

Calendar No. 236

105TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
105-123

AMENDING TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, TO MAKE PERMANENT THE
NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PILOT PROGRAM OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

OCTOBER 30, 1997.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SPECTER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 714]

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 714) to make permanent the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

COMMITTEE BILL

The amendments are as follows:
Strike out all after the enacting clause as follows:

[SECTION 1. PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM.]

[(a) PERMANENT AUTHORITY.—Section 3761 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (c).]

[(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 3761(a) of such title is amended—
[(A) by striking out “shall establish and implement a pilot program” and inserting in lieu thereof “shall carry out a pilot program”; and

[(B) by striking out “shall establish and implement the pilot program” and inserting in lieu thereof “shall carry out the pilot program”.

[(2) Sections 3761(b) and 3762(i) of such title are each amended by striking out “pilot program” and inserting in lieu thereof “program”.

[(3) Section 3762 of such title is amended—

[(A) in subsection (b)(1)(E), by striking out “pilot program established under this subchapter is implemented” and inserting in lieu thereof “program under this subchapter is carried out”; and

[(B) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking out the second sentence.

[(4)(A) The subchapter heading for subchapter V of chapter 37 of such title is amended by striking out “PILOT”.

[(B) The section heading for section 3761 of such title is amended to read as follows:

[“Sec. 3761. Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program”.

[(C) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended—

[(i) in the item relating to subchapter V, by striking out “PILOT”; and

[(ii) by striking out the item relating to section 3761 and inserting in lieu thereof the following new item:

[“3761. Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program.”.]

Insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 3761(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out “September 30, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 2003”.

(b) **OUTREACH.**—Section 3762(i) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” after “(i)”;

(2) in paragraph (1), as so designated—

(A) by inserting “, in consultation with tribal organizations (including the National Congress of American Indians and the National American Indian Housing Council),” after “The Secretary shall”; and

(B) by striking out “tribal organizations and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Activities under the outreach program shall include the following:

“(A) Attending conferences and conventions conducted by the National Congress of American Indians in order to work with the National Congress in providing information and training to tribal organizations and Native American veterans regarding the availability of housing benefits under the pilot program and in assisting such organizations and veterans in participating in the pilot program.

“(B) Attending conferences and conventions conducted by the National American Indian Housing Council in order to work with the Housing Council in providing information and training to tribal organizations and tribal housing entities regarding the availability of such benefits.

“(C) Attending conferences and conventions conducted by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands in order to work with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands in providing information and training to tribal housing entities in Hawaii regarding the availability of such benefits.

“(D) Producing and disseminating information to tribal governments, tribal veterans service organizations, and tribal organizations regarding the availability of such benefits.

“(E) Assisting tribal organizations and Native American veterans in participating in the pilot program.”.

(c) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Section 3762 of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) Not later than February 1 of each of 1998 through 2003, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report relating to—

“(1) the implementation of the pilot program under this subchapter during the fiscal year preceding the date of the report;

“(2) the Secretary’s exercise during such fiscal year of the authority provided under subsection (c)(1)(B) of this title to make loans exceeding the maximum loan amount;

“(3) the appraisals performed for the Secretary during such fiscal year under the authority of subsection (d)(2) of this title, including a description of—

“(A) the manner in which such appraisals were performed;

“(B) the qualifications of the appraisers who performed such appraisals; and

“(C) the actions taken by the Secretary with respect to such appraisals to protect the interests of veterans and the United States;

“(4) the outreach activities undertaken under subsection (i) of this title during such fiscal year, including—

“(A) a description of such activities on a region-by-region basis; and

“(B) an assessment of the effectiveness of such activities in encouraging the participation of Native American veterans in the pilot program;

“(5) the pool of Native American veterans who are eligible for participation in the pilot program, including—

“(A) a description and analysis of the pool; and

“(B) a description and assessment of the impediments, if any, to full participation in the pilot program of the Native American veterans in the pool; and

“(6) the Secretary’s recommendations, if any, for additional legislation regarding the pilot program.”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO HOMELESS VETERANS.

(a) DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE.—Section 1720A(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

(b) AGREEMENTS FOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELESS VETERANS.—Section 3735(c) of such title is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

(c) AUTHORITY FOR COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR HOMELESS CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL VETERANS AND OTHER VETERANS.—Section 115(d) of the Veterans’ Benefits and Services Act of 1988 (38 U.S.C. 1712 note) is amended by striking out “December 31, 1998” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

(d) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM OF COMPENSATED WORK THERAPY.—Section 7(a) of Public Law 102–54 (38 U.S.C. 1718 note) is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

(e) SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO HOMELESS VETERANS.—The Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Service Programs Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 7721 note) is amended—

(1) in section 2(a), by striking out “September 30, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “September 30, 1999”;

(2) in section 3(a)(2), by striking out “September 30, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “September 30, 1999”; and

(3) in section 12, by striking out “through 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “through 1999”.

(f) HOMELESS VETERANS’ REINTEGRATION PROJECTS.—(1) Section 738(e)(1) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11448(e)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(G) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.”.

(2) Section 741 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 11450) is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF ENHANCED-USE LEASE AUTHORITY.

(a) EXPANSION.—Section 8168(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out “20” and inserting in lieu thereof “40”.

(b) EXTENSION.—Section 8169 of such title is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN OTHER AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM FOR NONINSTITUTIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO NURSING HOME CARE.—Section 1720C(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

(b) HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 7618 of such title is amended by striking out “December 31, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 1999”.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to extend and improve the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to extend certain authorities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to services for homeless veterans, to extend certain other authorities of the Secretary, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION

On May 7, 1997, Committee Member Daniel K. Akaka introduced S. 714, a bill to make permanent the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

On July 7, 1997, Committee Chairman Arlen Specter introduced S. 986 at the request of the Administration. S. 986 would have, among other things, extended for a 2-year period the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program.

