

H.R. 716 reauthorizes this important act for an additional 2 years. The legislation also amends the statute to reimburse our fishermen for transit fees considered by our Government to be inconsistent with international law, and to assess a similar fee on vessels from the offending nation. These amendments are intended to address what was, in my opinion, an illegal move by Canada last year to charge U.S. vessels transiting Canadian waters en route to Alaska. While that fee was finally lifted, many fishermen were forced to pay and deserve reimbursement.

While I support these amendments, I want to be very clear that this legislative action should not be interpreted by the Canadian Government as a sign that we are willing to accept—or forget—this outrageous action taken against our fishermen purportedly in the name of conservation. The Canadian-Spanish shootout in the Northwest Atlantic last month, combined with last year's illegal transit fees, demonstrates a worrisome trend toward the use of unilateral actions to resolve international fisheries disputes on the high seas. Some of these actions are based on a conservation concern, others—such as the transit fees—are simply taken out of frustration over the slow pace of negotiations.

Regardless of the reason, unilateral actions such as these are not the answer. Instead, the Canadians, and all coastal nations, should seek to address these problems multilaterally through international agreements. The drastic, unilateral actions of one country cannot protect and restore our marine resources. All countries with a stake in the fishery must participate if we are to be successful, and they must be willing to agree to multilateral enforcement mechanisms to ensure that the terms of such agreements are not violated.

This Congress has passed several pieces of legislation in the past few weeks that will strengthen the U.S. resolve toward multilateral, cooperative management, and we will continue to encourage these efforts. In the meantime, this bill will protect U.S. fishermen from those countries that choose to take matters into their own hands, and I urge Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG].

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, as the author of H.R. 716, I rise in strong support of this measure to reauthorize and improve the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967.

Mr. Speaker, one of the major motivations for this legislation was an incident that occurred last year when 258 United States fishermen were unfairly

charged \$1,100 each by the Canadian Government to sail through the Inside Passage. While we were successful in convincing the Canadians to stop collecting these illegal transit fees, the Fishermen's Protective Act [FPA] must be amended to allow these Americans to be compensated for their financial loss.

My bill would reauthorize the FPA for the next 3 years; allow money to be deposited in the Fishermen's Guaranty Fund, regardless of whether Congress appropriates any money; expand the compensation provision to cover those Americans who paid the illegal fee assessed by the Canadians; and prohibit port entry to the vessels of any nation that assesses illegal fees on our vessels in the future.

Furthermore, we are making it clear that we will fully protect the rights of U.S. fishermen. We will not allow Canada, or any nation, to violate international maritime law or fishing treaties without a swift response.

I fully expect the United States State Department to vigorously seek reimbursement of these fees from the Canadians and not to simply make some weak or half-hearted effort because it may be inconvenient to our relationship with Canada. They broke the law and I want the more than \$285,000 the Canadians collected paid back to our fishermen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 716 and thank JIM SAXTON and GERRY STUDDS for their bipartisan subcommittee support in joining with me in this important legislative effort.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. METCALF. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 716, the Fishermen's Protective Act. While this is an important piece of legislation to fishermen across the country, the provisions of H.R. 716 are particularly vital to the salmon fishermen in the State of Washington. The United States and Canada have been engaged in negotiations, almost unending negotiations, since the Pacific Salmon Treaty was negotiated. Last summer, fishermen from my district in Washington State left for the annual trip north to fish in Alaskan waters. This 500 mile journey is usually a pleasant passage, I have made the round trip 3 times, incredibly scenic, mostly through calm, inside passage channels and bays. But in 1994, our fishermen were stopped by the Canadian Government, and forced to pay an illegal transit fee of approximately \$1,100 per vessel, just for passing through Canadian waters. The U.S. fishermen had to pay the fee, or make the transit in the rough, open waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, for 500 years, the British have supported freedom of the seas and open waterways for trade. It seems

ridiculous that in 1994, Canada no longer believes in this principle. But with the salmon treaty differences still not resolved, the prospect of this happening again this spring is very real.

The provisions of H.R. 716 will allow for the repayment of these fees to the fishermen involved, and provide the financial protections required to make the transit this year, should the Canadians impose this fee again. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the United States and Canada can reach agreement on a new Pacific Salmon Treaty before the start of this year's salmon season. If we should not, then the Congress must provide this method so the fishermen can establish the program contained in H.R. 716.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support our fishermen by supporting H.R. 716.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I am as surprised as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] to learn that there will be a recorded vote on this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAXON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just conclude by saying that on most issues, almost every issue with which we deal having to do with fishing and fisheries is complicated, contentious, confusing, confounding, and many other words that we could express that would indicate anything less than simple. This is one of the more simple issues that we deal with, but one that is very timely and one that is much needed.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 716.

