104TH CONGRESS
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
104–209

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1996

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

together with

DISSENTING AND SEPARATE VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2127]

JULY 27, 1995.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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JULY 27, 1995.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PORTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

DISSENTING AND SEPARATE VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2127]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (except the Food and Drug Administration, Indian Health Service, and the Office of Consumer Affairs), and Education (except Indian Education), Armed Forces Retirement Home, Corporation for National and Community Service, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Council on Disability, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Physician Payment Review Commission, Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, Railroad Retirement Board, the Social Security Administration, and the United States Institute of Peace for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

92–411

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriation including trust funds for fiscal year 1995, the budget estimate for fiscal year 1996, and the Committee recommendations for fiscal year 1996 in the accompanying bill.

1996 LABOR, HHS, AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			1996 Committee compared to—	
	1995 comparable	1996 Budget	1996 Committee	1995 comparable	1996 Budget
Department of Labor	$11,947	$13,261	$10,292	−$1,655	−$2,969
Department of Health and Human Services:					
Public Health Service:					
Health Resources and Services Administration	3,230	3,301	3,121	−109	−180
Centers for Disease Control	2,086	2,223	2,125	+39	−98
National Institutes of Health	11,297	11,764	11,939	+642	+175
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,181	2,247	1,789	−392	−458
Assistant Secretary for Health	225	233	167	−58	−66
Health Care Policy and Research	141	148	91	−50	−57
Subtotal, Public Health Service	19,160	19,916	19,232	+72	−684
Health Care Financing Administration	129,429	146,817	146,700	+17,271	−117
Administration for Children and Families	32,072	34,869	31,638	−434	−3,231
Administration on Aging	876	897	778	−98	−119
Office of the Secretary	228	207	220	−8	+13
Total, HHS current year	181,765	202,706	198,568	+16,803	−4,138
Advances	32,767	32,275	30,995	−1,812	−1,320
Department of Education	26,801	28,220	23,063	−3,738	−5,157
Related Agencies	35,752	36,196	35,616	−136	−580
Social Security Administration	34,583	34,989	34,638	+55	−351
Grand Total, current year	256,265	280,383	267,540	+11,274	−12,844
Advances	40,322	42,001	40,625	+303	−1,376
Current year total using 602(b) scorekeeping	250,411	273,023	261,806	+11,395	−11,217
Mandatory	183,255	200,943	200,936	+17,681	−7
Discretionary	67,156	72,080	60,870	−6,286	−11,210

DISCRETIONARY

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			1996 Committee compared to—	
	1995 comparable	1996 Budget	1996 Committee	1995 comparable	1996 Budget
Department of Labor	$9,431	$11,315	$8,355	−$1,076	−$2,960
Department of Health and Human Services	29,221	31,042	28,212	−1,009	−2,830
Department of Education	24,415	25,804	20,647	−3,768	−5,157
Related Agencies	4,279	4,275	4,012	−267	−263
Scorekeeping Adjustments	−190	−356	−356	−166	0
Total discretionary	67,156	72,080	60,870	−6,286	−11,210

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In addition to the amount included in the bill, very large sums are automatically appropriated each year for labor, health and human services, social security and education programs without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriation process. The principal items in this category are the unemployment compensation, social security, medicare, and railroad retirement funds, federal payments for interest subsidy, default and servicing costs for the Federal Family Assistance Loan program and the full cost of loans made under the Direct Student Loan Program. The detailed estimates for the trust fund and permanent appropriations are reflected in the table appearing at the back of this report, a summary of which is included in the following table:

TOTAL INCLUDING PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1995	1996	Change
Annual appropriation bill, current year	$256,265	$267,540	+$11,274
Annual appropriation bill, advances	42,093	42,256	+163
Permanent appropriations	571,743	613,258	+41,515
Deduct interfund payments	−44,651	−76,908	−32,257
Total	825,450	846,146	+20,695

USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ADVOCACY

In order to assure that federal funds are not being used, directly or indirectly, to support the advocacy of public policy positions by contractors and grantees, the Committee instructs each of the Departments and independent agencies funded in this bill to provide the Committee with a list of grants and contracts that have, as part of their scope of work, the advocacy of public policy positions and specific statutory authority for such activities.

The Committee also instructs each Department to include, in each grant or contract awarded with funds provided in this bill, a requirement that the recipient report to the awarding agency any federal funds directly or indirectly expended to support the advocacy of public policies.

The Committee also instructs the Inspector General for each Department and independent agency funded in this bill to develop specific tests to assure that recipients of federal funds are not using those funds, directly or indirectly, to support advocacy of public policy activity except those specifically identified in their scope of work. The Committee further instructs each Inspector General to employ these tests as part of any audits it carries out of grantees and as part of the reviews it carries out of the work of independent audits of contractors and grantees receiving funds appropriated in this bill.

Each Inspector General is instructed to provide the Committee with a report, no later than the date of the submission of the President's fiscal year 1997 budget, detailing the tests and assurances which they have developed and the instructions they have issued as to how and when such tests and assurances should be applied.

POLITICAL ADVOCACY

Title VI of the reported bill is a legislative title dealing with political advocacy by federal grantees.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

In reaching the overall ceiling of $262,729,000,000 in budget authority and $270,163,000,000 in outlays, and the discretionary ceiling of $61,191,000,000 in budget authority and $68,117,000,000 in outlays, the Committee reviewed programs and made clear priority decisions. These decisions were based on the following criteria:

We must pay for what we get from government;

All functions of government must contribute to bringing spending under control;

Programs that work well, advance national interests or obligations should be funded;

Small, duplicative, administratively costly, categorical programs serving narrow interests should be terminated;

Poor performing programs should be terminated and those without evaluations should be frozen or reduced.

Substantial increases in funding have been provided for the National Institutes of Health to allow it to continue levels of biomedical research that will revolutionize the understanding and treatment of disease, assist in the reduction in the growth of medical costs and continue to stimulate the growth of the biotech and other industries. Preventive health services in the Centers for Disease Control have also been increased as a proven investment in disease prevention. The Social Security Administration budget has been increased to assure the completion of its performance-based management reforms. Job Corps funding has been increased to allow for the opening of new centers. The Committee also invested in student aid by increasing the maximum Pell grant award by $100. This increase will fund the maximum grant at the highest level in history and equals the largest increase ever. In addition, the Committee preserved current year funding levels for federal supplemental educational opportunity grants and for federal work-study. Many other programs such as the maternal and child health block grant, the preventive health block grant, the mental health

and substance abuse block grants, state grants for special education, and the child care and development block grant have been funded at or above their FY '95 levels, indicating a high priority for these broad-based programs.

Smaller programs which focus on a narrow constituency, which are expensive to administer or which fund duplicative programs have not been funded in the bill. The bill provides no funding for 170 programs by eliminating those that have shown no positive results, are duplicative, or fund planning and other bureaucratic activity which are best supported and operated at the state or local level.

The report instructs the Departments and agencies funded in the bill to identify grants and contracts in which the advocacy of public policy is an authorized activity, to require recipients to report any expenditures for public policy advocacy and to develop audit and other procedures to assure that federal funds are not being used, directly or indirectly, to support the advocacy of public policy.

Bill Total.—As part of the overall effort of Congress to reduce the size and intrusiveness of government and to reach a balanced budget as outlined in H. Con. Res. 67, the Committee undertook a massive review of programs under its jurisdiction. This process began with the Emergency Supplemental Appropriation (H.R. 1158) and continued in the preparation of this bill. The result of this review is a bill that appropriates $261,806 million for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies for fiscal year 1996, and is within its 602(b) ceilings for both budget authority and outlays.

Program Terminations.—In achieving the reduction needed to meet our ceiling levels under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act, and as a result of the Committee's review of programs under its jurisdiction, it is recommending no funding for the following programs:

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summer Youth Employment
Youth Fair Chance
Rural Concentrated Employment
JTPA Capacity Building
National Commission for Employment Policy
American Samoans
Microenterprise Grants
National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
Veterans' Homeless Programs
National Center for the Workplace
Office of the American Workplace

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

State Offices of Rural Health
Trauma Care
Black Lung Clinics
Payments to Hawaii-Hansen's Disease
Pacific Basin Initiative

Native Hawaiian Health Care
AIDS Education and Training
Family Planning
Rural Health Research
Health Care Facilities
Nat. Inst. Occupational Safety & Health-Training
Mental Health Clinical Training/AIDS Training
Community Support Demonstrations
Grants to States for Homeless (PATH)
Homeless Service Demonstrations
Treatment Grants to Crisis Areas
Pregnant/Post-Partum Women & Children
Criminal Justice Programs
Designated Populations
Comprehensive Comm. Treatment Prog.
Substance Abuse Training
Substance Abuse Training (AIDS)
Substance Abuse Linkage (AIDS)
Substance Abuse Outreach (AIDS)
Treatment Capacity Expansion Program
Substance Abuse Prevention Demos-High Risk Youth
Substance Abuse Prevention Demos-Pregnant Women & Infants
Substance Abuse Prevention Demos-Other Programs
Community Partnerships
Prevention Education/Dissemination
Substance Abuse Prevention Training
Office of Disease Prevention & Health Promotion
National Vaccine Program
Emergency Preparedness
Health Care Reform Data Analysis
HHS Streamlining Costs
Health Service Management
National AIDS Program Office
Insurance Counseling Program (HCFA)
Essential Access Community Hospitals
New Rural Health Grants
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
SLIAG Civics & English Education Grants
Child Development Associate Scholarships
Runaway Youth Activities—Drugs
Youth Gang Substance Abuse
Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect
Dependent Care Planning & Development
Child Welfare Research
Social Services Research
Family Support Centers
Community Based Resource Centers
Developmental Disabilities Special Projects
Homeless Service Grants
Rural Housing
Farmworker Assistance
Demonstration Partnerships
Community Food & Nutrition
Community Schools

Ombudsman Services
Prevention of Elder Abuse
Pension Counseling
Preventive Health
Aging Research & Special Projects
Federal Council on Aging
White House Conference on Aging

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Goals 2000 State and Local Grants
Goals 2000 National Programs
Goals 2000 Parental Assistance
School-to-Work National Programs
State School Improvement
Evaluation
Impact Aid Payments for Federal Property
Safe & Drug Free Schools—National Programs
Education Infrastructure
Law Related Education
Christa McAuliffe Scholarships
Women's Educational Equity
Training and Advisory Services
Dropout Prevention Demonstrations
Ellender Fellowships (Close-up)
Education for Native Hawaiians
Foreign Language Assistance
Train. in Early Childhood Ed. & Viol. Counseling
Comp. Regional Assistance Centers
Family and Community Endeavor Schools
Bilingual Ed. Support Services
Bilingual Ed. Professional Development
Early Childhood Education
Innovation and Development
Technology Applications
Special Studies
Personnel Development
Clearinghouses
Regional Resource Centers
Community Based Organizations
Consumer and Homemaker Education
Vocational Education—State Councils
Vocational Ed—Demonstrations
Adult Education—Evaluation & Technical Assistance
National Institute for Literacy
State Literacy Resource Centers
Workplace Literacy Partnerships
Literacy Training for Homeless Adults
Federal Perkins Loans-Capital Contributions
State Student Incentive Grants
State Post-Secondary Review Program
Aid for Institutional Development Endowment Grants
Historically Black Colleges & Universities Endowment Set-aside
Strengthening Institutions—Evaluation
Native Hawaiian & Alaska Native Cultural Arts

Eisenhower Leadership Program
Innovative Projects in Community Service
Institute for International Public Policy
Cooperative Education
Law School Clinical Experience
Urban Community Service
Student Financial Aid Database
Mary McLeod Bethune Mem. Fine Arts Center
Nat. Early Intervention Scholarships & Partnerships
Byrd Scholarships
National Science Scholarships
National Academy of Science, Space & Technol.
Douglas Teacher Scholarships
Olympic Scholarships
Teacher Corps
Harris Fellowships
Javits Fellowships
Faculty Development Fellowships
School, College and University Partnerships
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged
Howard University Endowment—Regular Program
Howard University Endowment—Clinical Law Center
Howard University Research
Howard University Construction
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans—New Loan Authority
International Education Exchange
21st Century Learning
Eisenhower Prof. Development-Nat. Programs
Eisenhower Math/Science Education Consortia
National Writing Project
National Diffusion Network
Star Schools
Ready to Learn TV
Telecommunications Demo for Math
Library Construction
Library Literacy Programs
Library Education and Training
Library Research and Demonstrations
Historically Black Coll. & Univ. Capital Fin. Advisory Board
Nat. Bd. of the Fund for the Improv. of Post Secondary Ed.
Jacob K. Javits Fellows Prog. Fellowship Board
Nat. Acad. of Science, Space & Technology Board
President's Ad. Comm. on Ed. Excellence For Hispanic Am.
President's Bd. of Advisors on Hist. Black Colleges & Univ.
National Educational Goals Panel
National Ed. Standards and Improvement Council
Vista Literacy Corps
Senior Demonstration Program

The Committee is aware that the President has proposed significant consolidations of programs in his FY '96 budget request. The Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities is considering several bills consolidating the many duplicative programs funded by this appropriations bill as are other committees in the House

of Representatives and the Senate. Since the reform efforts in the Congress involve numerous provisions and the final outcome of these efforts remains unresolved at the time of mark-up, the Committee has displayed its funding decisions on the basis of current law. The Committee has attempted to provide funding for programs in such a way as to expedite the conversion to a new statutory regimen.

There are also many programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies that are currently unauthorized. Given the large number of such programs in this Subcommittee's jurisdiction and the complexity of the reauthorization process, the Committee has chosen not to reject funding for programs solely due to their not being authorized. Overall, 77 programs within the Subcommittee's jurisdiction with a fiscal year 1995 funding level of $6.7 billion are unauthorized. A table listing the unauthorized programs is included in the back of this report.

Mandatory programs.—The bill provides $200,936 million for entitlement programs in fiscal year 1996. 77% of the funding in the bill is for these mandatory costs. Funding requirements for these activities are determined by the basic authorizing laws. Mandatory programs include general fund support for the Medicare and Medicaid programs, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, Black Lung payments, and the Social Services Block Grant. The following chart indicates the funding levels for the major mandatory programs in fiscal years 1995 and 1996 and the growth in these programs.

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Fiscal year—			Percent
	1995	1996	+/−1995	
Department of Labor:				
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	$974,805	$995,447	$20,642	2
Department of Health and Human Services				
Health Care Financing Administration:				
Medicaid current law benefits	84,835,700	92,235,200	7,399,500	9
Medicare Payments to Health Care Trust Funds	37,546,758	63,313,000	25,766,242	69
Administration for Children and Families:				
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	12,424,136	12,999,000	574,864	5
Child Support Enforcement	1,155,000	1,068,000	(87,000)	−8
Social Service Block Grant	2,800,000	2,800,000	—	0
Department of Education				
Federal Family Education Loan Program	3,773,733	2,390,198	(1,383,535)	−37
Federal Direct Student Loan Program	1,138,219	1,629,043	490,824	43
Federal Family Education Loan Liquidating Account	1,344,545	595,248	(749,297)	−56
Related Agencies				
Social Security Administration:				
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	717,874	665,396	(52,478)	−7
Supplemental Security Income	27,996,620	25,813,834	(2,182,786)	−8

Reduction below 1995 funding.—Discretionary program funding of $60,870 million represents a level $6,286 million below the fiscal year 1995 level and $11,210 million below the amounts requested by the President in his February request.

Department of Labor.—The bill appropriates $10,292 million for the Labor Department, a decrease of $1,655 million below fiscal year 1995 and $2,969 million below the amount requested by the

President in the February request. This funding level includes $3,081 million in federal funds to carry out the provisions of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Committee recommends an increase in funding for the Job Corps of $32 million to allow for the opening of four new centers. The bill includes no funding for summer youth employment and a reduction of $378.5 million to a level of $850 million for dislocated worker assistance. Funding of $290 million is provided for school-to-work activities funded in the Departments of Labor and Education and tech-prep in anticipation of a broader consolidation included in H.R. 1617, the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment and Rehabilitation Systems Act (CAREERS Act) reported by the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

State Unemployment Insurance Administration.—The bill provides $2,309 million for State administrative costs, $5 million below last year and $161.1 million below the President's request and provides $100 million for one-stop career centers. The Committee strongly supports this initiative and expects that additional support for it will come from the programs which are participating in the establishment of these centers.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration.—The Committee recommends funding for OSHA at $264 million, $83 million below the request and $49 million below last year's level. Within OSHA, funding for Federal enforcement is reduced by 33% while compliance assistance is increased by 19%.

The bill includes language preventing the implementation of the President's executive order preventing federal contractors from employing striker replacements along with language to assure that pension funds have freedom to invest in the best interest of their participants, and to block the OSHA ergonomics standard.

Program terminations.—The bill provides no funding for 11 Labor Department programs that were funded in fiscal year 1995.

Department of Health and Human Services.—The bill appropriates $198,192 million which is $2,835 million below the President's request and $17,203 million above the fiscal year 1995 level. Funding for discretionary programs of $28,212 million is $2,830 million below the President's request and $1,009 below last year's level.

Health Resources and Services Administration.—Funding for HRSA programs is $2,927 million, $102 million below last year and $175 million below the President's request. Within HRSA, the maternal and child health block grant is funded at $800 million, $121 million above the President's request. Community and migrant health centers are increased, as part of a consolidated appropriation, by $77 million. Health professions training programs are level funded. Ryan White AIDS Care Act programs are funded at $656 million, $23 million above last year and $68 million below the President's request.

National Institutes of Health.—The Committee proposes $11,939 million for biomedical research activities at the National Institutes of Health. This funding level represents an increase of $175 million over the President's request and $642 million over last year. This funding level indicates the very high priority that the Committee places on the activities of NIH and its expectation that, at this

level, increased research activity can occur. The Committee has also removed the AIDS earmark in the bill from past years, believing that decisions as to appropriate levels of funding and appropriate avenues of research are best left to the scientists.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.—Overall funding for CDC is $2,125 million, $39 million above last year and $98 million below the President's request. Disease prevention activities under CDC are increased including childhood immunizations, sexually transmitted diseases, chronic and environmental disease prevention and breast and cervical cancer screening. Infectious disease programs receive a 23.7% increase. Level funding is provided for the preventive health services block grant. Crime bill activities are funded at the President's request of $39 million.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.—The bill provides current year funding for the mental health and substance abuse block grants and children's mental health services. Many other smaller, duplicative programs are consolidated or terminated. The Committee recommends $142 million under general authorities of the Public Health Service Act to allow the transition of these programs to other federal sources or to private funding.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.—The bill terminates the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, transfers the Assistant Secretary and several of the small programs within the office to the Office of the Secretary and terminates funding for the Surgeon General.

Medicare and Medicaid.—The bill provides $82,142 million for Medicaid and $63,313 million in federal funds for the Government's share of payments to Medicare. Funding of $1,607 million is provided for Medicare contractor payments, $3 million below last year and $24 million below the President's request.

Social Security Administration.—The bill reflects the establishment of the Social Security Administration as a separate agency as required by P.L. 103–296.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance.—The Committee recommends no funding for LIHEAP.

Child Care and Development Block Grant.—The bill provides $935 million for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the same as last year's level and $114 million below the President's request.

Funding of abortions.—The bill maintains current law permitting the funding of abortion only in the cases of rape, incest, or endangerment of the life of the mother, but includes new language to give States the option not to pay for abortions resulting from rape or incest.

Program terminations.—This bill terminates funding for 66 programs within the Department of Health and Human Services originally funded in fiscal year 1995.

Department of Education.—The bill funds programmatic and support activities in the Department of Education at $23,063 million, $5,157 million below the President's request and $3,738 million below last year's level.

Education Reform.—The bill terminates funding for Goals 2000.

Education for the Disadvantaged.—Funding is severely restricted for activities under this account. Funding of $5,555 million is pro-

vided for education for the disadvantaged local grants, a reduction of $1,143 million from last year and $1,445 million from the President's request. The Committee remains concerned that evaluations of this program have shown it to be marginally effective and it has had seemingly little impact on the overall decline of the quality of education in school districts with large disadvantaged populations. The Committee is also concerned that under current formulas, funding for disadvantaged education goes to some of the richest districts in America, thus dissipating its impact.

School Improvement Programs.—The bill funds title VI (Chapter 2), innovative education program strategies state grants, a program which like Goals 2000 provides assistance to states and localities in meeting national educational goals, and Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants at $500 million. This level is $99 million below last year's level and $235 million below the President's request. This funding level is provided in anticipation of the consolidation of these programs into a larger block grant. Safe-and-drug free schools is funded at $200 million, $266 million below last year and $300 million below the President's request.

Special Education.—The Committee recommends overall funding for special education programs of $3,092 million, $160 million below last year's level and $249 million below the President's request. This funding level includes level funding for state grants and for direct support and demonstration services to disabled individuals. Other planning, research and dissemination programs are not funded.

Student Financial Assistance.—The Committee places a high priority on direct assistance to students. The bill includes funding to allow the maximum Pell grant to rise to $2,440, an increase of $100, or 4.3%. In addition, federal supplemental educational opportunity grants and federal work-study grants are funded at last year's level.

