

Legislative accomplishments: Accomplishments, by Congress: 99th Congress

Daniel K. Inouye Papers

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Governor Waihee

DATE: July 7, 1987

FROM: Senator Inouye

Following is a review of the major federal legislation, including appropriations measures, which have benefitted the State of Hawaii over the past six years. This review also includes current legislative efforts by the delegation. You will notice that this memorandum is divided into two parts: legislation benefitting the State of Hawaii in general, and legislation specifically assisting Native Hawaiians.

I. LEGISLATION BENEFITTING THE STATE

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

Sugar. Without protection from subsidized foreign imports, Hawaii's largest agricultural industry would be driven out of business. In 1981 we succeeded in enacting legislation that added sugar to the list of farm crops protected with a minimum domestic price support level.

The Farm Act was renewed in 1985, with sugar included at a protected price of 18 cents per pound for the next five years. In 1981, 1982 and 1985, I and other sugar supporters successfully defeated amendments by Congressional opponents of the domestic sugar industry. The 1985 sugar program also included a no cost provision which ensures that the Administration runs the program as intended by Congress.

In addition, I helped gain appropriations amounting to \$3 million for research by the University of Hawaii and sugar growers into methods of improving sugarcane stock and yields, and to study possible alternative uses for land formerly planted in sugarcane.

Animal Crop Damage I established a position in Hawaii to control birds at airports and rat damage to sugarcane and macadamia nut fields (\$240,000 in FY 1987 for HSPA).

Fruitfly eradication. Hawaii's unfortunate infestation by four varieties of fruitfly pests has been a major obstacle

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to the increased export of Hawaii-grown fruits and other produce to the Mainland and abroad. A Waimanalo facility for the production of sterile fruitflies to combat this infestation was funded under a \$5.7 million appropriation.

A proposal to use aerial spraying of malathion against Hawaii fruitflies was successfully opposed. We appropriated \$1.1 million for scientific research into other solutions to Hawaii's fruitfly problem.

Alternatives to the chemical EDB for fumigating export-bound Hawaii produce are to be researched and developed appropriations totalling \$900,000 between FY85 and FY87. Furthermore, I have worked to gain appropriations of \$1.4 million in Fiscal Years 1987-88 for a tri-fly eradication pilot experiment on Kauai using sterile male fruit flies, thus creating a "free zone."

Milk problem. Hawaii dairy farmers and milk processors were reimbursed for financial losses incurred in 1982, when heptachlor-tainted pineapple tops were used as feed. By Congressional action a total of \$8.8 million was reimbursed under the Dairy Indemnity Program.

I also helped maintain federal funds for the Pesticide Hazard Assessment Project at the University of Hawaii, which researches and tests for the presence of contaminants in food. This program was to be phased out by the Reagan Administration to save money.

Watershed development. The long-delayed \$5 million Honolulu Watershed project on Maui and \$6.1 million Waimanalo Watershed on Oahu will proceed with federal funds. These funds were withheld by the Reagan Administration for cost-saving reasons, but I helped enact legislation in 1984 to force the release of the appropriated funds.

Federal offices. The Farmers Home Administration was prevented from moving its Hawaii State office from Hilo to Honolulu under an amendment I authored in 1983, which has been reaffirmed annually.

The U.S. Agricultural Cooperative Service was directed in 1982 to open a Hawaii field office. Appropriations bills since then have earmarked from \$99,000 to \$139,000 per year for operations.

International research. The University of Hawaii is a world leader in tropical agricultural research. Federal support,

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through research grants and other assistance, was raised from \$2.8 million in 1982 to \$4 million in 1987.

Labor. In May of 1987, the Office of Safety and Health promulgated regulations mandating that running water and toilet facilities be installed in all farming operations which employ eleven or more employees. The agriculture plantations in Hawaii already provide its workers with running water, as required by state regulations. In light of the large size of many of the plantations, the cost of installing toilet facilities every quarter of a mile is prohibitive for some of the industries that operate on a slim profit margin.

The promulgated regulations were intended to protect the migrant laborer who lacks medical insurance coverage. However, in light of the excellent benefits afforded to Hawaii's agricultural workers through collective bargaining, the ILWU is also opposed to such a mandate, believing that it will jeopardize its collective bargaining position. Accordingly, I have offered my assistance to the various industries in their efforts to obtain a variance from the regulations -- through either the federal or state process.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

Total Funding In Fiscal Year 1986, Hawaii received a total of \$67.5 in education funds. Some of the major programs sustained by the funds are listed below:

Chapter I of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act
For the year ending June 30, 1987, Hawaii received \$10.9 million in Chapter I funds. The percentage of eligible students served in Hawaii is among the highest in the nation. Similar amounts could be available in FY 1988. I have also cosponsored legislation that could make available to Hawaii an additional \$500,000 to \$1 million in Chapter I funds under the Trade Bill.

Work Study and Pell Grants

The Administration has recommended elimination of these programs which last year delivered over \$2 million dollars in student aid to Hawaii's students. I am cosponsoring legislation this year to maintain these programs.

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Bilingual Education

Hawaii received \$1.6 million to support bilingual education programs in FY 1986. I am now working on legislation to reauthorize the program.

Programs for Handicapped Preschool and School-Aged Children
In FY 1986, Hawaii received \$3,187,328 for educational programs directed toward handicapped children.

Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation Programs

In FY 1986, Hawaii received \$4.9 million in Vocational Education funds for vocational, consumer and homemaking education, and \$3.9 million for Vocational Rehabilitation programs. I am cosponsoring legislation to continue these programs, which the Administration has proposed to terminate.

More Impact Aid. The federal Impact Aid law was amended in 1984 to qualify Central Oahu as a separate school district for purposes of Impact Aid funding. Starting in Fiscal Year 1987, the amount of impact aid annually received by Hawaii has almost doubled, reaching \$19 million. Hawaii is the only state to qualify for this special funding, because of our unique statewide school district and high numbers of federal dependents.

The East-West Center. A quiet success story of U.S. foreign policy is the East-West Center, which helps train leaders of Asian and Pacific nations and provides a forum for Asian-Pacific problem-solving. The Center is subsidized by foreign contributions and the U.S. government, which raised its annual funding from \$15.7 million in 1982 to \$20 million in 1987. At my request, special funds of \$1.4 million to remove asbestos from several East-West Center dormitories were appropriated in 1985.

Maui County. Students on Molokai and Lanai will benefit from two-way television courses offered by Maui Community College. A federal grant of \$356,545 to the College was obtained with my assistance for the construction of a microwave transmitter in Kahului and receivers on Molokai and Lanai.

Maui Community College in 1981 received other federal communications grants for a 10-meter satellite receiving dish and related computer equipment. This enables the college to broadcast instructional television programs on the island of Maui.

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Kauai grant. The Kauai Community College received grants amounting to \$870,500 to help develop courses in Hawaiian and Pacific Islands studies. The federal funds came from a special program to assist native American studies in higher education.

Family Planning In FY 1987, Hawaii received \$735,558 to support family planning programs and provide assistance to pregnant women. In FY 1988, \$780,912 will be available.

Trade and Development Training The Trade and Development Program, under AID, is organizing a Training for Trade and Development Conference to be held next March in Honolulu. The budget for the Conference will be between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The East-West Center, the Economic Development Corporation of Honolulu, and the University of Hawaii's community colleges will play important roles in the conference. I am working with TDP to increase the trade and development funds available to Hawaii.