The question was taken.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and submit extraneous material in the RECORD, on the bill, H.R. 716.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING AMERICAN CITIZENS HELD IN IRAQ

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 120) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the American citizens held in Iraq, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 120

Whereas on Saturday, March 25, 1995, an Iraqi court sentenced 2 Americans, William Barloon and David Daliberti, to 8 years imprisonment for allegedly entering Iraq without permission;

Whereas the 2 men were tried, convicted, and sentenced in what was reported to be a very brief period during that day with no other Americans present and with their only legal counsel having been appointed by the Government of Iraq;

Whereas the Department of State has stated that the 2 Americans have committed no offense justifying imprisonment and has demanded that they be released immediately; and

Whereas this harsh sentence is unjustified and further distances Iraq from the international community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) strongly condemns the unjustified actions taken by the Government of Iraq against American citizens William Barloon and David Daliberti and demands their immediate release from prison and safe exit from Iraq; and

(2) urges the President to take all appropriate action to assure their prompt release and safe exit from Iraq.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the principal sponsor of this measure, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS].

Mr. STEARNS. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking Senator HARKIN, who sponsored a similar resolution in the Senate last week, as well as the chairman of the International Relations Committee, my good friend and distinguished colleague from New York, BEN GILMAN; I want to thank his committee staff, and the majority leader's office for their very prompt attention to this matter.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution we are considering today is important to let the world know that the United States House of Representatives unequivocally expresses disapproval for the nation of Iraq for wrongfully imprisoning two American citizens, David Daliberti and William Barloon. The resolution urges the immediate release of these two Americans and calls on the President to take all appropriate actions to secure their safe exit from Iraq. Moreover, the resolution makes perfectly clear that Iraq has absolutely nothing

to gain and much to lose by continuing to hold these two men.

For 21 days now David Daliberti and William Barloon have languished behind bars in an Iraqi prison for what Iraqi authorities allege was an illegal crossing of their border. On March 13, on their way to visit a friend at a U.N. post along the Kuwait-Iraq border, the two men strayed into an area they say contained U.N. markings, but which the Iraqis claim was on their soil. On March 25, after what was reportedly a quick trial in which the only representation the Americans had was an attorney appointed by the Iraqi Government, the two men were sentenced to 8 years in prison—8 years in prison for taking a wrong turn.

My colleagues, their trial and harsh sentence are wrong. David Daliberti and William Barloon are innocent United States citizens who were taken against their will and now are being held in an Iraqi prison living off a weak diet of rice. Iraq's actions are indefensible on any grounds, but especially so in this case since the facts show so clearly that the men are completely innocent. We must go on record condemning this injustice and calling on the White House to take every conceivable measure to secure the release of these men.

To bring my colleagues up to date on this case, the latest news out of Iraq gives us hope that these Americans can expect an early release. The news is contradictory and confusing. On Saturday, a representative from the Iraqi Parliament's foreign-relations department hinted that the two men could be released in the coming few days—an encouraging sign. But yesterday the Iraqi Defense Ministry's newspaper said the Americans are no different from Mexicans trying to enter the United States illegally, an absurd charge that makes us wonder what the Iraqis are up to. But yesterday also saw Iraq extend to 1 month from the usual 2 weeks the amount of time the two men have to appeal their sentence, which Iraqi law experts interpret as a positive sign.

These crossed signals do nothing to help Iraq's position and only torment the families of Daliberti and Barloon, who simply want to see their loved ones returned to them as soon as possible. Surely Iraq knows that holding these men serves no purpose whatsoever. Just last week the head of the Iraqi Parliament admitted as much when he said, and I quote, "We don't think that we are going to facilitate the question of the sanctions through detaining these two Americans."

While continuing to hold these men does nothing to benefit Iraq, releasing them would. Iraq is already alienated from the community of civilized nations. Releasing Daliberti and Barloon can only improve their standing in the eyes of the world. Let me repeat as Secretary of State Warren Christopher said yesterday, releasing these men "would be a good thing for the inter-

national reputation of Iraq. It would be an adverse thing to hold them."