Program terminations.—Overall, 93 education programs originally funded in fiscal year 1995 are terminated in the bill.

Related Agencies.—Funding for the related agencies title of the bill is $21,202 million. This level is $2,466 million below last year's funding level and $263 million below the President's request.

Social Security Administrative Costs.—The bill includes funding for the Social Security Administration in the Related Agencies title of the bill. Funding for the cost of administering the social security programs is $5,910 million, $357 million over last year and $299 million below the President's request. This level of increase is provided to assure that SSA continues its progress toward service improvement, administrative efficiency and improved financial management.

National Labor Relations Board.—Funding for the National Labor Relations Board is $123 million, $53 million below last year's level and $58 million below the President's request. This level of funding assumes the enactment of language included in the bill to limit the practice of issuing 10(j) injunctions at the board's own initiative which circumvents many of the procedures of the board. The bill would also prohibit the investigation of unfair labor practice cases involving "salting" until the Supreme Court resolves the

issue of whether certain employees are protected under the National Labor Relations Act.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting.—CPB is an advance funded account with funds already appropriated through FY '97. As a continuation of the Committee's policy of gradually withdrawing federal funds for CPB, the bill funds CPB at $240 million in FY '98, $20 million below the FY '97 level of $260 million and $56 million below the President's request. FY '96 funding for CPB is $275 million. In addition, the bill requires the Treasury to disburse funds to the Corporation on an "as needed" basis, consistent with the cash management policies that apply to virtually all other recipients of federal funding.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JOB TRAINING BLOCK GRANTS

The Committee is very much aware that the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities has reported out a bill (H.R. 1617) that would consolidate a large number of job training programs that are currently authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act and other Acts into a Youth/Education block grant and an Adult Training block grant. Current funding levels would be reduced by 20%. This would take effect in fiscal year 1997. The Appropriations Committee therefore views fiscal year 1996 as a transition year for current programs. This appropriations bill has been drafted with a view that we are moving towards large block grants in these areas and away from categorical programs. A number of smaller programs have been eliminated in this bill, while the larger programs have been substantially scaled back. There is widespread agreement that the current number of 163 Federal job training programs (as reported by the General Accounting Office) must be substantially reduced. This Committee intends to do its part in that, in conjunction with the efforts of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends $3,180,441,000 for this account which provides funding authorized primarily by the Job Training Partnership Act. This is a reduction of $776,329,000 below the 1995 level as revised by the recently-enacted Rescissions Act for 1995, and a reduction of $2,284,043,000 from the budget request.

Training and Employment Services is comprised of programs that are supposed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services. As required by the Job Training Partnership Act, this appropriation is forward-funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1996 will support the program from July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997.

The account is comprised of two activities—Grants to States and Federally-administered programs. Grants to States give Governors the primary responsibility for the operation of training programs in

their States. In partnership with the private sector and all levels of government, training programs are supposed to emphasize increasing participant skills and private sector placement.

Separate programs designed to meet the training and employment needs of specific population segments experiencing unique problems account for the bulk of funds provided for Federally-administered programs. These include such programs as Indians and Native Americans, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, veterans in need of training and employment assistance, the Job Corps, and a program to provide improved school-to-work transition for youth.

Adult training—Title II–A

For adult training programs under title II–A of the Act, the bill provides $830,000,000. This is a reduction of $166,813,000 below the 1995 comparable level and a reduction of $224,813,000 from the budget request. This will provide a program level of about 374,000 adult participants. This program is designed to prepare adults for participation in the labor force by increasing their occupational and educational skills, resulting in improved long-term employability, increased employment and earnings, and reduced welfare dependency. It is operated at the local level through service delivery areas designated by the Governors. Each area has a private industry council to provide guidance and oversight with respect to activities under that area's job training plan, in partnership with the unit or units of general local government in the areas. The private industry council includes representatives of the private sector, educational agencies, organized labor, and other groups in the area. All funds are allocated to the States by statutory formula.

The Department's own reviews indicate that short-term job training is not very effective; that welfare receipt does not decline after people finish the program; and that most earnings gains result from increased hours of work and not from increases in wage gains.

The most recent comprehensive Inspector General's audit report on the program indicated that only 53 percent of participants obtained jobs; furthermore, of the ones who got jobs, half said that they found them without JTPA assistance.

Youth training—Title II–C

For youth training programs under title II–C of the Act, the bill provides $126,672,000. This is the same as the 1995 comparable level and a reduction of $162,307,000 below the budget request. This will provide a program level of about 87,000 youth participants. This program is supposed to improve the long-term employability of youth, enhance their educational, occupational, and citizenship skills, and encourage their school completion. Like adult training, the program is administered by local service delivery areas, as directed by private industry councils. Funds are allocated to the States by statutory formula.

The Department's own evaluations show that this program has "been found to be unsuccessful in raising youth employment or earnings" and that "it does not appear that JTPA youth training has significant positive impacts." Furthermore, the Department indicates that "the impacts of relatively short-term classroom train-

ing have in most cases not been particularly positive, especially for youth."

Summer youth employment—Title II–B

The bill includes no funding for the summer youth employment and training program for the summer of 1997. The President had requested $958,540,000. All funding for the summer of 1996 was rescinded in the recently-enacted Rescissions Act for 1995. Thus, the summer of 1995 would be the last year of operation for this program.

This program has not provided permanent skills training or education. It is basically an income supplement. The Department's own reviews indicate that "subsidized employment programs alone have not been successful in producing lasting gains in employment or earnings for youth participants once the program was over" and that "temporary employment programs without additional services bring little or no post-program benefits to disadvantaged youth." The Department's reviews also indicate that subsidized work experience ". . . has generally not had long-term positive effects on employment and earnings." This program should be picked up by States and localities if the need is great in their geographic area and by the private sector. There is no compelling reason for the Federal government to keep funding it.

Dislocated workers—Title III

The bill provides $850,000,000 for dislocated worker programs. This is a reduction of $378,550,000 below the 1995 level and a reduction of $546,000,000 from the budget request. An estimated 585,000 participants are expected to be served by this appropriation.

The title III system provides for early identification of dislocated workers, the rapid provision of services to such workers, and job training. Among the program's components are universal rapid response capabilities, early intervention activities, the availability of needs-related payments to assist workers in training, and substate delivery systems. Funds are allocated to the States by statutory formula; 20 percent is retained by the Secretary for discretionary purposes.

The effectiveness of short-term training has been questioned by Department evaluations. According to the Department ". . . short-term skills training has not been successful in producing earning gains for dislocated workers." Further, "only a minority of displaced workers are likely to enter long-term training if the option is offered to them." According to the Department, "in the case of workers displaced from high-tenure jobs, on average even a year or two of successful training often does not create income gains large enough to restore earnings to their pre-displacement level."

In a recent audit report by the Inspector General of the Department, the point was made that many participants were unable to obtain jobs related to retraining and that less than half were working in jobs related to their training; furthermore, participants believed that they could have obtained 60% of the jobs without the benefit of retraining.

This program has grown rapidly since FY 1993; the percentage increase from 1993 to the President's request for 1996 would be 146%. It would be an increase of $830 million in three year's time.

The Committee is aware of a Department of Labor grant made earlier this year which brought together representatives from State and Federal government, business, labor and the outplacement industry, to participate in workshops across the country. The workshops identified the benefits of creating partnerships between the private and public sectors to provide cost-effective reemployment services. The Committee urges the Department to further facilitate such collaborative efforts and to demonstrate this partnership concept across the country.

Job Corps—Title IV–B

For the Job Corps, the bill provides $1,121,010,000 for program year 1996. This is an increase of $31,550,000 over the 1995 level and a reduction of $106,704,000 from the budget request. The amount in the bill includes $972,475,000, an increase of $15,044,000 over 1995, for center operations at 115 centers. The Committee tightened up the President's request by taking the following actions: eliminating the increase requested for inflation (−$28,845,000); reducing funds for center management and administrative costs by 7.5% (−$13,812,000), the same as the percentage reduction made in the bill for *Federal* administrative costs; and eliminating 622 slots associated with two centers, one of which recently closed and the other of which is closing in the near future (−$14,500,000). The bill also includes $148,535,000 for facility construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition, an increase of $16,506,000. The latter includes $99,311,000 for repairs and rehabilitation at existing centers and $49,224,000 to continue progress on the 8 centers begun in prior years. Four of these are scheduled to open in 1996. The bill does not include funds for any additional new centers beyond the 8 that were previously approved and awarded. It costs about $16 million to build one new center and about $10 million per year to operate each one. This kind of funding is not feasible in the current fiscal climate.

The Committee urges the Department to continue to crack down on poor-performing Job Corps centers. A significant number of centers appears to be at the bottom of the performance rankings year after year. While recognizing that the Department has taken some steps to begin to address this situation, the Committee believes that more needs to be done. If changing the center operator and other management actions do not solve the problems, then the Department needs to think about closing some of the chronic poor-performers. The Committee notes that the bill repeals section 427(c) of the Job Training Partnership Act, as requested by the Administration. This will permit the Department to contract out those civilian conservation centers that are currently operated by the Federal government itself. If some of these centers continue to perform poorly, the Department should utilize this authority.

The Committee notes particularly the concerns expressed by the General Accounting Office in its June 1995 report on the program. GAO is concerned about a number of issues, among them the fact that only a little more than a third of students complete their voca-

tional training courses, the validity of job placement data is questionable, students are not remaining long in their initial jobs after completion, and the effectiveness of national vocational training contractors. The Committee will follow these concerns closely in the coming year and wants the Department to take whatever steps are necessary to improve the program.

School-to-Work

The bill includes $95,000,000 for the school-to-work opportunities initiative under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. This is a reduction of $27,500,000 below the 1995 appropriation and a reduction of $105,000,000 from the budget request. This program is supposed to provide a national framework within which all States can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work, or to further education or training. It is jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Education. A like amount is included for the program in the Department of Education. Funds support development grants to States to plan school-to-work systems to ease the transition from school to work and implementation grants provided competitively to States and local consortia to begin building such systems. Activities could include recruiting employers, obtaining in-depth information on local labor markets, designing school-based and work-based curricula, and training school-based and work-based staff.

At the Committee mark, this program would still receive nearly twice what it received in FY 1994. It remains to be seen whether schools can develop effective partnerships with local industry, labor and other institutions to assure that education and training dovetail with the needs of these institutions.

More planning and "seed money" may not help solve this endemic problem. It creates an expectation and demand for services that the states and localities must then fund, often cutting other local priorities, when the federal funding is terminated. Congress will be under pressure to turn this program into a permanent subsidy rather than a demonstration.

Native Americans

For Native American programs, the bill provides $50,000,000. This is a reduction of $11,871,000 below the budget request and a reduction of $9,787,000 below the 1995 level. These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged Native Americans through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent unsubsidized jobs.

In a recent program year, only 50% of those who completed the program were placed into jobs. A lack of private sector jobs on reservations is a major problem for reservation training programs. There appears to be a high degree of overlap and fragmentation among programs in various Federal agencies which serve the Indian population.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

For Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs, the bill provides $65,000,000. This is a reduction of $13,303,000 below the budget request and a reduction of $14,967,000 below the 1995 level. This program is aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services are supposed to prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care, day care and housing are also provided. Over the 9-year period ending on June 30, 1992, of the 440,000 participants in the program, only 27% had been placed into permanent unsubsidized employment.

The Department is encouraged to continue the farmworker housing program at a level proportionate to the current year.

Veterans' employment

For veterans' employment, the bill provides $7,300,000. This is a reduction of $1,580,000 below the budget request and the 1995 level. These funds provide special employment and training programs designed to meet the unique needs of disabled, Vietnam-era, and recently separated veterans.

Other Federally-administered programs

For other Federally-administered programs, $35,459,000 is provided. This is $153,925,000 under the budget request and $23,894,000 under the 1995 level. The Committee allowance includes funding for research and evaluation ($6,196,000), labor market information ($5,489,000), the Glass Ceiling Commission for phaseout costs ($142,000), pilots and demonstrations ($19,022,000) Women in Apprenticeship ($610,000), and the National Skills Standards Advisory Board ($4,000,000).

The Committee has provided full funding for the ongoing multiyear evaluation of the Job Corps program. This evaluation will proceed as planned and on schedule. A number of serious questions have been raised about Job Corps in the recent past, and we need to have answers for them.

The Committee has placed the pilots and demonstrations activity on a phaseout path. The Department is expected to phase down funding of current principal grantees and not to cut them off in midstream. They need to have a period of time to make the transition to other sources of funding.

No funds are provided for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, $5,500,000 below the 1995 amount and $5,000,000 below the Administration request. The NOICC has been funded jointly with the Department of Education since fiscal year 1978. NOICC funds are used for State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCS) and for the development and delivery of information systems that assess current and future labor market conditions to communicate and coordinate activities, and provide administration to assist students, educators, and vocational education program planners. This funding decision is consistent with the Committee's decision to eliminate funding for duplicative, expensive and unnecessary advisory committees. If the States

feel that this is a critical activity, they can fund it from other sources. No funds are provided in the Department of Education either.

The Committee is concerned by the extent of unemployment among people with disabilities and urges the Department to provide support for employment and training assistance at the 1996 Paralympic Games for people with disabilities. Job training could be made available to unemployed workers with disabilities in conjunction with the planning and program management for this event.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

The bill includes $350,000,000 for community service employment for older Americans. This is a reduction of $46,060,000 below the 1995 level and a reduction of $60,500,000 below the budget request. The program, authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act, provides part-time employment in community service activities for unemployed, low-income persons aged 55 and over. It is forward-funded from July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997. The Committee believes that this program must take its proportionate share of the overall discretionary spending reduction in the bill. The Committee has funded the program under the basic law rather than continuing the past practice of earmarking 78% of the funds for national contractors and 22% for the States.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

The bill includes $346,100,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of $4,600,000 above the 1995 comparable level. The FY 1996 allowance provides funding for four activities, all entitlements.

The first activity, Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits, provides for special unemployment benefit payments to workers as authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. For this activity the bill includes $183,000,000. This is the same as the budget request and an increase of $4,000,000 above the 1995 comparable level. These funds will permit payment of benefits, averaging $198 per week, to 34,000 workers for 1996. Of these workers, 19,300 will participate in training programs, receiving benefits for an average of 32 weeks. The remaining 14,700 workers receiving benefits will receive training waivers and collect benefits for an average of 21 weeks.

The second activity, Trade Adjustment Assistance training, provides training, job search and job relocation allowances to workers adversely affected by imports. The funding for this activity is also authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The bill includes $96,600,000 for this activity. This is the same as the budget request and a decrease of $1,200,000 below the 1995 comparable level. These funds will provide services for an estimated 24,200 workers of whom 23,600 will be enrolled in classroom training and 600 will receive on-the-job training. In addition a total of 2,400 will receive job search and job relocation allowances.

The third activity, NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance benefits, provides for weekly benefit payments to workers affected by imports from Mexico and Canada. These payments are also au-

thorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended as a result of the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The bill includes $34,000,000 for this activity. This is the same as the budget request and an increase of $1,000,000 above the 1995 comparable level. These funds will provide 5,400 eligible workers an average of 32 weeks of benefits each, at an average weekly amount of $198.

The fourth activity, NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance training, provides funds for training, job search and job relocation to workers affected by imports from Mexico and Canada. The funding for this activity is also authorized by the amendment to the Trade Act of 1974 resulting from the signing of the NAFTA. The bill includes $32,500,000 for this activity. This is the same as the budget request and an increase of $800,000 above the 1995 comparable level. These funds will provide training for an estimated 7,650 workers, 7,450 in classroom training and 200 in on the job training. In addition these funds will provide for job search and relocation allowances for 900 workers.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The bill includes $3,240,236,000 for this account, a reduction of $89,126,000 below the FY 1995 comparable level and $301,747,000 below the budget request. Included in the total availability is $3,114,908,000 authorized to be drawn from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is $200,964,000 below the budget request and $87,266,000 below the 1995 comparable level. Also included is $125,328,000 to be provided from the general fund of the Treasury, a reduction of $1,860,000 below the FY 1995 amount and a reduction of $100,783,000 from the budget request.

The funds in this account are used to provide administrative grants and assistance to State agencies which administer Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and operate the public employment service. In addition, funds are provided for the one-stop career center program.

For Unemployment Insurance Services, the bill provides $2,314,357,000. This total includes a regular contingency amount of $223,837,000, which may be drawn from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. In addition, the bill further provides for a second contingency amount should the unemployment workload exceed an average weekly insured claims volume of 2,785,000. This second contingency amount would fund the administrative costs of unemployment insurance workload over the level of 2,785,000 insured unemployed per week at a rate of $28,600,000 per 100,000 insured unemployed, with a pro-rata amount granted for amounts of less than 100,000 insured unemployed. The Committee wishes to be promptly notified whenever this latter contingency mechanism is utilized.

The Unemployment Insurance Service recommendation is $155,586,000 below the budget request and an increase of $285,000 over the 1995 comparable level. The Committee recommendation for FY 1996 will support an estimated 44,600 State staff years. The Committee recommendation provides a small increase of $7,613,000

over the 1995 level for funds allocated to States. For national activities, the bill includes $10,000,000; this is a reduction of $7,328,000 below the 1995 level.

For the Employment Service, the bill provides $825,879,000 which includes $25,328,000 in general funds together with an authorization to spend $800,551,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. These amounts are $89,411,000 below the 1995 comparable level and $46,161,000 below the budget request. Included in the bill for the Employment Service is $761,735,000 for State grants, available for the program year of July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997. This is $44,177,000 below the budget request and $77,177,000 below the 1995 comparable level. This is a reduction of 9%; the President has proposed a reduction of 5%. The effectiveness of the Employment Service has been in question for some time. Only 16% of ES applicants were placed in jobs in a recent year, only 3% received counseling and only 2% were referred to training.

The Committee has provided $100,000,000 for States to establish one-stop career centers to integrate the provision of labor market and training services to unemployed workers and to employers through collaboration of local service providers. This is a reduction of $100,000,000 below the budget request, but it is the same as the 1995 appropriation. Funds provided under the one-stop initiative must supplement, not supplant, other Federal, State or local funds committed to such centers. One-stop centers should provide access to the broadest range of workforce development and social support services needed to meet client needs, including, at a minimum, the unemployment and employment service programs, disclocated workers and other JTPA programs and the local Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program.

This program was increased by $50,000,000 in 1995, an increase of 100% over 1994. Congress will be under intense pressure to turn this program into a permanent subsidy rather than a temporary system reform effort. It remains to be seen whether this program will succeed in simplifying and streamlining the Nation's myriad of 163 job training programs; Congress needs to consolidate these programs through legislation. It is doubtful that a new Federal grant program can do this job.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

The bill includes $369,000,000, the same as the budget request and a reduction of $635,485,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The appropriation is available to provide advances to several accounts for purposes authorized under various Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, whenever balances in such accounts prove insufficient. The bill anticipates that FY 1996 advances will be made to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The separate appropriations provided by the Committee for all other accounts eligible to borrow from this account in FY 1996 are expected to be sufficient. Should the need arise, due to unanticipated changes in the economic situation, laws, or for other legitimate reasons, advances will be made to the needy accounts to the extent funds are available. Funds advanced to the Black Lung Dis-

ability Trust Fund are now repayable with interest to the general fund of the Treasury.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes total funding for this account of $124,479,000; this is a reduction of 7.5 percent below the 1995 level. This is $22,936,000 below the request and $10,093,000 below the 1995 comparable level. This includes $83,505,000 in general funds, a reduction of $12,008,000 from the budget request and a reduction of $6,771,000 below the 1995 comparable level. In addition, the bill includes authority to expend $40,974,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is a reduction of $10,928,000 from the budget request and a reduction of $3,322,000 from the 1995 comparable level.

General funds in this account provide the Federal staff to administer employment and training programs under the Job Training Partnership Act, the Older Americans Act, the Trade Act of 1974, and the National Apprenticeship Act. Trust funds provide for the Federal administration of employment security functions under Title III of the Social Security Act and the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN WORKPLACE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has provided no funding for this agency for 1996. The 1995 appropriation was $31,194,000, and the 1996 request was $41,845,000. The Committee has funded the Office of Labor-Management Standards, including the necessary administrative and financial management staff, that was formerly funded in this Office, in the Employment Standards Administration. The Office of Labor-Management Standards has the statutory responsibility to enforce the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

The Office of the American Workplace was established in 1993 to provide a national focal point for encouraging the creation of high performance workplace practices and policies and to encourage the development of work organizations and promote innovation in the workplace.

The Committee proposes to eliminate this Office because it is not a necessary Federal function; some would argue that it is not even an appropriate Federal function.

According to the Department of Labor, the mission of this Office is "to encourage business competitiveness and the skills, involvement, and commitment of front-line workers, while promoting more effective worker-management relations" and "to increase the number of workplaces that engage in organizational change efforts through increased worker training, worker involvement, and worker-management partnerships."