On July 17, 1997, Committee Member Ben Nighthorse Campbell introduced S. 1027, a bill to extend the Native American veteran direct housing loan pilot program, and for other purposes. S. 1027 would have extended the program for a 3-year period, and would have imposed on VA certain outreach, consultation, and reporting obligations.

On July 25, 1997, the Committee held a hearing to receive testimony on S. 714, on S. 986, on other bills pending before the Committee, and on Committee Prints before the Committee including a Committee Print which would have: extended certain authorities relating to the provision of services to homeless veterans; extended VA authority to conduct a pilot program for the provision of non-institutional alternatives to nursing home care; extended authority to operate a Health Professional Scholarship Program; and extended VA authority to enter into enhanced use leases. The Committee received testimony from Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Senator Barbara Boxer, Representative Bob Filner, and Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, and received testimony for the record from Representative Sue W. Kelly. The Committee also received testimony from Stephen L. Lemons, Ed.D., VA's Acting Under Secretary for Benefits, Thomas L. Garthwaite, M.D., VA's Deputy Under Secretary for Health, and from representatives of The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and Vietnam Veterans of America. Testimony was also submitted for the record of the hearing by the Office of Veterans Affairs, Philippine Embassy; Paralyzed Veterans of America; AMVETS; the American Coalition for Filipino Veterans; the Coordinating Council of Leaders of Veterans Organizations in Southern California; Filipino War Veterans, Incorporated; the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans; and LA Vets.

Some of the witnesses expressed views on bills which would have extended the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program; some did not. Of those who expressed views on that program, there was an absence of consensus on the bill. The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Vietnam Veterans of America expressed support for S. 714. AMVETS opposed the permanent extension of the program in S. 714, expressing support instead for the VA proposal, as set out in S. 986, to extend the program for two years. VA opposed the permanent extension of the program as set forth in S. 714.

With respect to the Committee Print to extend homeless veteran services, and other, authorities, some witnesses expressed views on its provisions; others did not. Of those who commented on the Committee Print, all, including VA, The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Vietnam Veterans of America, expressed support for enactment of the Committee Print's provisions.

COMMITTEE MEETING

After carefully reviewing the testimony from the July 25, 1997, hearing, the Committee met in open session on October 7, 1997, and voted by unanimous voice vote to report S. 714, as amended, favorably to the Senate.

SUMMARY OF S. 714 AS REPORTED

S. 714, as reported (hereinafter referred to as the “Committee bill”), contains provisions that would (a) extend and improve the VA’s Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program; (b) extend five authorities under which the VA and the Department of Labor’s Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS) either provide services to homeless veterans or assist those who provide such services to homeless veterans; and (c) extend authorities under which VA (1) conducts a pilot program for the provision of non-institutional alternatives to nursing home care; (2) operates a Health Professional Scholarship Program; and (3) enters into enhanced use leases.

DISCUSSION

Section 1. Extension and improvement of Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program

Section 1 of the Committee bill, which is derived from S. 714 and S. 1027, would extend and improve VA’s Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program.

Background

VA conducts a pilot program under which housing loans are made directly to eligible Native American veterans. These loans are designed to allow such veterans to purchase, build, or improve dwellings on Native American trust land. Direct loans to such veterans are necessary since, even with VA guarantees, commercial lenders will not make mortgage loans to finance the purchasing or construction of housing on Native American lands. They decline to do so because Federal law would prohibit a lender, in the event of default, from taking possession of native trust lands.

Since the inception of the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program in 1993, there have been fewer loans made than anticipated; \$3.5 million of the original \$5.0 million appropriated for the program remains unspent. It would also appear that, while Pacific Islanders have made considerable use of the benefits which the Committee intended the program to provide, the program has been underutilized by North American Indians, and other Native American populations.

Committee bill

Section 1 of the Committee bill would amend 38 U.S.C. § 3761(c) by extending VA authority to operate the Native American Home Loan Program for 6 years. As introduced, S. 714 would have permanently authorized the program. As is noted, however, the program appears to be underutilized, particularly among American Indian populations, a factor which makes program assessment difficult. Further, since the program’s inception in 1993, there have been no extreme fluctuations in interest rates, general economic downturns, or other events which might demonstrate how the program works under economic conditions different from those which have existed in the broader economy since 1993. In light of these considerations, the Committee bill does not make the program per-

manent. Rather, it extends the program for the finite, but relatively lengthy, period of 6 years.

In addition to extending the program, section 1 would also amend 38 U.S.C. § 3762(i) to require that VA conduct more intensive outreach efforts than it has to date. In the past, VA outreach to American Indian populations has been limited to the distribution of a single pamphlet of information. Section 1 would mandate, first, consultations with major tribal organizations (including, but not limited to, the National Congress of American Indians and the National Indian Housing Council) for the purpose of gaining guidance on improved outreach methods. Second, it would mandate VA attendance at conferences and conventions conducted by the National Congress of American Indians, National Indian Housing Council, and the Department of Hawaiian Homelands. It is the Committee's intention that VA use these, and similar, events to provide information, training, and assistance to tribal organizations and Native American veterans regarding the availability of housing benefits. Finally, section 1 would amend 38 U.S.C. § 3762 by adding paragraph (j) to require the Secretary to transmit annual reports to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding (1) the implementation of the Native American Home Loan Program during the preceding fiscal year; (2) VA's exercise, during such fiscal year, of the authority to make loans in excess of the maximum allowable amount under 38 U.S.C. § 3762 (c)(1)(B); (3) appraisals performed for the Secretary during such fiscal year under 38 U.S.C. § 3732(d)(2); (4) VA outreach activities, including (A) a region-by-region description and (B) an assessment of the effectiveness of such activities on participation in the program by Native American veterans; (5) the pool of eligible Native American veterans and an assessment of impediments, if any, to participation in the program; and (6) the Secretary's recommendations, if any, for additional legislation.

