the flu with a 104-degree temperature.

Think about that, how it was the last time you were sick. And they have no medicine; but you had medicine. They have no place to lie; but you had a place to lie in bed. The chances are you

had a loved one who stayed home to take care of you; they have no one there to take care of them. The water is polluted.

But on top of that, Mr. Speaker, they bomb them almost every day. High-altitude bombers come in from the Khartoum government in northern Sudan, killing these people. Yet we get no action on the part of the Clinton administration.

Here is another picture of a refugee camp, and we can see many of them are very, very young people. Mr. Speaker, we ask the President to imagine his own child. Imagine our sons and daughters living in an environment like this, with high-altitude bombing coming on top of them. And, Mr. Speaker, the President has not appointed a special envoy after 6 months? I say, Mr. Speaker, shame on the President. He had an opportunity, and he has failed. He has failed the people in southern Sudan, and he has failed the history this great country has had.

I can remember when President Jimmy Carter sensitized this country and sensitized this world for human rights. Probably very few people have done more than President Carter to stand up for human rights around the world, and, frankly, this Clinton administration has done almost nothing. It appointed a special envoy for Haiti, and I say, congratulations, but we have not seen it do very much in other areas of the world. The fact is we have seen it do absolutely nothing, Mr. Speaker, the President and the State Department, has failed to do what it knows is right and what it said it was going to do.

This closing picture is taken of a mother with a little boy. I don't know if the television camera will pick this up to clearly see the ribs of this young boy. He probably died several days or maybe several hours after we left the camp. This is a TB hospital, too.

□ 1310

The people had TB and were sick with all kinds of diseases, and yet nobody has gone to their aid. Hundreds of thousands have died since that time.

Mr. Speaker, millions—millions, we are not using the word lightly as sometimes you use the words thousands and millions—millions are at risk of starvation. Even as the Clinton administration has put on hold the special envoy's appointment and much needed Security Council attention in the United Nations to Sudan, deferring to largely ineffective IGGAD talks.

Mr. Speaker, in fairness, I want to recognize the National Security Advisor, Anthony Lake's leadership on this issue, and the good proposals out of the National Security Council to address the worsening crisis in the Sudan. I will give good marks to the National Security Council, and I will give good marks to Tony Lake. But I would flunk

the President of the United States for this failure to let so many continue to die everyday.

Hopefully, by the end of this day, if the President wants to be consistent, having appointed a Special Envoy to Haiti, he will quickly by the end of this week or end of this day, Mr. Speaker, appoint a Special Envoy to southern Sudan.

Now, the good thing about Haiti is that Americans know what is going on in Haiti, because we are able to go to Haiti. Fortunately, the press has done a relatively good job of letting the world know. But no one goes to southern Sudan. It is dangerous. You might die in southern Sudan. So we do not see every day what is taking place to hundreds of thousands of women and children and men that are dying.

Mr. Speaker, I question the long delay in the face of the brutal genocidal war, and in light of the President's letter to me stating that: "Ending the conflict and human suffering in Sudan is one of my highest priorities in Africa."

I say, Mr. Speaker, if this were one of the President's highest priorities, he would have appointed a special envoy. Or if he wants the opportunity still, he will appoint one this week.

Why? The poor people of southern Sudan, the Christians who have been persecuted for their faith, they don't have a powerful lobby here in Washington. They don't have a powerful law firm downtown on K Street to lobby. They don't have the interest that the people in Haiti have. So they continue to suffer.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has spoken clearly about the need for a special envoy and Security Council action thought the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 131 last fall. But the President has failed to carry through with these critical policies. When I was in Sudan, Mr. Speaker, many of the people came, and I have pictures that I can make available, and spoke out the name of President Clinton, as they said, "President Clinton." I interviewed one young man who urged me to come back and tell President Clinton to help the people of southern Sudan. He begged and begged, and we have it on videotape. So on behalf of that man, and a woman named Rebecca who was written up in Vanity Fair who said: "In the United States you have groups that are there to save the whales and save animals. Why won't you save us?"

I say Mr. Speaker, on behalf of them, and on behalf of all the children who did not know what to say, who were just sitting in the Sun doing nothing, waiting for their daily porridge that would come, and sometimes not getting anything, and then worrying about the high altitude bombing that was coming.