It appears to the Committee that these things should be and are being done in the private sector. It should not be necessary to spend scarce Federal funds for these purposes.

PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides $64,113,000 for this account, a reduction of $17,069,000 from the budget request and a reduction of $5,198,000 below the 1995 comparable level. This is a reduction of 7.5% below the 1995 amount.

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA) is responsible for the enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) in both civil and criminal areas. This involves ERISA fiduciary and reporting/disclosure requirements. PWBA is also responsible for enforcement of sections 8477 and 8478 of the Federal Employees' Retirement Security Act of 1986 (FERSA). PWBA provides funding for the Enforcement and Compliance; Policy, Regulation, and Public Services; and Program Oversight activities.

The bill includes language that prohibits the Department of Labor from taking any steps to promote so-called "economically targeted investments (ETI's)" by private pension funds covered by ERISA. These include such things as investing in low-cost housing, infrastructure improvement, and small business development. ERISA requires pension plans to invest their funds with prudence and loyalty to plan participants. Investing in ETI's could jeopardize pension funds. This bill language will block the Department from engaging in these activities, including the funding of a clearinghouse on this subject. The authorizing committee is working on legislation to deal with this; this rider is necessary in the meantime to remedy the situation.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is a wholly-owned government corporation established by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The law places it within the Department of Labor and makes the Secretary of Labor the chairman of its board of directors. The Corporation receives its income from insurance premiums collected from covered pension plans, collections of employer liabilities imposed by the Act, and investment earnings. It is also authorized to borrow up to $100 million from the Treasury. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to guarantee the payment of pension plan benefits to participants if covered plans fail or go out of existence.

The Corporation's estimate for FY 1996 includes benefit payments of $1,060,970,000, multi-employer financial assistance of $4,570,000, an administrative expenses limitation of $12,043,000, and services related to terminations expenses of $128,496,000. Only the administrative expenses limitation is subject to the appropriations process. In the administrative expenses activity, the Committee recommends $10,603,000, a reduction of $860,000 below the 1995 comparable level; this is a reduction of 7.5% below 1995. It is a reduction of $1,440,000 below the budget request.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The total combined general and trust fund amount for this agency is $273,990,000. This is a reduction of $62,810,000 below the budget request and a reduction of $27,156,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The bill includes $246,967,000 in general funds for this account. This is a reduction of $59,509,000 from the budget request and a reduction of $24,965,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The bill also contains authority to expend $978,000 from the Special Fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. This is $691,000 below the budget request and $79,000 below the 1995 comparable. In addition, an amount of $26,045,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is a reduction of $2,610,000 from the request and $2,112,000 below the 1995 comparable level.

The Committee has funded in this account the Office of Labor-Management Standards, including the necessary administrative and financial management staff, that was formerly funded in the Office of the American Workplace; the Office of the American Workplace has been eliminated. The Office of Labor-Management Standards has the statutory responsibility to enforce the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. This Act requires, among other things, proper handling and safeguarding of union funds and assets and reporting and disclosure of financial transactions and administrative practices of unions and prevents abuse in the administration of union trusteeships.

The Committee has reduced this account overall by 7.5% from the 1995 comparable level. In addition, a reduction of 25% has been made for enforcement activities under the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act. This begins a phaseout of enforcement staff in anticipation of these Acts being repealed.

The Employment Standards Administration is involved in the administration of numerous laws, including the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Protection Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act (black lung). The agency also administers Executive Order 11246 related to affirmative action by Federal contractors.

The Committee has been advised and is concerned that the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is not being enforced fairly and uniformly as to cable television installation companies in the New York/New Jersey area. The Secretary is instructed to allocate sufficient resources to ensure fair and uniform enforcement of the FLSA with respect to the cable television installation industry in that region.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

The bill includes $218,000,000, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $40,000,000 below the 1995 comparable level. This appropriation primarily provides benefits under the Federal

Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). The payments are required by law.

The total amount to be available in FY 1996, including anticipated reimbursements from Federal agencies of $1,895,000,000, is $2,113,000,000, an increase of $39,000,000 above the 1995 comparable level.

The Committee recommends continuation of appropriation language that provides authority to use the FECA fund to reimburse a new employer for a portion of the salary of a newly reemployed injured Federal worker. The FECA funds will be used to reimburse new employers during the first three years of employment not to exceed 75% of salary in the workers' first year, 50% in the second year, and 25% in the third year. Costs will be charged to the FECA fund.

The Committee recommends continuation of appropriation language to provide authority to deposit into the Special Benefits account those funds that the Postal Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other entities are required to pay to cover their "fair share" of the costs of administering the claims filed by their employees under FECA. The Committee also recommends approval of appropriation language to provide that $11,383,000 of the funds transferred from the "fair share" agencies to pay the costs of administration will be available to the Secretary of Labor to finance capital improvements relating to upgrading and enhancing the Federal Employees' Compensation computer system's hardware and software. The remaining balance of the administrative costs paid by the "fair share" agencies will revert to Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

The bill includes authority to obligate $996,203,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in FY 1996. This is an increase of $20,642,000 above the 1995 comparable level; it is $2,633,000 below the budget request.

The total amount available for FY 1996, including $17,164,000 from the prior year, will provide $501,494,000 for benefit payments, and $45,953,000 and $756,000 for administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury, respectively. Also included is $448,000,000 for interest payments on advances from the general fund of the Treasury. In FY 1995, comparable obligations for benefit payments are estimated to be $516,005,000, while administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury respectively are $51,800,000 and $756,000.

The Trust Fund pays all black lung compensation/medical and survivor benefit expenses when no responsible mine operation can be assigned liability for such benefits, or when coal mine employment ceased prior to 1970, as well as all administrative costs which are incurred in administering the benefits program and operating the Trust Fund.

It is estimated that 81,500 people will be receiving black lung benefits financed from the Trust Fund by the end of FY 1996. This compares with an estimated 86,500 receiving benefits in FY 1995.

The basic financing for the Trust Fund comes from a coal excise tax for underground and surface-mined coal. Additional funds come

from reimbursement payments from mine operators for benefit payments made by the Trust Fund before the mine operator is found liable, and advances from the general fund, estimated at $369,000,000 in FY 1996. The advances to the Fund assure availability of necessary funds when liabilities may exceed other income. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 continues the current tax structure until 2014.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $263,985,000 for this agency. This is a reduction of $48,515,000 below the 1995 comparable level and a reduction of $82,518,000 from the budget request. This agency is responsible for enforcing the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 in the Nation's workplaces. The Committee has reduced the Federal enforcement activity by $47,834,000 below the 1995 level; this is a reduction of 33%. The Committee has reduced other activities in this agency, except for compliance assistance, by 7.5% below the 1995 level; executive direction activities were reduced by 10%. With respect to compliance assistance, the Committee has provided $53,601,000, an increase of nearly 20% over 1995. Compliance assistance activities include on-site consultation programs by designated State agencies for which the bill includes $40,000,000, an increase of $8,436,000; training and education grants; fostering and promoting voluntary protection programs that give recognition and assistance to employers who establish exemplary occupational safety and health programs; and the OSHA training institute.

The Committee does not intend to abolish this agency. It serves a useful public purpose. However, the overemphasis on enforcement at the expense of compliance assistance needs to be changed. The authorizing committee is already moving in this direction with new legislation. The Committee has attempted to move that process along with its funding recommendations in this bill.

The bill includes language prohibiting OSHA from developing or issuing any standard on the subject of ergonomic protection for workers during fiscal 1996. It would also prohibit recordkeeping and reporting requirements directly related to ergonomic-related injuries or illnesses.

The Committee has included language carried in the bill since 1976 in one instance and 1979 in the other that restricts the use of funds for other purposes. First, the bill includes language that effectively exempts farms employing 10 or fewer people from the provisions of the Act except those farms having a temporary labor camp. Second, the bill includes language exempting firms employing 10 or fewer in industry classifications having a lost workday injury rate less than the national average from general schedule safety inspections.

The bill would temporarily halt the implementation of the fall protection standard as promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and return the standard back to its original level of 16 feet. In February 1995, OSHA revised the fall protection standard to lower the height requirements from 16 feet to 6 feet. This regulation has had a significant negative impact on various

construction businesses, particularly single family home builders. As opposed to eliminating this OSHA requirement, this language instead would compel OSHA to more suitably revise the fall protection rule—in consultation with those affected. The return of the standard to 16 feet would only be for the interim period while OSHA develops these new standards.

The Committee believes that OSHA should review its Roof Harness Rule to determine its appropriateness and effectiveness in ensuring worker safety. The Committee expects OSHA to report back to the Committee the results of this review not later than January 1, 1996.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $185,154,000 for this agency. This is $26,952,000 below the budget request and $15,492,000 below the 1995 comparable level. It is a 7.5% reduction below the 1995 level. This agency enforces the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act in underground and surface mines.

The Committee is aware of recent proposals concerning the merger of this agency with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. If such a merger is to be accomplished, it needs to be done by the authorizing committees of jurisdiction by amending the basic laws.

The Committee has continued language carried in the bill since 1979 prohibiting the use of funds to carry out the training provisions of the Act with respect to shell dredging or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate or surface limestone mine.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The total funding recommended by the Committee for the Bureau of Labor Statistics is $347,213,000. This is a reduction of $29,468,000 below the budget request and a reduction of $4,461,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The bill includes $296,993,000 in general funds for this account, a reduction of $23,338,000 from the budget request and a reduction of $579,000 from the 1995 comparable level. In addition, the bill includes $50,220,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is a reduction of $6,130,000 from the budget request and a reduction of $3,882,000 below the 1995 level. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics. Its principal surveys include the Consumer Price Index and the monthly unemployment series.

The Committee has approved $11,549,000, the full amount requested by the Administration, for the Consumer Price Index revision. This revision is critical to the Nation's economy and to the Federal budget. The Committee directs the Bureau to give this matter the very highest priority.

The Committee has reduced the base funding for the Bureau by 3% in total below the 1995 level.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes a combined general and trust fund amount for Departmental Management activities of $150,144,000. This is $42,566,000 below the budget request and a reduction of $28,217,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The bill includes $130,220,000 in general funds for this account. This is $42,527,000 below the budget request and $24,480,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The bill also includes authority to transfer $303,000 from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is $39,000 below the budget request and $25,000 below the 1995 comparable level. In addition, an amount of $19,621,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is the same as the budget request and a reduction of $3,712,000 below the 1995 comparable level.

The Departmental Management appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of Departmental policy and management activities. In addition, this appropriation includes a variety of operating programs and activities that are not involved in Departmental Management functions, but for which other salaries and expenses appropriations are not suitable.

The Committee has reduced the base funding for this account by 7.5% below the 1995 level. In addition, executive direction activities have been reduced by a further 7.5% for a total reduction of 15%. This includes the Offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary and such other offices as the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Public Affairs. In addition, the Committee has substantially downsized the Bureau of International Labor Affairs from $12,272,000 in 1995 to $1,850,000 in 1996. This action taken by the Committee will allow the Bureau to carry out its statutory responsibilities under NAFTA, but will eliminate all other activities currently conducted. The other activities carried out by the Bureau are primarily discretionary in nature and seem to be less than critical in times of severe fiscal constraints. These include: participating in the U.S. labor attaché program in embassies abroad, overseas technical assistance projects, monitoring internationally-recognized worker rights, participating in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and on international bodies such as the ILO and the OECD and other U.N. organizations. It would appear that the State Department and the Office of the Trade Representative could handle most of these activities.

The Committee notes that the Office of the Solicitor currently has 14 FTE's devoted to work under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. This seems to be an excessive number in light of the Committee's understanding of recent court decisions which should require less work in this area. The Solicitor should also reexamine the role of departmental attorneys in the black lung

program. Efforts should be refocused on the defense of claims chargeable to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The bill includes language that would nullify Executive Order 12954, issued by the President on March 8, 1995, that would prohibit Federal contracts with companies that hire permanent replacement workers for striking employees. The Committee believes that Congress should legislate labor-management relationships through amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. This should not be done through executive order by the President acting unilaterally. The authorizing committee has reported a bill on this subject. Until that can be enacted, this appropriations rider is necessary to block this executive order.

Teamsters election.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of the Department of Justice to rid the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of organized crime influence. While the Committee agrees that it is in the best interest of the nation to have a union free of these influences, it is most beneficial to the union itself. The Committee also agrees that the Federal government should not bear the full cost of the supervision of the upcoming elections which the Committee understands will amount to approximately $21,000,000. The cost for the supervision of this election should be shared by the Justice Department, the Department of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. As such, the Committee provides that up to $5,600,000 of the amounts available to the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1996 may be allocated for this purpose, subject to the normal reprogramming requirements of the Committee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The bill includes $175,883,000 to be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is $11,231,000 below the budget request and $9,323,000 below the 1995 comparable level.

For State grants, the bill provides $79,682,000 for the Disabled Veterans Outreach program. This amount is sufficient to finance 1,576 State staff. The bill also provides $73,854,000 for the Local Veterans Employment Representative program. This amount is sufficient to finance 1,348 State staff.

For Federal administration, the bill provides $19,525,000, a reduction of $1,583,000 from the 1995 level. This is a reduction of 7.5% from the 1995 base level. Included here is $2,000,000 for the Transition Assistance Program, which, it is estimated, will provide reemployment assistance to approximately 164,000 people separating from the military.

The bill provides $2,822,000 for the National Veterans Training Institute (NVTI). Since its beginning in 1986, this training institute has trained some 8,100 people in veterans employment issues. These are primarily State employees who provide employment services to veterans.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The bill includes appropriations language expanding the Working Capital Fund authorizing language to establish an Investment in Reinvention Fund in the Working Capital Fund, and to allow the

Department to utilize up to $3,900,000 in unobligated balances in Departmental salaries and expenses accounts to capitalize this fund. The Committee has taken this action in lieu of appropriating additional funds. This fund will become self-sustaining through the repayment of initial investments from savings generated through improvements and efficiencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes a combined general and trust fund amount of $48,328,000. This is $5,119,000 below the budget request and $3,918,000 below the 1995 comparable level. This includes $44,426,000 in general funds for this account. This is $4,826,000 below the budget request and $3,602,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The bill also includes authority to transfer $3,615,000 from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is $293,000 below the budget request and $293,000 below the 1995 comparable level. In addition, an amount of $287,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is $23,000 below the budget request and $23,000 below the 1995 comparable level. The Committee has reduced this Office by 7.5% below the 1995 level.

The Office of the Inspector General was created by law to protect the integrity of Departmental programs as well as the welfare of beneficiaries served by those programs. Through a comprehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections, and program evaluations, the OIG attempts to reduce the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, and to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the Department.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The bill includes $2,927,122,000 for health resources and services programs. This is $101,837,000 below the comparable amount available for these activities in fiscal year 1995 and $175,273,000 below the amount requested in the President's budget.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) supports programs which provide health services to disadvantaged, medically underserved and special populations; which improve infant mortality rates; which direct the education, supply and distribution of a wide range of health professionals; and which provide technical assistance regarding the utilization of health resources and facilities.

Consolidated health centers

The Committee has provided funds for community health centers, migrant health centers, health care for the homeless, and public housing health service grants in a consolidated line rather than through separate activities. Each of these programs is being considered for reauthorization and their structure may well change. Community health centers are often the grantees for the other pro-

grams as well, and the Administration has already made some efforts to consolidate grant applications and reduce duplication. The Committee encourages the agency to take whatever additional administrative steps it can to build on these consolidation efforts.

The Committee provides $833,518,000 for this consolidated health centers line, which is $77,000,000 above the 1995 level and $77,119,000 above the Administration request for this grouping of programs. The Committee urges HRSA to give priority to maintenance of existing services when setting its fiscal year 1996 funding plans for the community and migrant health centers program.

Community health centers

The community health centers program helps support systems that provide access to comprehensive, case-managed primary health care services for populations at risk of numerous and complex medical problems who live in rural and urban medically underserved areas.

Migrant health centers

The program helps provide culturally sensitive comprehensive primary health care services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. Over 80 percent of the centers also receive funds from the community health centers program.

Health care for the homeless

The program provides project grants for the delivery of primary health care services, substance abuse services, and mental health services to homeless adults and children. About half of the projects are administered by community health centers. The other half are administered by non-profit coalitions, inner city hospitals, and local public health departments.

Public housing health service grants

The program awards grants to community-based organizations to provide case-managed ambulatory primary health and social services in clinics at or in close proximity to public housing. More than 60 percent of the programs are operated by community health centers.

The Committee is pleased that the program has fostered partnerships with local housing authorities and tenant management corporations resulting in a number of innovative approaches for the delivery of health care. Notable among these approaches is the training of public housing residents to participate in the delivery of health education, counseling, and outreach services to fellow residents.

National Health Service Corps: Field placements

The Committee provides $41,979,000 for field placement activities, which is the same as the 1995 level. The Administration requested funding in a consolidated workforce development cluster. These funds are used to support the activities of National Health Service Corps obligors and volunteers in the field, including travel and transportation costs of assignees, training and education, re-

cruitment of volunteers, and retention activities. Salary costs of most new assignees are paid by the employing entity.

National Health Service Corps: Recruitment

The Committee provides $78,206,000 for recruitment activities, which is the same as the 1995 level. The Administration requested funding in a consolidated workforce development cluster. The program awards scholarships to health professions students and assists graduates in repaying their student loans. In return for every year of support, these students are obligated to provide a year of service in health professional shortage areas usually located in inner cities or rural areas, with a two-year minimum obligation. The Committee reiterates its intent that funds provided be used to support multi-year, rather than single-year, commitments.

Health professions

The Committee provides $278,977,000 for all health professions training programs in a consolidated line item, which is the same as the 1995 level. The President requested funding in five clusters of programs, which would require the enactment of authorizing law. All of these programs are being reauthorized for 1996 and it is likely that their structure will change significantly, with consolidations of previously separate categorical programs and reduced authorization levels. The Committee has provided funding in a consolidated pool because of these uncertainties and directs the Department to provide an operating plan prior to conference on the 1996 appropriations bill indicating the way in which the funding provided by the House would be spread, taking into account the progress of the reauthorizing legislation at that point.

To the extent permitted under the authorizing statutes currently under consideration, the Committee encourages HRSA to include the discipline of social work in its training efforts, particularly in interdisciplinary health and mental health care settings in underserved communities.

Grants to communities for scholarships

The program provides grants to States to provide financing for community organizations located in health professions shortage areas to make scholarship awards to health professions students in exchange for a service obligation in the community. Sixty percent of the costs of scholarships are paid by the State and sponsoring community organization.

Health professions data system

This program supports the collection and analysis of data on the labor supply in various health professions and on future workforce configurations.

Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service

This program offers student loan repayment to nurses in exchange for an agreement to serve not less than two years in an Indian Health Service health center, Native Hawaiian health center, public hospital, community or migrant health center, or rural health clinic.

Research on certain health professions issues

This program supports research on issues such as the extent to which debt has a detrimental effect on students entering primary care and the effects that Federally-funded educational programs for minorities have on the number of such individuals attending health professions schools.

Centers of excellence

The program is designed to strengthen the national capacity to educate minority students in the health professions by offering special support to those institutions which train a significant number of minority health professionals, including Hispanics and Native Americans. Funds are used for the recruitment and retention of students and faculty, information resources and curricula, faculty and student research, and the development of plans to achieve institutional improvements.

Health careers opportunity program

This program provides funds to medical and other health professions schools for recruitment of disadvantaged students and preprofessional school preparation.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

This program provides scholarship aid to exceptionally needy students enrolled in medicine, osteopathic medicine, or dentistry who agree to practice primary care for five years after completing training.

Faculty loan repayment

The loan repayment for faculty services program provides for the repayment of educational loans for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds who are health professions students or graduates, and who have agreed to serve for at least two years as a faculty member of a health professions school. The school matches the Federal contribution toward loan repayment. The program also supports fellowships for minority faculty members.

Financial assistance for disadvantaged health professions students

This program provides financial assistance to disadvantaged students at medical, osteopathic or dental schools who agree to practice primary health care for five years after completing training.

Health Professions Student Loan recapitalization

This program permits additional capital contributions to be made to school loan funds for loans to financially needy students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Scholarships for disadvantaged students

The scholarship program provides grants to selected health professions schools to provide scholarships to individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. By statute, 30 percent of the funds must go to schools of nursing. Up to 25 percent of a school's grant may be used to provide financial assistance to undergraduates. The Committee continues to intend that all health professions dis-

ciplines made eligible by statute once it is reauthorized be able to participate in the scholarships program.

Family medicine training and departments

This program has four components: (1) grants to medical schools to promote the predoctoral training of medical students; (2) grants to support family medicine residency programs and their trainees; (3) grants to programs that train physicians who plan to teach in family medicine programs; and (4) grants to assist medical schools in establishing or improving family medicine academic administrative units.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The program is comprised of three different activities: (1) grants to medical schools and hospitals to plan and operate residency programs and to provide financial assistance for residents; (2) grants to institutions to meet the costs of training programs for physicians who plan to teach in general internal medicine and pediatrics, as well as to support the faculty trainees; and (3) grants to develop programs to support predoctoral activities, including ambulatory care experiences, curriculum development and student assistantships.