Section 2. Extension of authorities relating to homeless veterans

Section 2 of the Committee bill, which is derived from a Committee Print which would have, among other things, extended certain authorities relating to the provision of services to homeless veterans, would extend each and all of the authorities specified in the Committee Print for a 2-year period.

Background

The following legal authorities currently exist for the provision of services to, among others, homeless veterans: (1) VA authority under 38 U.S.C. § 1720A to contract for treatment services from community-based facilities; (2) VA authority under 38 U.S.C. § 3735(c) to convey acquired property to nonprofit organizations for use as shelters; (3) VA authority under section 115 of Public Law 100-322 (38 U.S.C. § 1712 note) to provide community-based care for homeless chronically mentally ill veterans; (4) VA authority under §§ 7-8, Public Law 102-54 (38 U.S.C. § 1718 note), to operate a demonstration project providing compensated work therapy and therapeutic transitional housing services; (5) VA authority under §§ 2-4 and 12, Public Law 102-590 (38 U.S.C. § 7721 note), to make grants to nonprofit entities for the provision of homeless veteran

services; and (6) Department of Labor authority under 42 U.S.C. § 11450 to conduct homeless veterans reintegration projects.

Community-based treatment services—Prior to the enactment of any law specifically directed to needs of homeless veterans as a discrete group, VA was authorized by Public Law 96–22 (38 U.S.C. § 1720A) to contract for services to provide care of veterans—homeless or not—suffering from alcohol or drug dependence or abuse disorders. This authority, which has enabled VA to contract for care, treatment, and rehabilitative services in halfway houses, therapeutic communities, psychiatric residential treatment centers, and other community-based treatment centers for eligible veterans suffering such disorders, has been, and remains, a primary authority under which VA secures care services directed to homeless veterans.

Authority to convey acquired real property—VA operates housing loan programs to assist eligible veterans in purchasing or building a home. If a veteran defaults on a mortgage loan which was either made, insured, or guaranteed by VA, VA may come into possession of the real property which had secured the loan in default. VA normally sells such “acquired properties” to the public.

In 1991, Congress enacted Public Law 102–54 (38 U.S.C. § 3735) which authorized VA to make an alternative use of acquired properties: VA may sell, lease, or donate such properties to nonprofit organizations or State or local public agencies for their use primarily as shelters for homeless veterans and their families.

Community-based care for homeless chronically mentally ill veterans—As noted above, Public Law 96–22 (38 U.S.C. § 1720A) authorized VA to contract for community-based services for the care of veterans—homeless or not—suffering from alcohol or drug dependence or abuse disorders. In Public Laws 100–6 and 100–322, Congress first addressed the issue of community-based services for homeless veterans specifically. In those statutes, VA was granted authority similar to that enacted in Public Law 96–22.

The Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill veterans program, established by Public Laws 100–6 and 100–322, authorizes VA to provide outreach, medical, psychiatric, and case management services. It also authorizes VA to use non-VA, community-based residential treatment facilities to provide services and care needed by homeless veterans. VA currently has contracts with more than 150 community-based entities at 61 VA sites which provide residential care at an average cost of \$38 per day.

Compensated work therapy and therapeutic transitional housing—With the enactment of Public Law 102–54 in 1991, Congress provided a foundation for the expansion of services to homeless veterans by authorizing VA to conduct a demonstration program linking the provision of compensated work therapy with therapeutic transitional housing. The program was designed to assist veterans suffering from substance abuse problems or severe mental illness to make a successful reentry into independent community living. To achieve this end, VA was authorized to purchase up to 50 residences where it would provide housing in exchange for the payment of rent from funds earned through compensated work therapy. The payment of such rents was intended to foster self-esteem and independence-building skills, while minimizing program oper-

ating expenses at an average cost of \$19.25 per day. VA 1996 outcome data indicated program success, showing after 3 months that 64 percent of program participants were alcohol and drug free, 73 percent were independently housed, and 61 percent were employed.

Grants and per diem payment support—In addition to providing medical and social services directly, VA is authorized by Public Law 102-590 to make grants to nonprofit entities to assist them in providing such services. To date, VA has expended approximately \$17 million in grants to assist public and nonprofit agencies in constructing, acquiring and/or renovating facilities to create supportive housing or service centers for homeless veterans. Examples of projects that have been, or are currently being, developed include: a 100-bed transitional housing program focusing on residents' vocational development; a supportive housing facility for 12 terminally ill homeless veterans; a community-based residential program for elderly homeless veterans; an urban-based multiservice drop-in center for veterans; a 30-bed supportive housing domiciliary located on the grounds of a VA medical center; and several mobile services health and outreach units. Over 1,700 new community-based beds have been made available through this grant program.

In addition to providing grant funding to assist in startup costs, VA is also authorized to make per diem payments to provide up to half the operating costs of the facilities opened with VA grant assistance. At present, there are 24 programs in 11 States receiving per diem payments.

Homeless veterans reintegration projects—The Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service is authorized, under sections 738-741 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100-77, 42 U.S.C. §§ 11448-11450) to conduct, directly or by grant or contract, homeless veterans' reintegration projects. Authorizations for appropriations have been provided for fiscal years 1993-1998. Funding, however, has not been forthcoming.

