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NATIONAL JOURNAL'S
CongressDaily
Dec. 13, 1996 P-3

SENATE ADMINISTRATION

New Chairmen Named On Labor And Human Resources

New subcommittee chairmen on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee have been decided, according to GOP sources. Incoming **Labor and Human Resources Chairman Jeffords** Thursday announced the creation of two new subcommittees — Public Health and Safety, and Labor and Training — to replace the existing Disability Policy Subcommittee and Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee. **Sen. Michael DeWine**, R-Ohio, who was very active this year in the job training consolidation debate, will take over the new Labor and Training Subcommittee, while **Sen. Bill Frist**, R-Tenn., a physician, will head the new Public Health and Safety Subcommittee, sources said.

Frist has served the past two years as Disability Policy Subcommittee chairman. In a statement today, he said: "I am very excited about this opportunity and look forward to continuing my efforts to improve the quality and availability of health care for all Americans ... I look forward to continuing to use my own healthcare background and to work closely with the healthcare community at large to develop good public health policy." Frist's panel will be responsible for overseeing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reauthorization, medical education programs and other public health issues. Jeffords Thursday said healthcare reform and FDA reform will be considered at the full committee level, as well as all education issues, including IDEA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Meanwhile, **Sen. Judd Gregg**, R-Vt., will continue to serve as chairman of the Aging Subcommittee and **Sen. Dan Coats**, R-Ind., will keep his chairmanship of the Children and Families Subcommittee. Coats, who previously considered a chairmanship challenge to Jeffords but declined, faces a tough Senate race in 1998 against outgoing Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh. With Indiana being one of the fastest-growing union states, some sources speculate Coats wanted to avoid any difficult battles in the committee that could hurt his re-election chances.

Phil
Ginger
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 23, 1997

See last page

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN HILLEY JH

SUBJECT: SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

I. Republican Agenda

On January 21, Majority Leader Trent Lott and Majority Whip Don Nickles, R-Okla., introduced their top ten list of bills and one resolution, encompassing the heart of the Republican agenda for the 105th Congress. Lott said the list represents a consensus of the 55 Republican members of the Senate, but he said individual Republicans may disagree on some of the specifics.

The following is a list of the Republican's first 10 bills:

-S.J. Res. 1, Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment

-S1, "Safe and Affordable Schools Act." This bill would shift more responsibility for education to the local level and give parents more flexibility in choosing a school. The bill provides $50 million for between 20 and 30 school choice pilot programs, establishes a grant program funding local efforts to improve unsafe schools, and provides access to block grant funds to states for establishing school choice programs, teacher incentive programs and to establish same-gender schools. Additionally, the bill provides $7 billion over seven years in tax relief for parents with children in college or "on the verge of going" and for parents with young children who want to prepare themselves for the high cost of education. The bill would also fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by authorizing an additional $10 billion over seven years and would provide $400 million for block grants for states to establish programs combating illiteracy. A separate $100 million fund provides "incentive grants" encouraging local innovation addressing illiteracy.

-S2, "Family Tax Relief Act." The bill would make a variety of changes in tax law, including a $500 per child tax credit, new incentives to invest in IRAs, an overhaul of the death or estate tax and a reduction in the capital gains tax rate. The package would reduce taxes by $163 billion over five years, according to a Republican fact sheet, which said $130 billion would benefit working families.

-S3, "Omnibus Crime Control Act." As introduced by Senator Hatch, the legislation is extremely broad in scope. It contains provisions targeted at issues such as the exclusionary rule, terrorism, possession of firearms during a federal crime, the federal death penalty, violence against women and children, juvenile justice, gang crime, and white collar crime. It also includes several anti-drug proposals, such as amending the methamphetamine statute enacted last year in order to increase sentences for trafficking in methamphetamine.

-S4, "Family-Friendly Workplace Act." The bill is Senator Ashcroft's proposal on comp time/flex time. It permits employers to schedule employees for more than 40 hours a week without paying overtime as long as the total number does not exceed 80 hours over two weeks. The Administration has expressed its opposition to this proposal. In addition, it contains the Republican comp time provisions that permit an employer to offer comp time in lieu of overtime pay.