On behalf of the woman we saw in a makeshift hut they called a hospital

who has shrapnel in the head because the Khartoum government had high altitude bombing, on behalf of her, and clearly she died. I say, Mr. Speaker, the President has an opportunity to act on their behalf.

We have waited 6 months. We have waited 1½ years. When we first came back from the Sudan Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, liberal newspapers and conservative newspapers, all humanitarian groups from World Vision, and all the other groups have begged and pleaded for you to appoint a special envoy.

Mr. Speaker, history will judge President Clinton on his actions here, whether he wants to speak out and help these people. They do not seek American financial support. They do not seek American soldiers. They do not want American troops to come there. They want a special envoy and some humanitarian efforts whereby humanitarian groups can come in and help.

When I was there the last time, early last winter, the only two groups left there, because four relief workers had been killed, were Norwegian People's Aid, and Catholic Relief Services. Now, quite frankly, they were doing what Christ said in the Bible in Matthew 25. You remember when he said when I was hungry, you fed me. When I was naked, you clothed me. When I was in prison, you visited me. And it says in the Bible, and I say, when do we do that, Jesus? We did not see you. He said when you have done it unto the least of these, you have done it unto me.

This, in southern Sudan, is a Matthew 25 situation. These people are hungry, these people are naked, these people are in a prison that you cannot even imagine, and yet they get no assistance from this administration, from this President.

Mr. Speaker, I call on the President, today, after now appointing Bill Gray, our former colleague, to be the special envoy for Haiti, and let the record state that I salute the President for that appointment. And now, Mr. Speaker, I beg the President, on behalf of the suffering people of Sudan, to do what he said he was going to do, do what the Congress has urged him to do, do what the people of southern Sudan have begged him to do. Appoint this week a special envoy to bring about reconciliation and end the killing, the starvation, and the death in southern Sudan.

I include the following matter for the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 131

Whereas the war-induced famine in southern Sudan is threatening the lives of an estimated 4,000,000 people, and an estimated 80 percent of children in some areas of southern Sudan are reportedly malnourished;

Whereas the civil war between the Government of Sudan and the factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, as well as fighting within the Sudanese People's Lib-

eration Army, have resulted in the displacement of millions of civilians;

Whereas the United States Government has provided over \$130,000,000 in humanitarian assistance to Sudan in fiscal years 1992 and 1993;

Whereas access for humanitarian relief organizations has been inconsistent and subject to the military and political objectives of the Government of Sudan and Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions;

Whereas a human rights group reported in early 1993 that the Government of Sudan "is engaged in a program of military action which appears to amount to ethnic cleansing" in the Nuba Mountains and that it continues to torture political prisoners;

Whereas an estimated 500 unarmed civilians were reportedly executed by security forces on suspicion that they had collaborated with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army after its incursions into Juba in June and July of 1992;

Whereas the Government of Sudan executed Andrew Tombe and Baudoin Talley (Sudanese employees of the United States Government) and Mark Laboko Jenner (an employee of the European Community) in Juba in mid-August 1992;

Whereas all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army also are responsible for serious abuses of human rights, including the killing in September 1992 of 4 foreign citizens, the reported killing of 87 civilians by the Nasir faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in January 1992 in Pagarau, and the reported killing of 200 "deserters" by the Torit group near Tonj in Bahr al-Ghazal;

Whereas the government of General Omar Hassan al-Bashir, which came to power by overthrowing the democratically elected civilian government on June 30, 1989, formed a 15-member Revolutionary Command Council, abolished the constitution, the National Assembly, political parties, and trade unions, and declared a state of emergency;

Whereas the political, religious, and military policies of the Bashir government have heightened political and religious tensions in the country;

Whereas the military government in Khartoum has become a threat to regional stability in part because of its reported activities in neighboring countries and its relations with known terrorist and political extremist groups;

Whereas the conflict in southern Sudan, which has dragged on for over 3 decades, is the result of decades of political, religious, and economic discrimination against the people of southern Sudan by successive governments in the north;