Committee bill

Section 2 of the Committee bill would extend each of the above-outlined authorities for a period of 2 years.

Section 3. Extension and expansion of enhanced-use lease authority

Section 3 of the Committee bill is derived from a Committee Print which would have, among other things, extended VA authority to enter into enhanced-use leases. The Committee bill would extend that authority for a 2-year period.

Background

The enhanced-use leasing program facilitates VA leasing arrangements with private sector entities which result in VA obtaining needed resources. The concept underlying the program is a recognition that VA controls certain properties which, from the perspective of a private sector user/developer, might be underutilized and which, therefore, might be desirable to such users. Such users might be willing to pay for the use of VA lands for purposes which are compatible with VA operations by providing VA with facilities,

services and/or funds in exchange for such access. The enhanced-use leasing program authorizes such arrangements, on a limited basis. Under current authority, no more than 20 such arrangements may be consummated. The Committee is informed that, as of the end of fiscal year 1997, VA either had entered into, or would soon finalize, 19 enhanced-use leases.

Committee bill

Section 3 of the Committee bill would extend VA's enhanced-use leasing authority through December 31, 1999, a 2-year term. It would also amend 38 U.S.C. § 8168 to authorize VA to enter into no more than 40 enhanced-use leases.

Section 4. Extension of certain other authorities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Section 4 of the Committee bill is derived from a Committee Print which would have, among other things, extended VA authority to provide noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care and VA authority to operate a Health Professional Scholarship Program. The Committee bill would extend these authorities for a 2-year period.

Background

Noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care—VA is authorized under 38 U.S.C. § 1720C to conduct a pilot project to furnish medical and rehabilitative services in noninstitutional settings—e.g., hospital-based home care, adult day health care, homemaker/home health aide services, and community residential care—to veterans eligible for, and in need of, VA nursing home care. Such care has been used effectively by many providers to provide cost-effective care to patients needing assistance in coping with chronic conditions. Noninstitutional programs are designed to manage chronic conditions with maximum patient independence and functionality.

As part of its case management services for veterans who would otherwise require nursing home care, VA has coordinated homemaker/home health aide services since 1993. In 1996, VA made 316,091 home visits to discharged veterans, and, at 116 VA medical centers, other providers were reimbursed by VA for home health aide services. In addition, VA operates 14 adult day health care programs and contracts for such services at 88 medical centers.

Health Professional Scholarship Program—VA is authorized to provide scholarship assistance to persons studying to be registered nurses and other health-related professionals (e.g., occupational, physical, or respiratory therapists, nurse anesthetists, physician assistants, etc.) in exchange for the student's commitment to work for VA for 2 years. This authority has served as a means to recruit and retain persons having difficult-to-replace health care expertise. Since 1982, over 4,000 scholarships have been awarded, and over 3,000 recipients have completed their education and service obligation to the VA.

VA is not currently awarding new scholarships. Nonetheless, recruiting or retention exigencies might arise which would make it advantageous for VA to reactivate this authority.

Committee bill

Section 4(a) of the Committee bill would extend VA authority to furnish medical and rehabilitative services in noninstitutional settings as an alternative to nursing home care until December 31, 1999. Section 4(b) of the Committee bill would extend until December 31, 1999, VA authority to conduct a Health Professional Scholarship Program, but it is the Committee's expectation that VA will award no new scholarships during this term unless it has first notified the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives of its intention to do so.

COST ESTIMATE

In compliance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee, based on information supplied by CBO, estimates that, compared to the CBO baseline, there would be no costs or savings resulting from enactment of the Committee bill.

The cost estimate provided by CBO follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 22, 1997.

Hon. ARLEN SPECTER,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 714, a bill to extend and improve the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to extend certain authorities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to services for homeless veterans, to extend certain other authorities of the Secretary, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Mary Helen Petrus.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

Enclosure.

S. 714—A bill to make permanent the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Pilot Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs

Summary: The bill would extend programs pertaining to veterans' medical care, housing and job training for homeless veterans, and home loans for Native American veterans. S. 714 would raise direct spending by about \$1 million a year over the 1998–2000 period, and thus pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would raise spending subject to appropriations by \$89 million in 1998 and \$280 million over the 1998–2002 period. S. 714 contains an intergovernmental mandate, as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), but CBO estimates that the mandate threshold (\$50 million in 1996, adjusted annually for in-

flation) in that act would not be exceeded. The bill would impose no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 714 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 1.—BUDGETARY IMPACT OF S. 714

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
DIRECT SPENDING					
Estimated budget authority	3	(¹)	(¹)	0	0
Estimated outlays	1	1	1	0	0
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS					
Native American home loans:					
Estimated authorization level	1	1	1	2	2
Estimated outlays	1	1	1	2	2
VA medical programs:					
Estimated authorization level	98	131	34	0	0
Estimated outlays	88	128	48	0	0
DOL program for homeless veterans:					
Estimated authorization level	0	10	0	0	0
Estimated outlays	0	1	6	3	0
Total change in spending subject to appropriation under S. 714:					
Estimated authorization level	99	142	35	2	2
Estimated outlays	89	130	55	5	2

¹ Less than \$500,000

Note. The costs of this bill fall under budget functions 700 (veterans' affairs) and 500 (education, employment, training and social services).

