

Legislative accomplishments: Accomplishments, by Congress: 96th-99th Congresses

Daniel K. Inouye Papers

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LEGISLATIVE REPORT, 1980-85

The past five years have been good for Hawaii. The Islands have fared relatively well in areas affected by federal policies and funding, such as sugar, military spending, travel and transportation, and social and educational services. The first half of the Decade of the Eighties establishes a record of success for Hawaii that promises a healthy future for the Islands.

There are challenges ahead. Over the past five years, the President's program has created tremendous debts. The newly enacted Gramm-Rudman law, which I opposed, mandates federal budget-cutting in a manner that threatens many worthy programs. In attempting to reduce the huge budget deficit, I believe we must not lose sight of our nation's commitment to principles of fairness, equal opportunity, and human needs.

In the months ahead I intend to continue my efforts on behalf of Hawaii and towards national policies that afford opportunity for all and invest wisely in our future.

The following describes my legislative record for the years from 1981 to 1985.

AIDING AGRICULTURE

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.

In addition, I helped gain appropriations amounting to \$2.8 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.

Fruitfly eradication. Hawaii's unfortunate infestation by four varieties of fruitfly pests has been a major obstacle to the increased export of Hawaii-grown fruits and other

DKI ACHIEVEMENTS

Page 2

produce to the Mainland and abroad. A Waimanalo facility for the production of sterile fruitflies to combat this infestation is being constructed under a \$5.7 million appropriation.

Aerial spraying of malathion against Hawaii fruitflies, a plan of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with potential environmental drawbacks, 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 \$600,000 in the 1986 fiscal year.

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.

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, and which has been reaffirmed annually.

The U.S. Agricultural Cooperative Service was directed in 1982 to open a Hawaii field office. This legislation earmarked \$139,000 per year for operations.

International research. The University of Hawaii is a world leader in tropical agricultural research. Federal support, through research grants and other assistance, was raised from \$2.8 million in 1982 to \$4 million in 1986.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

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. After a three-year phase which ends in 1987, the current level of impact aid received by Hawaii will be doubled. 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 \$19.3 million in 1986. 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.

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.

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 this year 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.

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 working to maintain this level of federal support.

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 have included in the 1986 budget.

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, with priority given to one in Hawaii.

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 measures I sponsored.

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).

Defense spending. Hawaii ranks among the top states in its share of military spending, which in 1985 amounted to more than \$2.2 billion, or \$2,300 per each Hawaii resident.

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 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, 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. Similar legislation for federal government employees is awaiting the President's signature.

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.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN AID

Of all Hawaii's ethnic groups, native Hawaiians suffer the lowest life expectancy, highest infant mortality, and the most deaths from heart disease, cancer and diabetes. They also have the lowest incomes and the least access to health care. To attempt to correct these problems, I have sponsored several initiatives in recent years.

Education needs. The first comprehensive review of the educational needs of native Hawaiians was completed in 1984 as a joint project of the U.S. Department of Education and the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate. This 18-month study resulted from legislation I initiated. Recommendations of this study are under consideration for Congressional funding.

Reading assistance. A total of \$590,000 for native Hawaiian grants was released in 1985 under a new provision, which I authored, of the Library Services and Construction Act. Among the projects funded are outreach services, including a Library-Museum Resource Van, increased reading materials for native Hawaiians, and tutoring for native Hawaiian adults.

Vocational education. Native Hawaiians became eligible for special funds earmarked for native Americans in the national Vocational Education Act enacted in 1984, under a provision I authored. This provides more than \$1 million annually to native Hawaiian organizations designated by the Governor of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiians now qualify for special native American training and employment services assistance from the U.S. Labor Department.

Higher education. The Secretary of Education was directed to study and report in 1986 on methods to increase the enrollment of native Hawaiians students in institutions of higher education.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were made eligible for a \$5 million federal program to assist the development of community college programs for native Americans.

Study commission. Legislation establishing a Native Hawaiian Study Commission to study the culture, needs and concerns of native Hawaiians was enacted in December 1980. My efforts continued in 1981 after President Reagan attempted to dissolve this Commission.

Together with the rest of Hawaii's delegation, I have drafted a legislative package to implement the findings of the Commission report, with special emphasis on the proposals of the Commission members representing the Hawaiian community.