-S5, "Product Liability Act." This bill would overhaul product liability laws with the aim of reducing liability for manufacturers developing new products. The bill is the same as the Gorton-Rockefeller bill that was vetoed during the last Congress because it unfairly tilted the legal playing field. The measure places caps on punitive damages but may permit judges to exceed caps. Additionally, it abolishes joint and several liability for noneconomic damages and tolls the statute of limitations in the event of a stay or injunction against an action.

-S6, "Partial-Birth Abortion Act." This bill aims to ban this abortion procedure. It is the same as the version that was vetoed by the President during the previous Congress. The bill would criminalize the use of the partial-birth method of abortion. The bill provides a life, but not a health, exemption for mothers. The President vetoed the previous bill because there was no exemption to protect the health of the mother.

-S7, "National Missile Defense Act." The bill calls for mandatory deployment of a limited NMD system by 2003. The system must be capable of defending the territory of the U.S. and capable of being augmented to meet more sophisticated future threats. Under the legislation, this system must contain interceptors, ground-based radars, space-based sensors and battle management elements. The bill urges you to amend the ABM Treaty for the deployment of an NMD system, and requires that any such agreement be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. If within one year of the enactment of the bill, the Administration has not completed ABM negotiations, the Congress and the President shall consider withdrawal from the ABM Treaty.

-S8, "Superfund Cleanup." The bill aims to reduce litigation associated with the cleanup of toxic waste sites. Upon cursory review, this new bill makes an effort to round-off some of the sharp edges of last year's legislation sponsored by Republicans and opposed by the Administration. However, considerable differences remain on key issues, such as: retroactive liability; natural resources damages; the states' role, and judicial review of remedies. One bright spot is that the bill appears to replicate much of the

Administration's position on brownfields using grants to assess sites and clean them up.

-S9, **"Paycheck Protection Act."** The bill makes it a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act for a union to assess or collect dues from members or non-members if any part of those dues will be used for political activities, unless the union has obtained the prior written consent of each individual. The current law says that employees who are not union members cannot be assessed dues that will be used for political purposes if they object. However, under current law, non-members must object, and union members must live with the democratically determined policies of their union. The bill also makes it a violation of the FEC Act for a national bank or corporation to assess or collect fees from stockholders or employees as a condition of employment if any part will be used for political activities, unless each individual has given prior written consent. However, this provision essentially states the law as its already written.

-S10, **"Violent Juvenile Offenders Act."** The bill would treat violent and repeat juvenile offenders as adults. Specifically, the bill targets youth gangs and drug-related crimes. The bill would provide $2.5 billion over five years in new incentive grants for states to enact accountability-based reforms in juvenile justice systems. The bill authorizes efforts aimed at trying violent juvenile offenders as adults; establishes the ability of states to collect juvenile criminal records, fingerprints and photographs and to share criminal histories and information within a state, with other states, and with the federal government. Under the bill, states will be eligible to receive federal funds to help provide for the adult prosecution of juveniles 14 or older who commit violent crimes such as murder, forcible rape, armed robbery, and assault with a deadly weapon or offenses involving controlled substances or involving the possession of a firearm or a destructive device.

II. Democratic Agenda

On January 21, Minority Leader Tom Daschle introduced the ten bills at the top of the Democratic agenda for the 105th Congress.

The following is a list of the Democrat's first 10 bills:

-S11 **Campaign Finance.** A bill that would overhaul campaign finance laws and institute voluntary spending limits on congressional campaigns. The bill: 1) Bans PAC's in Senate elections; 2) provides incentives (such as reduced rate television and radio time and low cost mailing) for candidates who voluntarily agree to aggregate campaign spending limits; 3) bans soft money; 4) makes it extremely difficult for political parties to run either independent expenditure ads or express advocacy ads on behalf of their candidates for federal office; 5) expands the definition of independent expenditures to include issue advocacy spending designed to influence voters; and 6) bans lobbyists from contributing to a candidate's campaign if they have lobbied the candidate or his staff within the last year (this provision includes the President and Vice President) 7)improves FEC enforcement capabilities, and 8) bans foreign nationals from influencing or directing the contributions or permanent resident aliens; 8) provides qualified candidates with equal, reduced-rate, adjacent broadcast time to answer independent expenditure advertisements.