Direct Spending

The bill would extend two provisions of law that would raise direct spending

Native American Home Loan Pilot Program—The bill would extend through December 31, 2003, the Native American Home Loan Program, which provides direct home loans to veterans living on trust lands. The program was established in 1993 and expired on September 30, 1997. Since the program's inception, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has made about 165 loans and used \$1.3 million of the \$4.5 million in subsidy appropriations. S. 714 would extend the availability of the remaining \$3.2 million, which would constitute a reappropriation. CBO estimates that VA would subsidize about 100 loans a year at an annual cost of about \$1 million a year. Those costs would be direct spending through 2000, but they would be subject to appropriations thereafter. In addition, CBO estimates that VA's administrative expenses, a discretionary cost, would be roughly \$500,000 each year over the 1998–2002 period.

Enhanced-use leases—The bill would extend through December 31, 1999, the authority of VA to enter into a limited number of enhanced-use leases. Under this authority, VA leases portions of its real property in return for cash or in-kind services. Cash receipts would be spent for nursing home and medical care expenses. CBO estimates that this provision would have little or no net budgetary effect because the additional income to the government and the spending of that income would offset each other.

Spending subject to appropriations

For the purpose of this estimate, CBO assumes appropriation of the amounts authorized or estimated to be necessary. Outlay estimates are based on historical spending patterns.

Homeless veterans—The bill would extend through fiscal year 1999 VA's authority to provide services in community-based residential treatment facilities and half-way houses to veterans suffering from chronic mental conditions or homelessness. Current authority to provide long-term housing in community-based half-way houses will expire on December 31, 1998, and authority for the other activities, primarily the Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans (HCMI) program expired on September 30, 1997. Based on 1997 spending for these programs, CBO estimates the extension would cost about \$37 million in 1998 and \$111 million over the 1998–2000 period.

The bill would also extend through December 31, 1999, VA's Compensated Work Therapy/Transitional Residence (CWT/TR) program. This program, which allows veterans with drug and alcohol problems or mental illness to live in VA-owned and managed housing, will expire on December 31, 1997. According to data from VA, it obligated \$4 million in 1996 from appropriations for medical care for activities and personnel related to the CWT/TR program. Thus, CBO estimates that VA would obligate a comparable amount from its medical care appropriations in 1998 and 1999, resulting in outlays of \$3 million in 1998 and \$8 million over the 1998–2000 period.

In addition, this section would extend through December 31, 1999, VA's authority under the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Services Program Act of 1992. That act allows VA to award grants to organizations that establish homeless shelters and supervised, therapeutic housing and to refer homeless veterans to these facilities at per them rates. S. 714 would authorize the appropriation of \$48 million a year to carry out these activities. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that VA would spend \$32 million during the three-quarters of fiscal year 1998 and \$96 million over the 1998–2000 period.

Finally, this bill would authorize appropriations of \$10 million in 1999 for homeless veterans' reintegration projects that are carried out through the Department of Labor (DOL). CBO estimates that DOL would spend \$1 million beginning in 1999 and \$10 million over the 1998–2002 period.

TABLE 2.—SPENDING FOR VETERANS' MEDICAL CARE UNDER S. 714 AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS ON OCTOBER 7, 1997

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Spending under current law:					
Estimated budget authority	16,313	16,313	16,313	16,313	16,313
Estimated outlays	16,150	16,150	16,150	16,150	16,150
Proposed changes:					
Homeless veterans programs:					
Estimated authorization level	80	106	28	0	0
Estimated outlays	72	104	39	0	0

TABLE 2.—SPENDING FOR VETERANS' MEDICAL CARE UNDER S. 714 AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS ON OCTOBER 7, 1997—Continued
[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Homemaker/home health aide programs					
Estimated authorization level	18	25	6	0	0
Estimated outlays	16	24	9	0	0
Total changes:					
Estimated authorization level	98	131	34	0	0
Estimated outlays	88	128	48	0	0
Spending under S. 714 for veterans medical care:					
Estimated authorization level ¹	16,411	16,444	16,347	16,313	16,313
Estimated outlays	16,239	16,278	16,197	16,150	16,150

¹Funding for fiscal year 1998 through 2002 is subject to future appropriations actions. The amounts shown here assume that appropriations under current law remain at the 1997 level. If they are adjusted for inflation, the base amounts would grow at a rate of about \$500 million a year, but the estimated changes would remain as shown.

Other medical care provisions.—The bill would extend through December 31, 1999, two programs affecting medical care for veterans that will expire on December 31, 1997. One program allows VA to furnish homemaker and home-health aide services to veterans on a discretionary basis. In 1996, VA spent about \$22 million on these services. Assuming that VA provides the same volume of care, CBO estimates that it would spend about \$16 million over three-quarters of fiscal year 1998 and \$49 million over the 1998–2000 period.

The second program, Health Professionals Scholarship Awards, allows VA to pay tuition and stipends to students enrolled in certain health professional schools in return for two years of service at the VA. In recent years, VA has not offered these awards to recruit health professionals, and information from VA suggests that it would not be likely to use them through calendar year 1999. Thus, CBO estimates that no additional spending would result from this provision in 1998 and 1999.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Because the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. The projected changes in direct spending are summarized in the following table for fiscal years 1998–2007. For purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the budget year and the succeeding four years are counted.

SUMMARY OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Change in outlays	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in receipts										Not applicable

Estimated impact on State, local, and tribal governments: S. 714 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA. The bill would extend and expand, through calendar year 1999, an existing mandate that preempts state and local governments from imposing taxes, fees, and permit requirements on VA properties leased to private concerns. This provision would make it more at-

tractive for private concerns to build and operate facilities on VA property, rather than on private property. To the extent that such concerns would otherwise pay taxes or fees for affected facilities, either on private property or on VA property, the loss of revenue to state and local governments would be considered a mandate cost. However, based on information from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and because the affected projects are generally small, CBO estimates that any losses would be minimal and that the mandate threshold established in (\$50 million in 1996, adjusted annually for inflation) would not be exceeded.