Hawaiian homelands. The U.S. Department of Interior has been directed, under 1985 legislation I sponsored, to designate an official with responsibility for identifying

DKI ACHIEVEMENTS

Page 7

federal programs needed to meet pending obligations under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The Department is required to prepare a report to Congress on this matter.

Maternal centers. Native Hawaiian family centers to dispense information and assistance for expectant mothers and infants are being planned for each Island by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate. The federal government will contribute \$500,000 for the annual operation of these centers, with matching funds from the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate.

Health assistance. Native Hawaiians became a target population for special programs under the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984. At my recommendation, the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse now assign "high priority" to the problems of native Hawaiians.

An assessment of the health care needs of native Hawaiians is being conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services, under legislation I sponsored. A report on the health care needs of the entire Pacific Basin is also underway.

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.

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.

Ocean research. The Hawaii Undersea Research Lab received federal funds for the operation of a submersible craft, which conducts undersea research for the fishing industry, surveys for engineering projects, and exploration of ocean crust mining sites. The Makapuu center was established in 1980 by the University of Hawaii and the federal government.

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.

Astronomy. High-altitude housing for scientists using the Mauna Kea telescopes was constructed under a \$1.7 million amendment I authored in 1982.

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 will be studied by a 10-year international project in which the University of Hawaii will play 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 the current 1986 fiscal year.

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, which is currently underway by the National Academy of Science.

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.

ASSISTING TOURISM

Federal promotion. Despite continual Administration efforts since 1981 to abolish the only federal agency that promotes

DKI ACHIEVEMENTS

Page 9

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 added 600,000 baggage inspections annually at the Honolulu airport.

Cruise ships. The vessels SS INDEPENDENCE (in 1980) and SS CONSTITUTION (1982) were allowed enter the Hawaiian interisland cruise business under legislation I authored. This measure restored U.S.-flag status to the ships, which each employs 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 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 say a helicopter is 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. Delivery of the helicopter is expected this year.

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 Senate legislation to assign full-time personnel to the Island of Hawaii, which is among the nation's largest sources of marijuana cultivation.

WORLD AFFAIRS

African famine. Emergency famine relief to stricken African areas were increased through my efforts as ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee. Congress appropriated \$800 million in 1985 for emergency food and other assistance to Africa.

El Salvador. An amendment I authored was adopted in 1984, to lessen U.S. military assistance to El Salvador. The President requested \$93 million for U.S. aid to the Salvadoran military, but this amount was reduced through my Senate amendment to \$61.7 million.

Nicaragua. I have led efforts in the Senate to prohibit the U.S. from engaging in the overthrow of the Nicaragua government. In 1984 I authored amendments to prohibit the use of intelligence funds to support military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua. Although my amendments did not pass, they demonstrated significant Senate opposition to these plans, which succeeded in restricting U.S. involvement in Nicaragua.

VI

REPORT LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY 1983
PUBLIC LAW 98-63

NATIVE HAWAIIANS -- Native Hawaiians have highest incidence of cancer in nation. Committee concerned and urges National Cancer Institute to give greater attention to this Native Hawaiian population. Committee also directs NCI to review its efforts to address unique needs of all native American peoples in Pacific Basin region, in light of Native Hawaiian data.

HEALTH PLANNING -- Amendment needed to assure Hawaii and Rhode Island and Trust Territories of Pacific get their local health planning funds in Fiscal Year 1983

HEALTH PLANNING -- ~~Amendment which clarified that health planning funds appropriated in Fiscal Year 1983 Continuing Resolution can be used for grants to States made eligible by section 935(b) of Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Section 1536 States)~~

CLINICAL TRAINING -- Amendment appropriated \$1,388,000 for "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health". Senate includes \$375,000 for this account. Conferees agreed that \$188,000 of this amount should go for National Institute of Drug Abuse and \$1,200,000 for National Institute of Mental Health.

PACIFIC BASIN -- Recommended \$1,500,000 for two research and training centers under National Institute for Handicapped Research. \$750,000 was included to establish research and training center to address pressing and truly unique rehabilitation needs of residents of Pacific Basin.

EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS -- PUBLIC LAW 98-8

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT -- Committee directs that no action be taken to transfer administrative functions of Administration for native Americans from Department of Health and Human Services to Bureau of Indian Affairs

NATIVE AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDER HEALTH

MANPOWER TRAINING ----- Committee directs Health Resources and Services Administration to provide a reasonable level of support for endeavor to give appropriate priority under disadvantaged assistance (health careers opportunity) program to insure that minorities from Pacific Basin will be able to pursue careers in health professions.

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR FY 1984 -- PUBLIC LAW 98-78

COAST GUARD

CHILD ADVOCACY/FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM -- Included \$500,000 to support 15 personnel to help reduce incidence of child and spouse abuse among its personnel (Coast Guard).

DOD APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1984 (Report language included by
DKI)

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION/TRAINING -- Prohibits use of dogs and cats in wound labs and requires that treatment of laboratory animals for training DOD students and other personnel shall adhere to standards of Federal animal welfare law and those prevailing in civilian medical community. Allows use of other animals.
PUBLIC LAW 98-212

BIOFEEDBACK SERVICES -- Directs Department of Defense to report to the Congress by April 1, 1984, on the date that CHAMPUS will establish benefits for limited biofeedback services. This has been under consideration since Fiscal Year 1978 appropriations bill deliberations
PUBLIC LAW 98-212

CHILD ABUSE/FAMILY ADVOCACY PROGRAM -- Included \$7.5 million an increase of \$5 million from Fiscal Year 1983. There are approximately 1,000 cases of military family violence reported each month.
PUBLIC LAW 98-212 (Approx. 1/3 of all fed. child abuse funds)

COORDINATED BENEFITS WITH THIRD-PARTY PAYERS -- Directed Department of Defense to identify necessary steps to implement changes to insure full recoupment from various third-party payers for care provided to nonactive duty personnel in all military health care facilities (CHAMPUS). PUBLIC LAW 98-212

\$10.00 CO-PAYMENT REQUIREMENT -- Directed Department of Defense to re-examine issue and report to Committee by July 1, 1984 their findings. The Committee will reconsider user fees in FY 1985 if this study by DOD does not adequately address problem and provide feasible and cost-effective alternatives to current system.
PUBLIC LAW 98-212

COST-CONTAINMENT -- Directs Department of Defense to take additional measures to curtail necessary cost expenditures. Committee proposed several initiatives which it believes will make significant dent in health care costs and will improve quality of care for military personnel and their families. Cost of CHAMPUS increasing rapidly. Total DOD health-related costs are nearly \$8 billion.

DENTAL CARE -- Committee questions whether current dental benefits provided to children of active duty military are adequate, but hesitated recommending funding to increase this benefit without further study. Committee therefore directed DOD to examine dental benefits for children of active duty personnel and report to Committee by June 30, 1984. This report should address several points and include an approach similar to that available to other Government employees in which military member and Government would share cost of the dental care. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

FRAUD AND ABUSE -- Committee supports CHAMPUS' efforts to counter individual provider and beneficiary fraud. Committee directed CHAMPUS to provide a report on its efforts in this area by July 31, 1984, including any programmatic recommendations that would be appropriate. Cooperation between DOD & HHS essential to control fraud. Any difficulties are to be reported in this area. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

HMO -- Recommends bill language to continue HMO program since it has major cost savings potential, especially regarding hospital costs. CHAMPUS should have maximum flexibility in developing its HMO package within \$125 million limitation. Committee interested in closed enrollment approach, such that beneficiaries would receive most of their care at military installations. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

LIVER TRANSPLANTS -- Directs Department of Defense to provide detailed report on this matter by March 15, 1984. Should include discussion of possibility of department establishing one particular military facility that would specialize in organ transplants so that dependents who need these types of operation could be served in a cost-effective manner. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

NONLICENSED HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS -- Committee pleased at extent to which Department of Defense has taken steps to insure that only the highest quality care would be provided. Is concerned, however, that department insists that physicians per se are appointed commanders of military health care facilities rather than selecting most qualified administrator. Committee will ask GAO to examine this issue. Committee also concerned that health care providers be licensed or certified by appropriate State agency. Asks department to reconsider its position on requiring licensure/certification for its active duty health care providers and report to Committee by March 15, 1984. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