-S12 **College Aid.** This legislation would provide two new types of assistance to families with college-age children, including a $1,500 per year tax credit, known as a HOPE scholarship, for the first two years of post-secondary education. The measure also includes a $10,000 per year tax deduction for "qualified education expenses."

-S13 **Health Coverage for Children.** A tax credit for working families to help cover the costs of child health care for children up to 18 years in age. The bill includes coverage for pregnant women. The tax credit would cover most of a private health insurance premium for the lowest-income families and decrease on a sliding scale for families with higher incomes. The bill requires that insurance companies do business with the federal government to develop children's-only policies.

-S14 **Pension Protection.** A measure that broadens the availability of IRAs by doubling over time the income thresholds for IRA's to $80-100,000 for joint filers and $50-70,000 for single filers. It also unlinks the spousal rule on IRAs and increases the flexibility for withdrawals to pay for higher education, medical expenses, etc. It also includes a Boxer provision to prevent employers from requiring employees to invest in employer's securities or assets. The bill would provide the 1% employer match that was included in the President's NEST proposal but not enacted last year and enhance the ability to audit the approximately $950 billion of currently unaudited pension plans.

-S15 **Juvenile Justice.** A measure that would increase federal penalties for juvenile offenders and authorize more than $1 billion to states to build more facilities for the placement of juvenile offenders. Additionally, the bill puts an additional 25,000 police officers on the street by extending the COPS Program for two years, extends the Violence Against Women Act, increases federal penalties for juveniles by raising the mandatory release age from 21 to 26, and targets gang violence.

-S16 **"Cattle Industry Improvement Act."** A measure which would require the Department of Agriculture to define and prohibit noncompetitive practices in the livestock industry.

-S17 **"Working Americans Opportunity Act."** A measure which would overhaul the federal job training system by consolidating job training programs and increasing flexibility and accountability in the job training system. The bill would consolidate certain Federal job training programs by developing a system of vouchers for dislocated workers and economically disadvantaged adults.

-S18 **"Brownfield and Environmental Cleanup Act."** The measure would direct the EPA to establish a grant program for local governments to clean up brownfield sites, which are abandoned industrial sites that can ruin the ecosystem of surrounding areas.

The measure would also limit liability for prospective purchasers interested in developing brownfield areas.

-S19 **"Working Families Child Care Act."** This legislation would expand the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program and increase child care programs for infants, especially for care during non-traditional working hours. The bill increases authorization of CCDBG funds to $2 billion for FY 1997 to FY 2002, including $1.4 million in mandatory spending over the next six years. Additionally, the bill authorizes $500 million for FY 1997 to FY 2002 to carry out the following activities in areas where shortages of child care exist within a state: infant care programs; before and after school programs; resource and referral programs; nontraditional work hour child care programs; extending the hours of kindergarten programs to provide full-day services, and any other child care programs that the Secretary determines are appropriate.

-S20 **"Targeted Investment Incentive and Economic Growth Act."** The measure aims to encourage small business development by allowing the capital gains on the sale of small business stock to be deferred if they are fully reinvested in other small business. It would also increase the number of qualified small business stocks by raising the asset threshold to $100 million from $ 50 million. It would also qualify more family owned businesses for estate tax relief. The bill would increase the annual contribution limit on IRAs to $2,500 from $2,000 and allow family farmers to rollover up to $400,000 of the gain on the sale of their farm into a qualified pension saving vehicle, such as an IRA. The bill includes the President's proposal to exempt the first $500,000 in profit on the sale of a home from capital gains taxes. Additional provisions would allow states to use up to ten percent of their unobligated balances in the Highway Trust Fund to provide funding for State Infrastructure Banks and make permanent the expiring employer-provided educational assistance tax exclusion.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
105th Congress

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

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revised: January 3,1997

Name: Goodling, Honorable Willia

U.S. Department of Education
Office of the Secretary - Control Document

Assigned to: OS

Control #: OS97-02397
Priority: OS
Due Date: 02/07/97
OS Doc #: 42022

Action: INFORMATION ONLY
Signature: NA

Writer: Goodling, Honorable William F.
Title: Representative
Organization: House of Representatives
Salutation:

