

the account which is then matched by private or public funds. Under the legislation, participants can have no more than \$10,000 in assets (excluding their car and home) to qualify for the program. Federal money can only be used to match private money. In this way, the bill would leverage more private money and local involvement. By encouraging asset development, IDAs help families end their own poverty with dignity.

IDAs and other asset-building strategies for the poor appear to be among the most promising poverty-fighting ideas to emerge in the last few decades. It is estimated that 100 communities are running IDA programs in forty-three states. Twenty-five states, including Ohio, have incorporated IDAs into their welfare-to-work plans, as authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The Joyce, Mott, Ford, Levi Strauss, and Fannie Mae Foundations have issued millions of dollars in grants to support IDA demonstration projects. IDAs have come a long way since the Select Committee on Hunger, which I chaired, first held hearings on this important idea in the early 1990's.

This demonstration project, will provide additional fuel to states, localities, and community based nonprofit groups that are looking for creative and enduring strategies to help low-income families move toward self-sufficiency.

Owning assets gives people a stake in the future and a reason to save, dream, and invest time, effort, and resources in creating a future for themselves and their children. Assets empower people to make choices for themselves.

I would urge my colleagues to pass this important legislation.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Conference agreement on S. 2206, the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Amendments of 1998.

This legislation reauthorizes three programs that provide assistance to the neediest Americans: Head Start, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG).

Historically this legislation has received bipartisan support, and today, there is no exception.

The conference agreement represents a compromise that will ensure the integrity and quality of these programs for years to come.

For more than three decades, Head Start has provided comprehensive social, health, and educational services, designed to promote strong, supportive families and provide disadvantaged with solid foundations for a lifetime of learning.

In 1994, we undertook the most ambitious reauthorization of Head Start, in which we initiated a strong quality improvement process.

I am proud of this effort and the direction it established for the future of Head Start.

That is why, earlier this year, I introduced H.R. 3880, which simply called for building upon this investment in quality through stronger linkages between Head Start programs and schools, and increasing our investment in early Head Start.

I am pleased to say that the proposals in my legislation are in the conference agreement before us today.

S. 2206 allows for the continued expansion of Head Start, as well as the Early Head Start program.

With measures in this legislation to strengthen both programs, and provide Congress with detailed reporting on the successes of these initiatives, I believe we can confidently commit ourselves to increased appropriations in the years to come.

Thus, we will be able to offer Head Start to the 60 percent of eligible children currently excluded from the program.

In this conference agreement, we also reaffirm our commitment to LIHEAP.

LIHEAP helps low-income Americans meet the costs of heating, cooling, and other home energy needs, particularly in times of extreme weather, natural disasters, and other emergencies.

With the five year reauthorization in this legislation, we are telling the Nation's elderly, disabled, and low-income families that this assistance will be continued well into the future.

The third program addressed by this legislation is the Community Services Block Grant.

CSBG supports the efforts of the community action network in addressing the causes of poverty and providing a wide array of assistance to Americans in need.

Services that have been traditionally provided include education, job training and placement, housing, nutrition, emergency services, and health.

S. 2206 also authorizes new activities, including literacy services and support for after-school programs.

In addition, this legislation provides for additional accountability and monitoring, which can only serve to strengthen CSBG.

It is also worth mentioning that while this legislation contains language that clarifies that CSBG dollars can flow to religious organizations to provide social services, we reaffirm that all such transactions are ultimately governed by the establishment clause of the Constitution.

In closing, I would like to urge my colleagues to join me in support of S. 2206, legislation that strengthens and improves some of our most important services for our neediest Americans.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUNT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the conference report on the Senate bill, S. 2206.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GRANTING CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO POTOMAC HIGHLANDS AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMPACT

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 51) granting the consent of Congress to the Potomac Highlands Airport Authority Compact entered into between the States of Maryland and West Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 51

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT.

Congress hereby consents to the Potomac Highlands Airport Authority Compact entered into between the States of Maryland and West Virginia. The compact reads substantially as follows:

##### "Potomac Highlands Airport Authority Compact

#### "SECTION 1. COUNTY COMMISSIONS EMPOWERED TO ENTER INTO INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO CUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.

