Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1000, a bill I introduced to require States to establish a system to verify that individuals detained in Federal, State, city, or county penal facilities are not counted as household members for purposes of determining eligibility or the level of benefits in the Food Stamp Program.

The General Accounting Office recently released a report on its review of prisoners counted as household members in the Food Stamp Program. Currently, prisoners are not permitted to be included in food stamp households or receive food stamp benefits, nor should they be. Despite this prohibition, GAO's limited review discovered over 12,000 prison inmates who were included in food stamp households resulting in $3.5 million in food stamp overpayments. The bill before the House today requires States to set up a system to enforce the current prohibition in the Food Stamp Act.

I believe that the GAO report identified a problem which is a significant concern. I believe that public confidence and support of the Food Stamp Program are undermined when a household receives a higher level of food stamp benefits than an identically situated household simply because the household receiving more food stamp benefits is illegally counting an incarcerated individual as a member, who is, after all, receiving three squares a day in the slammer.

This concern is furthered by GAO's conclusion that a cost effective matching technique can be used to prevent this problem, but that many States have not done so.

H.R. 1000 requires States to establish a system to verify that individuals detained in Federal, State, or county penal facilities are not counted as household members for purposes of determining eligibility or the level of benefits in the Food Stamp Program.

H.R. 1000 allows States to avoid establishing a verification system if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that extraordinary circumstance have made it impractical for the State agency to obtain the information necessary to establish such a system. I believe that this exception should be invoked by the Secretary in rare and truly extraordinary circumstances. An extraordinary circumstance would include when a State does not have computerized records of its State or county inmate population. Under such circumstances, the State could have great difficulty establishing a verification system and the Secretary may be justified in granting an exception. I would expect, however, that in such circumstances the exception to be narrowly tailored to address the specific situation.

If a State fails to comply with the requirements of this bill, the penalty provisions of section 16(g) of the Food Stamp Act apply. This provision provides the Secretary notify the State that it is in noncompliance. If a State continues to fail to establish a verification system, the Secretary may withhold a portion of the State's administrative funds.

Under the Food Stamp Program, one-half of the State's administrative costs are paid by the Federal Government. Additionally, the Secretary may request the Attorney General to seek an injunction ordering a State to establish a verification system.

The Food Stamp Act requires that States attempt to collect overpayments made to food stamp households. As an incentive to States, each State retains a portion of the overpayments its collects. States retain 35 percent of overpayment collections resulting from intentional program violations and 20 percent of overpayment collections resulting from recipient error. By identifying overpayments that have previously gone undetected, the verification system required by H.R. 1000 will enhance each State's abilities to identify and collect overpayments. Because States retain a portion of these collections, any increase results in additional funds for the States, clearly making this not an unfunded mandate.

Finally, H.R. 1000 provides States with 1 year from the date of enactment to comply with the provisions of this bill without risk of penalty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1000. It is an important bill that deserves their attention and full support.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, food stamp rules make quite clear that residents of most institutions are not eligible to participate in the Food Stamp Program. Yet, according to GAO, thousands of prisoners are being counted as members of food stamp households, resulting in those households receiving more food stamps than they should. GAO has recommended that the Food and Consumer Service encourage States to implement periodic computer matches of data on State and local prison inmates with data on food stamp participants.

H.R. 1000 goes several steps further than this recommendation. It requires States to perform such periodic verifications and also requires that the matches be not only of State and local prison inmates but of Federal inmates as well. It includes a provision allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to exempt from this requirement any State having circumstances making it impractical to perform the matches, such as a lack of a central computerized data base for its prison population. States will have 1 year from the date of enactment to comply with the new requirement.

Several States, such as Texas, already conduct such matches. Other States have plans to begin conducting these matches in the future. This bill will provide the impetus for most States to perform periodic matches, thereby saving the taxpayers at least $1 million a year. It is a good bill, and I urge your support of it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1000.

The question was taken.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

## RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST REGARDING CERTAIN PROPERTY IN IOSCO COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 394) to provide for the release of the reversionary interest held by the United States in certain property located in the County of Iosco, MI.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 394

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

**SECTION 1. RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST REGARDING CERTAIN PROPERTY IN IOSCO COUNTY, MICHIGAN.**

(a) RELEASE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall release the reversionary interest of the United States in the parcel of real property described in subsection (b), which was retained by the United States when the property was conveyed to the County of Iosco, Michigan, in 1960 pursuant to a deed recorded at Liber 144, beginning page 58, in the land records of the County.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The parcel of real property referred to in subsection (a) consists of 1.92 acres in the County of Iosco, Michigan, and is described as follows:

That part of the N.W. ¼ of the S.E. ¼ of Section 11, T. 22 N.R. 8 East., Baldwin Township, Iosco County, Michigan described as follows: Commencing at the Center of said Section 11, thence South 89 degrees, 15′ 41″ East, along the East-West ¼ Line of said Section 11, 102.0 feet, thence South 00 degrees 08′ 07″ East, along an existing fence line, 972.56 feet, thence North 89 degrees 07′ 13″ W. 69.70 feet to a point in the North-South ¼ Line, thence North 02 degrees 02′ 12″ West, along said North-South ¼ Line, 973.42 feet to the Point of Beginning.