Subject: CC: LTR TO PRESIDENT CLINTON REGARDING WORKING TOGETHER ON EDUCATION MATTERS AND EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT PROPOSED EDUCATION INITIATIVES

Notes: FYI COPY TO MSMITH, FHOLLEMAN, JWINSTON, ES-PLINK

Assignment Tracking Section

ASSIGNED	COMMENT	DATE	DUE	RETURNED
SRINCK	INFORMATION ONLY	02/07/97	02/07/97	02/07/97
	Copies to			
	→ Tom S			
	→ Susan F			
	→ Kay C			
	→ Bill K			
	→ Judy Wurtzel			

Keyer: EWM   Reader: EWM   Related Control #:   WP File:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

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FEB 7 4 41 PM '97

February 4, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

There is nothing more important to the future of our Nation than providing the opportunity for a high quality education for all Americans. We believe this can be achieved by working together and building on what we know works: expecting every child to master basic academics; engaging and involving parents; and getting taxpayer dollars to the classroom where they can do the most good. The Committee on Education and the Workforce will be at the center of this effort.

We are sure you agree that the measure of our success on behalf of our children cannot be the number of programs we create or dollars we spend – it must be measured by the academic success and well-being of our Nation's children. On this front, there is much work to be done as you correctly noted in your address tonight. We look forward to working in partnership with you to effectively assist our Nation's parents, teachers, school leaders, communities and States in giving our children the best education possible.

House Republicans have developed an extensive legislative and oversight agenda on education. Our work will begin with a focus on reforming several key laws which expire or are in clear need of reform – IDEA, the Higher Education Act, Job Training, and Juvenile Justice, among others. We are sure you will agree these programs must be our Committee's first priority. We need to look at each and determine what works, and what's wasted, before considering any major new initiatives to expand the Federal role.

First, we intend to reform the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act consistent with the principles of the bipartisan IDEA Improvement Act of 1996, which enjoyed strong bipartisan support. We will continue to emphasize these themes: focusing on children's education instead of process and bureaucracy; giving parents increased participation in decision-making; and, giving teachers the tools they need to teach all children. Both the Senate and House have firmly demonstrated their commitment to providing the funding necessary to educate these children with special needs, without imposing financial burdens on local schools and governments.

Another priority is addressing the serious problem of violent juvenile crime and juvenile delinquency. Our Committee will act on the Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1997. We will adopt a balanced approach which focuses on: prevention; accountability; and helping young people turn their lives around.

We intend to complete action to reform and improve job training programs for adults. We must help States and communities improve the quality of job training – so it leads to employment for the 21st Century. Our efforts will center around: enhancing individual choice by empowering individuals to select their own employment options and training providers; ensuring that programs provide quality training for the 21st Century; and, making training relevant by driving resources and authority to the States and local communities.

Finally, we want to strengthen opportunities for Americans to get an affordable, high quality postsecondary education. We must work together to keep American higher education first in the world by: making and keeping higher education more affordable; simplifying the student aid system; and stressing academic quality.

While moving forward on our legislative priorities, we have begun an extensive oversight project, "Education at a Crossroads: What Works and What's Wasted." Congress is carefully examining the full extent of federal involvement in education to see how it can be improved to enhance student learning. Young Americans are clearly not performing up to their full academic potential -- despite the over 760 federal education programs which span 39 federal agencies at the price of $120 billion annually. This project will attempt to find out why. We will also work to identify examples of excellence in education and ask how we can better support this kind of positive change.

During the last several months, we have observed with great interest as you have announced and developed your education agenda for your second term of office. We are anxious to study the details of these proposals and to work with you to explore issues that have been brought to our attention about these initiatives.

We in Congress are committed to finding sensible solutions to keep the price of attending college reasonable, and have already held hearings around the country to help us find solutions. While we support and share the intent behind the HOPE Scholarship proposal, we must be very careful that tax policy not be allowed to drive questions about the quality of higher education. There are also other critical questions that need to be answered as we work to expand college opportunities for Americans:

How will the federal government know if a student has a "B" average?

