

(3) the Department of Education shall take all necessary actions to clearly adopt this interpretation and to inform superintendents of school districts who received the November 25, 1985, letter of this interpretation immediately

Agreed to February 7, 1986.

ENROLLMENT CORRECTIONS—H.R. 1614

Mar. 11, 1986
[S. Con. Res. 114]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate is requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H.R. 1614). The Clerk of the House is authorized to receive such bill if it is returned when the House is not in session. Upon the return of such bill, the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives Pro Tempore in signing it shall be deemed rescinded and the Clerk of the House shall reenroll the bill with the following corrections:

Ante, p. 45.

(1) In section 13(a), strike out the matter preceding paragraph (1) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

“(a) It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture carry out a program authorized by section 424 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Such program, if implemented, shall provide for the following.”

7 USC 1433c.

(2) In the first sentence of section 13(c)—

(a) strike out “shall”; and

(b) strike out “the program provided for” and insert in lieu thereof “any program established”.

(3) In section 17(b)(2) of the United States Warehouse Act (as added by section 14 of the bill), strike out “warehouse to which” and insert in lieu thereof “warehouse from which”.

Agreed to March 11, 1986.

NATIONAL TRIO DAY

Mar. 21, 1986
[H. Con. Res. 278]

Whereas the Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, commonly known as the TRIO programs, are integral to the Federal strategy aimed at advancing equal opportunity in postsecondary education;

Whereas the 1,280 TRIO programs—Educational Opportunity Centers, Special Services, Talent Search, Upward Bound, and TRIO Staff Training—presently provide over 460,000 disadvantaged youth and adults the upward mobility afforded by higher education;

Whereas TRIO programs are targeted upon students whose family incomes fall below 150 percent of poverty and whose parents did not graduate from college;

Whereas 41 percent of TRIO students are black, 35 percent are white, 17 percent are Hispanic, 4 percent are American Indian, and 3 percent are Asian;

Whereas the TRIO programs are an important retention mechanism for physically handicapped students in higher education, currently serving over 14,000 disabled students;