The bill would also reauthorize funding for programs for homeless veterans. Some of the services under these programs could be provided by state and local governments.

Estimated impact on the private-sector: The bill would impose no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal cost: Shawn Bishop (medical care) and Sunita D'Monte (housing), Christi Hawley Sadoti (veterans reintegration projects); impact on State, local, and tribal governments: Marc Nicole; impact on the private sector: Rachel Schmidt.

Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has made an evaluation of the regulatory impact that would be incurred in carrying out the Committee bill. The Committee finds that the Committee bill would not entail any regulation of individuals or businesses or result in any impact on the personal privacy of any individuals, and that the paperwork resulting from enactment would be minimal.

TABULATION OF VOTES CAST IN COMMITTEE

In compliance with paragraph 7 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following is a tabulation of votes cast in person or by proxy by members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs at its October 7, 1997, meeting. On that date, the Committee, by unanimous voice vote, ordered S. 714, as amended, reported favorably to the Senate.

AGENCY REPORT

On July 25, 1997, Stephen L. Lemons, Ed.D., Acting Under Secretary for Benefits, and Thomas L. Garthwaite, M.D., Deputy Under Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs, submitted testimony on, among other things, S. 714, S. 986, and a Committee Print which would have extended authorities relating to the provision of services to homeless veterans, VA authority to conduct a pilot program for the provision of noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care, VA authority to operate a Health Professional Scholarship Program, and VA authority to enter into enhanced use leases. An excerpt from that testimony is reprinted below:

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE STEPHEN L. LEMONS, ACTING
 UNDER SECRETARY FOR BENEFITS, DEPARTMENT OF VET-
 ERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to be here this morning to discuss those items on your agenda that would impact the Veterans Benefits Administration, the National Cemetery System, and the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Your letter of invitation asked that we address each of the following bills and draft proposals: S. 987 (VA requested draft legislation proposing a compensation cost-of-living-adjustment and other program improvements); S. 464; S. 623; S. 714; S. 730; Committee Print (to increase the Medal of Honor pension); S. 813; S. 986 (VA requested draft legislation proposing home loan program improvements); Committee Print (to make technical amendments to Public Law 104-275); and Committee Print (codification of FY 1997 cost-of-living adjustment legislation, Pub. L. No. 104-263).

* * * * *

S. 714—Permanently authorize the Native American Housing Loan Program

S. 714 would make permanent VA's pilot program for making direct housing loans to Native American veterans living on trust land. These are loans which VA makes directly to the veteran.

Pub. L. No. 102-547 requires that a Memorandum of Understanding be entered into between VA and a Tribal entity before VA may make loans to Native Americans who are subject to the jurisdiction of that Tribe. These loans may not exceed \$80,000 each unless the Secretary determines a higher limit is necessary due to the significantly higher housing costs. Higher loan limits have been approved in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. Under an amendment made last year by Pub. L. No. 104-275, a veteran may refinance a loan made under this Act if the new loan bears an interest rate at least one percentage point less than the interest rate on the loan being refinanced.

Due to the time-consuming groundwork necessary to start making loans under this program, the first loans were not made until February, 1994. Currently, VA has entered into a total of 50 MOUs—46 with Indian Tribes, and 4 with Pacific Islanders. When the Native American Veteran Direct Loan Program was established, we received appropriations of \$5 million. Budget forecasts estimated that this would support direct loans totaling \$58.4 million. A total of 164 loans totaling approximately \$16 million have been made to native Americans for the purchase, construction or improvement of dwellings on trust land. Further, seven Native Americans, representing 100 percent of those eligible, have been able to refinance existing loans made under this program.

Clearly, this pilot program has been underutilized to date and, although we support its continuation, we believe that making the program permanent now would be premature. Although we have not formally estimated the costs of a permanent extension, those costs would be subject to the pay-as-you-go provisions of OBRA 1990. Rather, as reflected in S. 986, which you introduced at our request, VA would support a 2-year extension of the Native American Veteran Direct Loan Pilot Program. This extension would allow us additional time to observe the performance of the loans already made as they mature, as well as to make more loans for Native American veterans whose personal situations may not have permitted a home buying decision earlier. Further, it would give us more time to maximize the use of the valuable experience we have gained to this point, as well as demonstrate to private lenders that there is a market for private mortgages on trust lands. Finally, based on the activity to date, a 2-year extension would not require any additional appropriations. For all these reasons, we believe it is more appropriate to extend the pilot program and observe its progress rather than to make it permanent at this time.

* * * * *

S. 986 (VA draft legislation proposing improvements in the home loan programs)

Mr. Chairman, you also requested that we comment on S. 986, a bill that you introduced at VA's request, which would make certain improvements in VA's housing loan programs to save costs, provide management efficiencies, and extend the sunset on certain expiring authorities.

* * * * *

Section 7 of S. 986 would extend for 2 years the Native American Housing Loan Guarantee program. As previously mentioned in our comments on S. 714, we fully support this pilot program but believe it appropriate at this time to extend it for 2 years to enable VA to further evaluate its effectiveness. Based on current loan activity, there is no additional appropriation required for extending this program for 2 years.

* * * * *

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. GARTHWAITE, M.D., DEPUTY
UNDER SECRETARY FOR HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF VETER-
ANS AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman and Members, I am pleased to be here to discuss the array of bills being considered by the Committee. Included is S. 801, a bill that would make changes in procedures for resolving complaints of employment discrimination and sexual harassment, S. 999, a bill pertaining to setting standards for how frequently we should offer mammograms to women veterans, and a draft bill that

would change our health care resource allocation system. You also asked that we comment on a bill making technical amendments to the eligibility legislation enacted last year, a bill extending a number of expiring authorities, a draft bill containing authorizations for construction projects, and finally, S. 309, a bill pertaining to parking fees at a VA facility in Hawaii.