Whereas the people of southern Sudan have never exercised their political rights freely, except for a brief period after the Addis Ababa agreement, and the lack of serious efforts by successive governments in Khartoum has resulted in deep mistrust;

Whereas the divisions within the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in 1991 have resulted in untold suffering for the people of southern Sudan; and

Whereas the resolution of the conflict in southern Sudan will not guarantee respect for human rights and political freedom in other regions of the country, and a number of peace talks between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army have failed to produce lasting, tangible results: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) strongly condemns the Government of Sudan for its severe human rights abuses,

and calls upon that government to improve human rights conditions throughout the country;

(2) deplores the internecine fighting among the Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions which has caused untold suffering for the people of southern Sudan;

(3) calls on all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to cease hostilities and resolve their differences through peaceful means;

(4) urges the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions to provide full access for and to cooperate with relief organizations;

(5) encourages the military government of Sudan to hand over political power to an elected civilian government as soon as possible;

(6) urges the Government of Sudan to lift the press ban which was imposed after it took power in June 1989;

(7) recognizes the right of the people of southern Sudan to self-determination;

(8) urges the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions to allow free access to human rights organizations;

(9) commends the Government of Nigeria, the Government of Uganda, and the Organization of African Unity for their mediation efforts;

(10) calls upon the President—

(A) to appoint a special representative for mediation, reconciliation, peace, and humanitarian affairs in Sudan;

(B) to increase the levels of humanitarian assistance for Sudan that is provided through nongovernmental organizations, including local church groups,

(C) to place the Government of Sudan on the list of states that support international terrorism;

(D) to oppose all loans and credits for Sudan from the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, and the African Development Bank, and all non-humanitarian assistance from United Nations agencies; and

(E) to explore other means necessary to force the Government of Sudan to halt its war policies should the humanitarian conditions further deteriorate and the Government of Sudan continue to impede relief efforts; and

(11) further calls upon the President—

(A) to urge the United Nations to exert all efforts to bring an early end to the conflict in Sudan;

(B) to urge that the situation in Sudan be brought to the attention of the United Nations Security Council; and

(C) to urge the United Nations Security Council—

(i) to consider the creation of demilitarized zones for war and famine victims in southern Sudan that would be off limit to all warring factions;

(ii) to consider the creation of safe havens for war and famine victims should the warring factions reject the creation of demilitarized zones;

(iii) to facilitate safe passage for war and famine victims to and from conflict zones; and

(iv) to impose an arms embargo on Sudan.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, April 6, 1994.

Hon. FRANK R. WOLF,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WOLF: Thank you for your recent letter regarding the situation

in Sudan. As you know, ending the conflict and human suffering in Sudan is one of my highest priorities in Africa.

I understand that you met recently with Tony Lake on this issue. As Tony mentioned, my Administration has taken several measures to address the crisis in Sudan. At the start of the current offensive, we made a demarche to the Sudanese Government both here and in Khartoum to underscore the horror with which we view the military operation and the bombing of civilians. We followed immediately with a strong press statement condemning the blatant lack of concern for the lives of innocent Sudanese and the interruption of the one-going international humanitarian relief effort. We also have provided continuous support for the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) peace effort which we hope will lead to a comprehensive settlement between the parties in Sudan. I will appoint a special envoy to Sudan to work with the IGADD leaders in this effort.

I share your concern regarding the humanitarian crisis in Sudan and look forward to working the Congress to end this tragedy.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

STATEMENT BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FRANK R. WOLF—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE HORN OF AFRICA, FEBRUARY 5 TO FEBRUARY 12, 1993

I recently returned from an official visit to the Horn of Africa. Using Nairobi, Kenya as a staging point, I visited southern Sudan for a two-day period followed by one day's stop in Baidoa, Somalia.

The Sudan is far, far away. Not only in terms of the 20 hour flight to get there, but it is a distant place in a distant time. The refugees in southern Sudan are a forgotten people in a remote corner of the world whose story is an untold tragedy of oppression, of cruelty and of hopelessness. The ravages they continue to endure seem worse because they result not only from drought, plague and natural holocaust, but also spring from man's inhumanity to man.