Lest anyone has any doubt as to the innocence of Daliberti and Barloon, let me assure you that every fact in this case indicates they were nothing more than what they claim to be—innocent victims who made a wrong turn. But it was not even a wrong turn due to their own error. As the two men were headed to the U.N. compound to visit a friend, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait observer mission positioned along the border misdirected them, as even they admit. What happened next, according to Daliberti and Barloon, is that they found themselves driving past two unmanned Kuwaiti checkpoints into an area posted with U.N. markings. It was at this point they were apprehended by the Iraqis and whisked away.

Iraqi suggestions that these men were in any way spies or saboteurs are ludicrous. At the trial of the men in Baghdad, even their Iraqi-appointed attorney said they were carrying no weapons, no maps, no cameras, no compasses—nothing, in other words, that could indicate these men were anything other than victims of an unfortunate mistake. And according to the Polish diplomat who attended the trial as a representative of the United States, even the judge in the case seemed sympathetic to the plight of Daliberti and Barloon. But Iraqi law on such matters is ironclad and says any crossing whatsoever of their border must be punished, in this case with an 8-year sentence.

As it stands now, Daliberti and Barloon have begun to appeal their sentence with the assistance of an Iraqi lawyer—the same lawyer who has helped other Westerners appeal their sentences for crossing Iraq's border. Unfortunately, that lawyer has never successfully overturned the verdict in such a case, which has led some to suggest that only a pardon from Saddam Hussein himself can effect their release.

My colleagues, the families of Daliberti and Barloon need to know that we are with them, that we support them during this trying time. It is the least we can do to stand up and condemn Iraq for this outrageous action and demand that these two citizens be released immediately. I know that Kathy Daliberti, with whom I have spoken, is on an emotional roller-coaster ride as she follows this situation. Let us let her know that her Government is doing everything within its power to secure the prompt release of her husband and to bring him safely home. Those of you who have been following this story know that Kathy Daliberti has even set up a home page on the Internet so people from around the country can express their support. I encourage my colleagues to send her a message letting her know that she is not alone, that her Government does care.

When I met with officials from the State Department last Friday they assured me that everything is being done that can be done to secure the release of these two men. As you know, we have no diplomatic relations with Iraq. But Polish diplomats, who have an Embassy in Iraq, are working tirelessly on behalf of the United States in this matter. We were all encouraged last week when the head of the Polish Embassy visited with Daliberti and Barloon and said they appeared to be in good health.

In the meantime, we as the elected Representatives of the American people need to unite and speak with one voice in condemnation of Iraq. We need to express our sympathy and support for the families of Daliberti and Barloon. And we need to urge the administration to do everything within its power to bring these men safely home.

I know all of my colleagues will support House Resolution 120 as an expression of our commitment to the safety of all of our citizens, whether at home or abroad.

□ 1445

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, as amended. I want to extend my appreciation and accommodation to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and, likewise, to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS], my colleague, for bringing this resolution to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, on March 13 two Americans, William Barloon and David Daliberti, as has been described, accidentally crossed the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border while on their way to visit a U.N. compound in Kuwait. Mr. Barloon and Mr. Daliberti were detained by Iraqi authorities, imprisoned, convicted, and sentenced on March 25 to 8 years in prison for illegally entering Iraq. The treatment of these two Americans is an outrageous abuse by the Government of Iraq. These Americans were denied any semblance of due process. Mr. Barloon and Mr. Daliberti were sentenced after only a little over 1 hour of deliberation. They were denied adequate counsel. They were represented by an Iraqi-appointed legal counsel, and no other Americans were present. The International Red Cross was denied access to them.

It is apparent that the Government of Iraq is manipulating these two Americans to force the United States to change its policy toward Iraq. We should send a very clear message to the Government of Iraq that this time of blackmail simply will not work. The administration is working hard, I believe, to secure the release of these two Americans, and I believe that this resolution will strengthen the administra-

tion's hands in those efforts. The resolution shows the clear unity of purpose between the President and the Congress in demanding the immediate release from prison of these two Americans and their safe exit from Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], a senior member of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in the strongest possible support for House Resolution 120, legislation condemning the recent outrageous behavior of Iraq in seizing and incarcerating two American citizens.