Physician assistants

The program provides grants for the training of physician assistants and for the training of faculty who will teach in physician assistants programs. By law, no more than 10 percent of the funding may be used for faculty development.

Public health and preventive medicine

The program is comprised of three elements: public health special projects, public health traineeships and preventive medicine residencies. Public health special projects provide grants to schools of public health for developing projects in the areas of preventive medicine, health promotion and disease prevention, improving access to and the quality of health services in medically underserved communities, and reducing the incidence of domestic violence. Public health traineeship grants provide graduate training to individuals in the fields of epidemiology, environmental health, biostatistics, toxicology, and public health nutrition. Preventive medicine residency grants assist schools in developing new residency training programs or improving existing programs and in providing financial assistance to residency trainees.

Health administration traineeships and special projects

This program provides grants to graduate degree programs in health administration, hospital administration and health policy analysis for traineeships for students and for special projects to prepare students for employment with public or nonprofit private agencies.

Area health education centers

The AHEC program links university health science centers with community health service delivery systems to provide training sites

for students, faculty and practitioners. The program supports three types of projects: core grants to plan and implement programs; special initiative funding for schools that have previously received AHEC grants; and model programs to extend AHEC grants with 50 percent Federal funding.

Border health education centers

The program funds schools of medicine and osteopathy to support health education and training centers to improve the supply, distribution and quality of health personnel along the border between the United States and Mexico and in other urban and rural areas with populations with serious unmet health care needs.

General dentistry residencies

The program provides grants to dental schools to support residency programs and provide financial assistance to their students. In this primary care residency program, dentists learn to provide a broad range of services for patients requiring complex care, such as persons with disabilities, high risk medical patients and those with infectious diseases. All grantees include community-based rotations, where residents provide oral health care to underserved populations and communities.

Allied health special projects

The program provides funding for allied health professions schools for establishing community-based programs, expanding enrollment, developing curricula in areas such as geriatrics, and establishing interdisciplinary training.

Geriatric education centers and training

The program supports grants to health professions schools to establish geriatric education centers to provide training for faculty who teach geriatrics and health care professionals who provide treatment. It also provides grants to medical schools and hospitals for geriatric training fellowships for physicians and dentists who plan to teach geriatrics.

Interdisciplinary traineeships

The program provides grants to health departments, academic institutions, and health professions schools to train practitioners to provide services in rural areas, to demonstrate models to improve access to health care, to deliver health care services to rural residents, and to increase the recruitment and retention of health professionals in rural areas.

Podiatric medicine

The program supports grants to hospitals and schools of podiatric medicine for primary care residency programs that provide traineeships to residents.

Chiropractic demonstration grants

The program provides grants to colleges and universities of chiropractic to carry out demonstration projects in which chiropractors

and physicians collaborate to identify and provide effective treatment of spinal and lower back conditions.

Advanced nurse education

The program provides institutional support to nursing schools to plan and operate or significantly expand masters or doctoral level programs for nurse educators, public health nurses, or other clinical nurse specialties.

Nurse practitioners/nurse midwives

The program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and schools of nursing, public health, and medicine to develop or significantly expand programs to train nurse practitioners and nurse midwives to provide primary health care.

Special projects

This program provides grants to nursing schools and public and nonprofit private entities to expand enrollment in nursing programs; to provide nursing practice arrangements in non-institutional settings; to support continuing education for nurses in medically underserved communities to provide fellowships to individuals who are employed in long-term care as paraprofessionals; and to demonstrate innovative nursing practices.

Nurse disadvantaged assistance

The program provides grants to nursing schools and other entities to recruit individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, to provide counseling and preliminary education for them, to support stipends and to train school faculty.

Professional nurse traineeships

The nurse traineeships program provides individual support to nurses receiving masters and doctoral degrees as nurse practitioners, midwives, educators, public health nurses, and other clinical nursing specialties.

Nurse anesthetists

This program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to support the costs of traineeships for licensed registered nurses to become nurse anesthetists. The program also funds grants to institutions to develop or expand programs to train nurse anesthetists. In addition, the program supports faculty fellowships to permit instructors to obtain relevant advanced education.

Hansen's Disease services

The bill includes $17,500,000 to support the operation of the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, Louisiana, research in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Regional Ambulatory Care program for Hansen's Disease patients. This is $3,326,000 below both the amount requested in the budget and the amount provided in fiscal year 1995. The Gillis W. Long Center operates as a research and treatment center for persons with Hansen's Disease (leprosy). The Federal government is required to provide care for anyone presenting themselves at the facility for care of Hansen's

disease. In 1995, the facility is expected to have an average inpatient census of 125 patients. The Regional Ambulatory Care program provides secondary and tertiary care in support of direct care at the Center and regionalized care of patients on an outpatient basis. It is expected to serve 4,100 patients in 10 locations.

The Committee has been concerned for some time about the expense and inefficiency of operating the center at Carville. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Committee that a portion of these funds be used for the offer of assisted living allowances to those of the long-term care residents at the Carville facility as of July 1995 who are able and willing to live independently. The Committee would hope that this transfer could be accomplished as soon as is practicable, but without causing unmanageable disruption. The Committee has been informed that such payments will help achieve an orderly transition from direct provision of long-term residential care at the historic site of the original leprosarium at Carville to more suitable facilities. Without these actions, the cost of operating the current 330 acre, 100 building complex will continue to increase, and could potentially compromise the quality of care.

Maternal and child health block grant

The bill includes $800,299,000 for the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant. This is $116,349,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1995 and $121,433,000 above the amount requested by the Administration. The block grant provides funds to States to meet a broad range of enhanced and wraparound health services, including personal health services; general, population-wide health services, such as screening; family support services; and integrated systems of care. About 13 million women, infants, children, adolescents and children with special health care needs will be served in 1995. The authorizing statute provides that, up to a funding level of $600,000,000, 85 percent of the funds are distributed to the States, with 15 percent of the funds set aside by the Secretary for special projects of regional and national significance (SPRANS). When the appropriation exceeds $600,000,000, 12.75 percent of the amount over $600,000,000 is directed to the Community Integrated Service Systems set-aside program. The remaining 87.25 percent is distributed by the same 85/15 percent allocation as in the basic block grant formula.

The Committee continues to support the demonstration projects for disabled children such as the CHOICES program funded through SPRANS set-aside funding.

Healthy Start

The bill includes $50,000,000 for the Healthy Start infant mortality initiative, which is $55,000,000 below the 1995 level and $50,000,000 below the Administration request. Healthy Start is a five-year demonstration program to reduce infant mortality which currently provides assistance to 22 urban and rural communities. Grants support the development of local coalitions, outreach, public information, case management, and the coordination of services. The last year of funding is 1996. If localities wish to continue the program, they will need to provide 100 percent of the financing in 1997. This funding level provides a more gradual glidepath to fi-

nancial independence than an abrupt shutdown in 1997. States can choose to support the demonstrations with funding from the $684 million maternal and child health block grant. The demonstration has received $368 million since 1991. It was intended to test new ideas that could then be disseminated to other parts of the country; it was not intended to support on-going services on a permanent basis.

Organ transplantation

The Committee includes $2,400,000 for organ transplantation activities in 1996, which is $229,000 below both the 1995 appropriation and the Administration request. The program supports a scientific registry of organ transplant recipients; the National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, which matches organ donors with potential recipients; and grants and contracts with public and private non-profit organizations to promote and improve organ donations. The Committee notes that the contractor for the network and the registry receives over $9 million in patient registration fees that are financed by Medicare and third party payers. The Committee urges the contractor to plan over time to decrease its dependence on Federal funds, which constitute only a small share of its total budget.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee provides $411,000 for facilities interest subsidies, which is the same as both the Administration request and the 1995 appropriation. This program continues support of interest subsidies and loan guarantees for three loans for construction of health professions teaching facilities under a now discontinued Public Health Service Act authority. The remaining Federal commitment on these loans will expire in the year 2004.

Bone marrow program

The Committee provides $15,360,000 for the bone marrow program, which is the same as both the Administration request and the 1995 appropriation. The National Bone Marrow Registry has been operational for several years under authorities previously delegated to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, the authority for this program has been redelegated to HRSA. In addition to funding from HRSA, in 1996, the National Marrow Donor Program is expected to receive more than $23 million from the U.S. Navy and almost $36 million from other sources. Funds are used for donor medical costs, donor centers, tissue typing, research, minority recruitment, and program administration. The registry is run by contract.

Rural outreach grants

The bill includes $26,091,000 for rural outreach grants. This is the same as the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. The program supports projects that provide health services to rural populations not currently receiving them and that enhance access to existing services. The program requires the formation of consortia of three or more

existing providers to carry out the demonstrations. Funding in 1996 will complete the third and final year of the current round of grants. The Committee would not anticipate funding the program beyond 1996. It has been funded as a demonstration since 1991 with total funding of $118 million over that time.

State offices of rural health

The bill does not include funding for State offices of rural health, which is the same as the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. The program was terminated in the rescission bill agreed to by the House and Senate; there is no reason to restore it in 1996. The grants are used to establish offices of rural health. Most of the funding is used for staff and associated costs; no funding goes for the direct provision of care to patients. The average State grant is only $55,000. By law, by the third year of the grant, States are required to provide 75 percent of the cost of the office.

Trauma care

The bill does not provide funding for the trauma care program, which is $293,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. Most of the funding supports grants to States to improve trauma care elements of their State health plan. Both the House and Senate agreed to terminate this program in the rescission bill; there is no reason to restore funding in 1996. None of the funding goes to the direct care of patients. Preventive health services block grant funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention can be used for this purpose if States believe the activities are a high priority.

Emergency medical services for children

The Committee has provided $10,000,000 for emergency medical services for children, which is the same as the 1995 level. The Administration proposed consolidating this activity into an emergency medical services cluster. The program supports demonstration grants for the delivery of emergency medical services to acutely ill and seriously injured children.

Black lung clinics

The bill does not include funding for black lung clinics. This is $4,142,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. This program supports 14 clinics which treat a declining population of coal miners with respiratory and pulmonary impairments. The clinics presently receive more than one-third of their funding from other sources, such as Medicaid and Medicare. Of the 14 clinics, seven actually receive community health center funding as well as black lung grants.

Alzheimer's demonstration grants

The Committee provides $4,000,000 for Alzheimer's demonstration grants, which is $959,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. The program provides grants to 15 State governments to help them

plan and establish programs to provide health care services to individuals with Alzheimer's disease. Funds are used for respite care and supportive services, clearinghouses, training, and administrative costs for State offices. By law, States are required to match the Federal funding—40 percent by the third year of the grant.

Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's Disease

The bill does not include funding for the treatment of persons with Hansen's Disease in the State of Hawaii. This is $2,976,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. There is no longer a compelling need for a special program. Most patients are now treated in the same way as patients on the mainland; their care can be supported through insurance or Medicaid if they are income-eligible. In addition, one of the Hansen's disease regional care centers supported by the Carville appropriation is located in Hawaii, making specialty care available to these patients without the need to travel long distances.

Pacific Basin initiative

The Committee does not provide funding for the Pacific Basin initiative in 1995, which is $1,500,000 below the 1995 level. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. This activity supports two programs: health professions training and preventive services capacity building grants. The House and Senate agreed in the rescission bill to terminate the capacity building program and to phase out the training activities. The 1996 bill would complete this phaseout. $15 million has been provided for these programs since 1989. The territories receive funding under the preventive health services block grant that can be used for this purpose; in addition, Pacific Basin residents can participate in the regular health professions training programs funded by HRSA.

Native Hawaiian health care

The bill does not include funding for Native Hawaiian health care, which is $4,336,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Administration requested this funding in a consolidated cluster. This program funds Native Hawaiian health care organizations to provide health promotion and disease prevention activities for that population. The authorizing law also earmarks an administrative grant for a single organization, the Pap Ola Lokahi, as well as a health professions training program specifically for Native Hawaiians, to be administered by the Kamehameha/Bishops Estate organization. This program has been funded since 1990 with a total of $20.6 million. More general health services and health professions training programs are available to this population.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

The bill includes $662,902,000 for HRSA programs related to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). This is $83,787,000 below the amount requested in the President's budget and $6,713,000 above the 1995 appropriation.

Education and training centers

The bill does not provide funding for AIDS education and training centers, which is $16,287,000 below both the 1995 appropriation and the Administration request. The centers train health care personnel who care for AIDS patients and develop model education programs. This program was first funded in 1987 at the early stages of the AIDS epidemic, when providers were not very familiar with the progression of the disease and the recommended treatments. Eight years and $125 million later, several hundred thousand providers have been trained. There has been adequate time for educators to incorporate AIDS information into the curricula at medical schools and in other health professions training; networks have been established to translate recent research findings to a broader audience of practitioners.

AIDS dental services

The bill includes $6,937,000 for AIDS dental services, which is the same as both the President's request and the 1995 level. The program provides grants to dental schools and postdoctoral dental education programs to assist with the cost of providing unreimbursed oral health care to patients with human immunodeficiency virus disease. 120 schools are expected to receive awards in 1995.

Ryan White AIDS programs: Emergency assistance

The bill includes $379,500,000 for the Title I emergency assistance program, which is $27,500,000 below the Administration request and $23,000,000 above the 1995 appropriation. These funds provide grants to metropolitan areas with very high numbers and/or per capita rates of AIDS cases for outpatient and ambulatory health and social support services. Half of the amount appropriated is allocated by formula and half is allocated to eligible areas demonstrating additional need through a competitive grant process. In 1995, 42 metropolitan areas are eligible to receive formula grants. In 1996, up to 10 new areas are expected to be eligible for funding under Title I. Funds provided above the 1995 level are intended to address the funding pressures resulting from additional cities joining the program in 1996. The Committee realizes that changes to funding formulas and the authorization structure may be enacted as part of the reauthorization process for the Ryan White CARE Act. The Committee has appropriated on the basis of current law at this time, but expects to conform its appropriation to changes in the authorizing law which are enacted by the time of conference.

The Committee recognizes the additional service delivery challenges faced by service providers in areas with co-morbidity factors including tuberculosis, substance abuse, severe mental illness, sexually transmitted diseases, and homelessness. The Committee expects that HRSA will prioritize consideration of these co-morbidity factors in awarding Title I supplemental grants, to the degree that is compatible with eventual reauthorizing language. Linking supplemental grants to data driven indices of severe health needs among people with AIDS in Title I cities will serve to more effectively target Ryan White funds.

Ryan White AIDS programs: Comprehensive care programs

The Committee provides $198,147,000 for Title II, comprehensive care programs, which is $23,750,000 below the Administration request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. The funds provided support formula grants to States for the operation of HIV service delivery consortia in the localities most heavily affected, for the provision of home and community-based care, for continuation of health insurance coverage for infected persons, and for purchase of therapeutic drugs. Up to 10 percent of the total may be retained by the Secretary for special projects of national significance.

Ryan White AIDS programs: Early intervention program

The Committee provides $52,318,000 for Title III–B, the early intervention program, which is the same as the 1995 appropriation and $10,250,000 below the Administration request. Funds are used for discretionary grants to migrant and community health centers, health care for the homeless grantees, family planning grantees, hemophilia centers and other private non-profit entities that provide comprehensive primary care services to populations with or at risk for HIV disease. The grantees provide testing, risk reduction counseling, transmission prevention, and clinical care; case management, outreach, and eligibility assistance are optional services. Approximately 125,000 HIV positive persons or persons at high risk for HIV infection are expected to be served in 1995 at 140 sites.

Ryan White AIDS programs: Pediatric demonstrations

The bill includes $26,000,000 for the pediatric AIDS demonstrations authorized under Title IV of the Ryan White C.A.R.E. Act. This is $6,000,000 below the Administration request and the same as the 1995 level. The program supports demonstration grants to foster collaboration between clinical research institutions and primary community-based medical and social service providers for the target population of HIV-infected children, pregnant women and their families. The projects are intended to increase access to comprehensive care, as well as to voluntary participation in NIH and other clinical trials. 56 projects are expected to be funded in 1995.

The Committee expects all programs funded under the Ryan White program to increase coordination with CDC outreach programs to prevent perinatal HIV transmission. Ryan White programs and other HRSA programs should take the lead in providing quality care to HIV-infected pregnant women to reduce the potential for infection of newborns. The Committee expects that HRSA program guidance to grantees will reflect the need to plan for and deliver services to pregnant women as part of priority setting.

Family planning

The bill does not include funding for the family planning program, which is $193,349,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $198,982,000 below the Administration request. The Committee terminates the funding for the Title X categorical program and, instead, transfers $193,349,000 (the same level allocated for Title X in fiscal year 1995) to the Maternal and Child Health block grant and Community and Migrant Health Centers (Consolidated Health

Centers) programs. Of the $193,349,000 amount, $116,349,000 is transferred to the Maternal and Child Health block grant program and $77,000,000 is transferred to the Community and Migrant Health Centers (Consolidated Health Centers) Program. Block granting and consolidating the Title X funding into these two programs will reduce duplication and administrative costs and allow better distribution of important health care services for women and children. The additional funds transferred to these two programs are available for the same beneficiaries currently served under Title X but through programs that also provide other comprehensive health services to women and children.

Rural health research

The Committee has not included funding for rural health research, which is $9,426,000 below both the 1995 appropriation and the Administration request. The Office supports several rural health research centers, the activities of the Office's advisory committee, and a telemedicine grant program. The House and Senate agreed to rescind $3,750,000 from this program in the rescissions bill. All of the research centers are up for recompetition in 1996, and consequently the Committee's action will not interrupt their grants; they could apply to HCFA or AHCPR for continued research funding. Rural telemedicine is also funded at HCFA and the National Library of Medicine. The Office provides no direct services to patients, and its size and location at HRSA limit its impact on Federal health reimbursement policies and other concerns of rural areas.

Health care facilities

The Committee has not included funding for health care facilities. $10,000,000 was provided for this purpose in 1995, and $2,000,000 was included in the President's 1996 request. This expired authority provides funds to public and private nonprofit entities for construction or modernization of outpatient medical facilities. This activity has not been funded by the Committee on a regular annual basis. The Committee felt that provision of services rather than construction was a higher priority in the current stringent fiscal environment.

Buildings and facilities

$933,000 is provided for buildings and facilities for 1996, which is the same as both the 1995 appropriation and the Administration request. These funds are used to finance the repair and upkeep of buildings at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center at Carville, Louisiana.

National practitioner data bank

The Committee does not provide funding for the national practitioner data bank for fiscal year 1996, which is the same as both the 1995 action on appropriations and the Administration request. The Administration request and the Committee recommendation assume that the data bank will be self-supporting, with collections of $6,000,000 in user fees.

The national data bank receives, stores and disseminates information on paid medical malpractice judgments and settlements, sanctions taken by professional societies, and certain professional review actions. Insurance companies, State license boards and professional societies are required to report information to the data bank within 30 days of each action. The coverage of the data bank includes dentists and physicians, and with respect to malpractice settlements, other categories of licensed health professionals. Hospitals are required to search the data bank when a health care provider applies for employment and once every two years thereafter. State licensing boards and other health care entities also have access to the data bank. Traditional bill language is included to ensure that user fees are collected to cover all costs of processing requests and providing such information to data bank users.

Program management

The bill includes $120,546,000 for the cost of Federal staff and related activities to coordinate, direct and manage the programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration. This amount is the same as the President's request and $363,000 below the amount provided for fiscal year 1995. In accordance with the policy applied by the Committee throughout the bill, an undistributed administrative reduction of $16,000,000 has been applied to the HRSA account. This amount represents a 7.5 percent reduction in the 1995 level for administrative costs, with an additional 2.5 percent reduction for the congressional and public affairs functions. The agency is directed to apply this reduction only to the categories of funding that are included in the display of administrative costs on page 17 of the HRSA 1996 budget justification.

The Committee is aware of legislation, Public Law 103–400, which authorizes and encourages the President to conclude an agreement with Mexico to establish a United States—Mexico Border Health Commission. The Committee understands that the legislation envisioned that the Department of Health and Human Services would assume the funding of the Commission from existing funds. The Committee re-affirms its support for the Border Health Commission and encourages the Department of Health and Human Services to move forward in establishing the commission within the existing funds of the budget provided for by this bill, and to report to the Committee on its program.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Committee provides $8,000,000 for the Medical Facilities Guarantee and Loan Fund, which is the same as the budget request and $1,000,000 less than the amount appropriated in 1995. Appropriations are used to pay interest subsidies on loans made or guaranteed prior to fiscal year 1977 for hospital construction. The bill includes language, as in prior years, which prohibits commitments for new loans or loan guarantees in fiscal year 1996.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM

The Health Education Assistance Loans (HEAL) program insures loans provided by non-Federal lenders to students in health professions schools. Under the accounting rules established in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, one account is maintained to pay the obligations arising from loans guaranteed prior to fiscal year 1992. A second account pays obligations and collects income from premiums on loans guaranteed in fiscal year 1992 and beyond. Each annual cohort of loans is independently tracked in this account.