American Samoans. I am currently working toward the inclusion of approximately \$2 million for American Samoan job training programs in the labor appropriations for fiscal year 1988. The State Department of Labor would be expected to take the lead in developing inovative projects for American Samoans in Hawaii.

IMPROVING HEALTH

Pacific Islands. The U.S. has been trustee of the Pacific Islands since World War II, but our neglect of this region has allowed serious health problems to develop. An appropriation of \$2.5 million for FY 1987 will establish a training program at the University of Hawaii's John A. Burns School of Medicine for the training of 75 medical officers for Micronesia and American Samoa, which face severe shortages of health personnel. This amount will pay for the first three years of the nine-year, \$10 million program. It is expected that additional funds will be made available during the forthcoming deliberations on the FY'88 Appropriations bill, perhaps fully funding the medical officer project so that program continuity can be assured. \$5 million of construction funds will also be authorized so that all of the medical school's Pacific Basin health care programs can be centralized.

A research and training center to assist Pacific Islanders has been opened at Hawaii's Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific under a 1983 appropriation of \$750,000. I am

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working to maintain this level of federal support. Since its inception the budget has remained at that level each year. During the forthcoming deliberations on the FY'88 Appropriations bill, an effort will be made to add an additional \$500,000 so that a new Native Hawaiian hearing loss evaluation project can be started. The Kamehameha Schools recently reported that over 60% of all Native Hawaiian four-year-olds tested failed their hearing examination.

The possibility of opening an international center in Hawaii for Pacific Basin region health problems is currently under federal study. It would be financed by a \$1.5 million allotment for disease prevention centers which I included in the FY 1986 budget and each year since. The Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Center at the University of Hawaii School of Public Health has recently received formal recognition and designation from the Department of Health and Human Services and the World Health Organization -- federal financial support is being provided for the Center which has taken the lead in prioritizing a number of projects for the Pacific Basin under an additional special \$1.5 million initiative that was begun last year. The University of Hawaii will also this year be receiving support from the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a special Gerontology Center and is expected to be successful in its efforts to establish a special Native Hawaiian Mental Health Research and Training Center.

Child services. Accidents comprise one of the leading causes of death for children. In 1985 I led the appropriation of \$2 million for special training of emergency room staff in child accidents and disease. Four demonstration centers will be opened under this program. It is expected that Hawaii will receive a grant from the second funding cycle and that the State will thereby participate in the establishment of a network of regional pediatric-EMS centers.

Health education. Reversing planned 1985 budget cuts, I helped restore funds of \$2.4 billion for 1985-88 for the National Institutes of Health and other federal programs that provide health training, research and services, and study grants.

Minority graduate students studying psychology became eligible for financial aid under the Indian Health Manpower Program and also the U.S. Public Health Service's Disadvantaged Assistance Program, as a result of measures I sponsored. The Department of Psychology at the University

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of Hawaii has been receiving "minority access" training support funds under this initiative, and further recently had a new "health psychology" training track supported from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Hansen's Disease. The incidence of Hansen's Disease among foreign immigrants makes it important for Hawaii to maintain a leprosy program. In 1985 the Hansen's Disease program in Hawaii became entirely funded by the federal government at a cost of \$3.3 million. Also, I sponsored legislation enacted in 1985 that expands this program to cover outpatient, as well as inpatient, services for leprosy patients.

Prepaid health. The Hawaii Prepaid Health Care Act was protected from elimination by the federal government in 1982, under legislation exempting Hawaii from the mandatory provisions of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

STRONGER MILITARY

Defense spending. Hawaii ranks among the top states in its share of military spending, which in 1986 amounted to more than \$2 billion from expenditures of Appropriated Funds of the Armed Services in Hawaii. Additional expenditures from non-appropriated funds during 1986 amounted to \$298 million.

Tripler renovation. When its renovation is completed in 1990, Tripler Army Medical Center will be the second largest Army hospital in the nation. Tripler serves as a military medical center for the Pacific and Indian Oceans. At a cost of \$106 million to erect three new hospital wings plus \$115 million to renovate its main building, this is one of the largest construction projects in Hawaii.

Military veterans will benefit from new Veterans Administration programs and services planned for the newly renovated Tripler Center.

Military Construction The FY 1988 Military Construction budget for Hawaii is currently \$186 million. The current program calls for new family housing, and an upgrade of many military facilities throughout Hawaii. Hawaii remains one of the largest recipients of military construction programs.

Military families. The constant stress and demands on military families led to my proposal in 1980 to launch family counseling and child abuse programs for military families. Adopted by the military and funded by Congress,

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these programs now receive \$12 million annually and serve all services, including the Coast Guard.

Alternative health care. Legislation I authored has been enacted to give CHAMPUS beneficiaries direct access to the services of certified nurse midwives, nurse practitioners and clinical specialists, and clinical social workers. Hawaii will become one of the six demonstration states under the new CHAMPUS health care initiative (Project IMPRINT). Under this program dependent health care expenditures will be "managed" by one contractor rather than continuing to rely upon the traditional "fee-for-service" approach.

Veterans. A federal charter for the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association was approved in 1985, under legislation I authored.

Pacific bases. I led the appropriation of funds in 1983 for the U.S. Navy to obtain a 50-year lease for areas in the Northern Marianas (Saipan and Tinian) as possible sites of new military bases, in case our existing bases in the Philippines are jeopardized.

Veterans Health Care. Hawaii has a higher ratio of veterans, per capita, than any other state. However, we are one of two states currently without a Veterans Hospital. All that is available is an out-patient clinic. Accordingly, in April of 1987 the Veterans Administration established a Task force to study and ultimately recommend a plan to remedy the desperate lack of health care services for Hawaii's veterans. The Task Force will be presenting its plan to the Veterans Administration in July. At this occurrence, the Hawaii delegation will be better able to devise a strategy to secure federal funding, whether it be for a free standing hospital or for a combination of existing facilities. In the interim, I am working to obtain appropriations for a traveling medical team which would be stationed at either Maui Memorial or Hilo Hospital, to serve the immediate health care needs of the neighbor island veterans.

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Aquaculture. Several Hawaii aquaculture projects receive grants from the national aquaculture program, which was funded with \$8 million from 1981-85. National aquaculture policy is now consolidated at the U.S. Department of Agriculture instead of fragmented throughout several agencies.

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Among the Hawaii projects funded were: \$1.5 million for shrimp research at the Oceanic Institute; and \$150,000 to assist the planning of a regional center for aquaculture research. The center in Hawaii--one of four in the nation--would focus on tropical marine research. In fiscal year 1987, each center received about \$750,000 for related projects. Federal funds through research grants and programs to develop Hawaii's aquaculture technology are estimated at approximately \$2 million in fiscal year 1987. In fiscal year 1988, I am currently working to obtain \$850,000 for the Oceanic Institute's Center for Applied Aquaculture Research with the projected goal of approximately \$9 million over the course of 3 years for the completion of the Center.

Center for Ocean Resource Science and Technology. The University of Hawaii has sought assistance to secure approximately \$20 million in federal funds for a research facility to study ocean science and technology. These federal funds, in addition to the matching state funds of about \$20 million, will total \$40 million+ for this new research center at the University of Hawaii-Manoa campus. I am currently working to appropriate about \$5 million in fiscal year 1988 for the planning and development of such a center. It is anticipated that the remainder -- \$15 million -- will be appropriated in the next two fiscal years.