It has been over 4 years since the end of the Persian Gulf conflict, but Saddam Hussein and his band of thugs continue to flaunt basic international norms, seemingly at every opportunity. For example, Saddam Hussein continues to let his people starve because he refuses to pump oil and provide the proceeds into international humanitarian organizations. People are starving, the economy is in a shambles, but Saddam's military remains intact. Iraq has waged a vicious war against the Marsh Arabs in the south, and with the Kurds in the north. Iraq has waged a clever campaign to lift the sanctions that the United Nations imposed, but it continues in every way to behave as an outlaw.

The most recent outrage is the seizure of William Barloon and David Daliberti, two civilian Americans who were seized as they went to visit a friend at a U.N. compound just south of the Iraq-Kuwait border. Lost and having strayed across the border, Iraqi military forces seized these two Americans, charged them with sabotage, and sentenced them to 8 years in prison in what was patently a kangaroo court.

Mr. Speaker, civilized societies do not behave in this manner. Responsible governments do not impose trumped up charges against innocent civilians in an effort to achieve foreign policy objectives.

This Member must note that, if the Government of Iraq hopes to enhance its international image, this is not the way to accomplish this goal. The wholly unwarranted imprisonment of William Barloon and David Daliberti only serve to reinforce the consensus that Iraq is not ready to behave responsibly.

In the face of this outrage, this body needs to speak in a clear and unequivocal voice and urge the immediate release of Mr. Barloon and Mr. Daliberti. This Member commends the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] for bringing House Resolution 120 before this body, and the distinguished gentleman from New York, the chairman of the International Relations Committee [Mr. GILMAN], for his cooperation in bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this Member urges adoption of House Resolution 120.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. NUSSLE].

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 120—a resolution regarding the American citizens held in Iraq. I commend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for their leadership on this issue.

It is a tragedy that William Barloon, of New Hampton, IA, and another American, David Daliberti, who mistakenly strayed across Kuwait's border and into Iraq, have received the extremely harsh sentence of 8 years in prison. I am encouraged by recent statements by Iraqi officials that the two men could be released in the near future, and I urge President Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher to continue their work to secure the release and safe return from Iraq of Mr. Barloon and Mr. Daliberti.

Mr. Speaker, I support these two Americans, and I stand with their families and all Americans when I urge for their safe, speedy return and pray for that to happen as soon as possible.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of the resolution before us, House Resolution 120, introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS], expressing the sense of Congress condemning the outrageous actions taken by Saddam Hussein's rogue regime in sentencing two American citizens, William Barloon and David Daliberti, to lengthy prison terms for having inadvertently crossed the Kuwaiti border into Iraq.

These two Americans were denied access to due process, with their legal counsel having been appointed by the Iraqi regime. It is only through the good offices of the Polish Embassy, which represents United States interest in Iraq, that the two men have received any sympathetic assistance or counsel.

Saddam Hussein's regime has been apprised repeatedly of the mishap in which the two men inadvertently crossed the border in a white van presumably a U.N. vehicle, but this honest error has been dismissed in favor of a purposeful miscarriage of justice.

In the best tradition of Congress, Mr. STEARNS has introduced this measure on behalf of his constituent, David Daliberti. House Resolution 120 condemns the Government of Iraq for its punitive actions against these two men, and urges the President to take

all appropriate action to secure their prompt release and safe exit from Iraq.

This incident, which has captured worldwide headlines, is yet another example of the unyielding position assumed by Saddam Hussein which compels the international community to maintain sanctions against Iraq. Such activity by the Iraqi Government further distances it from the community of civilized nations.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Representative STEARNS' commitment to his constituents through the introduction and consideration of House Resolution 120. We all hope that a swift resolution of this international incident will soon free Mr. Daliberti and Mr. Barloon. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it saddens and angers me that Jacksonville resident, Mr. David Daliberti, and another American, Mr. Bill Barloon, have been detained in Iraq.

All indications are that the incident was a result of innocent mistakes. Mr. Daliberti, without hesitation, authorized the release of information about his case. The United Nations Iraq Kuwait Observer Mission [UNIKOM] has admitted that the Americans' crossing into Iraq was their error. During the recent trial, Mr. Daliberti and Mr. Barloon had a court appointed attorney who argued on their behalf but the judge found them in violation of an Iraqi residency law and sentenced them to 8 years in prison. I am outraged by the imprisonment of innocent Americans and join with my colleagues in condemning this action. Saddam Hussein should immediately pardon and release these two Americans.

I have urged President Clinton to use all necessary measures to bring this situation to a swift, negotiated and peaceful conclusion. I am continuing to monitor this international situation through daily contact with White House advisors and with the State Department. I am hopeful that the Americans will soon be returned to their awaiting friends and family.