Will the Internal Revenue Service collect report cards in the same manner they obtain written reports to verify other tax data?

Will your proposal give the U.S. Department of Education extended authority in private post-secondary education matters?

Will this proposal encourage grade inflation by linking an arbitrary "B" average to the $1,500 tax credit?

How will your plan prevent further tuition inflation which could result by schools raising tuition to capture new funds?

The higher education community has raised concerns that your proposal will not increase access to higher education for low-income students but will simply subsidize students who would have attended nonetheless. How do you respond to that criticism?

You have also proposed to create a new, multi-billion dollar training and work program for welfare recipients. As you know, we worked with your Administration in the last Congress to undertake a comprehensive reform of the federal job training system. This work will continue this year. Several questions about your new proposal arise:

Are you proposing another job training program on top of the numerous Federal programs already in existence?

Will this initiative be part of current bipartisan efforts to consolidate and integrate Federal job training and employment programs – many of which are targeted toward welfare recipients and other economically disadvantaged adults?

As we understand it, your proposal for this program would send funds directly to the largest 100-150 largest cities and urban areas (with high levels of long-term welfare populations) while rural and suburban jurisdictions would have their program funds administered directly by the State - even if that local jurisdiction has responsibility for administering the overall welfare program. Is this approach overly-complicated administratively and unfair to suburban and rural areas?

You have also proposed a new federal program for local school construction. Congress recognizes that many schools desperately need renovation and repair. Your proposal to subsidize local bonds for construction and renovation raises some serious questions, including:

Is school construction and renovation a federal responsibility, or is it better carried out by states and local communities? It is important that any new construction program not jeopardize existing Federal priorities nor over-stretch the Nation's interest in a focused federal role in education.

Would this proposal effectively reward school districts that have poorly managed their own taxpayers' resources? Nothing we have seen would prohibit the interest subsidy from going to poorly managed school districts.

Would the proposal drive up school construction costs by imposing costly government mandates - such as mandating that unrealistically high union wages be paid on federally financed projects - ultimately costing taxpayers more and providing students with less?

How does the proposal address the infrastructure concerns of rural school districts? Does it ignore rural districts in order to benefit urban schools?

Finally, literacy is a major problem in America. In fact, the federal government already spends over $400 million on programs to address literacy, and an additional $14.6 billion on other targeted programs intended to help improve the reading skills of children such as Title I, Head Start and IDEA.

Every child must learn to read as early as possible once they enter school, and literacy must be seen as a family issue, not just the child's problem. We will carefully review all Federal programs, as well as your proposal, to focus federal efforts on what programs and practices work. As part of our review, we will ask:

Does your proposal ask more of volunteers than they can reasonably be expected to do? What is the advantage of funding training for part-time volunteers, as opposed to improving the reading instruction skills of teachers?

With the federal government already spending $7 billion on remedial education and $4 billion on Head Start, why doesn't the literacy proposal re-evaluate ineffective class room based reading initiatives in these existing programs?

Does the federal government really need another literacy program? How does this program fit into the already existing maze of Washington-based literacy programs?

Does your proposal place an appropriate focus on promoting effective family literacy programs which help parents become literate and support the value of education in their child's life?

We welcome your support and the expertise of the Administration in answering the many questions we have raised in this letter. We believe you agree that a thoughtful approach is called for if we are to make lasting progress in contributing to a better education for our children.

Beginning with the GI Bill after World War II, and accelerating since the mid-1960's, Congress has enacted hundreds of well-intended education programs. Clearly, some of these efforts have been very successful. Other programs have made little, if any, impact on improving student learning.