"The county commissions of Mineral County, West Virginia, and of other West Virginia counties contiguous to Mineral County, and the governing bodies of municipal corporations situated in those counties, may enter into intergovernmental agreements with this State, Allegany County, Maryland, other Maryland counties contiguous to Allegany County and Cumberland, Maryland, and other municipal corporations situated in those Maryland counties, and with the Potomac Highlands Airport Authority regarding the operation and use of the Cumberland Municipal Airport situated in Mineral County, West Virginia. The agreements shall be reciprocal in nature and may include, but are not limited to, conditions governing the operation, use, and maintenance of airport facilities, taxation of aircraft owned by Maryland residents and others, and user fees.

#### "SEC. 2. POTOMAC HIGHLANDS AIRPORT AUTHORITY AUTHORIZED.

"The county commissions of Mineral County, West Virginia, and of other West Virginia counties contiguous to Mineral County, and the governing bodies of municipal corporations situated in those counties, or any one or more of them, jointly and severally, may create and establish, with proper governmental units of this State, Allegany County, Maryland, other Maryland counties contiguous to Allegany County, and Cumberland, Maryland, and other municipal corporations situated in those Maryland counties, or any one or more of them, a public agency to be known as the 'Potomac Highlands Airport Authority' in the manner and for the purposes set forth in this Compact.

#### "SEC. 3. AUTHORITY A CORPORATION.

"When created, the Authority and the members of the Authority shall constitute a public corporation and, as such, shall have perpetual succession, may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and have and use a common seal.

#### "SEC. 4. PURPOSES.

"The Authority may acquire, equip, maintain, and operate an airport or landing field and appurtenant facilities in Mineral County, on the Potomac River near Ridgeley, West Virginia, to serve the area in which it is located.

#### "SEC. 5. MEMBERS OF AUTHORITY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The management and control of the Potomac Highlands Airport Authority, its property, operations, business, and affairs, shall be lodged in a board of seven or more persons who shall be known as members of the Authority and who shall be appointed for terms of three years each by those counties, municipal corporations, or other governmental units situated in West Virginia and Maryland as contribute to the funds of the Authority, in such proportion between those States and counties, municipal corporations, and units, and in whatever manner, as may from time to time be provided in the bylaws adopted by the Authority.

"(b) FIRST BOARD.—The first board shall be appointed as follows:

"(1) The County Commission of Mineral County shall appoint two members for terms of two and three years, respectively.

"(2) The governing official or body of the municipal corporation of Cumberland, Maryland, shall appoint three members for terms of one, two, and three years, respectively.

"(3) The governing official or body of Allegany County, Maryland, shall appoint two members for terms of one and two years, respectively.

**"SEC. 6. POWERS.**

"The Potomac Highlands Airport Authority has power and authority as follows:

"(1) To make and adopt all necessary by-laws, rules, and regulations for its organization and operations not inconsistent with law.

"(2) To take all legal actions necessary or desirable in relation to the general operation, governance, capital expansion, management, and protection of the Cumberland Municipal Airport.

"(3) To increase the number of members of the Authority, and to set the terms of office and appointment procedures for those additional members.

"(4) To elect its own officers, to appoint committees, and to employ and fix the compensation for personnel necessary for its operation.

"(5) To enter into contracts with any person, firm, or corporation, and generally to do anything necessary for the purpose of acquiring, equipping, expanding, maintaining, and operating an airport.

"(6) To delegate any authority given to it by law to any of its officers, committees, agents, or employees.

"(7) To apply for, receive, and use grants in aid, donations, and contributions from any sources.

"(8) To take or acquire lands by purchase, holding title to it in its own name.

"(9) To purchase, own, hold, sell, and dispose of personal property and to sell and dispose of any real estate which it may have acquired and may determine not to be needed for its purposes.

"(10) To borrow money.

"(11) To extend its funds in the execution of the powers and authority hereby given.

"(12) To take all necessary steps to provide for proper police protection at the airport.

"(13) To inventory airplanes and other personal property at the airport and provide the assessor of Mineral County and other proper governmental officials with full particulars in regard to the inventory.

**"SEC. 7. PARTICIPATION BY WEST VIRGINIA.**

"(a) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS; CONTRIBUTION TO COSTS.—The county commissions of Mineral County and of counties contiguous to Mineral County, and the governing bodies of municipal corporations situated in those counties, or any one or more of them, jointly and severally, may appoint members of the Authority and contribute to the cost of acquiring, equipping, maintaining, and operating the airport and appurtenant facilities.