* * * * *

DRAFT BILL—EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY

Another draft bill being considered today would extend the authority for several successful VA programs, including VA's homeless programs. Authority for all the affected programs will otherwise expire at the end of this calendar year.

Homeless programs

The draft would extend authority for five VA programs for homeless veterans. First, it would extend for three years, VA's authority to contract for care, treatment, and rehabilitative services for alcohol and drug abuse and disabilities in halfway houses, therapeutic communities, psychiatric residential treatment centers, and other community-based treatment facilities. Second, it would extend for three years our demonstration program to provide compensated work therapy and therapeutic transitional housing to eligible veterans, and our authority to convey real property acquired under the Department's home loan guaranty program to nonprofit organizations, states, and local governments which agree to use the property solely as a shelter primarily for homeless veterans and their families.

The bill would provide a two-year extension of our authority to operate demonstration programs for the provision of comprehensive services to homeless veterans, and make grants and per diem payments to homeless providers who provide housing and services to homeless veterans. It also would extend for two years the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects Program, a Labor Department administered program authorized in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

We strongly support extending these programs. As we have stated in past reports to Congress and in previous hearings, these programs have proven very successful in helping VA meet the medical needs of this very vulnerable population of veterans. However, as an alternative to simply extending some of these programs, we urge the Committee to consider a bill currently pending in the House which would consolidate, clarify, and codify in a new subchapter of chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, authority for several of these VA homeless activities. The House Bill would, to some extent, replace the patchwork of currently existing programs, several of which are authorized in Public Laws, not in title 38, United States Code.

Specifically, the House bill would provide new authority to replace existing law authorizing VA's contract program for treating veterans with drug and alcohol abuse disabilities in halfway houses and community-based facilities, but leave the program entirely un-

changed. It would also continue and improve VA's Compensated Work Therapy/Transitional Residence Program (CWT/TR). It would consolidate existing reporting requirements into one annual report addressing all of the homeless programs. Finally, it would codify authority for VA's program for Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans (HCMI), a program that we note you did not extend in your bill, but which we believe should be extended unless you act favorably on the House bill.

Noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care

Another provision in the draft bill would extend VA's Pilot Program for Noninstitutional Alternatives to Nursing Home Care. VA currently uses this authority to furnish many veterans with health related services through contracts with appropriate public and private agencies. This enables many veterans to continue living in their homes when they would otherwise have to receive care in much costlier nursing homes. We support continuation of this authority which provides an alternative means for providing veterans with a full continuum of care.

Scholarship program

Another provision in the draft bill would extend through December 31, 2000, VA's authority to award scholarships under VA's Health Professional Scholarship Program. This program has assisted VA in recruiting and retaining various health professionals, most notably nurses, physical therapists, occupational therapists, nurse anesthetists, and respiratory therapists. Under the program, VA furnished students in the above professions with scholarships during the final year or two of their education program. In return the student agreed to work for VA for a specified period of obligated service.

Although we do not oppose extending this authority, it is unnecessary as VA no longer uses the authority. VA made its last award under this program at the end of 1995. Since then, we have not funded this program and we do not expect to fund it in the future. We are now placing the last scholarship recipients in jobs.

We view this centralized program as unable to meet the Department's needs at a time when more and more program responsibilities are being de-centralized to the field. Moreover, the costs of the program increased significantly over time, mirroring the rising costs of tuition and training, and the program yielded fewer and fewer benefits to VA.

Enhanced-use leasing

Another provision in the draft bill would extend for three years, VA's authority to enter into enhanced-use leases of VA real property. Under the highly successful enhanced-use leasing program, the Department enters into leasing arrangements with private sector entities to obtain resources beneficial to both parties. In return for long-term leases, the Department is able to obtain goods, cash, or services, such as space in a building built by the lessee.

We strongly support continuation of this valuable program, but we want to point out that current workload indicates that the existing cap on the number of enhanced-use leases could be reached

in the next fiscal year. The Administration is working on a proposal to improve the current authority.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY S. 714, AS REPORTED

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the Committee bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 38—VETERANS’ BENEFITS

* * * * *

PART II—GENERAL BENEFITS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 17—HOSPITALS, NURSING HOME, DOMICILIARY, AND MEDICAL CARE

* * * * *

Subchapter II—Hospital, Nursing Home or Domiciliary Care and Medical Treatment

* * * * *

§ 1720A. Treatment and rehabilitation for alcohol or drug dependence or abuse disabilities

(a)(1) * * *

* * * * *

(e) The Secretary may not furnish care and treatment and rehabilitative services under subsection (a) of this section after [December 31, 1997] *December 31, 1999*.

* * * * *

§ 1720C. Noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care: pilot program

(a) During the period through [December 31, 1997] *December 31, 1999*, the Secretary may conduct a pilot program for the furnishing of medical, rehabilitative, and health-related services in noninstitutional settings for veterans who are eligible under this chapter for, and are in need of, nursing home care. The Secretary shall give priority for participation in such program to veterans who—

* * * * *

PART III—READJUSTMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 37—HOUSING AND SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

* * * * *

Subchapter III—Administrative Provisions

* * * * *

§ 3735. Housing assistance for homeless veterans

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(c) The Secretary may not enter into agreements under subsection (a) after **[December 31, 1997]** *December 31, 1999*.