Ocean research. The Hawaii Undersea Research Lab received federal funds for the operation of a submersible craft, Makalii, which conducts undersea research for the fishing industry, surveys for engineering projects, and exploration of ocean crust mining sites. HURL successfully tested the recently rebuilt Pisces V and a new submersible launching platform. HURL will continue its manganese crust project on the Cross seamount and mapping of Loihi, the underwater volcano off the Big Island.

EEZ Research. In FY 88 I am requesting funding of \$1.2 million for designation of a generic Deep Seabed Minerals Institute in affiliation with the University of Mississippi. I have also authored language that would direct the National Science Foundation to establish an Ocean Systems Engineering Research Center in the Pacific Basin.

Hawaiian seals. The endangered Hawaiian monk seals are being saved through the recovery and study efforts of a marine wildlife team with federal funds I have helped appropriate annually since 1980. There are now fewer than 1,500 monk seals surviving off the Hawaiian Islands. In the FY 87 Supplemental Appropriations bill I had \$200,000

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included in the Fish and Wildlife Refuge budget for protection of the monk seals and turtles around Tern Island

Parks. I authored PL 99-564 that expanded the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park by 5,650 acres in Puna (Track 22). This is the habitat of endangered species such as the Hawaiian Hawk and the Hawaiian O'u. In FY 88 I will be requesting further funding for the expansion of Haleakala National Park, the Kilauea Wildlife Refuge, and the further purchase of land for the Forest Birds Projects of Hakalau Wildlife Refuge and Kilauea-Keahou Refuge. Approximately \$6 million was provided for the completion of the new observatory at the Volcanoes National Park for the Geological Survey.

Weather forecasting. I have helped defeat several efforts since 1981 by the Reagan Administration to reduce weather forecasting and monitoring services by closing National Weather Service offices in Honolulu and Hilo.

Another priority of mine is urging the federal government to speed up the purchase and deployment of a new weather satellite for the Pacific. Satellites that previously served Hawaii are in need of replacement.

El Nino research. In 1982 storms, floods and typhoons caused by the El Nino weather phenomenon created tragedy throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans. El Nino is under study by a 10-year international project in which the University of Hawaii plays a major role. Funds that I helped appropriate amount to \$3.2 million in 1984, \$2.2 million in 1985, and \$3.2 million in 1986, and \$5.5 million in 1987. I will be pursuing level funding for the program in 1988.

Airline travel. Unknown to most air travelers, the environment in airline cabins is suspected of aggravating respiratory illness and transmitting bacterial infection. A measure I authored was passed in 1984 to appropriate \$500,000 for an 18-month scientific study of cabin air quality by the National Academy of Science. I am working on legislation to implement the findings of this study.

I introduced legislation to establish the National Aviation Authority as an independent user-fee supported government corporation to operate, maintain and enhance an efficient and responsive national system for airways management and air traffic control.

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Communications. Competition among communications firms in the Hawaii-Mainland market was made possible under legislation I authored, which was enacted in December 1980. This measure ended Hawaii's designation as an international telecommunications area, served by a single carrier. This change opened the Hawaii market to all domestic firms, with resulting lower rates and increased telex and data services. Also, in the FY 87 appropriations bill I requested funding for emergency broadcast radio equipment for the Big Island that provided \$18,000.

PEACESAT. I introduced legislation to resume the PEACESAT satellite communications service, which furnished education and health information to South Pacific Islands until August 1985. The PEACESAT (Pan-Pacific Educational and Communication Experiments by Satellite) program was started in 1971 by the University of Hawaii to provide education, health, and technical programs in the South Pacific. It provided radio satellite communications for 23 Pacific sites including the Northern Marianas, American Samoa, Guam, Tonga and Fiji, until the NASA satellite was decommissioned two years ago.

Astronomy. High-altitude housing for scientists using the Mauna Kea telescopes was constructed under a \$1.7 million amendment I authored in 1982. With my support, the NSF has selected Mauna Kea for the site of the New National Technology Telescope.

HOUSING

UDAG. In the FY 87 Appropriations Bill I authored language that was approved that now establishes that the Counties of Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii are eligible to participate in the Urban Development Action Grant Program.

ENERGY

MOD 5-B. In FY 86 I helped overturn the Reagan Administration's withholding of funding for this prototype Kahuku wind turbine and other energy projects for Hawaii. In FY 86 \$10 million was released for these Hawaii projects. In FY 87 \$4.5 million plus in the FY 87 supplemental appropriations bill \$1.2 million was provided for completion of the wind turbine.

DEEP WATER CABLE. In FY 87 \$3.7 million was appropriated. Prior to that approximately \$13 million in Federal funding

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was appropriated. In FY 88 I will request \$8.8 million to complete the at-sea testing of this project.

Others. OTEC: FY 86 \$1.4 million in FY 87 \$2 million in FY 88 \$3.5 million is being requested.

ASSISTING TOURISM

Federal promotion. Despite continual Administration efforts since 1981 to abolish the only federal agency that promotes travel to the U.S., I have succeeded in maintaining funds for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. It is estimated that every dollar spent for U.S. travel promotion reaps \$18 in spending by foreign visitors to our nation.

The Agency has also been directed to open new travel offices in Japan, Australia, Italy and the Netherlands. In addition, federal funds provide foreign language assistance and information for arriving passengers at the Honolulu International Airport and several other major arrival ports.

Baggage inspections. Passenger congestion at Honolulu International Airport would have worsened if the U.S. Department of Agriculture was allowed to stop agricultural inspections at Neighbor Island airports for Mainland-bound travelers. My intervention halted federal plans to phase out inspectors on the Neighbor Islands, which would have added 600,000 baggage inspections annually at the Honolulu airport.

In April of 1987, I was able to secure 22 full time immigration inspector positions for the Honolulu International Airport. This will increase the staffing by about 50 percent. With regard to U.S. Customs inspectors, I have secured nine additional full-time positions which will aid in decreasing the congestion at the Honolulu International Airport.

Cruise ships. The vessels SS INDEPENDENCE (in 1980) and SS CONSTITUTION (1982) were allowed to enter the Hawaiian interisland cruise business under legislation I authored. This measure restored U.S.-flag status to the ships, which each employs a crew of 325, contributes to the Hawaii economy, and would be available for military use in case of national emergency.

Airport expansion. A surplus parcel of four acres at Hickam, valued at \$1.5 million, was given to the State of

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Hawaii at no cost for future expansion of the Honolulu International Airport. In 1983 legislation I sponsored successfully blocked the proposed federal sale of this property.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Green Harvest. Federal and Hawaii law enforcement officials advocated the purchase of a helicopter was needed for more effective Green Harvest anti-marijuana campaigns. In 1985 I was successful in obtaining \$1.5 million for a Drug Enforcement Agency helicopter for marijuana eradication in Hawaii. The first of two helicopters was delivered to the Honolulu International Airport in April 1987.

Federal support. A Hawaii task force was established in 1984 by the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System to coordinate federal drug enforcement and marijuana eradication efforts in the Islands.