Before we can seriously consider creating major new programs, we must better understand the impact of federal programs and regulations on how schools teach and how students learn. We must not create programs that lull us and the American public into a false sense of accomplishment. We must not rest until every American child and citizen receives the quality educational opportunity they deserve. We ask you to join with us in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

BILL GOODLING, Chairman

PETE HOEKSTRA, Chairman
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

HOWARD "BUCK" MCKEON, Chairman
Subcommittee on Higher Education, Training and Lifelong Learning

FRANK RIGGS, Chairman
Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families

cc: Richard Riley

The United States Department of Education
Legislative Initiatives Enacted
in the 103rd Congress
June 6, 1994

Bill and Background	House	Senate	Final
STUDENT LOAN REFORM ACT PL 103-66 Reforms the student aid process by phasing in a system of direct lending which will save taxpayers and students $4.3 billion by 1997. Schools with adequate administrative capacity will originate loans on campus; smaller schools will have alternative process. Students will be able to choose among a variety of repayment options, including income contingency.	Passed HR 2264 (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation) 5/7/93	Passed HR 2264 6/24/93	Senate cleared conference report 7/29/93 Signed into law 8/10/93
NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT-PL 103-82 Amends the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Corporation for National Service and enhance opportunities for national service. Provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.	Passed HR 2010 7/28/93	Passed S 919 8/3/93	Senate cleared conference report 9/8/93 Signed into law 9/21/93
GOALS 2000: **EDUCATE AMERICA ACT PL 103-227** Establishes a new federal partnership through a system of grants to states and local communities to reform the Nation's education system. The Act formalizes the national education goals and establishes the National Education Goals Panel. It also creates a National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC) to provide voluntary national certification of state and local education standards and assessments and establishes the National Skill Standards Board to develop voluntary national skill standards.	Passed HR 1804 10/13/93	Passed S 1150 2/8/94	Senate cleared conference report 3/26/94 Signed into law 3/31/94
SCHOOL-TO-WORK **OPPORTUNITIES ACT PL 103-239** Establishes a national framework within which states and communities can develop School-to-Work Opportunities systems to prepare young people for first jobs and continuing education. Provides seed money to states and communities to develop a system of programs that include work-based learning, school-based learning and connecting activities components. School-to-Work programs will provide students with a high school diploma (or its equivalent), a nationally recognized skill certificate, an associate degree (if appropriate) and may lead to a first job or further education.	Passed HR 2884 11/15/93	Passed S 1361 2/8/94	Senate cleared conference report 4/21/94 Signed into law 5/4/94

Bill and Background	House	Senate	Final
SAFE SCHOOLS ACT PL 103-227 Authorizes the award of competitive grants to local educational agencies with serious school crime to implement violence prevention activities such as conflict resolution and peer mediation.	Passed HR 2455 2/22/94	Passed S 1150 (Goals 2000) 2/8/94	Senate cleared conference report 3/26/94 Signed into law 3/31/94
OERI REAUTHORIZATION PL 103-227 Authorizes the educational research and dissemination activities of the office of Educational Research and Improvement. The regional educational laboratories and university-based research and development centers are authorized.	Passed HR 856 8/4/93	Passed S 1150 (Goals 2000) 2/8/94	Senate cleared conference report 3/26/94 Signed into law 3/31/94
HIGHER EDUCATION TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT PL 103-208 Amends the Higher Education Act to make technical changes and conforming amendments.	Passed HR 3376 11/2/93	Passed S 1507 10/7/93	House cleared conference report 11/19/93 Signed into law 12/20/93
NAEP STATE AUTHORIZATION PL 103-33 Authorizes the use of NAEP for state-by-state comparisons.	Passed S 801 5/11/93	Passed S 801 4/21/93	Signed into law 5/25/93
MIGRANT STUDENT RECORD TRANSFER SYSTEM EXTENSION - PL 103-59 Extends the operation of the migrant student record transfer system.	Passed HR 2683 7/26/93	Passed HR 2683 7/28/93	Signed into law 8/2/93
STUDENT LOAN DEFAULT EXEMPTION EXTENSION - PL 103-235 Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend until July 1, 1998 the effective date for cohort default rate exemption for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, tribally controlled community colleges and Navajo community colleges.	Passed S 2004 4/13/94	Passed S 2004 3/25/94	Signed into law 4/28/94
TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AMENDMENTS OF 1993 - PL 103-218 Amends the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 to authorize appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1994-1998.	Passed HR 2339 8/2/93	Passed S 1283 8/5/93	Senate cleared measure 2/11/94 Signed into law 3/9/94