The Committee provides $42,000,000 to liquidate 1996 obligations from loans guaranteed prior to 1992, which is the same as the Administration request and $24,010,000 above the 1995 appropriation.

The Committee provides $13,500,000 for the payment of claims arising from the cohort of loans guaranteed in 1996, which is $4,544,000 below the Administration request and $8,550,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The funding provided by the Committee is based on a 1996 loan limitation of $210,000,000 which is $70,000,000 below the Administration's proposed level and $165,000,000 below the 1995 level. The Committee has provided a loan limitation level sufficient to support only the continuation costs of those students currently receiving HEAL loans and intends that the program be phased out as these students complete their studies. As the loan limits on guaranteed student loans administered by the Department of Education have been increased, the need for the HEAL program has declined. In addition, the Secretary of Education has discretionary authority to further increase annual and aggregate loan limits for the Federal Family Education Loan program for specialized training with exceptionally high cost. The Committee instructs the Secretary of Education to monitor the situation in the health professions and use this authority as appropriate. In any event, the financial terms of these loans are more favorable for students than those available on HEAL loans. Finally, health professions students in some disciplines have access to loan funds sponsored by their professional membership organizations.

The Committee provides $2,703,000 for HEAL program management, which is $219,000 below both the Administration request and the 1995 appropriation. The 7.5 percent reduction of administrative expenses applied throughout the bill is incorporated into the funding level provided.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

The Committee makes available the release of $59,721,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund in 1996, which is the same as the Administration request and $2,245,000 above the total of trust fund monies made available in 1995.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program provides a system of compensation for individuals with vaccine-associated injuries or deaths. Funds for claims from vaccines administered on or after October 1, 1988 are generated by a per-dose excise tax on the sale of selected prescribed vaccines. Revenues raised by this tax are maintained in a Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

Trust funds made available in the bill will support the liability costs of vaccines administered after September 30, 1988. They will also support the $3,000,000 in costs incurred by the agency in the operation of the program, which is the same as both the 1995 level and the Administration request.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

The bill provides $110,000,000 in general funds for vaccine compensation for claims associated with vaccines administered prior to October 1, 1988. This is the same as both the Administration request and the 1995 appropriation; it is the full authorized amount.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The bill includes $2,124,931,000 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which is $39,100,000 above the 1995 level and $97,729,000 below the 1996 Administration request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assists State and local health authorities and other health-related organizations in controlling the spread of infectious diseases, reducing chronic diseases, providing protection from environmental and workplace hazards, and reducing risk factors, such as smoking and high blood pressure. As described in the opening sections of the report, the Committee has allocated funding according to existing law rather than to the structure proposed in legislation by the Administration. The Committee does not intend through this action to indicate an unwillingness to consider the legislative changes being contemplated by the authorizing committees and hopes that these structural decisions are made in advance of conference action on the appropriations bill so that they may be incorporated at that time. Consistent with the decision to appropriate on the basis of current law, the $6 million in administrative savings assumed with enactment of the legislative proposals has not been included in the Committee's recommended funding levels.

Despite severe fiscal constraints, the Committee made the difficult choices necessary throughout the bill to provide increased resources for a number of prevention programs, believing investment in this area is a high priority. As a result, increases above the 1995 level are included for childhood immunization, sexually transmitted diseases, chronic and environmental disease prevention, breast and cervical cancer screening, and infectious disease.

Preventive health and health services block grant

The Committee recommends $157,918,000 for the preventive health and health services block grant, which is $3,580,000 above the amount requested and the same as the 1995 level. This program, which was created by combining eight categorical grant programs, provides States with funds for programs addressing any of the Healthy People 2000 objectives, rodent control, community and school-based fluoridation programs, emergency medical services, and prevention of sex offenses. Despite fiscal constraints, the Committee felt it was important to fund this core activity at the 1995 level because it is available to all States and permits them broad

flexibility to address those health needs they believe are most acute in their own communities.

Prevention centers

The Committee recommends $7,724,000 for prevention centers, which is the same as both the Administration request and the 1995 appropriation. Grants are made to academic institutions to operate centers which conduct applied research to promote health and disease prevention. These centers have been funded since 1986 with a total of $40.5 million and the Committee intends to review the need for an on-going Federal commitment to these activities. The research projects that they support are eligible for funding from other agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services.

Data initiative

The Committee has not been able to provide first year funding for the data initiative requested by the Administration. In addition to the $6,000,000 requested in the CDC budget, the initiative would tap the other Public Health Service agencies for an additional $14,000,000. Since the Committee has not been able to fund many of these agencies at the 1995 level, it does not believe it is appropriate to further strain their resources with this new tap. The Committee would hope that the Administration, in the context of its ongoing review of health data collection for the reinventing government exercise, would assess whether this new effort is important enough to reallocate existing resources within the Department.

Childhood immunization

The bill includes $475,497,000 for the childhood immunization program, which is an increase of $10,000,000 above the 1995 amount and $27,321,000 below the Administration request. In addition, the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program funded by Medicaid is expected to support $374 million in vaccine purchases in 1996, an increase of $34.9 million over 1995.

Project grants assist State and local agencies in planning, developing, and conducting childhood immunization programs, including enhancement of the vaccine delivery infrastructure, and in delivering vaccines. National activities include maintenance of a stockpile of vaccines; the consolidated purchase of vaccines for State and local health agencies; surveillance and investigations; and research into the safety and efficacy of new and presently used vaccines.

The Committee recognizes the remarkable success that has been made toward eradicating polio globally and the potential for eliminating this disease by the year 2000. The Committee has provided increased funding in part to increase CDC's contribution to the worldwide effort to eradicate polio. This will ultimately result in savings of hundreds of millions of dollars when children in the U.S. no longer need to be immunized against polio.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

The bill includes $589,962,000 for activities related to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This amount is the same as the

1995 level. The Administration proposed to consolidate these activities into an HIV/STD/TB partnership grant. CDC HIV programs support research, surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory studies, and prevention through information, education, and risk reduction. Major information, education and prevention activities include counseling, testing, and partner notification; HIV prevention among high risk populations, including intravenous drug users, women and infants, and hemophiliacs; special minority initiatives; programs for school and college-aged youth; information campaigns for the general public; and tuberculosis control efforts. CDC provides funds to State and local health departments to develop and implement integrated community prevention plans. The planning process assesses unmet needs and sets priorities among them, coordinates services among various types of community providers, reduces duplication and encourages the conduct of program evaluations.

The Committee commends CDC for implementing community planning for HIV prevention programs. In order to improve this process, CDC is encouraged to (a) work toward developing useful methods of conducting behavioral monitoring as part of local planning used to target prevention resources; (b) increase efforts to coordinate substance abuse treatment and prevention planning into local HIV prevention plans; and (c) provide continued funding for technical assistance in support of community planning and HIV prevention programs. CDC is further encouraged to continue their efforts to develop data monitoring systems through cooperative agreements with State and local health departments that would allow annual reporting on funds allocated by specific interventions to specific target populations.

The Committee also commends CDC for leadership in preventing perinatal HIV transmission by developing the Guidelines for HIV Counseling and Voluntary Testing for Pregnant Women. Of the funds provided for HIV prevention, CDC is urged to conduct and evaluate outreach programs to encourage at-risk pregnant women to be tested for HIV and to provide referral for medical treatments which would reduce the potential for HIV transmission to newborns. CDC is encouraged to target these funds to the geographic areas with the highest concentration of HIV infected pregnant women and to plan and fund these outreach efforts through the existing structure for State and local community planning. These outreach programs should be evaluated independently to determine the extent to which the goals of the guidelines are being accomplished.

To encourage CDC's efforts to coordinate HIV prevention and health care services with substance abuse treatment services, the Committee has provided funds to enhance existing HIV prevention programs to provide services in a substance abuse treatment setting.

Tuberculosis

The Committee has included $119,582,000 for the tuberculosis program, the same as the 1995 appropriation. The Administration proposed to consolidate these activities into an HIV/STD/TB partnership grant. In addition to funding provided in this line item,

CDC AIDS activities support HIV-related tuberculosis control efforts. The tuberculosis program supports grants to States and large cities. Funds are used to hire outreach workers who provide directly-observed therapy, to support local surveillance, and to conduct screening of high-risk populations. In addition, funds support research to develop new prevention, diagnostic, and treatment technologies; assistance to upgrade State and local laboratories; epidemiological investigations; and educational and training activities.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee recommends $110,242,000 for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), an increase of $5,000,000 above the 1995 amount. The Administration proposed to consolidate these activities into an HIV/STD/TB partnership grant. The Committee has provided full funding for the Tuskegee reimbursement program. Grants are awarded to State and local health departments and other nonprofit entities to support primary prevention activities, surveillance systems, screening programs, partner notification and counseling, outbreak control, and clinical skills training. Federal activities include technical assistance, special investigations, and surveillance and epidemiologic research. The Accelerated Prevention Campaign encourages innovative, interdisciplinary collaborative efforts and supports quality and access improvements. The infertility program conducts chlamydia testing in family planning and STD clinics in an effort to prevent STD-related infertility.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The bill includes $150,000,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, an increase of $10,246,000 above the 1995 amount. The Administration proposed to consolidate these activities into a chronic disease partnership grant. The chronic and environmental disease program supports surveillance, epidemiology, and laboratory evaluation of environmental exposures and resulting illnesses, chronic disease, behavioral risk factors, and injuries. It also supports applied research to develop control and prevention programs; provision of epidemiologic, laboratory, and management consultation and training services to State and local health professionals; and development of laboratory techniques to test for the presence of hazardous substances in human tissues and the effects of exposure to environmental hazards.

Programs supported within this activity include the behavioral risk factor surveillance system; cancer registries; the community health promotion program; smoking cessation; health education for school and college-age youth; and efforts against diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease, especially among minorities, birth defects, disabilities, chronic fatigue syndrome, and fetal alcohol syndrome. The Committee urges CDC to conduct an evaluation of the program to set priorities among the many chronic conditions it could choose to address, determining which areas are most appropriate for Federal intervention for reasons of incidence, knowledge of successful interventions, or whatever other criteria CDC and its outside advisors develop. The Committee would like CDC to develop a strategic plan for presentation prior to the fiscal year 1997 appropriations hearings that would identify the agency's long range plans for

chronic disease prevention in an environment of steady or declining resources. The plan should identify those areas of high priority and their justification and the share of the financial burden CDC expects to be covered by its State and local partners. CDC should consult with the Committee on funding level assumptions to be used in the development of the plan. The plan should also incorporate any other programs that are blended into chronic and environmental disease prevention by authorizing legislation that may be enacted into law.

The Committee has included funds to initiate a birth defects surveillance system. The funds would be targeted to regional centers to provide comprehensive surveillance data and applied epidemiological research to discover the causes of birth defects. Funds would also be used to enhance Statewide birth defects surveillance programs.

The Committee encourages CDC to expand its diabetes control program to broaden the scope of State level activities.

The Committee is pleased that CDC continues to make progress in establishing a prostate cancer awareness and outreach program targeted to high risk populations. Both the incidence of, and death rate from, prostate cancer continue to rise, with a disproportionate impact on African American men. Early detection and an understanding of the treatment options for prostate cancer is important. The Committee encourages CDC to target its outreach efforts to high risk populations, working with public and private nonprofit organizations with experience in cancer outreach and education.

The Committee commends CDC's initial efforts to develop effective strategies to educate Americans about the health consequences of unprotected sun exposure. The Committee encourages CDC to make efforts to educate and inform children, including the children of migrant workers, about sun protection and to develop guidelines for school-based educational curricula related to the dangers of sun exposure.

Most States lack resources to implement broad-based and integrated cardiovascular diseases prevention efforts. The Committee is pleased that CDC plans to launch a State-based cardiovascular disease prevention and control program to begin to address this need. This program will track and monitor the rate of disease and its risk factors and advance efforts to implement community-based programs promoting physical activity and healthy diet.

The Committee is very supportive of the hemophilia consumer-based patient involvement programs that have been successful in HIV/AIDS risk reduction and in the prevention of the complications of hemophilia. The Committee has included funds to maintain and strengthen hemophilia and other hematologic program activities focused on preventing and reducing the crippling and debilitating complications and death caused by such bleeding disorders.

At least a third of the people infected with hepatitis B and C have no known risk factors. The Committee encourages CDC to strengthen epidemiological studies, such as the Sentinel Counties project, to learn more about how these diseases are transmitted.

The Committee encourages the completion and expansion of current chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS) surveillance projects at CDC. The Committee suggests that CDC

commence a case-control phase of the community-based surveillance study recently completed in San Francisco. CDC is encouraged to conduct appropriate education programs and to commence studies on possible transmission routes for CFIDS, especially among health care workers, family members and maternal transmission to unborn children.

The Committee is aware that the nation's leading science education centers have established a national health sciences consortium, and that the consortium has begun planning a women's health project. The Committee has provided one-time partial funding, to be competitively awarded, for a women's health project to create museum exhibitions focusing on the prevention and treatment of health conditions having a special impact on women. The Committee expects these funds to be matched with private funds.

The Committee encourages CDC to maintain its support of the Hanford thyroid disease study and to accelerate the timeframe for its completion to the extent that resources permit.

Breast and cervical cancer screening

The Committee has included $125,000,000 for the breast and cervical cancer screening program, which is $25,000,000 above the 1995 level. The Administration proposed to consolidate these activities into a chronic disease partnership grant. The breast and cervical cancer screening program supports screening, education, and followup services for low-income women, training for health care providers, quality assurance activities, national technical assistance and support, and surveillance and program evaluation. In 1995, 35 States will receive resources for comprehensive programs, and 16 States will receive capacity building grants.

The Committee urges CDC to utilize funding for the breast and cervical cancer screening program to continue to build programs nationwide, and to develop programs consistently from State to State that include minimum standards for participating States. Continued priority for breast cancer screening should be given to postmenopausal, low-income, underinsured and uninsured women, and those women at high risk of breast cancer.

The Committee is pleased that there has been a slight reduction in deaths from breast cancer. However, breast and cervical cancer will still kill more than one-half million women in this decade alone. The Committee continues to be concerned about the disproportionately high prevalence of cancer among disadvantaged and minority populations. Despite an overall drop in breast cancer rates, the rates for minority groups continue to increase. The Committee encourages CDC to give priority to these groups in its screening program.

The Committee encourages CDC to support within its demonstration projects activity one or more demonstrations, to be competitively awarded, to establish community-based coalitions for breast and cervical cancer prevention and control, with the participation of academic health centers, county and municipal public health departments, and local community groups. Such demonstrations would initiate and coordinate education, prevention and screening programs with a research component to evaluate the success of prevention interventions.

Infectious diseases

The bill includes $67,276,000 for infectious diseases, which is $12,874,000 above the 1995 level and $4,085,000 above the Administration request. The Committee strongly supports this core function of the agency and is aware of the continuing threats of new and reemerging infectious diseases. The program supports national surveillance of infectious diseases, the development of new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques, the acceleration of the general application of accepted prevention technologies, and strengthening of the capability to respond to outbreaks of new and reemerging infectious diseases. Some of the disease areas concentrated upon include Lyme Disease, drug resistant microorganisms, infectious diseases in child care settings, foodborne diseases, hospital infections, hantavirus, and pneumococcal disease.

Infectious diseases such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, Lyme disease, cryptosporidiosis, and hantavirus pulmonary syndrome pose an increasing risk to the U.S., in human terms and in economic costs. In response to a report by the Institute of Medicine which determined that the U.S. public health system is generally unprepared to address emerging microbial threats, CDC has developed a comprehensive plan that consists of a four point strategy including surveillance; applied research; prevention and control; and infrastructure. The Committee encourages CDC to expand its surveillance efforts in 1996, which will improve the detection and response to emerging pathogens.

The Committee is concerned that excessive use of antimicrobial drugs is increasing the prevalence of drug-resistant infections. If this trend continues, the choices of effective therapy for common infections may become more and more limited. The Committee urges CDC and NIH to work in collaboration in this important area of drug resistance.

Lead poisoning prevention

The bill includes an appropriation of $36,409,000 for the childhood lead poisoning prevention program. This is the same as the 1995 level and $18,000 above the Administration request. The program supports grants to States and localities for screening, follow-up, and education; laboratory proficiency activities; the development of better instruments for blood lead measurement; epidemiologic activities; and surveillance.

The average blood level for persons in the U.S. has dropped 78 percent from 1976 to 1991. The Committee urges CDC to make further efforts to target the program to those areas with the greatest level of need. In addition, the Committee notes that the law permits States to use their preventive health services block grant funds for lead poisoning control; indeed, the block grant was created in 1981 as a consolidation of numerous categorical programs, including lead poisoning. A separate categorical program was reestablished in 1990.

The Committee encourages CDC to continue to develop more effective and portable hand screening tools for professionals to use in the field. Such tools will allow an almost immediate reading, which makes possible immediate intervention and treatment.

Injury control

The Committee has included $43,679,000 for the injury control program, which is the same as the 1995 level and $982,000 below the Administration request. The injury control program supports intramural research to identify risk factors and interventions to prevent morbidity, mortality, and disability resulting from injury and trauma outside the workplace; injury control research centers; extramural research project grants; and technical assistance to State and local health departments. The program focuses on motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires and burns, poisoning, drowning, and violence, including homicide, suicide and domestic violence. The Committee urges CDC to reexamine its injury control portfolio to target available funding to activities for which CDC can develop and implement specific interventions and those that are not currently being addressed in some fashion by other Federal agencies, such as the Justice and Transportation Departments.

Occupational safety and health

The bill includes $99,222,000 for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which is $37,862,000 below the Administration request and $32,898,000 below the 1995 level. NIOSH conducts applied research, develops criteria for occupational safety and health standards, and provides technical services to government, labor and industry, including training for the prevention of work-related diseases and injuries. Activities supported include surveillance, health hazard evaluations, intramural and extramural research, instrument and methods development, dissemination, and training grants.

The Committee has eliminated funding for training because of budget constraints, considering it to be a less compelling Federal role. The majority of training funding is allocated to graduate student stipends. With the private and public sector demand for occupational safety and health experts unabated, the job placement outlook for graduates remains strong and students have access to general student financial aid. The Federal government makes available $36 billion each year for student financial assistance, of which $8.8 billion is allocated to graduate students. In-service training courses can be financed by the employers of those trained, since insurance and regulatory requirements provide strong incentives to have occupational safety specialists on staff.

Epidemic services

The bill provides $73,325,000 for epidemic services, which is the same as the 1995 level and $7,000 above the budget request. The objectives of the program include the prevention and control of epidemics, the maintenance of surveillance systems, the training of public health epidemiologists, and the operation of the quarantine program. The program supports the Epidemic Intelligence Service program, the publication of the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report,* and a variety of infant and minority health programs.

National Center for Health Statistics

The bill includes $53,575,000 in Federal funds for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), which is the same as the 1995

level and $11,000 above the request. In addition to the amount appropriated, the bill makes available $27,862,000 from the Public Health Service one percent evaluation set-aside, which is the same as both the amount requested by the Administration and the 1995 set-aside amount. Taking into account funds from all sources, the Committee makes available $81,437,000 for NCHS. The Center is responsible for collecting, interpreting, and disseminating data on the health status of the U.S. population and the use of health services. Among the surveys supported are the National Vital Statistics System, the National Health Interview Survey, the National Survey of Family Growth, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and the National Health Care Survey.

Buildings and facilities

The bill includes $4,353,000 for buildings and facilities, which is $778,000 above both the Administration request and the 1995 appropriation. Funding supports ongoing maintenance projects, as well as safety repairs and equipment purchases. The Committee is aware that CDC faces some acute renovation needs, particularly in its laboratory facilities, and would entertain reprogramming requests to shift funding from other administrative activities to enhance this appropriation if CDC felt the situation warranted it.

Program management

The bill includes $3,067,000 for program management, which is the same as both the budget request and the amount appropriated in 1995. This activity supports the overall planning, direction, and administration of the programs and activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Only a small portion of the total CDC administrative costs are captured in this line item; according to the budget justification, agency administrative costs in 1995 totaled $413.9 million. In accordance with the policy applied by the Committee throughout the bill, an undistributed administrative reduction of $31 million has been applied to the CDC account. This amount represents a 7.5 percent reduction below 1995 levels and an additional 2.5 percent reduction below 1995 for congressional and public affairs functions. The agency is directed to apply this reduction only to the categories of funding that are included in the display of administrative costs on page 13 of the CDC 1996 budget justification.

The Committee continues to be pleased with CDC's program activity and commitment to improving the health status of minority and disadvantaged individuals, and urges continuation of these efforts.

The Committee is somewhat concerned about recent reports indicating that CDC may need to institute improvements in its management practices, for example, in the areas of employee wage grade classification and its allocation of resources to administrative versus scientific activities. The Committee expects that improved performance in these areas will be an integral objective in agency planning as it copes with financial and personnel downsizing over the coming years.