On Monday, February 8, I flew in a small twin engine plane carrying relief medical supplies into southern Sudan from the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) organization. I arrived at the base camp which is home to the NPA, the only Non-Government Organization (NGO) today with a permanent round-the-clock presence in Sudan since four relief workers were recently killed in a skirmish involving factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Joining the NPA in Sudan is the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), another outstanding group whose vital role is conveying life-giving food supplies from outside the country to three refugee feeding camps in the southern region: Aswa, Ame and Atepe. These loosely defined camps are located in proximity to the main road bisecting Sudan on which hundreds of thousands of refugees make their way southward driven by the relentless and unforgiving army of the Sudan government in Khartoum. People are without food, without medicine, without clothing and without hope. These are people who would surely perish without the bare subsistence provided by the Norwegian People's Aid and Catholic Relief groups.

I visited two of these three camps and saw the relief efforts which seem, at best, to fend off starvation and sickness for the moment, rather than provide lasting sustenance to the refugees. Twice each day, infants and children with their feeding bowls formed an endless line to receive meager rations of food

to prolong their existence until they again line up and repeat the process. In these camps, I listened to the refugees and to the people, I heard Rebekka, a woman from the Dinka tribe who was angry and upset. She had lost her husband and three children. She told me three things which I heard again and again all throughout the region.

First, she said that the world is silent to the suffering in southern Sudan because, she thought, the victims are black. The reluctance to act, in her view and others was a matter of race discrimination and would not be tolerated in any other part of the globe. The second point is, she felt, that they were being persecuted, starved, bombed and killed because they were Christians. The last point on which there is near universal agreement by the southern Sudanese refugees is that the other humanitarian groups such as World Vision and others who do a wonderful job should come back to help with their life-giving assistance. These groups left the region after the relief workers were killed and have been reluctant to return until some measure of security for the care-givers can be assured. These three points were echoed by others with whom I met. A pharmacist who provided the only medical and health care at the Ame camp made a similar plea and asked for the return to Sudan of the private humanitarian relief groups.

Until significantly more relief is available, there is little medical care, no health care, insufficient food to sustain life—people are starving to death every day—no opportunity to educate the children and no chance for tomorrow. The people in Sudan have literally lost a generation and maybe more.

I also met with representatives of the SPLA, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA), with a number of Catholic Priests, local officials and a number of "old hands" in Sudan. I visited hospitals including one exclusively for those with tuberculosis. I saw first hand recent damage in the town of Kajo Keji on the western bank of the Nile where the Khartoum government bombed the crowded town market square, killing and injuring many. The Khartoum government conducted high altitude bombing on this village when there was no military presence. I saw bomb craters where they hit huts and destroyed the market place. I visited what was termed a hospital but what was in reality a filthy, rat infested place where the injured were gathered. One woman, injured in the air-raid, had shrapnel still in her head. She had no hope and little chance for tomorrow. When it seemed conditions were as bad as they could be, they got worse.

This is a story that must be told. This was my third trip to Sudan. I first travelled there in 1988 and then again in 1989. Conditions there are worse today than they were before. This situation must not be permitted to last. It need not last; there is much that can be done.

I want to summarize some recommendations. Our government must work for relief from the Khartoum government. Pressure must be put on them to stop the bombing and stop the killing. In the southern region of Sudan, buffer zones around pockets of refugees should be agreed to by the Khartoum government and the SPLA, to keep soldiers out and allow relief groups the freedom to administer food, medical and humanitarian aid. Humanitarian relief organizations must be encouraged to return to the region. Stepped-up efforts to provide medical teams to help out for short but frequent periods is essential. Failure to act soon will surely re-

sult in still more tragic loss of life and possibly the loss of an entire culture.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 22, 1993.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We are writing to express our continued concern about the situation in Sudan and to offer some recommendations. Your decision to add the Government of Sudan to the list of states that sponsor terrorism was welcome news to many Members of Congress. This kind of assertive move on the part of the United States will send a very strong message to Khartoum that Washington and the international community will not tolerate Sudan's support for terrorist groups. But the placing of Sudan on the list is not enough—pressure must be continuously focused on the government, which has shown wanton disregard for human lives over the past several years.