The Drug Enforcement Agency was directed by legislation to assign full-time personnel to the Island of Hawaii, which is among the nation's largest sources of marijuana cultivation.

BANKING

Hawaii's Industrial Loan Companies Over the last three years, there have been a number of banking bills calling for the restriction of activities and growth of nonbank bank institutions. Since 1984, at my request, exemptions for Hawaii's Industrial Loan Companies have been included in these bills. Although no legislation was ever adopted during the last two Congresses, this exemption, now broadened to include all states, has been included in a comprehensive banking bill this Congress. House and Senate conferees recently completed deliberations on the measure which now goes before the full House and Senate for vote.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING

Throughout the years, Hawaii has done exceedingly well in terms of federal funds received on a per capita basis. Following is a table showing total federal spending in Hawaii over the years, and the State's yearly ranking on a per capita basis.

United States Senate

ROOM 722, HART SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-3934

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: October 16, 1985

RE: NATIVE HAWAIIANS -- Legislation concerning native Hawaiians considered by the U.S. Senate during the 1st Session of the 99th Congress (January 3, 1985 to December 31, 1986). Prior to becoming public law, these bills must be considered by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed by the President.

I. Native Hawaiians are expressly mentioned and included in the Fiscal Year 1986 Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (H.R. 3424). [Senate Report 99-151, Passed the U.S. Senate October 22, 1985]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES:

1. Native Americans -- These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs. [p.11]

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

1. Maternal and child health block grant --

Last year the Committee directed the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance to work closely with officials of the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate to ensure that the pressing needs of native Hawaiians were addressed under the 15-percent set-aside for programs of national significance. The committee understands that preliminary discussions have been held and, further, that an initial planning project has been awarded. The committee was pleased to learn of this progress and remains very concerned about these native American people. Accordingly, the department is directed to continue to give priority to their needs this fiscal year. [p.29]

2. Nursing special projects -- This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods, especially for treating high-risk groups such as the elderly, children, pregnant women, and native Hawaiians and other Pacific islanders. The program is also designed

to increase educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the nursing profession, to upgrade the skills of licensed practical nurses, nursing assistants, and other paraprofessional nursing personnel, and to address other areas emphasizing primary care. [p.41]

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE:

1. The Committee was very pleased to learn that the President's cancer panel held hearings in Honolulu, HI, to review the efforts of NCI to address the pressing needs of native Hawaiians. The Committee understand that native Hawaiians continue to have one of the highest incidents of cancer of any segment of our population and, accordingly, urges NCI to continue to work with the Cancer Center of Hawaii to ensure that sufficient priority is given to their unique needs. [p.61]

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

1. The Committee reiterates its directive that NIAAA give special attention to the pressing needs of native Hawaiians. These are native American peoples and, as such, there is a special Federal responsibility involved. The

Committee has made sufficient funds available for NIAAA to support research projects addressing the unique situation surrounding native Hawaiians. [p.123]

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:

1. The Committee expects the Office of Human Development Services to assist the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate in its efforts to establish a series of parent-child centers throughout the State to address the pressing needs of native Hawaiian children and their families. This year the Committee again received testimony stressing the extent to which these native Americans are disproportionately represented among those with serious social problems. Accordingly, the Committee again directs HDS to make this a high priority. [p.151]

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMS:

1. The Committee continues to be interested in the efforts of the Department to encourage innovative efforts targeted toward gifted and talented children, including those of Native

American and native Hawaiian families. The Committee encourages the Department to provide it with information on its efforts to support such projects during this fiscal year, either under this account or any other program within the Department. [p.162]

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION:

1. At the Federal level, the Department of Education reserves 1.25 percent of the basic grant appropriation for grants to Indian tribes and 0.25 percent for a new program of grants for Hawaiian natives. [p.180]

HIGHER EDUCATION:

1. The Committee has received testimony that native Hawaiians are significantly underrepresented in institutions of higher learning. For example, native Hawaiians account for only 6.8 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary educational programs, although they represent nearly 20 percent of the State's population. Given the native American status of these peoples and following up on the Department's recent report to the Congress, the Committee urges the Department to explore how it can be of assistance to native Hawaiians in

increasing their enrollment in institutions of higher learning. [p.185]

2. Developing Institutions -- For the past several years the Committee has urged the Department to give special attention to the unique and very pressing problems of native Americans (including native American Pacific Islanders) under the authority of the Developing Institutions Program. The Committee was pleased to learn of the Department's efforts last year to be especially responsive to these pressing problems and urges the Department to continue to make these peoples a high priority. [p. 186]

LIBRARIES:

1. Public Library Services -- Approximately 2 percent of the funds appropriated for this program, for public library construction, and for interlibrary cooperation must be reserved for discretionary programs initiated in fiscal year 1985 benefiting Indian tribes and native Hawaiians. A total of \$2,360,000 would be reserved, which includes \$1,500,000 from this program. [p.193]

2. Interlibrary Cooperation -- Grants support library resource sharing projects involving all types of libraries, including school and other academic libraries, public libraries and various other special libraries. An amount of \$360,000 would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians. [p. 193-194]

3. Public Library Construction -- Under this program, grants are made to the States for new public library construction, as well as expansion, remodeling, and alterations of existing library facilities. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also allowable, and States and communities must match the Federal contribution on a per capita income basis. An amount of \$500,000 would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians. [p.194]

II. Native Hawaiians are expressly mentioned and included in the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1985 (S. 277).

[Reported from the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs on May 16, 1985, Senate Report 99-62]:

1. Native Hawaiians are deemed eligible for the Health Professions Scholarship Program.

* * Amendments to title I provide for the inclusion of Native Hawaiians in the Health Professions Scholarship Program that is administered by the U.S. Public Health Service, subject to the availability of additional appropriations for that purpose.
(p.5)

* * Section 104 also amends section 338G of the Public Health Service Act to make Native Hawaiians eligible for scholarship assistance from the health professions scholarship program, subject to the availability of additional appropriations for that purpose. Indians would still be accorded preference in the award of scholarships. [p.9]

* * Section 104 amendments to section 338G of the Public Health Service Act further provide that the active duty service obligation of a Native Hawaiian health professions scholarship recipient is to be

fulfilled by service in the Indian Health Service, in a program conducted under a contract entered into under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; in a program assisted under title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; or in the private practice of the applicable profession if, as determined by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, in accordance with guidelines promulgated by the Secretary, the private practice is situated in a physician or other health professional shortage area and the practice addresses the health care needs of a substantial number of Indians or Native Hawaiians. Section 104 also amends section 338G of the Public Health Service Act to define the term "Indian" to conform to the meaning given the term "Indian" by section 4(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and to include the individuals described in clauses (1) through (4) of section 4(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. Section 104 additionally amends section 338G of the Public Health Service Act to define the term "Native Hawaiian" to mean any individual who

has any ancestors that were natives, prior to 1778, of the area which now comprises the State of Hawaii. (p.9-10)

* * ...to provide scholarships under the Scholarship Program to provide physicians, osteopaths, dentists, veterinarians, nurses, optometrists, podiatrists, pharmacists, public health personnel, and allied health professionals to provide services to Indians and, subject to available appropriations, Native Hawaiians. Such scholarships shall be designated "Indian Health Scholarships" and shall be made in accordance with this subpart, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b)(1) The Secretary, acting through the Indian Health Service, shall determine the individuals who shall receive the Indian Health Scholarships, shall accord priority to applicants who are Indians, and shall determine the distribution of the scholarships on the basis of the relative needs of Indians and, subject to available appropriations, Native Hawaiians for additional services by specific health professions. [p.46]

* * (B) The active duty service obligation prescribed in the written contract entered into under this subpart shall be met by a Native Hawaiian recipient of an Indian Health Scholarship by service --

(i) in the Indian Health Service;

(ii) in a program conducted under contract entered into under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act;

(iii) in a program assisted under title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; or

iv) in the private practice of the applicable profession if, as determined by the Secretary, in accordance with guidelines promulgated by the Secretary, such practice is situated in a physician or other health professional shortage area and addresses the health care needs of a substantial number of Indians or Native Hawaiians. [p.47]

2. HHS shall conduct a comprehensive study of the unique health care needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders.