In addition, the Committee wishes to express its disapproval of the apparently exorbitant expense of and the excessive number of

CDC employees who attended a recent $1,000,000 immunization conference held in Beverly Hills, California. The Committee expects CDC to maximize the resources available for actual childhood immunization and to constrain the resources allocated to support activities such as the immunization conference. Prior to conference on the 1996 appropriations bill, the Committee expects the agency to provide information detailing the purpose of the conference, the number of CDC employees who attended and their role in the conference which justified their attendance, the components of the cost of the conference and comparison of those costs to the conference held the prior year, and the reason the conference was not held in Atlanta to minimize Federal employee travel expenses.

Crime bill activities

The bill includes $39,100,000 for crime bill activities, which is the same as the President's request. These programs are being funded for the first time in 1996. These activities will be funded through the Crime Bill trust fund. $35,000,000 is provided for rape prevention and services; $4,000,000 is provided for community programs to prevent domestic violence; and $100,000 is provided for a study of the incidence of domestic violence.

The $35,000,000 for rape prevention and services will be used by States to support rape crisis hotlines, victim counseling, professional training of police officers and investigators, educational programs in colleges and secondary schools, and offender rehabilitation. The $4,000,000 for community programs on domestic violence will provide funding for public and private non-profit organizations to coordinate intervention and prevention strategies in the area of family violence and to develop an integrated community plan of action to prevent family violence. $100,000 will be used by CDC to conduct a study to obtain a national projection of the incidence of injuries resulting from domestic violence and the cost of those injuries to health care facilities. These funds are intended to be awarded to grantees who have experience and a proven track record in providing these types of services, and are not to be used for lobbying, advocacy, or public relations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The bill includes $11,939,001,000 for the 23 appropriations which together fund the programs of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). These include appropriations for the 17 research Institutes, the National Center for Research Resources, the National Center for Human Genome Research, the John E. Fogarty International Center, the National Library of Medicine, the Office of the Director, and Buildings and Facilities. The total in the bill is $174,935,000 above the President's budget request for 1996 and $642,455,000 above the comparable appropriations for fiscal year 1995.

The Committee views NIH as one of its very highest priorities and has made difficult resource allocation decisions throughout the bill to preserve what it believes is the minimum necessary funding level for NIH. NIH is the world's leading biomedical research institution; its investments in research save lives and reduce health care costs while creating jobs and economic growth in a global economy. In recent years, this research has produced major ad-

vances in the treatment of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and mental illness that have helped save lives and improved quality of life. NIH supports over 50,000 scientists at 1,700 universities and research institutes across the U.S. In 1993 alone, NIH contributed nearly $45 billion to the U.S. economy and over 700,000 jobs. NIH research has spawned the biotechnology revolution, whose products are projected to grow into a $50 billion industry by the turn of the century. The U.S.'s ability to translate scientific discoveries into new product development has resulted in its lead over the European Community and Japan in pharmaceutical and biotechnology patents. While the Committee is firm in its commitment to deficit reduction, it believes that funding of biomedical research is an important investment in the future health and economic well-being of our nation.

Balance in the research portfolio.—The Committee believes that NIH should allocate the funding provided on the basis of scientific opportunity. The Committee heard compelling testimony from the Director of NIH during the appropriations hearings about the problems inherent in using other decision rules to allocate funding. While the Committee understands that other factors are relevant, such as the infectious nature of a disease, the Committee believes that judgments based on numeric measures or other factors are fraught with potential bias. The Committee wants to avoid endorsing any methodology that could be characterized as focusing on the "disease of the month." The Committee believes that the advances made in research areas like Parkinsons and Alzheimer's disease are largely due to NIH's flexibility to fund promising research on the basis of scientific opportunity.

As a result, the Committee has allocated the funding provided above the President's request consistent with the distribution reflected in the request, believing that it represents NIH's judgment of scientific opportunity. If NIH believes that adjustments to this allocation are necessary, the Committee would be pleased to consider them in later action on the bill. To enhance NIH's flexibility to allocate funding based on scientific opportunity, the Committee has attempted to minimize the amount of direction provided in the report accompanying the bill. For example, there are no directives to fund particular research mechanisms, such as centers or requests for applications. The Committee does believe it is appropriate to highlight disease areas of interest to Members of Congress, but does not intend for that to impede NIH's flexibility in decision-making.

AIDS Funding.—Consistent with the philosophy outlined above, the Committee has not earmarked a specific dollar amount for AIDS research and has not continued the procedure of establishing a single appropriation for the Office of AIDS Research. Especially since the total provided for NIH is different than the President's request, the Committee believes the Director of NIH, acting in conjunction with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, should decide how much of the total NIH appropriation should be allocated to AIDS research. The Committee intends that the funds devoted to AIDS should continue fully to exploit scientific opportunities and to fulfill scientific objectives in this critically important research program. The Committee expects the Director of NIH,

through the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, to identify the total allocated for AIDS and his intended distribution by Institute under the House funding level prior to conference on the 1996 bill. The Committee has provided the Director transfer authority to reallocate funds among appropriations accounts, subject to consultation with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The Committee encourages NIH to use this authority whenever it believes that an adjustment in the allocation of AIDS funding between Institutes is appropriate to achieve scientific objectives or to facilitate promising research efforts.

The Committee wants to make clear that it continues to support the Office of AIDS Research (OAR), its leadership, and its coordinated budget planning process and that it expects the individual institutes, centers and divisions to fully cooperate with OAR's work. The Committee assumes that the NIH Director's decisions on allocating AIDS funding will be fully consistent with the plan developed by the OAR and that he will ensure that the Institutes allocate their budgets accordingly. The Committee particularly applauds the formation of the OAR external review panel which is conducting a broad-based evaluation of the NIH AIDS research portfolio. The Committee would expect the recommendations of this panel to guide and inform the NIH Director's allocation of AIDS funding. Lastly, the Committee assumes that the OAR will maintain its current structure and responsibilities, including the allocation of an emergency discretionary fund.

Management improvements.—Despite the Committee's wholehearted support of NIH's research efforts, it believes that improvements can and should be made to the management of its research enterprise, both in the administrative operations on the NIH campus and in its funding of extramural grants. The Committee believes that increased efficiencies are important to expand the share of funding actually going to research rather than administration, particularly in an environment of constrained resources. In later years, as spending caps government-wide continue to decline, the pressures to maximize the share of NIH funding going directly to research will be even greater. To that end, the Committee directs that research management and support costs at NIH will be reduced 7.5 percent below 1995 levels, and that costs associated with congressional and public affairs functions will be reduced a total of 10 percent below 1995 levels. The calculation of research management and support costs should include those expenses at the National Library of Medicine, as well as within the Office of the Director, excluding the Director's discretionary fund and the Women's and Minority Health Initiatives. This is consistent with that policy followed throughout the bill by the Committee, except that in this case, the Committee has not reduced overall funding, instead preserving it within the NIH accounts to increase the amount of research supported. Any funding of research and management support costs in excess of these levels should be treated by NIH as a reprogramming subject to the approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The Committee does not direct NIH to take particular approaches in achieving these reductions, but does encourage NIH to consider two areas: (1) consolidation of certain functions across Institutes, such as personnel, legislation, planning

and evaluation, and communications; and (2) dismantling issue- or constituent-specific offices within the Office of the Director or the individual Institutes which are not mandated by law.

Indirect costs.—The Committee has expressed its concerns in the past about the current method for reimbursing the indirect costs associated with research. It continues to be an area of great concern. The Committee believes this is a key area in which savings could be generated, which could then be plowed back into the direct costs of research. It could also have the welcome side benefit of reducing administrative burdens, both for the Department and the institutions receiving NIH grants. The Committee views the Administration's indirect cost proposal as a useful start—particularly its proposal to end reimbursement for tuition payments for university employee dependents, which the Committee urges the Administration to finalize—but believes the system needs more fundamental reform. The Committee is intrigued by the development of the so-called "Phoenix Plan" by a group of university officials, which explores the potential of moving from a cost-based to a price-based system of reimbursement, comparable to the reforms implemented in the Medicare program in the 1980s. The Committee encourages the creators of the Phoenix Plan to conclude their study as quickly as they can, and urges NIH and the Office of Management and Budget to fully cooperate with their efforts. The Committee also notes that the House Science Committee is drafting legislation to require the Office of Science Technology and Policy to complete a study by the end of the year identifying the best ways to achieve a ten percent reduction in indirect cost reimbursement government-wide. The Committee awaits the outcome of that study with interest. In short, the Committee believes it is important to continue to scrutinize the current indirect cost system. While it is aware of the complexity and the controversy of the issue, it does not believe the status quo is sustainable or defensible in an environment of steady or declining resources.

Policy planning.—The Committee believes that the concept of a central planning authority, such as that vested in the OAR, could have broader applicability to other research areas in NIH with trans-Institute scope. The Committee would like the NIH Director's assessment of the utility of establishing a broader central policy office, perhaps through consolidating portions of the planning and evaluation functions in the individual Institutes, that would handle crosscutting issues. The assessment should address issues such as the potential cost-savings from consolidation and the appropriateness of more central policy planning for a range of NIH issues. The Committee would like to receive this assessment prior to the 1997 appropriations hearings.

Communications.—The Committee continues last year's focus on NIH's external communications. The Committee believes it is critical for NIH to use all the media at its command to publicize the benefits and results of NIH research, in order to solidify the general public support of biomedical research and to identify NIH as the funding source for these breakthroughs in the public's mind. The Committee also urges NIH to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that its grantees acknowledge NIH's funding contribution when they publicize their research findings. The Commit-

tee believes that these efforts can be supported within the funding levels already provided.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The bill includes $2,251,084,000 for the National Cancer Institute (NCI), an increase of $31,287,000 over the amount requested and $114,676,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NCI conducts and supports basic and applied cancer research in early detection, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. NCI provides training support for research scientists, clinicians and educators, and maintains a national network of cancer centers, clinical cooperative groups, and community clinical oncology programs, along with cancer prevention and control initiatives and outreach programs to rapidly translate basic research findings into clinical practice.

Breast cancer.—The Committee recognizes that breast cancer research continues to require a significant allocation of NCI resources in order to decipher the complex mysteries of this disease. The Committee agrees with NCI which places breast cancer research as a high priority within the Institute. Therefore, the Committee directs NCI to continue to strengthen its commitment to breast cancer research, including the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer.

Prostate cancer.—The Committee notes that the incidence of prostate cancer continues to rise, and urges that further effort be placed on research related to early detection, diagnosis, and treatment, particularly among minority Americans.

Minority populations.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the disproportionately high prevalence of cancer among disadvantaged and minority populations. Despite an overall drop in breast cancer rates, breast cancer rates for African American women continue to increase. Also, African-American males continue to experience the highest rate of prostate cancer of any population group in the world. The Committee encourages continued research emphasis in breast and prostate cancer and other high priority cancer areas in a concentrated effort to address the needs of minority populations.

Leukemia.—The Committee recognizes the importance of continued research and clinical trials for leukemia. Noting that changes in health care financing have slowed the development of more effective treatment for leukemia, the Committee urges the NCI to support further leukemia-related translational research for innovative, peer-reviewed clinical trials.

Neurofibromatosis.—The Committee remains fully committed to continuation of an aggressive program of research on neurofibromatosis throughout NIH and urges NIH to ensure that funding levels reflect that priority. This work has already produced major breakthroughs, particularly in areas of genetics and the links between neurofibromatosis, various cancers, and other devastating diseases. The Committee encourages the Institutes at NIH with NF projects to work together with the extramural research community to develop a coordinated plan to move this research forward. The Committee encourages NIH in managing this effort to support a variety of collaborative approaches including the possibility of jointly sponsored requests for applications and an NIH-wide

consensus conference to bring together experts from throughout the world to make recommendations on research opportunities and priorities.

Nutrition.—The Committee encourages the National Cancer Institute to continue its strong work in the nutrition field and to consider placing a priority within that field on breast cancer research and other research involved with women's health. Chemoprevention, an important activity of this Institute, often relates to substances in the diet. Support of clinical nutrition research units assures that basic information on chemoprevention is studied in the clinical arena.

Translational research.—The Committee notes the importance of translational research in moving research advances from the "bench to the bedside." The Committee encourages NCI to address to the extent it can some of the barriers to conducting translational research that were identified in the National Cancer Advisory Board's 1994 report.

Cancer coordination.—The 1994 report of the National Cancer Advisory Board entitled "Cancer at a Crossroads" outlined that the national cancer program suffered from an absence of a national coordination of cancer fighting efforts in the public, private and voluntary sectors. The Committee recommends that the NCI take the leadership working in coordination with the CDC and other Federal agencies to re-establish coordination of the national cancer program. The Committee expects that other agencies will work with the NCI to facilitate this recommendation. Before hearings on the fiscal year 1997 budget, the Committee would like a brief report outlining the progress made to accomplish this recommendation.

Study of campaign contributions.—The Committee was disturbed to learn that NCI has funded a research grant studying tobacco industry campaign contributions to State legislators and voting records by those individuals on tobacco control initiatives. While the Committee is not rendering judgment on the merits of the grant proposal, it feels strongly that such research projects do not properly fall within the boundaries of the NCI portfolio, especially when nearly three-quarters of approved research projects go unfunded. Accordingly, the Committee does not provide any further funding for this research grant within the NCI appropriation.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

The bill includes $1,355,866,000 for the Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), an increase of $18,845,000 over the amount requested and $58,834,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute provides leadership for a national research program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood, in transfusion medicine, and in sleep disorders through support of basic, clinical, and population-based and health education research.

Cardiovascular diseases.—The Committee recognizes the seriousness of heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases and remains concerned that despite progress, cardiovascular diseases remain Americas No. 1 killer of men and women since 1919 and a major cause of disability. The Committee believes that additional

cardiovascular research is very important and intends that the Institute give high priority to research on cardiovascular diseases.

Heart disease in women.—Heart attack is the single largest cause of death of American women. Yet, reports indicate that women often receive less aggressive care than men. This problem appears to be related to difficulties in diagnosing chest pain in women. The Committee encourages NHLBI to support research to develop reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective diagnostic approaches for evaluating women with suspected ischemic heart disease in order to decrease heart disease and death in women.

Heart disease in African Americans.—Although death rates for heart disease have dropped significantly over the past 20 years, the drop has been much greater for whites than for African Americans. The Committee urges the Institute to expedite research to advance understanding of heart disease in African Americans, using molecular biology, cellular and organ physiology and clinical medicine.

Molecular genetics of high blood pressure.—High blood pressure is the most critical stroke risk factor and a leading cause of heart attack, congestive heart failure and kidney failure. Molecular and genetic research appear to offer an opportunity to develop improved treatments for high blood pressure. The Institute should consider expediting research to identify and map genes responsible for and to clarify the role of defective genes in the development and maintenance of high blood pressure.

Cystic fibrosis.—The Committee notes the tremendous advances in cystic fibrosis research, which has extended the life expectancy of cystic fibrosis patients from five years of age 30 years ago to approximately 30 years of age for children diagnosed today. Among the most promising research on cystic fibrosis is that of gene therapy. The Committee encourages NHLBI to continue its support of this research activity to advance our understanding of cystic fibrosis, its treatment and cure.

Asthma.—The Committee commends the Institute on its basic and applied asthma research programs and for its efforts in asthma education. Asthma prevalence, mortality, and hospitalization rates have increased in recent years, and minority populations are disproportionately affected. It is now recognized that asthma is a complex, chronic disease, triggered by a number of factors and requiring multiple medications for treatment and control. The Committee is particularly concerned about higher incidence and death rates among children living in poverty, including the disproportionately high incidence in African Americans and other minorities. The Committee urges the Institute to enhance its focus on asthma in at-risk populations. The Institute should also strengthen its collaboration in this area with both NICHD and NIAID. In addition, the Committee encourages NHLBI to consider supporting the development and evaluation of innovative model school programs to increase identification and appropriate referral of children with uncontrolled asthma and reduce exposure to known allergens and irritants.

Sickle cell disease.—The Committee continues to be encouraged by research developments in sickle cell disease and the Institute's continuing emphasis of this area. New and evolving medical research techniques including those of gene therapy and bio-

technology offer increased opportunities to make further advances in the study and treatment of sickle cell disease. Where appropriate, the Committee encourages the Institute to collaborate with other Institutes, centers, and divisions of NIH in addressing this disease.

Hemophilia.—The Committee encourages NHLBI to enhance its promising hemophilia gene therapy program. Further, the Committee remains deeply concerned about insuring the safety of the nations blood supply and is concerned over the recent withdrawal of blood products contaminated with Creutzdfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD). Therefore, the Committee requests NHLBI to work in collaboration with CDC and FDA to investigate the potential impact of CJD on the safety of the U.S. blood supply and specifically on people with bleeding disorders and transfusion recipients.

Transfusion medicine.—By holding consensus conferences on infectious disease testing for blood transfusion and by establishing research centers for transfusion medicine and for hematopoietic stem cells research, the NHLBI has demonstrated its commitment to assuring a safer blood supply and has recognized the potential of gene therapy to cure both genetic and acquired diseases. The Committee encourages NHLBI to support initiatives relating to viral inactivation of cellular blood components, improved platelet collection and storage techniques, and transfusion associated immunomodulation. To facilitate research initiatives in the stem cell area, the Committee is pleased to see that the NHLBI plans to coordinate umbilical cord blood and stem cell collection.

Nutrition.—The Committee urges the NHLBI to continue its nutrition research initiative. The Committee also encourages NHLBI to include nutrition research in its critical care medicine initiative. NHLBI has been supporting productive research to prevent heart disease involving reduced dietary fat among children and lowering of triglyceride levels through diet.

Sleep disorders.—The Committee notes the continued development of the National Center for Sleep Disorders Research and the expansion of the Center's research portfolio. The Committee is concerned, however, that the national sleep disorders education campaign has not moved forward, despite the Committee's encouragement. The Committee also recommends continued development of a plan for scientific collaboration among the National Center and other NIH institutes.

Sarcoidosis.—Sarcoidosis is an inflammatory disease that can lead to scarring of the lung. Although the disease has been recognized for over 100 years, information on its incidence, prevalence, risk factors, and natural history remains limited. Geographic and racial variations in the incidence of sarcoidosis suggest that it may be caused by environmental factors. The Committee, therefore, encourages the Institute to explore environmental and genetic causes of sarcoidosis as an essential step toward identifying risk factors and improving treatment and prevention of the disease.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

The bill includes $183,196,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR), an increase of $2,546,000 over the amount requested and $7,983,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NIDR conducts and supports research and research training on the normal development, maintenance, and aging of the oral and craniofacial tissues and the disorders affecting these tissues, including the effects of systemic diseases and disease treatments. Major areas studied include craniofacial birth defects, periodontal diseases, dental caries, bone and joint diseases, chronic pain conditions, oral cancers, autoimmune disorders, infectious diseases, epidemiology, and biomaterials research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

The bill includes $771,252,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), an increase of $10,719,000 over the amount requested and $34,226,000 over the comparable FY 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIDDK supports research in three major disease categories: diabetes, endocrinology, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases. The NIDDK supports a coordinated program of fundamental and clinical research and demonstration projects relating to the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases within these categories. The Institute also supports efforts to transfer the knowledge gained from its research program to health professionals, patients, and the general public.

Diabetes.—Diabetes is the fifth leading cause of death by disease in America, taking the lives of more than 160,000 annually. The 14 million Americans with diabetes are at great risk of developing devastating complications, including blindness, kidney disease, heart disease, and the need for amputations. Diabetes disproportionately affects minority populations, especially African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans, who are at greater risk for developing this disease and its complications.

In light of the enormous financial and personal costs of diabetes, and given the new and promising gains in diabetes research, the Committee encourages NIDDK to redouble its efforts in research programs for diabetes. The Committee urges NIDDK to continue its current efforts to find the genetic defects which are likely to be responsible for Type I diabetes and which may be the basis for vulnerability to diabetes and its complications in all cases.

Kidney disease.—Kidney diseases have tremendous morbidity, mortality, and economic costs. Every year 45,000 Americans develop chronic kidney failure, or end stage renal disease. The number of ESRD patients doubled between 1984–1991 and is expected to double again in the next seven years. Nephrology research such as the identification of genes critical to the delay of the progression of kidney failure in insulin-dependent diabetics is yielding promising results. The Committee is encouraged by these results and urges the Institute to provide strong support for research that may lead to reductions in the burden and cost of kidney diseases.

Polycystic kidney disease.—Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) affects some 600,000 Americans. PKD causes several thousand deaths per year and annually generates more than 2,000 additional cases of kidney failure. Great progress has recently been made toward an effective treatment and ultimate cure of PKD. Investiga-

tors working in this area have identified and cloned the gene responsible for 90% of PKD and this gene has now been fully sequenced. Researchers have also isolated the gene related to the regressive form of PKD which affects primarily children and is generally fatal. The Committee encourages NIDDK to continue its investment in this area.

Urological diseases.—The Committee is pleased with the continued growth of research on urological diseases. Diseases of the prostate are a significant health burden. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to continue its research in the basic science of prostate growth. The Committee is also concerned about the high prevalence of prostate disease in minority population. In addition, the Committee urges the Institute to strengthen its research program on womens urological diseases by placing special emphasis on grants related to interstitial cystitis, urinary incontinence and urinary tract infections.