* * * * *

Subchapter V—Native American Veterans Housing Loan Pilot Program

§ 3761. Pilot program

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(c) No loans may be made under this subchapter after **[September 30, 1997]** *December 31, 2003*.

§ 3762. Direct housing loans to Native American veterans

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(i)(1) The Secretary shall, *in consultation with tribal organizations (including the National Congress of American Indians and the National American Indian Housing Council)*, carry out an outreach program to inform and educate **[tribal organizations and]** Native American veterans of the pilot program provided for under this subchapter and the availability of direct housing loans for Native American veterans who live on trust lands.

(2) *Activities under the outreach program shall include the following:*

(A) *Attending conferences and conventions conducted by the National Congress of American Indians in order to work with the National Congress in providing information and training to tribal organizations and Native American veterans regarding the availability of housing benefits under the pilot program and in assisting such organizations and veterans in participating in the pilot program.*

(B) *Attending conferences and conventions conducted by the National American Indian Housing Council in order to work with the Housing Council in providing information and training to tribal organizations and tribal housing entities regarding the availability of such benefits.*

(C) *Attending conferences and conventions conducted by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands in order to work with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands in providing information and training to tribal housing entities in Hawaii regarding the availability of such benefits.*

(D) Producing and disseminating information to tribal governments, tribal veterans service organizations, and tribal organizations regarding the availability of such benefits.

(E) Assisting tribal organizations and Native American veterans in participating in the pilot program.

(j) Not later than February 1 of each of 1998 through 2003, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report relating to

(1) the implementation of the pilot program under this subchapter during the fiscal year preceding the date of the report;

(2) the Secretary's exercise during such fiscal year of the authority provided under subsection (c)(1)(B) of this title to make loans exceeding the maximum loan amount;

(3) the appraisals performed for the Secretary during such fiscal year under the authority of subsection (d)(2) of this title, including a description of—

(A) the manner in which such appraisals were performed;

(B) the qualifications of the appraisers who performed such appraisals; and

(C) the actions taken by the Secretary with respect to such appraisals to protect the interests of veterans and the United States;

(4) the outreach activities undertaken under subsection (i) of this title during such fiscal year, including—

(A) a description of such activities on a region-by-region basis; and

(B) an assessment of the effectiveness of such activities in encouraging the participation of Native American veterans in the pilot program;

(5) the pool of Native American veterans who are eligible for participation in the pilot program, including—

(A) a description and analysis of the pool; and

(B) a description and assessment of the impediments, if any, to full participation in the pilot program of the Native American veterans in the pool; and

(6) the Secretary's recommendations, if any, for additional legislation regarding the pilot program.

* * * * *

PART V—BOARDS, ADMINISTRATIONS, AND SERVICES

* * * * *

CHAPTER 76—HEALTH PROFESSIONALS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

* * * * *

Subchapter II—Scholarship Program

* * * * *

§ 7618. Expiration of program

The Secretary may not furnish scholarships to new participants in the Scholarship Program after [December 31, 1997] *December 31, 1999.*

* * * * *

PART VI—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

CHAPTER 81—ACQUISITION AND OPERATION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES; PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY; ENHANCED-USE LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY

* * * * *

Subchapter V—Enhanced-used Leases of Real Property

* * * * *

§ 8168. Limitation on number of agreements

(a) Not more than [20] 40 enhanced-use leases may be entered into under this subchapter, and not more than 10 such leases may be entered into during any fiscal year.

* * * * *

§ 8169. Expiration

The authority of the Secretary to enter into enhanced-use leases under this subchapter expires on [December 31, 1997] *December 31, 1999.*

* * * * *

VETERANS' BENEFITS AND SERVICES ACT OF 1988

(Public Law 100-322—May 20, 1988)

* * * * *

SEC. 115. PILOT PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR HOMELESS CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL AND OTHER VETERANS

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(d) DURATION OF PROGRAM.—The authority for the pilot program authorized by this section expires on [December 31, 1998] *December 31, 1999.*

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 102-54—JUNE 13, 1991

* * * * *

SEC. 7. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM OF COMPENSATED WORK THERAPY AND THERAPEUTIC TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

(a) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—During the period beginning on October 1, 1991, and ending on [December 31, 1997] *December 31, 1999*, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may carry out a compensated work therapy and therapeutic transitional housing demonstration program. The demonstration program shall have two components, as follows:

(1) * * *

* * * * *

HOMELESS VETERANS COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS ACT OF 1992

(Public Law 102-590, November 10, 1992)

* * * * *

SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations provided for under section 12, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish and operate, through [September 30, 1997] *September 30, 1999*, a pilot program under this Act to expand and improve the provision of benefits and services by the Department of Veterans Affairs to homeless veterans.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. GRANTS.

(a)(1) * * *

(2) The authority of the Secretary to make grants under this section expires on [September 30, 1997] *September 30, 1999*.

* * * * *

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act (other than section 8) \$48,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1993 [through 1997] *through 1999*. No funds may be used to carry out the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 4 of this Act unless expressly provided for in an appropriation law. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish funds for, continuation of, or expansion of existing programs administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to serve veterans.

* * * * *

TITLE 42—PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

* * * * *

CHAPTER 119—HOMELESS ASSISTANCE

* * * * *

Subchapter VI—Education, Training, and Community Services Programs

* * * * *

PART C—JOB TRAINING FOR HOMELESS

* * * * *

§ 11448. Homeless veterans' reintegration projects

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section the following amounts:

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(G) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.

§ 11450. Termination

The provisions of this part other than section 738 and 740 shall terminate on **[December 31, 1997]** *December 31, 1999*.

* * * * *