* * Title VII authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the health care needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders. [p.8]

* * Section 708 amends title VII of the Act to add a new section 718. Section 718 directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the physical and mental health care needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders. In conducting the study, the Secretary is to consult with the Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, the Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Director of the Indian Health Service, leaders in the field of health care, and representatives of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders.

The Secretary is to submit a report on the study to the Congress by no later than the date that is one year after the date of enactment of the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1985. The report is to

include an assessment of the access of and barriers to Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders in receiving physical and mental health care services, an assessment of the physical and mental health care needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders, and specific recommendations for the development of a national strategy to address such needs. [p.35-36]

* STUDY OF HEALTH CARE NEEDS OF NATIVE HAWAIIANS AND OTHER NATIVE PACIFIC ISLANDERS --

SEC. 718. (a)(1) The Secretary shall conduct a study of the physical and mental health care needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders.

(2) In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with the Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, the Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Director of the Indian Health Service, leaders in the field of health care, and

representatives of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders.

(b) By no later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of the Indian Health Care amendments of 1985, the Secretary shall submit to the congress a report on the study conducted under subsection (a). Such report shall include

--

(1) an assessment of the access of, and barriers to, Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders in receiving physical and mental health care services.

(2) an assessment of the physical and mental health care needs of Native Hawaiians and other Native American Pacific Islanders, and

(3) specific recommendations for the development of a national strategy to address such needs. [p.88-89]

3. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Center --

* Title VII also authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a health promotion and

disease prevention demonstration program in conjunction with the University of Hawaii School of Medicine to serve Native Hawaiians. The focus of the program is to emphasize maternal and child health care, prevention of alcoholism, and prevention of child abuse, as well as general health promotion and disease prevention activities.
[p.8]

* Section 708 further amends title VII to add a new section 719. Section 719 directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to establish as a demonstration project in the State of Hawaii, a Native Hawaiian program for health promotion and disease prevention for the purpose of exploring ways to meet the unique health care needs of Native Hawaiians. The program is to provide necessary preventive-oriented health services, including health education and mental health care; develop innovative training and research projects; establish cooperative relationships with the leadership of the Native Hawaiian community; and ensure that a continuous effort is made to establish programs that can be of direct benefit to other Native American people.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with Native Hawaiian organizations recognized by the Governor of the State of Hawaii and institutions that serve the needs of Native Hawaiians for the purpose of assisting the program in meeting the objectives described in section 719(b)(1). The Secretary is to submit an annual report to the Congress for each of the fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988 on the status and accomplishments of the program during each fiscal year. There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 719. [p.36]

* DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN
HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION --

SEC. 719.(a) The Secretary shall establish in Hawaii, as a demonstration project, a Native Hawaiian Program for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Program') for the purpose of exploring

ways to meet the unique health care needs of Native Hawaiians.

(b)(1) The Program shall --

(A) provide necessary preventive-oriented health services, including health education and mental health care;

(B) develop innovative training and research projects;

(C) establish cooperative relationships with the leadership of the Native Hawaiian community; and

(D) ensure that a continuous effort is made to establish programs which can be of direct benefit to other Native American people.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with --

(A) Native Hawaiian organizations recognized by the Governor of Hawaii, and

(B) institutions which serve the needs of Native Hawaiians, for the purpose of assisting the Program in meeting the objectives described in paragraph (1).

(c) The Secretary shall submit to the Congress an annual report for each of the fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988 on the status and accomplishments of the Program during such fiscal year.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for each of the fiscal year 1986, 1987, and 1988, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section. [p.89]

4. Definitions:

* * Section 104 additionally amends section 338G of the Public Health Service Act to define the term "Native Hawaiian" to mean any individual who has any ancestors that were natives, prior to 1778, of the area which now comprises the State of Hawaii. [p. 9-10]

* * Section 719 also amends section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603) as amended by section 203(b) of the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1985 to add the following new definitions. The term "Native Hawaiian" means any individual who has any ancestors that were natives, prior

to 1778, of the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii. The term "Native American Pacific Islander" means any Native Hawaiian; any of the indigenous people residing in Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands; or any individual whose direct ancestors are from Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands. [p.36]

* * (m) "Native Hawaiian" means any individual who has any ancestors that were natives, prior to 1778, of the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii.

(n) "Native American Pacific Islander" means --

(1) any Native Hawaiian,

(2) any of the indigenous people residing in Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands; or

(3) any individual whose direct ancestors are from Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands. [p.43-44]

** (2) The term "Native Hawaiian" means any individual who has any ancestors that

were natives, prior to 1778, of the area
which now comprises the State of Hawaii.

[p.47]

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SENATOR

DATE: August 28, 1986

FROM: PAT

RE: Fiscal Year 1987 Appropriations bill
Labor-HHS-Education and Native Hawaiians

The Senate Appropriations Committee has noted the unique needs of Native Hawaiians in a number of sections in the Fiscal Year 1987 Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (H.R. 5233, Senate Report 99-408). The bill now goes to the Senate floor for consideration by the full Senate. It then will go to conference with the House of Representatives. This measure must be enacted into public law by the beginning of the next fiscal year, which is October 1, 1986.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Training and Employment Services:

Native Americans--These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs. The Committee recommends \$61,484,000 for these purposes, which is 3.3 percent of the block grant amount as required by statute. (p.12).

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICESHealth Resources and Services Administration:
Maternal and Child Health:

The Committee has included \$5,000,000 for the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance to support the efforts of the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate to serve the pressing health care needs of native Hawaiian children and their families. These funds will be matched on at least a 50-50 basis by Kamehameha Schools and the various State and county governmental agencies. It is expected that over a 5-year period of time more than 15,400 at risk native Hawaiian children will be served. Priority will be given to those aged 0-2. (p.32).

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Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:
National Institute of Mental Health:

The Committee has been pleased with NIMH's efforts to date to support projects targeted toward issues surrounding mental health reimbursement and the delivery of necessary mental health care. The Committee would be supportive of the establishment of new research centers in mental health services research...Equally pressing are the needs of minorities including native Americans. The pressing mental health needs of native Hawaiians, for example, were the subject of a recent comprehensive report to the Congress by the U.S. Public Health Service. (p.122).

ADAMHA Program Management:

The Committee continues to be interested in having ADAMHA establish a coordinated and integrated approach to addressing the truly pressing mental health and substance abuse needs of Native Hawaiians. ADAMHA is accordingly urged to carefully review the findings of the U.S. Public Health Service report on Hawaiian health care needs and provide the Committee with a report on its efforts to address these problems. (p.130).

Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services:
Native American Programs:

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$28,989,000 for native American programs, an increase of \$1,689,000 over the administration's budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1986 presequester amount. The House deferred consideration of appropriations for this program. The funds recommended will continue to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and native Hawaiians.

The Committee urges the Office of Native american programs to be responsive to the truly unique role and responsibilities which the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has for native Hawaiians. This office was established under the Constitution of the State of Hawaii and its trustees are duly elected by native Hawaiians. It is the principal public agency responsible for the welfare of the State's native Hawaiians. (p.155).

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONVocational and Adult Education:
Basic Grants:

At the Federal level, in keeping with the provision of the (Carl D.) Perkins Act, the recommended amount includes \$9,904,763 for the Indian Program and \$1,980,952 for the Hawaiian Natives Program. (p.188).

Educational Research and Statistics:

The Committee remains very concerned regarding the educational needs (as reflected in low test scores and a high dropout rate) of native Hawaiians. This has been a matter of considerable discussion for a number of years and was the subject of a special report to the Congress by the Department. The Kamehameha Elementary Education Program [KEEP] has now been developed and appears to possess an excellent chance of making a significant difference in the lives of these children. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Secretary to give careful consideration to the national significance of KEEP. (p.203).

The Committee continues to be concerned with the extent to which native Hawaiians have difficulties in completing undergraduate education and further, do not pursue advanced educational opportunities. For example, native Hawaiians constitute approximately 6.8 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary educational programs, although they represent 17 to 20 percent of the State's population. The Committee appreciates the Department's sensitivity to these problems and urges it to continue to attempt to develop appropriate solutions. (p. 203-204).

Public Library Services:

The Committee has provided \$80,000,000 for public library services, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation but the same as the House allowance.

...Two percent of the funds appropriated for this program, for public library construction and for interlibrary cooperation must be reserved for discretionary programs initiated in fiscal year 1985 benefiting Indian tribes and native Hawaiians. (p.204).

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Public Library Construction:

The Committee has provided \$22,500,000 for library construction in fiscal year 1987, the same level as the fiscal year 1986 enacted level and \$2,500,000 less than the House allowance.

...Under this program, grants are made to the States for new public library construction, as well as expansion, remodeling and alterations of existing library facilities. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also allowable. This program is administered by the officially designated State library agency. States and communities must match the Federal contribution on a per-capita income basis. A statutory set-aside would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians. (p.205).

#

The relevant recommended bill language states:

....of which \$5,000,000 shall be available until expended for grants to the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate to pay 50 percent of the cost of projects and to establish centers to provide maternal and child health care services for Native Hawaiians.

M E M O R A N D U M

October 23, 1986

RE: Fiscal Year 1987 Labor-HHS-Education and Defense
Appropriations bills -- NURSING ISSUES

LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION

Although the Reagan Administration did not request any funds for nursing research or training programs, the Congress has now appropriated \$72.3 million for this fiscal year, \$6.148 million more than the \$66.152 million that was available last year. This latter figure includes the \$5 million "start up" funds for the Center for Nursing Research that was originally included in the FY'85 Appropriations bill and "held over" until last year's bill. [THUS, THERE REALLY IS AN INCREASE OF \$11.1 MILLION]. The Senate was higher than the House on nearly all nursing items and the differences were split in conference, with the exception of the line for the Center for Nursing Research where you were successful in appropriating \$19 million. The actual figures are:

NURSE TRAINING	HOUSE	SENATE	CONFERENCE
Advanced Nurse Trng.	\$16,500,000	\$17,000,000	\$16,750,000
Nurse Practitioner	12,000,000	12,000,000	-----
Special Projects	9,500,000	9,500,000	-----
Traineeships	11,500,000	12,000,000	11,750,000
Nurse Anesthetists	800,000	800,000	-----
Special Projects-new	1,350,000	2,000,000	1,675,000
Faculty Fellowships	550,000	1,100,000	825,000
Nat'l Center for Nursing Research	16,700,000	20,000,000	19,000,000
SUBTOTAL	\$68,900,000	\$74,400,000	\$72,300,000

The following nursing Senate report language was also included at your request (Senate Report 99-408):

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

"The Committee has been pleased with OSHA's increasing awareness of the role that professional nurses play in our Nation's workplaces, and was most pleased to learn that OSHA is planning on hiring an occupational health nurse to contribute to the setting of policy regarding health and safety standards and other critical occupational safety and health issues. A recent survey indicated that more than one-half of our Nation's work settings rely on nurses to be responsible for the medical surveillance which is required by OSHA." (p.24).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

Advanced Nurse Education:

"Last year the Committee directed the Division of Nursing to accept applications submitted by schools of nursing which addressed the area of mental health care. In the Department's fiscal year 1986 budget submission, HRSA indicated that it would ignore the Committee's directive and continue to refer all mental health applications to the National Institute of Mental Health. The Committee has no objection to the joint funding of such projects; however, given the severe shortage of psychiatric nurses, especially in State institutions and among ethnic minorities, HRSA is again directed to fund quality mental health applications which it might receive." (p.43).

Nursing Research:

"Nursing research activities, including the Center for Nursing Research, the Nursing Research Fellowships Program, and the Nursing Research Grants Program were transferred to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1986. Funds for these entities for fiscal year 1987 are included in the NIH appropriation." (p.44)

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH:

National Cancer Institute:

"The Committee urges the NCI to continue its systematic efforts to ensure that professional nurses are actively involved in the programs of NCI. Specifically, the Committee urges that NCI continue to give priority to the nursing oncology individual research fellowship award program, as well as ensuring that nurses are appointed to peer and special review committees. The Committee was pleased that a nurse was recommended to the President's Advisory Commission, although that individual was not ultimately appointed." (p.64).

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute:

"The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the NHLBI to actively involve leaders of the nursing profession in its programs and specifically the appointment of a professional nurse to its national advisory committee. The Committee has also been impressed with the NHLBI's continuing emphasis on prevention and behavioral medicine activities and urges that these continue to receive a high priority during the next fiscal year." (p.69).

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development:

"The Committee strongly feels that the clinical and scientific expertise of professional nursing should be especially appropriate for the mission of the NICHD. Accordingly, the Committee again urges that the recommendations of the Director's NIH Task Force on Nursing be adopted and that, in particular, individual research fellowship awards be made to qualified nurses." (p.93).

National Institute on Aging:

"The Committee has been very pleased with the efforts of the NIA to utilize the expertise of professional nurses throughout its programs and advisory committee process. Last year the Committee expressed its view that it would be especially appropriate for NIA to establish a postdoctoral resident fellows program at NIA for senior and midlevel nurse scientists working in nursing research. The Committee continues to believe that this would be a most beneficial investment of resources, given the extreme shortage of nursing professionals with geriatric expertise, and urges NIA to make this a priority effort.

"The Committee continues to be impressed by the importance of the teaching nursing home program and urges NIA to continue this initiative. The Committee is also pleased that NIA has taken steps to ensure that the leadership of schools of nursing are active participants in this important program." (p.103).