Prostatitis.—The Committee has learned of the magnitude of the problems of prostatitis, which afflicts men in their twenties and thirties and becomes a lifelong disability. Yet, the Committee understands that little research is being done on this disease, and that there has been little progress in understanding and effectively treating it. The Committee encourages NIDDK to develop a research program in this area and to consider what steps are necessary to encourage greater interest in the disease in both the intramural and extramural communities. The Committee would like the Director to be prepared to address these issues in the hearings on the 1997 appropriations.

Liver disease.—The Committee heard testimony on the impact of hepatitis and other liver and gallbladder diseases, which affect 25 million Americans. They are the seventh leading disease related cause of death in the U.S. Over 5 million people suffer from hepatitis B and C, and many will suffer long term liver diseases, cirrhosis or liver cancer. The Committee encourages NIDDK to place an emphasis on liver disease research, with a particular focus on hepatitis C.

Nutrition.—The Committee urges the NIDDK to continue its nutrition initiative and particularly its focus on obesity and on clinical research in nutrition. Obesity research has had significant impact recently as genes associated with obesity have been identified and clinical research has established the relationship between weight gain and loss and metabolic adjustment. Continued research in obesity should be pursued since obesity affects one-third of all Americans. Obesity is associated with cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension. The Committee remains supportive of the clinical nutrition research unit and obesity and nutrition research centers programs.

Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).—This syndrome is caused by a bacterium that may be present in undercooked meat products which can result in sudden and severe digestive and kidney complications. The Committee encourages NIDDK to support research on HUS in order to develop effective treatments for the disorder.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

The bill includes $681,534,000 for the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), an increase of $9,472,000 over the amount requested and $29,330,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NINDS supports and conducts basic and clinical neurological research and research training to increase understanding of the brain and improve the prevention and treatment of neurological and neuromuscular disorders. The NINDS mission encompasses over 600 disorders, including stroke; head and spinal cord injury; epilepsy; multiple sclerosis; and neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinsons disease.

Stroke.—Stroke remains Americas third most common cause of death, the leading cause of serious disability and a major contributor to late-life dementia. Stroke will cost the U.S. an estimated $21 billion in medical expenses and lost productivity, including more than $3.5 billion in Medicare payments, in 1995. The Committee believes that stroke research is important and encourages the NINDS to strengthen its stroke education program and to continue innovative approaches to the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of stroke as identified in the status report of the Decade of the Brain.

Parkinsons disease.—Parkinsonism, a neurological disorder which afflicts as many as 1.5 million Americans, costs society upward of $6,000,000,000 annually. Recent scientific breakthroughs may open new avenues of understanding and treating Parkinsons and the Committee urges NINDS in the strongest terms to make Parkinsons a very high research priority, enhancing and focusing the Institute's approach to research on the disease and ensuring that funding levels reflect that priority. The Committee acknowledges the importance of the 1995 research planning conference on Parkinsons and encourages NINDS to develop a research plan based on the conference recommendations and report on that plan at the Committee's 1997 hearings.

Lou Gehrigs disease.—Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), commonly referred to as Lou Gehrigs disease, is a progressive, fatal neuromuscular disease for which no known cure or treatment currently exists. The first real finding of a cause of the disease recently occurred with the identification of a gene defect linked to some cases of familial ALS. But more work needs to be done to capitalize on these recent developments in order to successfully treat and cure this disease. The Committee encourages NINDS to maintain its commitment to brain research relevant to ALS.

Neurofibromatosis.—The Committee remains fully committed to continuation of an aggressive program of research on neurofibromatosis throughout NIH. This work has already produced major breakthroughs, particularly in areas of genetics and the links between neurofibromatosis, various cancers, and other devastating diseases. The Committee encourages the Institutes at NIH with NF projects to work together with the extramural research community to develop a coordinated plan to move this research forward. The Committee encourages NIH in managing this effort to support a variety of collaborative approaches including the

possibility of jointly sponsored requests for applications and an NIH-wide consensus conference to bring together experts from throughout the world to make recommendations on research opportunities and priorities.

Gaucher's disease.—The Committee continues to be interested in research pertaining to Gaucher's disease and encourages the Institute to continue to place priority on research in this disease area.

Dystonia.—The Committee has been pleased with NINDS efforts to encourage extramural research initiatives in dystonia-specific research, including a recent NINDS sponsored workshop on dystonia research opportunities. The Committee encourages NINDS to work closely with other organizations having an interest in dystonia research to collaborate on joint research programs encouraging investigators to study dystonia.

Syringomyelia.—Syringomyelia is a complex neurological disorder that is characterized by cystic cavitation and degeneration of the spinal cord. Its study may lead to understanding of other types of spinal cord disorders. The Committee recognizes the success of the syringomyelia conference conducted last year, and urges the NIH to pursue the recommendations made by the experts at that symposium. In addition, the Committee urges the NIH to work with patient advocates and with investigators who wish to pursue research in this area.

Niemann-Pick disease.—Niemann-Pick Type C is a rare degenerative disorder in which patients are unable to metabolize cholesterol properly. Cholesterol accumulates within the cells of the liver, spleen and brain, resulting in deterioration of the body. About 100 children are afflicted with Niemann-Pick and approximately 60,000 children in the U.S. have related pediatric neurodegenerative diseases. Some of the most promising research lies with genetic therapy and cholesterol metabolism research. The Committee encourages NINDS to enhance its research on isolating the gene that causes Niemann-Pick Type C.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The bill includes $1,169,628,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), an increase of $16,256,000 over the amount requested and $73,171,000 over the comparable FY 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIAID supports and conducts basic and clinical research and research training programs in infectious diseases, including AIDS, and diseases caused by, or associated with, disorders of the immune system. The NIAID develops new and improved vaccines and supporting research on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tropical diseases.

Asthma.—The number of asthma cases and the number of asthma-related deaths has increased dramatically in the past decade, particularly among minority populations. The Committee has been very pleased with the continued activities of the National Cooperative Inner City Asthma Study, a comprehensive effort in eight cities to design and evaluate intervention programs to counter risk factors for inner city asthmatic children. The Committee urges con-

tinued attention to pediatric asthma, especially as it affects minority children.

Hemophilia.—The Committee fully supports NIAID's continuing commitment to provide access to HIV/AIDS clinical trials for hemophilia patients, utilizing the existing network of hemophilia treatment centers, through the "ACTU without walls" clinical trials program.

Microbicides.—The Committee acknowledges the progress that NIAID has made in funding research on microbicides for STD/HIV prevention. Of note are the establishment of program projects for topical microbicide research and clinical studies to evaluate existing and new products. The Committee believes that safe, effective topical microbicides are urgently needed to prevent the spread of STDs and HIV infection for both women and men. The Committee continues to encourage NIAID to make funding for the major areas of microbicide research a priority, including funding for basic research, product development, clinical evaluation, and behavioral research.

Womens interagency HIV study (WIHS).—The Committee applauds the speed with which the WIHS has begun to enroll women and to obtain the needed data. The Committee urges continued funding for this study so that women can be followed prospectively to obtain the information critical to treatment and prevention efforts. The Committee believes that it is important to achieve geographical representation and to include an adequate number of women in the study to answer these important questions.

Chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS).—The Committee encourages NIAID to direct resources towards CFIDS research, particularly to extramural grants focused on promising areas of biomedical research and to investigations which seek to identify the etiological agents and markers for and the pathophysiology of CFIDS. The Committee encourages NIAID to consider appointing a CFIDS coordinator with institute-wide authority to provide leadership on CFIDS. The Committee looks forward to the deliberations of the NIAID Advisory Council meeting scheduled for the fall of 1995 which will focus on promising CFIDS research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

The bill includes $946,971,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Science (NIGMS), an increase of $13,162,000 over the amount requested and $42,046,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NIGMS supports research and research training in the basic biomedical sciences. Institute grantees, working in such fields as cell biology, biophysics, genetics, developmental biology, pharmacology, physiology, and biological chemistry, study normal biological processes to better understand what goes wrong when disease occurs. In this way, NIGMS supports the new knowledge, theories, and technologies that can then be applied to the disease-targeted studies supported by other NIH components. NIGMS-supported basic research advances also find applications in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. The Institute's training programs help provide the scientists needed by industry and aca-

demia and have a special focus on increasing the number of minority scientists through programs such as Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) and Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS). The Committee expects NIGMS to continue to support these training programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes $595,162,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), an increase of $8,272,000 over the amount requested and $26,339,000 over the comparable FY 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NICHD conducts and supports laboratory and clinical research on the reproductive, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine and maintain the health and well-being of children, adults, families and populations. In addition, research in medical rehabilitation is supported.

Nutrition.—The Committee is very supportive of the new nutrition research initiatives at NICHD. Of particular significance is the research regarding folic acid and vitamin B–12 use during pregnancy and its reduction in the incidence of neural tube defects among infants. Further research should be supported regarding the role of nutrition in the support of very low birth weight children. The Committee is also supportive of the trial utilizing calcium to reduce the risk of preclampsia.

Sudden infant death syndrome.—Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) accounts for approximately 7,000 unexplained infant deaths per year. The Committee is very pleased that the NICHD has vigorously pursued answers to SIDS through its 5-year research plans, and through its successful "Back to Sleep" campaign. The Committee has provided funding for continued activity in this important effort.

Rett syndrome.—The Committee recognizes and applauds the progress which has been made over the past year in investigating a biological marker for Rett syndrome. The Committee hopes that such findings will lead to greater knowledge of the cause, treatment and cure for this debilitating disease, and encourages continued focus on this area of research.

Demographic research.—Recent findings on the social, economic, health and personal benefits of marriage have received national attention. Those findings and other important research are supported by the demographic research program at NICHD. In addition to studying marriage and family dynamics, NICHD's population research program supports an array of population studies among which are fertility, mortality, population growth forecasts, and child care. The Committee recognizes the importance of demographic research and urges NICHD to continue giving its demographic research high priority.

Autism.—Autism continues to be a prevalent neurological disorder that affects an estimated 400,000 Americans. The potential cost to society of an untreated, inappropriately educated person with autism could be $3–5 million over the course of his or her lifetime. The Committee commends NICHD for sponsoring the first ever conference on autism, recognizing the need for autism research at NIH, with a special emphasis on the study of the genetics

of autism. The Committee encourages NICHD, in conjunction with NIMH, NINDS, and NIDCD, to pursue the comprehensive research recommendations resulting from the conference on autism. Further, the Committee will be interested in an update on the Institute's work in this area at next year's budget hearings.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

The bill includes $314,185,000 for the National Eye Institute (NEI), an increase of $4,367,000 over the amount requested and $13,595,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NEI conducts and supports basic and clinical research, research training, and other programs with respect to blinding eye diseases, visual disorders, mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and the special health problems and needs of individuals who are visually-impaired or blind. In addition, the NEI is responsible for the dissemination of information, specifically public and professional education programs aimed at the prevention of blindness.

Eye health education.—NEI has developed a comprehensive eye health education program in diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma. The Committee is pleased that this program is being adapted to the specific needs of the Hispanic/Latino community, where diabetic retinopathy is especially prevalent. The Committee encourages NEI to evaluate and refine its communication strategies as new information emerges from ongoing research.

The Committee also acknowledges the strategy of NEI to emphasize the investigator-initiated research grant. Turnover within this research portfolio frees funds for new grants even in times of restricted budgets. The Institute is encouraged to maintain this policy to the extent it believes it continues to be appropriate.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The bill includes $288,898,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Science (NIEHS), an increase of $4,015,000 over the amount requested and $16,165,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIEHS mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally related illness and dysfunction by understanding how environmental exposures affect our health, how individuals differ in their susceptibility to these effects, and how these susceptibilities change over time. This mission is achieved through multidisciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies that encompass training, education, technology transfer, and community outreach.

Carcinogenicity tests.—The Committee remains concerned about the number of carcinogenicity tests being initiated under the National Toxicology program at NIEHS. The Committee requests a report prior to the fiscal year 1997 hearings on the number of chemicals tested or in the process of being tested each year. This should include the number of new chemicals for which full testing was initiated each year using the standard two year design model. The Director should be prepared to discuss this issue when he appears before the Committee next year.

Parkinson's disease.—The Committee is encouraged that the Institute has sponsored a 1995 workshop on the link between toxic exposures and Parkinson's disease and other neurological disorders and the potential benefits of research in this area. The Committee encourages NIEHS to conduct further research in the area of the environment and neurological disorders.

Training.—The Committee remains concerned about serious shortages of experts in the area of environmental health research and encourages the Institute to enhance its programs of training and professional development in these important disciplines.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

The bill includes $453,917,000 for the National Institute on Aging (NIA), an increase of $6,309,000 over the amount requested and $19,337,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIA conducts biomedical, behavioral, and social research related to the aging process to prevent disease and other problems of the aged, and to maintain the health and independence of older Americans. Alzheimer's disease is a particular focus of the NIA.

Alzheimer's disease.—The Committee is pleased to learn that the Institute continues to regard Alzheimer's disease research as one of its highest priorities. Alzheimer's disease is the most expensive illness threatening older Americans. Unless it is brought under control, the number of persons affected will explode, from 4 million today to over 14 million by the middle of the 21st century. On the other hand, if scientists can discover ways to delay onset of the disease by 5 years, half the potential victims can live out their lives without serious impairment, and the nation will save billions of dollars a year in the cost of caring for persons with Alzheimer's disease. While science is drawing closer to breakthroughs, a strong and sustained commitment to basic research is necessary if an effective drug treatment is to be found. The Committee urges NIA to maintain that commitment.

The Committee is aware that a planning process financed with private foundation support has recently been conducted by the Institute to identify promising strategies to prevent or delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease. This process has identified many promising research opportunities, including prevention of the formation of amyloid and the role of apolipoprotein E in causation of Alzheimer's disease. The Committee encourages the Institute to pursue these research opportunities and to enhance resources targeted to these areas.

Cardiovascular aging research.—The Committee believes that research on cardiovascular aging is important and encourages NIA to maintain its innovative extramural and intramural cardiovascular research programs.

Nutrition.—Nutrition is a significant factor in the aging process and in the recovery of hospitalized aged patients. The Committee continues to stress the importance of nutrition research at NIA, including continued research on the role of caloric restriction in reducing the incidence of disease among the aged and research regarding nutrition, frailty and sarcopenia. In addition, the Committee encourages NIA to consider supporting research on nutrition

screening and malnutrition and nutrition-related problems among the elderly.

Demographic research.—Informed policy-making on Federal entitlement programs which support this country's aging population is one of the benefits of the research currently underway at NIA's demographic, behavioral and social research program. The Committee continues to support such research and the analysis of its data, with special emphasis on the Health and Retirement and the AHEAD studies, and similar statistical surveys and data bases.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

The bill includes $241,828,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), an increase of $3,361,000 over the amount requested and $10,429,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIAMS conducts and supports basic and clinical research and research training, and the dissemination of health information on the more than 100 forms of arthritis; osteoporosis and other bone diseases; muscle biology and muscle diseases; orthopaedic disorders, such as back pain and sports injuries; and numerous skin diseases.

Osteoarthritis.—Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease for which there is no known cure. It continues to be the most widespread of all the chronically disabling arthritic diseases. The Committee encourages NIAMS to continue to move forward with its commitment to osteoarthritis research. The Committee is aware that in the absence of a cure for osteoarthritis, total joint replacement has been successful in relieving pain, enhancing mobility and independent living for many people who would otherwise be substantially disabled. However, during its hearings, the Committee learned that wear related failure of the replacements has become a prevalent problem. The Committee urges NIAMS to strengthen its investigations of new materials and the interaction of implant devices and tissue, and to create a better understanding of wear processes that can prolong the life of the implant.

Low back pain.—Low back pain continues to be a leading cause of limitation in adults and has become a major public health problem. Eighty percent of Americans will experience an episode of low back pain during their lifetime. The Committee commends NIAMS on its upcoming workshop on low back pain that will address future research needs to improve the understanding of this condition and the care of the patient. After the workshop, the Committee encourages the Institute to develop and disseminate its findings to the public and the scientific community.

Repetitive motion.—The Committee is concerned about the rapid increase in the number of serious injuries being reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics related to repetitive motion syndrome. In 1992 alone more than 300,000 occupational injuries were reported which were attributed to this problem. The Committee is pleased that the Institute sponsored a workshop on repetitive motion injuries in 1994 and encourages further research in this area during fiscal year 1996.

Lupus.—The Committee encourages NIAMS to continue to support research aimed at furthering the understanding of the gender and ethnic related factors associated with the high prevalence of lupus in women and minorities.

Fibromyalgia.—Fibromyalgia (FM), a chronic painful disorder characterized by widespread musculoskeletal pain, stiffness, chronic fatigue, and disturbed sleep, is reported in a recent study to affect at least 3.7 million Americans, over eighty percent of whom are women. Presently, there is no known cure or effective treatment for FM. The Committee commends NIAMS for stimulating research on FM by holding a scientific workshop and subsequently making a number of awards for research on this disabling disease. The Committee urges NIAMS to continue supporting research in this area in fiscal year 1996 and collaborating with other Institutes.

Psoriasis.—Psoriasis is a chronic skin disease characterized by thickened, red areas of skin with silvery scales. Of the 4 to 5 million Americans who suffer from psoriasis, about 1 million have the severe form. NIAMS-supported researchers have demonstrated that the gene for familial psoriasis is located on chromosome 17 of the human genome. The Committee encourages NIAMS to continue to support genetic research to determine which gene is the specific gene for psoriasis as well as to pursue research on the mechanisms that lead to the onset of this disease. Through continued support for this research, new knowledge will be gained to develop improved therapeutic approaches for the treatment of this chronic skin disease.

Connective tissue disorders.—The Committee is pleased that NIAMS has recently conducted a consensus workshop on heritable disorders of connective tissue and encourages NIAMS to pursue the workshops recommendations on new research opportunities in the field.

Alopecia areata.—The Committee is pleased that NIAMS cosponsored a research workshop on alopecia areata last year and looks forward to seeing how this workshop builds on the public/private partnership in basic research in search of a cure.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

The includes $176,502,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), an increase of $2,453,000 over the amount requested and $7,569,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIDCD funds and conducts research in human communication. Included in its program areas are research and research training in the normal and disordered mechanisms of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech and language. The Institute addresses special biomedical and behavioral problems associated with people who have communication impairments or disorders. In addition, the NIDCD is actively involved in health promotion and disease prevention, and supports efforts to create devices that substitute for lost and impaired sensory and communication functions.

Dysphonia.—Spasmodic dysphonia is a voice disorder that affects women predominantly, and usually renders a person difficult to understand because of uncontrolled voice and pitch breaks. NIDCD

intramural scientists pioneered the development of a new treatment for spasmodic dysphonia using injections into the laryngeal muscle. The Committee recommends continued NIDCD intramural and extramural study into spasmodic dysphonia.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

The bill includes $55,831,000 for the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), an increase of $776,000 over the amount requested and $3,074,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NINR supports and conducts scientific research and research training to reduce the burden of illness and disability; improve health-related quality of life; and establish better approaches to promote health and prevent disease.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

The bill includes $198,607,000 for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), an increase of $2,760,000, over the amount requested and $8,540,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIAAA supports research to generate new knowledge to answer crucial questions about why people drink; why some individuals are vulnerable to alcohol dependence or alcohol-related diseases and others are not; the relationship of genetic and environmental factors involved in alcoholism; the mechanisms whereby alcohol produces its disabling effects, including organ damage; how to prevent alcohol misuse and associated damage and how alcoholism treatment can be improved. NIAAA addresses these questions through a program of biomedical, behavioral, and epidemiologic research on alcoholism, alcohol abuse, and related problems. This program includes various areas of special emphasis such as medications development, fetal alcohol syndrome, genetics, and moderate drinking.

Genetics.—The Committee recognizes that significant strides have been made in recent years in research on genetic bases for a wide range of medical conditions and finds that such research has great promise in the area of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. The Committee encourages NIAAA to enhance its research into genetic bases for alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

Medications development.—The Committee is pleased that research supported by NIAAA has led to the approval of naltrexone by FDA for alcoholism treatment. The Committee encourages NIAAA to support further research to determine the effects of naltrexones longer-term use, side effects, and how it reduces alcohol craving.