In recent months, humanitarian and political conditions have deteriorated significantly. An estimated 500,000 people have died in the past two years, while over 2 million southern Sudanese have been displaced internally. Many languish in refugee camps in Uganda, Kenya, and other neighboring countries. The children of southern Sudan continue to die in large numbers as a result of starvation, disease, and war, while the international community's attention continues to focus on Somalia and Bosnia. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) factions have also been reckless. Many innocent civilians have died and scores of people have been forced to flee their homes because of SPLM factional fighting since November 1991.

The United States has played a limited role in addressing the North-South conflict and the factional fighting within the SPLM. We strongly believe that the United States should play a greater role in Sudan. Efforts by other countries in Africa, such as Nigeria and Kenya, have not produced tangible results over the past several years. The United States has assumed paramount responsibilities in the new international order, almost as an unavoidable consequence of its Cold War victory. Sudan represents an extreme case of a situation by no means unusual, in which nations are torn apart by identity crises. The situation in Sudan, because it is so dire, begs for U.S. active engagement in mediation and reconciliation efforts.

Moreover, the United States has a moral responsibility to help the victims of the ten year old civil war, people who have escaped the notice of the community of nations. Ignoring the plight of millions of innocent civilians in Sudan need not become a viable option. The people of Sudan have suffered enough, it is time for the international community to act. The likelihood of a Somalia-like scenario is high unless the international community acts soon. In the case of Sudan, there is still time to address the problem.

We strongly recommend that the United States appoint a Special Envoy for mediation and reconciliation. Ambassador Herman Cohen, who has expressed an interest in facing this challenge, would be an excellent choice for the post. As Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs from 1989 to 1993, Ambassador Cohen showed profound knowledge about the complex political problems in Sudan. Appointing a Special Envoy for mediation and reconciliation will be seen by the

international community as evidence of commitment to find a solution. Any measure short of this could be considered window-dressing for lack of policy, complacency, and the shelving of the case. The recent appointment of a Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs only addresses one aspect of the Sudan problem. We believe the humanitarian issue can best be addressed by the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum since it will require continual monitoring and coordination with other donors.

We are hopeful that you will give serious consideration to our recommendation. The United States can play a pivotal role in mediation and reconciliation efforts in Sudan. We cannot afford to stand by and watch the tragedy unfold, evolve, and come to a catastrophic conclusion.

Sincerely,

HARRY JOHNSTON,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Africa.

DONALD M. PAYNE.
ALCEE L. HASTINGS.
DAN BURTON.
ELIOT L. ENGEL.

PAUL SIMON,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee in Africa.

NANCY LANDON
KASSEBAUM.
JAMES M. JEFFORDS.
CLAIBORNE PELL.
FRANK R. WOLF.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, DC, August 5, 1993.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I appreciate your personal attention to the worsening situation in Sudan. I believe the Clinton Administration has taken positive steps to bring an end to the suffering in Sudan, but I believe that the United States must do more.

I commend their appointment of Ambassador Frances Cook as Special Envoy to Sudan for humanitarian issues. This appointment made clear to the government of Sudan that the United States considers the crisis in Sudan very serious and Ambassador Cook has made progress in alleviating much suffering in Sudan. I am distressed that Ambassador Cook will soon be leaving her post as Special Envoy.

To ensure that the positive efforts of Ambassador Cook are not interrupted, I strongly encourage the prompt appointment of a new Special Envoy to Sudan. I believe this special envoy should have expanded powers which allow him or her to address political issues as well as the humanitarian ones. To simply ensure the safe passage of humanitarian assistance to the people is not enough; this envoy must have the authority to help bring an end to the decade-old civil war. Further, to gain the respect of all parties, this person must be of the ambassadorial rank and must have a thorough knowledge of East African issues.

It is becoming more clear that establishing a lasting peace in Sudan between the government of Sudan and the rebel factions is a very elusive proposition. One major obstacle to peace is the apparent unwillingness of the two major rebel factions in Southern Sudan, the SPLA United under the leadership of John Garang and the Nasir faction headed by Lam Akol, to meet together with the Sudanese government. While I believe the United States must continue to pressure the Khartoum government to negotiate an end of the

civil war, so-called "south-south" negotiations between the two SPLA rebel factions must be convened to end inter-SPLA fighting. (Right now some of the violent human rights abuses recently in Sudan have been perpetrated by SPLA rebels.) The United States must immediately begin work with other nations to bring together these two rebel factions to negotiate a settlement to their differences.