National Center for Nursing Research:

"The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR). This is \$20,000,000 more than the administration request, and \$8,803,000 above the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

"NCNR provides a focal point at the National Institutes of Health for the conduct and support of, and dissemination of information respecting, basic and clinical nursing research, training, and other programs in patient care research. To carry out the purposes of the Center, the Committee agrees that the Director of the Center may provide research training and instruction and establish, in the Center and other nonprofit institutions, research traineeships and fellowships in the study and investigation of the prevention of disease, health promotion, and the nursing care of individuals with acute and chronic illnesses. It is the Committee's intention that at least \$2,000,000 of the Center's total appropriation be used to continue the Nursing Fellowship Program. The Committee understands that renovation of facilities may be necessary and a portion of the funds provided may be used for this purpose. Funding is also provided to the Director of the Center for Research Management.

"The Committee believes the Center will foster nursing research that generates knowledge about health and health promotion in individuals and families and knowledge about the influence of social and physical environments on health. Nursing research will also address the care of persons who are acutely or chronically ill, disabled, or dying, as well as care of their families. In addition, nursing research studies therapeutic actions that minimize the negative effects of illness by enhancing the abilities of individuals and families to respond to actual or potential health problems. Nursing research also emphasizes the generation of knowledge about systems that deliver health care, such as nursing homes and long-term care, community health, rehabilitation, and acute care.

"The Committee has been informed that examples of ongoing research include the management of pain following cardiac surgery, documentation of the metabolic effects of temperature changes and shivering in open-chest surgical patients recovering from anesthesia, and the effects of moderate exercise on the functional status and psychological symptoms of women with stage II breast cancer receiving adjuvant chemotherapy. Other studies have analyzed the effects of maternal diet on the breast feeding of infants, variables related to teenage pregnancy, and early discharge and nursing care of low birthweight infants.

"The Committee is aware that although funding for the National Center for Nursing Research has only been available since mid-June, several important new areas of research and research career development that need special emphasis have been identified. Examples of these include the study of ethics of patient care and delivery systems for long-term care.

"The Committee encourages initiatives to develop collegial activities with other Institutes and existing centers for biomedical research, such as arthritis centers, maternal fetal centers, special centers for research in hypertension, and diabetic research and training centers. The Committee expects these Center activities to complement research programs which are primarily concerned with causes and therapy of disease.

"The Committee recognizes that although nursing research has expanded in recent years, it is still relatively small, with a need to increase the funding levels for research and training. The Committee expects the National Center for Nursing Research to provide new creative opportunities for nurses to be involved in research and research training, and to increase the clinical effectiveness of new technologies, therapies, and nursing actions." (p.108-109).

Office of the Director:

"The Committee is pleased with the intent to which the NIH has given greater priority to utilizing professional nursing expertise during the year. The Committee understands, for example, that four of the Institutes have appointed nurses to their national advisory committees, as is the case for the Director's own advisory committee, and further, that there was a formal call for nurse researchers to serve on various peer review committees. The implementation of the recommendation of the 1984 report to the Director of the Task Force on Nursing Research has represented an excellent step forward. The Committee urges the Director to provide the Congress with a follow-up report including additional recommendations. The Committee continues to feel that the adoption of the two major data systems--IMPAC and CRISP--so that they can track nursing research activities at NIH, would be an excellent idea. Similarly, each bureau, institute, and division (BID) review is again encouraged to contain a section on nursing research priorities in its annual forward plan." (p.116)

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

Mental Health Direct Operations:

"The Committee was very pleased to learn that the Director of the NIMH has established an ongoing task force addressing the potential roles and contributions of professional nursing to the Institute's mission. The historical underrepresentation of nursing expertise in the NIMH's advisory groups and related bodies has been a matter of considerable concern to the committee for a number of years. The committee looks forward to receiving a formal report from the nursing task force, including its recommendations for changes, prior to the Congress' deliberations on the fiscal year 1988 budget." (p.126).

ADAMHA Program Management:

"The Committee is pleased with the extent to which each of the ADAMHA Institutes have made an effort during the past year to actively involve representatives of the nursing profession in their advisory and peer review activities. The Committee urges that this be continued given the historical underrepresentation of nursing." (p.130).

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH:

Health Services Research and Technology Assessment:

"The Committee requests that the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment (NCHSR) conduct an evaluation of the cost effectiveness of certified nurse-midwives. The Committee has been very supportive of our Nation's certified nurse-midwives and was impressed by the importance of the various recommendations reported in Nurse Midwifery in America. Although this type of cost-effectiveness information is important to the Federal Government in its role as a purchaser of health care, to date the Committee is not aware of any Federal agency compiling this information." (p.131-132).

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION:

Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation:

"The Committee continues to be supportive of efforts by HCFA to address the relationship between physical and mental health care as well as the cost effectiveness of nurse practitioners. Given the Committee's recent hearings on variations in health care, the Committee would be especially supportive of projects in this area." (p.139).

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:

General Departmental Management:

"The Committee urges the Secretary to make a special effort to ensure that professional nurses are included on the Department's policy boards and advisory committees. The Committee believes their unique perspective will be valuable to the Secretary's deliberations." (p.161).

Policy Research:

"Professional liability-- The Committee continues to be concerned that there is insufficient information available to health policy experts to develop appropriate responses to the professional liability/medical malpractice crisis. The Committee is especially concerned that the Department focus upon the situation facing certified nurse-midwives and dentists. Sufficient funds are included for the Secretary to conduct demonstration projects and to obtain national estimates of the incidence rate of liability-related injuries, including an understanding of the amounts and types of resulting compensation from both private and public sources. The Committee directs HHS to work closely with the General Accounting Office in developing and analyzing this information." (p.163).

HOUSE CONFERENCE REPORT 99-960
LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION

Health Resources and Services Administration:

"Based on recent changes in statutory authority and regulations, the conferees recommend that the Division of Nursing of the Health Resources and Services Administration should again award grants to entities to support nurse practitioner traineeship programs." (p.12).

National Center for Nursing Research:

"Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$19,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In the House bill this program was funded at the level of \$16,700,000 under the appropriation for 'Health Resources and Services'. The conferees expect that at least \$2,000,000 of the funds appropriated will be used for nursing fellowships." (p.17).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SENATE REPORT 99-446

"NURSING - The Committee continues to be concerned that the Department is not properly utilizing its professional nursing expertise and particularly feels that it is inappropriate to require that there should be supervision of certified nurse-midwives, nurse practitioners, and nurse anesthetists by members of other professions. In last year's report the Committee requested the Department to develop a comprehensive plan for effectively utilizing nursing expertise, and to do so in consultation with leaders of nursing, both within the services and within the private sector.

"The Committee was especially concerned about the adverse effects that DOD Directive 6025.2, DOD Nonphysician Health Care Providers, was having on the morale of military nurses. The Committee understands that the Department is in the process of modifying this directive and has been consulting the nursing leadership within the Department. The Committee is pleased with this development; however, the Committee still feels that DOD should also consult with representatives of organized nursing in the private sector as the Department does not appear to appreciate the advances that have been made within professional nursing during the past 5 years." [page 55]

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Pat

DATE: July 27, 1988

FROM: Esther

RE: NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AMERICAN SAMOAN, AND PACIFIC BASIN
ISSUES IN FY'87 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION BILL
H.R.5233; Sen. Report 99-408
P.L. 99-591

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Training and Employment Services:

Native Americans: These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs. The Committee recommends \$61,484,000 for these purposes, which is 3.3 percent of the block grant amount as required by statute (p.12).