(c) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Secretary may require such terms or conditions in connection with the release under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(d) INSTRUMENT OF RELEASE.—The Secretary shall execute and file in the appropriate office or offices a deed of release, amended deed, or other appropriate instrument effectuating the release of the reversionary interest under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] and the gentlewoman

from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 394, provides for the release of a reversionary interest held by the United States in 1.92 acres in real property in Iosco County, MI. The release will facilitate a land exchange under the Small Tracts Act of 1983 between Iosco County and a private party.

Mr. Speaker, Iosco County acquired property from the United States for an airport in 1960, but the Federal Government retained a reversionary interest in the event that the property should be used for a purpose other than an airport. Because of a survey error, part of the land, 1.92 acres, granted by the United States to Iosco County for the airport, has been in private use. A release of the reversionary interest held by the United States will provide the private party clear title to the 1.92 acres.

□ 1515

In exchange, the private party will provide an equal parcel of land to Iosco County. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has no objection to the enactment of this bill as introduced, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 394 which provides for the release of a Forest Service reversionary interest in 1.92 acres of land that was conveyed to the county of Iosco, MI, in 1960. The release of this reversionary interest will clear the way for an exchange by Iosco County and a private landowner. In exchange, the private landowner will provide a parcel of land of equal value. This legislation will correct a surveyor's error. It is necessary to complete this transfer. I support this legislation and urge its passage by this House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BARCIA], the original sponsor of this bill.

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

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 394, and I want to offer a heartfelt thank-you to the chairman and the ranking minority member for their assistance in bringing this bill to the floor so quickly.

This legislation, which will allow for a like exchange of property in Iosco County, MI, in my district, in the Fifth District of Michigan, to clear title on land that was erroneously surveyed as private land, is identical to the bill that we passed in the 104th Congress, H.R. 2670. It is supported by the county, the landowner, and the Department of Agriculture. It should not be a matter of controversy with anyone. I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 394, a bill I sponsored, to provide for the release of reversionary interests held by the United States in certain property located in Iosco County, MI. This bill is identical to H.R. 2670 which was approved by the House in the 104th Congress.

I want to thank the chairman of the Resource Conservation, Research and Forestry Subcommittee, chaired by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBEST] and the gentleman from California, the ranking minority member [Mr. DOOLEY], for their willingness to help move this issue toward resolution.

In 1960 land was provided to Iosco County for the construction of an airport. This land was provided through the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of section 16 of the Federal Airport Act of 1946, and in conformity with Executive Order 10536 of June 9, 1954.

Using survey lines that had been drawn at the time, one of my constituents, Mr. Otto Peppel, constructed a cabin on land that based upon the old survey he believed to be his own. A conflict in the lines of occupation with the legal boundary lines was discovered in a 1976 survey performed for airport expansion, showing that 1.9 acres that Mr. Peppel believed to be his were in fact the airport's. Efforts to eliminate the title conflict have been going on since that time, culminating in the request to me to introduce legislation to allow for the dismissal of the reverter clause in this property.

Local authorities and Mr. Peppel have agreed to exchange a like amount of property so that the title can be cleared. However, given that the land was given to the county by the Secretary of Agriculture for public purposes, a reverter clause exists that must be quieted in order to clear the title.

In consultation with local staff of the U.S. Forest Service, this bill was drafted to allow for the clearance of this title. In further consultation with the Department of Agriculture and the House Agriculture Committee, the bill was amended last year with the agreement of all parties to provide that the reversionary interest of the United States is not lost, but rather is restored on another piece of property of equal value. The bill before us today is identical to the one we passed last year.

Given the support for the land swap from the property owners, local officials, and the Forest Service, this matter should be noncontroversial. I urge its adoption.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 394.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

## J. PHIL CAMPBELL, SENIOR, NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION CENTER

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 785) to designate the J. Phil Campbell, Senior, Natural Resource Conservation Center.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 785

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

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF J. PHIL CAMPBELL, SENIOR, NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION CENTER.**

The Southern Piedmont Conservation Research Center located at 1420 Experimental Station Road in Watkinsville, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the ''J. Phil Campbell, Senior, Natural Resource Conservation Center''.

**SEC. 2. REFERENCE.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''J. Phil Campbell, Senior, Natural Resources Conservation Center''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] and the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. NORWOOD], the chief sponsor, who will explain the bill.

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 785, to designate the Southern Piedmont Conservation Resource Center in Watkinsville, GA, as the J. Phil Campbell, Senior, Natural Resource Conservation Center.

H.R. 785 recognizes a true visionary in American agriculture, J. Phil Campbell, Senior. Mr. Campbell's passion for educating and training Georgia farmers, his development of some of the first agriculture extension services, and his service in President Franklin Roosevelt's Department of Agriculture are a testimony to his commitment to promoting agriculture throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced this legislation last year as H.R. 3387 which passed the House by unanimous consent. This year H.R. 785 passed the Committee on Agriculture and the subcommittee unanimously on a voice vote in March. In comment on H.R. 3387, the USDA has no objection to redesignating the Watkinsville facility