Currently, the Clinton administration is working with Polish authorities who are our protecting power in Baghdad and through other diplomatic channels to obtain the release of these Americans. I strongly support the President's efforts to resolve this grave obstruction of justice and believe that these Americans should be released by Iraq immediately.

I pledge to do all that I can to work with the administration to resolve this situation quickly and peacefully.

In closing, I wish to express my concern and very strong support for Mr. Daliberti's wife, other relatives, and friends.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for House Resolution 120, a resolution that our colleague CLIFF STEARNS has introduced on behalf of two Americans who are currently being detained in Iraq.

David Daliberti of Jacksonville, FL, and William Barloon of New Hampton, IA, were taken into custody, tried, convicted, and sentenced to 8 years in prison by Iraqi authorities because they took a wrong turn at an unmarked intersection, were erroneously allowed to proceed by U.N. troops, and inadvertently found themselves in territory controlled by Iraqi forces. United Nations officials have conceded

that the United Nations was in error in allowing them to proceed.

In virtually any other nation, these individuals would have been allowed to go on their way after a cursory evaluation of the situation by the local authorities.

It is plainly apparent, however, that Saddam Hussein is attempting to use this inadvertent entry in an effort to exert pressure on the United States to lift current U.N. sanctions against Iraq. This strategy is misguided. Iraq would do better to divorce the sanctions matters from the case of the two Americans, because efforts to connect the two situations will only lead the American people to conclude that the Iraqi leadership is attempting to manipulate our Nation and will encourage further resolve against any normalization of our relations.

Mr. Speaker, the prompt resolution of this strictly non-political matter is in Iraq's best interest. I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure and hope that Saddam Hussein and other parties interested in a safe and stable Middle East will take heed of the strong sentiments of the American people in this regard.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 120), as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1500

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1345) to eliminate budget deficits and management inefficiencies in the government of the District of Columbia through the establishment of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1345

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings; purpose.

TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF AUTHORITY

- Sec. 101. District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.
- Sec. 102. Executive director and staff of Authority.
- Sec. 103. Powers of Authority.
- Sec. 104. Exemption from liability for claims.
- Sec. 105. Treatment of actions arising from act.
- Sec. 106. Funding for operation of Authority.
- Sec. 107. Suspension of activities.
- Sec. 108. Application of laws of District of Columbia to Authority.

TITLE II—RESPONSIBILITIES OF AUTHORITY

Subtitle A—Establishment and Enforcement of Financial Plan and Budget for District Government

- Sec. 201. Development of financial plan and budget for District of Columbia.
- Sec. 202. Process for submission and approval of financial plan and annual District budget.
- Sec. 203. Review of activities of District government to ensure compliance with approved financial plan and budget.
- Sec. 204. Restrictions on borrowing by District during control year.
- "Sec. 601. Transitional provision for short-term advances.
- "Sec. 602. Short-term advances for seasonal cash-flow management.
- "Sec. 603. Security for advances.
- "Sec. 604. Reimbursement to the Treasury.
- "Sec. 605. Definitions.
- Sec. 205. Deposit of annual Federal payment with Authority.
- Sec. 206. Effect of finding of non-compliance with financial plan and budget.
- Sec. 207. Recommendations on financial stability and management responsibility.
- Sec. 208. Special rules for fiscal year 1996.
- Sec. 209. Control periods described.

Subtitle B—Issuance of Bonds

- Sec. 211. Authority to issue bonds.
- Sec. 212. Pledge of security interest in revenues of district government.
- Sec. 213. Establishment of debt service reserve fund.
- Sec. 214. Other requirements for issuance of bonds.
- Sec. 215. No full faith and credit of the United States.

Subtitle C—Other Duties of Authority

- Sec. 221. Duties of Authority during year other than control year.
- Sec. 222. General assistance in achieving financial stability and management efficiency.
- Sec. 223. Obtaining reports.
- Sec. 224. Reports and comments.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 301. Other District budget reforms.
- Sec. 302. Establishment of Chief Financial Officer of District of Columbia.
- Sec. 303. Revisions to powers and duties of Inspector General of District of Columbia.
- Sec. 304. Council approval of certain contracts.
- Sec. 305. Definitions.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) A combination of accumulated operating deficits, cash shortages, management inefficiencies, and deficit spending in the current fiscal year have created a fiscal emergency in the District of Columbia.