National activities: Last year the Committee directed the Department of Labor to develop a coordinated report, with officials in the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education, in order to address the pressing employment needs of American Samoans, as enumerated in the Department's own report to the Congress pursuant to Public Law 97-300. To date, the Committee has not received sufficient indication that the Department has taken this directive seriously. The needs of the American Samoans are significant; for example, their unemployment rate in Hawaii is more than twice the rate of the State as a whole. The Committee has included sufficient funds in the Secretary's discretionary account to begin to address these needs and expects the Secretary to do so (p.14).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration:

Maternal and Child health block grant: The Committee has included \$5,000,000 for the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance to support the efforts of the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate to serve the pressing health care needs of native Hawaiian children and their families. These funds will be matched on at least a 50-50 basis by Kamehameha Schools and the various State and county governmental agencies. It is expected that over a 5-year period of time more than 15,400 at risk native Hawaiian children will be served. Priority will be given to those aged 0-2 (p.32).

National Health Service Corps: The Department is again directed to maintain its efforts with the University of Hawaii School of Medicine under the National Health Service Corps Program while a comprehensive strategy is developed for the Pacific Basin region which takes into account the recommendations of the Department of Health and Human Services Pacific Basin task force (p.35).

Payment to Hawaii:

The Committee has included \$3,300,000 for the payment to Hawaii. This is \$800,000 more than the administration request and the same as the House allowance. The recommendation is \$142,000 more than the 1986 adjusted appropriation.

Payments are made to the State of Hawaii to support partially the cost for care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease (p.36).

Pacific Basin Initiative: The Committee has included \$2,500,000 to enable the Department of Health and Human Services to begin implementing the recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service's "Report on Health Services in the United States Pacific Island Jurisdictions." It is the Committee's expectation that the Department will give priority to projects that would be preventive in nature, including sanitation, childhood immunization, mental health, maternal and child health initiatives, and developing the infrastructure for effective local public health programs. The Federal government has a special responsibility for the health care of the Pacific Basin, and it is the Committee's view that the necessary expertise exists within the U.S. Public Health Service in the San Francisco regional office to develop appropriate priorities for the expenditure of these funds. The Committee directs the U.S. Public Health Service to provide a detailed report to the Congress on the expenditure of the funds in a timely fashion (p.36-37).

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health:

Mental health research: Equally pressing are the needs of minorities including native Americans. The pressing mental health needs of native Hawaiians, for example, were the subject of a recent comprehensive report to the Congress by the U.S. Public Health Service (p.122).

Human Development Services:

Native American programs:

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$28,989,000 for native American programs, an increase of \$1,689,000 over the administration's budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1986 pre-sequester amount. The House deferred consideration of appropriations for this program. The funds recommended will continue to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for American Indians, Alaska Natives, and native Hawaiians.

The Committee urges the Office of Native American programs to be responsive to the truly unique role and responsibilities which the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has for native Hawaiians. This office was established under the Constitution of the State of Hawaii and its trustees are duly elected by native Hawaiians. It is the principal public agency responsible for the welfare of the State's native Hawaiians.

The Committee remains concerned that the pressing human service needs of our Nation's American Samoans are not being adequately addressed by the Department. Last year the Committee directed the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Labor to develop a coordinated approach to responding to the needs of these native American peoples as detailed in the U.S. Department of Labor's own report to the Congress. Preliminary discussions have been held; however, the Committee is not aware of an appropriate, systematic response by the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Office of Human Development Services is directed to develop and fund at least one demonstration project targeted toward the needs of American Samoan peoples and, further, to report back to the Committee what it has done by March 1, 1987 (p.155).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Special Programs:

Science and mathematics education: For territorial teacher training, the Committee has provided \$2,000,000. This is \$86,000 more than the House allowance but \$2,000,000 over the budget request. Funds are awarded to the departments of education in American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands to train elementary and secondary school teachers. These training efforts have been extremely important in assisting the outlying areas to upgrade the qualifications of their uncertified instructional staff and to assist others to obtain higher educational degrees (p.171).

Bilingual Education:

Bilingual grants to school districts: The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the Department to begin to address the pressing educational needs of American Samoans as detailed in the report to the Congress by the Department of Labor. The Office of Bilingual Education is encouraged to continue to pursue this matter actively during this fiscal year (p.173).

Vocational and Adult Education:

Basic grants: At the Federal level, in keeping with the provision of the Perkins Act, the recommended amount includes \$9,904,763 for the Indian Program and \$1,980,952 for the Hawaiian Natives Program (p.188).

Higher Education:

Assistance to Guam:

For assistance to Guam the Committee recommends \$500,000, the same as the enacted fiscal year 1986 appropriation. There was no budget request. The House has deferred consideration of this program.

Assistance to Guam is authorized to provide partial reimbursement to the University of Guam for costs incurred in providing postsecondary education services to students from other Pacific and U.S. territories (p.200).

Educational Research and Statistics:

The Committee remains very concerned regarding the educational needs (as reflected in low test scores and a high dropout rate) of native Hawaiians. This has been a matter of considerable discussion for a number of years and was the subject of a special report to the Congress by the Department. The Kamehameha Elementary Education Program [KEEP] has now been developed and appears to possess an excellent chance of making a significant difference in the lives of these children. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Secretary to give careful consideration to the national significance of KEEP.

The Committee is also concerned that the Department provide sufficient programmatic support for the efforts of the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory to develop a comprehensive and meaningful approach to the Pacific basin region. The Committee has provided sufficient funds, such that additional resources can be made available so that the unique costs involved, such as transportation and ensuring cross-cultural sensitivity, can be met without jeopardizing equally important educational efforts on the mainland. It remains the Committee's expectation that within a reasonable period of time, that an independent laboratory will evolve for the Pacific basin region.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the extent to which native Hawaiians have difficulties in completing undergraduate education and further, do not pursue advanced educational opportunities. For example, native Hawaiians constitute approximately 6.8 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary educational programs, although they represent 17 to 20 percent of the State's population. The Committee appreciates the Department's sensitivity to these problems and urges it to continue to attempt to develop appropriate solutions (p.203-204).

Libraries:

Public Library construction: A statutory set-aside would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians (p.205).

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Conference Report to accompany H.R. 5233

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

The conference agreement includes the following amounts:

Native Hawaiian child health initiative.....1,000,000
Pacific Basin initiative.....1,500,000
(p. 11).

In addition to the amounts specified above, the conference agreement includes \$3,300,000 for the Hansen's Disease program in the State of Hawaii, and \$1,900,000 for the AIDS initiative. These amounts were included in both the House and Senate bill (p.11-12).

The conferees have included \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a series of Native Hawaiian child development centers in the State of Hawaii in order to address the pressing health care needs of Native Hawaiian children and their families. The Federal funds are to be matched on a 50-50 basis and should be awarded to an organization which has demonstrated a commitment to serving the pressing needs of Native Hawaiians, especially in the early childhood area. The conferees feel that a family education component should be an integral aspect of theis program (p.12).

Special Programs

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,914,000 as proposed by the House for section 1525 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (p.27). (Territorial teacher training).

Higher Education

The conference agreement includes the following amounts:

Assistance to Guam.....500,000
(p.31).