Peace can and must be brought to Sudan. But it can only be achieved with strong American leadership. Please ensure that a new Special Envoy is appointed and work to make peace a reality in Sudan.

Sincerely,

FRANK R. WOLF,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 5, 1993.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
The President, The White House, Washington,
DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I appreciate your personal attention to the worsening situation in Sudan. I believe the Clinton Administration has taken positive steps to bring an end to the suffering in Sudan, but I believe that the United States must do more.

I commend the appointment of Ambassador Frances Cook as Special Envoy to Sudan for humanitarian issues. This appointment made clear to the government of Sudan that the United States considers the crisis in Sudan very serious and Ambassador Cook has made progress in alleviating much suffering in Sudan. I am distressed that Ambassador Cook will soon be leaving her post as Special Envoy.

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Mr. President, peace can and must be brought to Sudan. But it can only be achieved with strong American leadership. Please quickly appoint a new Special Envoy and work to make peace a reality in Sudan.

Sincerely,

FRANK R. WOLF,
Member of Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

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 his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, on May 10 and 12.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. GORDON.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

Mr. MANTON.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. WOLF) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, May 10, 1994, at 10:30 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3132. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting status of budget authority that was proposed for rescission by the President in his fourth special impoundment message for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 103-254); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3133. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the Javelin major defense acquisition program is essential to the national security, has no alternative that would cost less, its new estimates are reasonable and its management structure is adequate, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3134. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the C-17 major defense acquisition program is essential to the national security, has no alternative that

would cost less, its new estimates are reasonable and its management structure is adequate, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3135. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the Titan IV major defense acquisition program is essential to the national security, has no alternative that would cost less, its new estimates are reasonable and its management structure is adequate, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3136. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the AN/SQQ-89 major defense acquisition program is essential to the national security, has no alternative that would cost less, its new estimates are reasonable and its management structure is adequate, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3137. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting certification that the ASAS major defense acquisition program is essential to the national security, has no alternative that would cost less, its new estimates are reasonable and its management structure is adequate, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3138. A letter from the Deputy and Acting CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 1994 Semiannual Comprehensive Litigation Report, covering the period from October 1, 1993 to March 31, 1994, pursuant to Public Law 103-204, section 3; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3139. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 02-94, concerning a proposed Agreement with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defense, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3140. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 03-94, concerning a proposed Agreement with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defense, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3141. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Secretary's determination and justification to exercise the authority granted him under section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizing funds for a Palestinian police force in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2261(a)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3142. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3143. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the administration's policy on multilateral peace operations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3144. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1999 resulting from passage of H.R. 2333, H.R. 4066, S. 1636, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3145. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting

copies of Federal construction prospectus for Tucson, AZ, and Cleveland, OH, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

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:

[The following action occurred on May 6, 1994]

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3567. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to transfer operating responsibilities to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-453, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted May 9, 1994]

Mr. OBEY: The 1994 Joint Economic Report on the 1994 Economic Report of the President (Rept. 103-496). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee of Conference. Conference report on S. 2000. An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 to carry out the Head Start Act and the Community Services Block Grant Act, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-497).

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII,

Mr. THOMAS of California (for himself, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. MCCREERY) introduced a bill (H.R. 4369) to remove the restrictions on the export of Alaskan North Slope oil, and for other purposes; which was referred, jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1080: Mr. ORTON.

H.R. 1191: Mr. ORTON.
H.R. 3678: Mr. RAVENEL.
H.R. 3818: Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 4100: Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 4211: Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 4212: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. SCHENK, Ms. DUNN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H.R. 4215: Mr. POMBO.
H.J. Res. 129: Mr. ORTON.

H.J. Res. 209: Mr. REED, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. GALLO, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mrs. BYRNE.

H. Con. Res. 91: Mr. PENNY.

H. Con. Res. 188: Ms. NORTON, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MANTON, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. LOWEY, Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. COX, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. LONG, and Mr. DELLUMS.