NONPHYSICIAN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS -- Committee remains concerned that Department of Defense has been unresponsive to morale problems which exist within nonphysician health care provider ranks as reported by Defense Audit Service Report (conducted at DKI request). Requests Assistant Secretary for Defense for Health Affairs to establish task force with membership including representatives from nonphysician health care professional disciplines and report to Congress by June 15, 1984. PUBLIC LAW 98-21

NURSING SERVICES -- Nurse-Midwives -- Committee pleased with CHAMPUS' work to ensure that services of certified nurse-midwives will be readily available to beneficiaries. Committee concerned that CHAMPUS does not recognize birthing centers as authorized providers. Systematically utilizing certified nurse-midwives should result in a savings from 33 to 66 percent and there is no evidence that nurse-midwives provide lower quality care. Department directed to establish procedure which will allow nurse-midwife administered birthing centers to authorized providers. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

ONBASE FACILITIES -- Committee directs Department of Defense and CHAMPUS to increase efforts to restrict issuance of certificates of nonavailability and to more fully utilize the existing capacity at military installations. Committee urges Department of Defense to consider utilizing closed enrollment approach under which an identifiable number of beneficiaries would receive all their care from designated base facility. Should allow base commander, therefore, to budget more accurately for health care needs and result in less waiting time for beneficiaries. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

OPTOMETRY -- Committee concerned that CHAMPUS beneficiaries have access to as comprehensive a vision care benefit as possible, within authorization statute. Vision care should be considered true prevention, and providing CHAMPUS beneficiaries with adequate vision care would improve morale. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

PEER REVIEW -- Directs CHAMPUS to increase its efforts to insure that mental health peer review system will become truly cost effective and further that it proceed to establish a similar approach for surgical care. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

PODIATRISTS -- Direct reimbursement for podiatrists. Committee concerned that department has been willing to directly reimburse podiatrists, who are not physicians, while at same time apparently resisting notion of direct reimbursement to nurse practitioners, whose qualifications for providing medical care at least commensurate with podiatrists. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

PROVIDER FEE PROFILE -- Delay upgrading of individual provider fee profiles -- committee recommended bill language allowing Department of Defense to delay upgrading base period to determine CHAMPUS reimbursement from present once a year requirement. It is estimated to save department \$20 to \$25 million during the next fiscal year. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

PSYCHIATRY -- Inpatient Care -- Approximately 78 percent of CHAMPUS mental health care costs are for inpatient care. Committee supports 60 day limitation and waiver procedure for truly exceptional cases as approved by authorization. Directs CHAMPUS to continue working with peer review in issuing waivers. Directs CHAMPUS to establish partial hospitalization benefit to insure that those individuals who need greater supervision than provided by outpatient care, but who do not need inpatient care, will have necessary services available to them. PUBLIC LAW 98-212

FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL P.L. 98-116

Total for military construction was \$91.4 million, \$6 million more than the budget request.

FY 1984 COMMERCE, STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS BILL P.L. 98-166

U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION - \$255,000 for the gateway receptionist program, with \$50,000 earmarked for Honolulu International Airport.

NOAA - \$1.17 million to maintain 24 hour, full staffing of National Weather Service Forecasting offices, including Honolulu.

- \$2.2 million for an international study of the El Nino phenomenon in the Pacific.

- \$150,000 for Hawaiian monk seal research.

- Saltonstall-Kennedy. Language added to increase the share of funds directed to the Western Pacific region.

- Satellite Field Service Station - language to assure no reduction of staffing at the Honolulu station.

BUREAU OF CENSUS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION - \$2.45 million to provide for improved study of services in the U.S. economy and to improve data collection in the Department of services.

Language to direct ITA to promote export of U.S. services.

USIA - East-West Center. \$18,362,000 was appropriated for the Center, an increase of \$362,000 more than FY 1983.

FY 1984 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL P.L. 98-181.

Department of Energy - \$3 million for the design and construction of a solar thermal parabolic dish project on the Island of Molokai.

FY 1984 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL P.L. 98-212

Competitive Rate Program - amendment to DOD bill which prohibits implementing CRP in Hawaii.