

such a component, any report under this section with respect to the transaction that is submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be submitted concurrently to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate."

(2)(A) The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2662. Real property transactions: reports to congressional committees".

(B) The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 159 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"2662. Real property transactions: reports to congressional committees."

(b) CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Section 2801(c)(4) of such title is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and, with respect to any project to be carried out by, or for the use of, an intelligence component of the Department of Defense, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate".

SEC. 305. POSTEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN DIA EMPLOYEES.

Subsection (e) of section 1604 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may use appropriated funds to assist employees who have been in sensitive positions in the Defense Intelligence Agency and who are found to be ineligible for continued access to Sensitive Compartmented Information and employment with the Defense Intelligence Agency, or whose employment with the Defense Intelligence Agency has been terminated—

"(i) in finding and qualifying for subsequent employment;

"(ii) in receiving treatment of medical or psychological disabilities; and

"(iii) in providing necessary financial support during periods of unemployment.

"(B) Assistance may be provided under subparagraph (A) only if the Secretary determines that such assistance is essential to maintain the judgment and emotional stability of such employee and avoid circumstances that might lead to the unlawful disclosure of classified information to which such employee had access. Assistance provided under this paragraph for an employee shall not be provided any longer than five years after the termination of the employment of the employee.

"(C) The Secretary shall report annually to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives with respect to any expenditure made pursuant to this paragraph."

SEC. 306. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ACT OF 1959.—The National Security Agency Act of 1959 is amended by redesignating the second section 17 (added by section 405 of Public Law 102-183) as section 18.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 102-88.—Effective as of August 14, 1991, section 305(a)(3) of Public Law 102-88 (105 Stat. 432) is amended by striking out "in the last sentence" and inserting in lieu thereof "in the penultimate sentence".

SEC. 307. AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE.

(a) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 101 for reconnaissance programs, funds are authorized for an advanced airborne reconnaissance system.

(b) The amount authorized in subsection (a) is the amount equal to one-third of the amount authorized for a similar activity in the National Foreign Intelligence Program for fiscal year 1992 by the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1992 (Public Law 102-183).

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McNULTY, announced that the yeas had it.

So the bill was passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, to revise and restate the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby said bill was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶77.19 CLERK TO CORRECT ENGROSSMENT

On motion of Mr. MCCURDY, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That in the engrossment of the foregoing bill, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross references, and to make other technical corrections.

¶77.20 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
GI BILLS FOR CHILDREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MCCURDY, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Forty-eight years ago this week, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the GI Bill. With the hope of duplicating the success of that historic legislation, I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Federal Grants for State and Local 'GI Bills' for Children." This proposal is a crucial component of our efforts to help the country achieve the National Education Goals by the year 2000. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

This legislation would authorize half-a-billion new Federal dollars in fiscal year 1993, and additional amounts in later years, to help States and communities give \$1,000 scholarships to middle- and low-income children. Families may spend these scholarships at any lawfully operating school of their choice—public, private, or religious. The result would be to give middle- and low-income families consumer power—dollars to spend at any school they choose. This is the muscle parents need to transform our education system and create the best schools in the world for all our children.

At the close of World War II, the Federal Government created the GI Bill giving veterans scholarships to use at any college of their choice—public, private, or religious. This consumer power gave veterans opportunity, helped to create the best system of colleges and universities in the world, and gave America a new generation of leaders. Now that the Cold War is over, the Federal Government should help State and local governments create GI Bills for children. Under this approach, scholarships would be available for middle- and low-income parents to use at the elementary or secondary school of their choice.

This bill will give middle- and low-income families more of the same choices available to wealthier families. Through families, it will provide new funds at the school site that teachers and principals can use to help all children achieve the high educational standards called for by the National Education Goals. In addition, the legislation will create a marketplace of educational opportunities to help improve all schools; engage parents in their children's schooling; and encourage creation of other academic programs for children before and after school, on weekends, or during school vacations.

Once this proposal is enacted, any State or locality can apply for enough Federal funds to give each child of a middle- or low-income family a \$1,000 annual scholarship. The governmental unit would have to take significant steps to provide a choice of schools to families with school children in the area and permit families to spend the \$1,000 Federal scholarships at a wide variety of public and private schools. It would have to allow all lawfully operating schools in the area—public, private, and religious—to participate if they choose.

The Secretary of Education would select grantees on the basis of: (1) the number and variety of choices made available to families; (2) the extent to which the applicant has provided educational choices to all children, including children who are not eligible for scholarships; (3) the proportion of children who will participate who are from low-income families; and (4) the applicant's financial support (including private support) for the project.

The maximum family income for eligible children would be determined by the grantee, but it could not exceed the higher of the State or national median income, adjusted for family size. All eligible children in the project area would receive scholarships, as long as sufficient funds are available. If all eligible children cannot participate, the grantee would provide scholarships to those with the lowest family incomes. Students would continue to receive scholarships over the 4-year life of a project unless they leave school, move out of the area, or no longer meet the income criteria. Up to \$500 of each scholarship may be used for other academic programs for children before and