"(b) TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.—Any of the foregoing county commissions or municipal corporations may transfer and convey to the Authority property of any kind acquired previously by the county commission or municipal corporation for airport purposes.

**"SEC. 8. FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS.**

"(a) CONTRIBUTION AND DEPOSIT OF FUNDS.—Contributions may be made to the Authority from time to time by the various bodies contributing to its funds and shall be deposited in whatever bank or banks a majority of the members of the Authority direct and may be withdrawn from them in whatever manner the Authority directs.

"(b) ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS.—The Authority shall keep strict account of all of its receipts and expenditures and shall make quarterly reports to the public and private bodies contributing to its funds, containing an

itemized account of its operations in the preceding quarter. The accounts of the Authority shall be regularly examined by the State Tax Commissioner in the manner required by Article nine, Chapter six of the Code of West Virginia.

**"SEC. 9. PROPERTY AND OBLIGATIONS OF AUTHORITY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.**

"The Authority is exempt from the payment of any taxes or fees to the State of West Virginia or any subdivisions of that State or to any officer or employee of the State or other subdivision of it. The property of the Authority is exempt from all local and municipal taxes. Notes, debentures, and other evidence of indebtedness of the Authority are declared to be issued for a public purpose and to be public instrumentalities, and, together with interest on them, are exempt from taxes.

**"SEC. 10. SALE OR LEASE OF PROPERTY.**

"In the event all of the public corporations contributing to the funds of the Authority so determine, the Authority shall make sale of all of its properties and assets and distribute the proceeds of the sale among those contributing to its funds. In the alternative, if such of the supporting corporations contributing a majority of the funds of the Authority so determine, the Authority may lease all of its property and equipment upon whatever terms and conditions the Authority may fix and determine.

**"SEC. 11. EMPLOYEES TO BE COVERED BY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.**

"All eligible employees of the Authority are considered to be within the Workmen's Compensation Act of West Virginia, and premiums on their compensation shall be paid by the Authority as required by law.

**"SEC. 12. LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF COMPACT.**

"It is the purpose of this Compact to provide for the maintenance and operation of an airport in a prudent and economical manner, and this Compact shall be liberally construed as giving to the Authority full and complete power reasonably required to give effect to the purposes hereof. The provisions of this Compact are in addition to and not in derogation of any power existing in the county commissions and municipal corporations herein named under any constitutional, statutory, or charter provisions which they or any of them may now have or may hereafter acquire or adopt."

**SEC. 2. RIGHT TO ALTER, AMEND, OR REPEAL.**

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this joint resolution is hereby expressly reserved. The consent granted by this joint resolution shall not be construed as impairing or in any manner affecting any right or jurisdiction of the United States in and over the region which forms the subject of the compact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) to explain the bill.

(Mr. NADLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion. This legislation would grant the consent of Congress to a compact between the States of West Virginia and Maryland to operate the Potomac Highlands Airport Authority as required by the Compacts Clause of the Constitution.

According to the testimony received by the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, this legislation is supported by both States and indeed our colleague the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) appeared before the committee as did Senator SARBANES. The legislation is supported by both States and has the bipartisan support of the delegations of both States. I am aware of no opposition whatsoever to this legislation.

Congress' approval of this legislation is necessary for the compact to become legally effective. If that does not happen, if this legislation does not pass, the Airport Authority will be unable to borrow funds or engage in other core activities. I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, quickly in summary, let me just stress that this is an important resolution involving two States and it is very appropriate for the Congress to put its imprimatur upon it. I would urge my colleagues to support this broadly nonpartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa has explained the necessity for this bill cogently. I urge our colleagues to adopt this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 51.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION REGULATORY STREAMLINING ACT OF 1998**

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4364) to streamline the regulation of depository institutions, to safeguard confidential banking and credit union supervisory information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4364

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Depository Institution Regulatory Streamlining Act of 1998".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—IMPROVING MONETARY POLICY

Sec. 101. Payment of interest on reserve balances at Federal reserve banks.

Sec. 102. Amendments relating to savings and demand deposit accounts at depository institutions.