Moderate drinking.—Excessive alcohol consumption is linked to higher risk of high blood pressure and hemorrhagic stroke as well as cirrhosis and early death. However, there is also evidence from epidemiologic studies suggesting that moderate wine and alcohol consumption may be positively associated with cardiovascular health. In addition to ethyl alcohol, wine contains antioxidants that may offer a protective element against cardiovascular disease. The Committee notes favorably that NIAAA has publicized its intention to support research on the health effects of moderate wine and alcohol consumption at a significant funding level. The Committee

urges NIAAA and other Institutes to support and assist research efforts in these areas, especially the impact of alcohol on cardiovascular health and longevity and on the dietary role of antioxidants and moderate alcohol consumption.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

The bill includes $458,441,000 for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), an increase of $6,372,000 over the amount requested and $20,998,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NIDA supports much of the world's biomedical research in the area of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA's basic research furthers knowledge about the ways in which drugs act on the brain to produce drug dependence and about how the brain works. In addition, NIDA research identifies pharmacological and behavioral drug abuse treatments. NIDA conducts research on the nature and extent of drug abuse in the U.S. and monitors drug abuse trends nationwide to provide information for planning both prevention and treatment services. NIDA's mission is also to study the outcomes effectiveness, and cost benefits of drug abuse services delivered in a variety of settings.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The bill includes $661,328,000 for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), an increase of $9,192,000 over the amount requested and $30,053,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIMH supports research to identify the causes of and the most effective treatments for mental illnesses. NIMH research brings a multidisciplinary approach to the human brain and behavior in health and in illness, integrating findings from the neurosciences, basic behavioral sciences, clinical research, epidemiology, prevention research, and mental health services research. In addition to research on the causes of and treatments for the most severe mental illnesses, the Institute supports studies of mood disorders, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, Alzheimer's disease, and childhood mental illnesses, as well as studies of the mental health needs of special populations that include rural communities, racial and ethnic minority populations, women, and individuals with the risk of developing AIDS.

Prevention research.—In keeping with the Committee's interest in NIMH support for prevention research, the Committee commends NIMH for developing an implementation plan to address the recommendations of the 1994 Institute of Medicine report "Reducing Risk of Mental Disorders: Frontiers for Preventive Intervention Research," and urges timely implementation of two areas of primary importance. First, to meet the need to train mental disorder prevention researchers, the Committee encourages NIMH to maintain its support for the B-START program, both for those at the beginning stages of their career and for career transitions to behavioral science research. Second, the Committee urges NIMH to take the lead among Federal research agencies in coordinating research efforts to prevent mental disorders.

Behavioral science.—The Committee continues its support of basic behavioral science research as recommended by the NIMH Advisory Council. In particular, NIMH is encouraged to consider

the recommendation regarding increased emphasis on individual investigator grants. The Committee would like a progress report on implementing the Advisory Council recommendations before the fiscal year 1997 appropriations hearings.

Autism.—Last year the Committee encouraged NIH to implement a nationwide epidemiological study to determine the incidence of autism in the U.S. NIMH is funding the UNOCCAP Project, a large-scale investigation of the prevalence of various disease and disorder symptoms in children. The Committee encourages NIMH to collaborate with NICHD and include the symptoms of autism in its nationwide screening and follow-up efforts.

Violence.—NIMH is encouraged to support research pertaining to behavior modification and attitude change within the general population and their role in increasing criminality and violence. This would also include the research questions involved in psychological profiling of violent, criminal, and destructive personalities.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

The bill includes $390,339,000 for the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), an increase of $14,425,000 over the amount requested and $40,972,000 over the comparable FY 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—NCRR develops and supports critical research technologies and shared resources that underpin biomedical research. The NCRR programs develop a variety of research resources; provide resources for complex biotechnologies, clinical research and specialized primate research; develop research capacity in minority institutions; and enhance the science education of pre-college students and the general public.

Extramural facilities.—The Committee has included $20,000,000 for extramural biomedical facility renovation and construction, as requested by the Administration. These funds are to be awarded competitively, consistent with the requirements of section 481A of the Public Health Service Act which allocates 25 percent of total funding to institutions of emerging excellence.

Primate centers.—The Committee confirms its understanding that primate center grants are competitively awarded. The Committee urges NCRR to make clear to any institutions not currently receiving primate center grants that they are permitted and encouraged to apply for center funding as current grants expire. The Committee intends that NCRR will announce the opportunity to apply for primate center funding in the NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts as the current grants come up for renewal.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH

The bill includes $170,041,000 for the National Institute for Human Genome Research (NCHGR), an increase of $2,363,000 over the amount requested and $17,175,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The NCHGR coordinates extramural research and research training for the NIH component of the Human Genome Project, an effort to determine the location and sequence of the estimated 100,000 genes which constitute the human genome. The Division of Extramural Research supports research in genetic and

physical mapping, DNA sequencing and technology development, database management and analysis, and studies of the ethical, legal, and social implications of human genome research. The Division of Intramural Research focuses on applying the tools and technologies of the Human Genome Project to understanding the genetic basis of disease and developing DNA-based diagnostics and gene therapies.

New strategies.—The Committee encourages NCHGR to take advantage of newly proposed strategies for sequencing the human genome that utilize the best available plans and technology and that may enable the Human Genome Project to complete the accurate sequencing of the human genome ahead of schedule and under budget.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The bill includes $25,313,000 for the Fogarty International Center (FIC), an increase of $352,000 over the amount requested and $1,538,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—FIC attempts to improve the health of the people of the United States and other nations through international cooperation in the biomedical sciences. In support of this mission, the FIC pursues the following four goals: mobilize international research efforts against global health threats; advance science through international cooperation; develop human resources to meet global research challenges; and provide leadership in international science policy and research strategies.

Infectious diseases.—The Committee commends FIC for developing a long-range plan which identifies infectious diseases of international origin as a major concern and encourages the Center to continue its efforts in this area. In addition, the Committee recommends FIC consider other transnational factors that contribute to the world's burden of disease, such as biodiversity loss.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

This bill includes $141,439,000 for the National Library of Medicine (NLM), an increase of $1,966,000 over the amount requested and $12,745,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The mission of the National Library of Medicine is to collect, organize, disseminate, and preserve the worlds output of biomedical literature in all forms. The resulting collection can be consulted at the Library's facilities on the NIH campus, requested by U.S. health professionals through interlibrary loan, or searched via online databases that the NLM makes available to health professionals around the world. NLM has a program of outreach to the health professions. The Library also has statutory responsibility to conduct research into biomedical communications and biotechnology; to award grants in support of health science libraries and the services they provide; and to create specialized information services in such areas as health services research, environmental health, hazardous substances, and toxicology.

Outreach.—The Committee encourages NLM to continue its special outreach efforts to bring the benefits of its information systems to all American health professionals. Providing information access

to health professionals in remote rural and inner city areas is a high priority. The Committee supports NLM's efforts toward improving health care information sharing among clinicians, researchers, educators, and other health professionals through the implementation of the national information superhighway, and programs such as Internet. In order to maximize the productivity of these activities, the Committee urges that they be effectively coordinated through the use of medical librarians and other health information specialists.

In the late 1980's the Congress urged NLM to develop an outreach program to facilitate the transfer of scientific findings to the Nation's health professionals. The Committee is pleased that documents publicizing the availability of NLM products and services are being made available in print as well as electronically over the Internet.

Telemedicine.—The Committee encourages NLM to continue its investment in telemedicine test-bed networks to evaluate the impact of telemedicine on cost, quality, and access to care. In addition, in a study funded by NLM, HCFA, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Institute of Medicine is currently identifying key criteria for evaluation of the impact of operational telemedicine projects. NLM will work with its existing test-bed sites to apply these criteria to its telemedicine projects.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The bill includes $261,488,000 for the Office of the Director (OD), an increase of $3,634,000 over the amount requested and $21,629,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The Office of the Director (OD) provides leadership to the NIH research community, and coordinates and directs initiatives which cross-cut the NIH. The OD is responsible for the development and management of intramural and extramural research and research training policy, the review of program quality and effectiveness, the coordination of selected NIH-wide program activities, and the administration of centralized support activities essential to operations of the NIH.

Minority health initiative.—The Minority Health Initiative (MHI) is a coordinated set of programs designed to address the health needs of minorities across the lifespan and to expand the participation of minorities in all phases of biomedical and biobehavioral research. The MHI comprises a portfolio of multi-year research projects as collaborative efforts with NIH Institutes, centers and divisions (ICDs) as well as new components developed to confront emerging and unaddressed health research areas.

Women's health initiative.—This research is a large cross-Institute initiative to study prevention of conditions unique to or more common in women—particularly breast cancer, heart disease, and osteoporosis. There are three components of the study: a clinical trial; an observational study; and a community prevention study. In fiscal year 1996, funds will be used to support continued activities in the coordinating center and the 40 clinical centers. Funds will also be used to plan the community prevention component.

Office of Research on Women's Health.—The Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) works in collaboration with the ICDs

of the NIH to promote and foster efforts to address gaps in knowledge related to women's health through the enhancement and expansion of funded research and/or the initiation of new investigative studies. The ORWH is responsible for ensuring the inclusion of women in clinical research funded by the ICDs, including the development of a computerized tracking system and the implementation of new guidelines on such inclusion. This Office is also involved in promoting programs to increase the number of women in biomedical science, and in the development of women's health as a focus of medical/scientific research.

Cardiovascular disease and diabetes.—The Committee is pleased with the collaborative efforts already underway between the Office of Research on Womens Health (ORWH) and NIDDK to co-fund research focusing on cardiovascular disease in women with diabetes. Diabetes is one of the leading risk factors for coronary artery disease among women between the ages of 30 and 55 who have Type I diabetes. The Committee encourages the ORWH to develop and pursue new projects that could lead to the prevention and control of diabetes and its potentially devastating consequences in women.

Lymphangioleiomyomatosis.—Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare disorder that occurs exclusively in women. It is a progressive disorder of women of childbearing age, marked by lesions of smooth muscle and fat cells. Over the course of 8–10 years, the lesions destroy lung functioning and the result is respiratory failure and death. Unfortunately, the medical community knows little more about the pathogenesis of LAM now than was known 50 years ago when the first case was reported. The Committee believes that an important step in finding a cure for this disease may be through the establishment of a national registry for LAM patients which would allow the pooling of experience from the largest number of individuals possible. The Committee, therefore, encourages the Office of Research on Women's Health, in conjunction with NHLBI and the Office of Rare Disease Research, to fund research in this area, including a possible national patient registry.

Office of Research on Minority Health.—The Office of Research on Minority Health (ORMH) serves as the coordinating office for minority health research and research training activities at NIH. Through partnerships with the ICDs, and other federal agencies and outside organizations, the ORMH strives to improve the health status of all minorities and increase the numbers of minority scientists. The ORMH provides supplemental support to ICD projects, develops programs to increase minority participation in clinical trials, and initiates and develops programs to increase the competitiveness of grant applications submitted by minority researchers.

Diabetes.—The Committee is pleased with the collaborative efforts that the Office of Research on Minority Health (ORMH) has pursued with NIDDK on research to promote the health of minorities, particularly on the genetics of diabetes and the treatment and prevention of the disease in minority populations. The Committee urges the ORMH to continue its support of cooperative efforts with NIDDK through the Minority Health Initiative, and to continue to focus specifically on the genetics of diabetes and the treatment and prevention of the disease. The Committee also encourages the ORMH through the Minority Health Initiative to explore collabo-

rative opportunities with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support the expansion of the diabetes control program.

Gastric cancer.—The bacterial infection *H. pylori* and gastric cancer are more common in African Americans and Hispanics than whites in the U.S. The Committee encourages the Office of Research on Minority Health to collaborate with NIDDK, NCI, and NIAID in research on *H. pylori* infection as it relates to peptic ulcer disease and gastric cancer in minority populations.

Office of AIDS Research (OAR).—The OAR is responsible for coordination of the scientific, budgetary, legislative, and policy elements of the NIH AIDS research program. The OAR develops a comprehensive plan for NIH AIDS-related research activities which is updated annually. The plan is the basis for the President's budget distribution of AIDS-related funds to the Institutes, centers and divisions within NIH. The Committee expects the Director of NIH to use this plan and the budget developed by OAR to guide his decisions on the allocation of AIDS funding among the Institutes. In addition, the OAR allocates an emergency AIDS discretionary fund to support research that was not anticipated when budget allocations were made. As noted in the introduction of the NIH section of the report, the Committee continues to strongly support the OAR, its leadership, and its coordinated budget planning process, and it applauds the formation of the extramural review panel which is conducting a broad-based evaluation of the NIH AIDS research portfolio.

Office of Rare Disease Research.—This office was established in recognition of the need to provide a focal point of attention and coordination at NIH for research on rare diseases. The office works with Federal and non-Federal national and international organizations concerned with rare disease research and orphan products development; develops a centralized database on rare diseases research; and stimulates rare diseases research by supporting scientific workshops and symposia to identify research opportunities. The Committee supports continued activity in this area, recognizing that research on rare diseases, such as Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome, to note one example, may well provide valuable scientific knowledge with applicability to many other, more common diseases.

Department of the Army AIDS research.—The Appropriations Committee has transferred responsibility to NIH for primary support of the extramural AIDS research program presently funded by the Department of the Army; the Committee intends that NIH fund the continuation costs of this program. At the conclusion of the normal grant period, NIH will consider further funding of this research in the context of its entire AIDS research portfolio. The Committee expects NIH to support the Army research without interruption in fiscal year 1996. However, if NIH has concerns about funding some portion of this research activity, the Director may submit a reprogramming request to the Committee. The Committee expects research cooperation to continue between NIH and the Department of the Army.

Pediatric research.—The Committee recognizes the substantial benefits that biomedical research offers to the health and well being of our nation's children. Savings from productive innovations in health care, derived from scientific investigations of the highest

quality, can be significant in terms of dollars and quality of life for children. The opportunities for advancements in the prevention and treatment of diseases which affect children or begin in childhood have never been greater.

The Committee is concerned that inadequate attention and resources are devoted to pediatric research conducted and supported by the National Institutes of Health. Most research on the cause, treatment and cure of diseases which affect children rely primarily on adults as subjects in clinical trials. Consequently, treatment options which may be effective for adults can have an adverse impact on the outcome of children as well as on their future growth and development. The Committee strongly encourages the NIH to strengthen its portfolio of basic, behavioral and clinical research conducted and supported by all of its relevant Institutes to establish priorities for pediatric research, and to ensure the adequacy of translational research from the laboratory to the clinical setting. The Committee encourages the NIH to establish guidelines to include children in clinical research trials conducted and supported by NIH. The Committee expects NIH to develop performance indicators to measure specific progress on the above, demonstrated by the development of new programs or strengthening of existing programs and to report to the Committee prior to the 1997 appropriations hearings.

Osteoporosis.—The Committee urged in its 1995 report that NIH continue to increase its support for research on osteoporosis and related bone disorders and is pleased that funding for this important problem has grown substantially since 1991. The Committee believes these diseases should continue to be a priority and requests the Department to submit a report not later than January 15, 1996 on the specific steps which have been taken by NIH in support of research on these important problems, including a description of its research priorities for fiscal year 1996.

Nutrition.—The Committee fully supports the new trans-NIH nutrition initiative to bring the findings of basic science to applications in human disease, and urges its continuation in 1996. Diet is a major factor associated with cancer, heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, maternal and infant health, and the aging process. Through research, understanding of the impact of nutrition on disease as well as its clinical application can be enhanced. This will assist in preventing disease and its complications and provide savings for the health care system. Nutrition research is particularly important in the prevention of diseases associated with women's health, including breast cancer and osteoporosis.

Clinical research.—The Committee is pleased that the NIH Director has taken the initiative to appoint an advisory committee on clinical research issues. The Committee agrees with the concerns expressed in a 1994 Institute of Medicine (IOM) report regarding the problems of training for and pursuing careers in clinical research and is anxious to see NIH implementation of some of the solutions identified in that report. The Committee requests a report from the NIH Director by January 1 as to the progress NIH is making toward three initiatives recommended by the IOM: the expansion of clinical research training opportunities, the expansion of the General Clinical Research Centers program, and the develop-

ment of a loan forgiveness program for persons who pursue clinical research careers.

Integrative medical sciences.—The NIH is encouraged to foster implementation of programs to provide sound peer review and funding of integrative medical sciences projects conducted in intact vertebrates including humans. Enhancement is needed both in the number of investigator-initiated research grants and in training grants designed to replenish the pool of scientists with the skills to conduct research at the level of the intact animal. Restoration of our national capacity to advance the understanding of human function and disease in the integrative context is essential to developing suitable preventions, treatments and diagnostic procedures.

Diagnostic radiology.—With the Committee's support, research is now underway at the Laboratory for Diagnostic Radiology Research to more accurately detect early stages of breast and ovarian cancer, especially among younger women. As a central focus for radiology research, the intramural laboratory not only responds to these types of emerging health issues, but can also enhance, through non-invasive imaging procedures, the research capabilities of other intramural research teams as well as assist extramural programs in identifying promising areas of research. The Committee encourages this type of activity and urges NIH to continue its support for the laboratory.

Sleep disorders.—The Committee is concerned that while NHLBI has proceeded with the establishment of the National Center on Sleep Disorders Research, no mechanism has been formally established to encourage grant collaboration between the National Center and other NIH institutes that have an interest in and a portfolio of sleep research activity. The Committee requests that the NIH Director, the NHLBI Director, the National Center and other Institutes conducting sleep research prepare a plan for the Committee to review before the 1997 budget hearings that formalizes this mechanism of scientific and program collaboration.

Transfer authority.—The Committee has included traditional bill language permitting the Director of NIH to transfer up to one percent of one NIH appropriation to another. The Committee emphasizes that such transfers are subject to the normal reprogramming procedures. The Committee notes that this transfer authority could be used if the Director believes that a reallocation among Institutes is necessary for implementation of the AIDS plan developed by the Office of AIDS Research.

Minority issues.—The Committee notes that NIH has had a continuing problem with regard to discrimination against minorities and women, ranging from hiring to participation in research. The Committee expects the NIH to continue to address this problem and to provide a progress report at the time of next year's appropriations hearing.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The bill includes $146,151,000 for buildings and facilities, an increase of $2,031,000 over the amount requested and $32,031,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation.

Mission.—The Buildings and Facilities appropriation provides for the design, construction, improvement, and major repair of clinical,

laboratory, and office buildings and supporting facilities essential to the mission of the National Institutes of Health. The funds in this appropriation support the 77 buildings on the main NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland; the Animal Center in Poolesville, Maryland; the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) facility in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; and other smaller facilities throughout the United States. The NIH is developing updated campus plans for both the Bethesda campus and the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville, scheduled for completion in December 1995.

Construction programs.—This account supports continued essential safety and health improvements to maintain the Clinical Center; the continuation of the campus infrastructure modernization program as well as programs for power plant safety, asbestos abatement, fire protection and life safety, the elimination of barriers to persons with disabilities, safety and reliability upgrades at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, and indoor air quality improvement.

Repairs and improvements.—Support is also provided for the continuing program of repairs and improvements required to maintain existing buildings and facilities.

Clinical center renewal program.—The Committee is aware that NIH is considering a number of options to finance and construct a new clinical center hospital facility. The Committee expects to be notified of NIH's plans regarding design and construction, both immediate and long-term, as well as financing, before any financial or contractual commitments are made to begin the project.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The bill provides $1,788,946,000 for substance abuse and mental health services activities for fiscal year 1996, $392,384,000 below the 1995 appropriation for these programs and $458,446,000 below the Administration request. The Committee generally concurs with the Administration proposals to consolidate programs and to establish national goals as well as performance and outcomes measurements for substance abuse and mental health services. The Committee believes that the Administration should take the additional step of establishing national standards and conditioning all funding on grantees' demonstrated ability to achieve those standards and make progress toward achieving the goals. The Committee notes that the responsibility for providing substance abuse and mental health services rests primarily with state and local governments, and the private sector. The federal role should be constrained to 1) fostering the development of goals, standards and performance measures, 2) limited and shared demonstration and dissemination, and 3) limited financial assistance to states and providers.

The Committee is concerned about SAMHSA implementation of the Government Performance and Responsibility Act (GPRA) and directs the Administrator to take immediate action to fully implement the law. The Committee further directs the SAMHSA Administrator to be prepared to testify during the 1997 budget hearings on all actions taken to implement GPRA.

While the legal authority for most programs administered by SAMHSA has expired, the Committee has consolidated 26 programs into 6, as permitted under previously enacted law and pending enactment of new mental health and substance abuse legislation. Specifically, the Committee has established a consolidated demonstration program under general authority to support mental health, substance abuse prevention and substance abuse treatment activities which received separate line-item funding in 1995 but are not separately funded in the bill. The Committee has transferred funding from the pregnant women and infants, pregnant/postpartum women and children, and high risk youth programs—activities which it considers to be among the highest previously funded priorities—to fund this new line item. Activities previously supported under programs which have been consolidated may be continued under general authority if deemed by the SAMHSA Administrator to be a sufficiently high priority; however, consistent with the President's request, the Committee directs that no new grants be awarded for such activities in 1996. The Administrator may fund new demonstration programs as described in the Administration proposal to reauthorize SAMHSA where such demonstrations are authorized under previously enacted law.

In general, the Committee is concerned that the relationship between federal, state, local and private responsibilities regarding mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention has not been adequately delineated. The federal government currently funds direct treatment and prevention services as well as research and demonstration projects to determine which types of treatment and systems of delivery will work most effectively. The federal government also provides start up and operating funding to grantees to adopt successful strategies which have been demonstrated with federal funding. Clearly, the federal government is neither substantively competent nor financially able to assume effective responsibility for all of these roles. The Committee is especially concerned that the multi-billion dollar federal investment in demonstration programs, which exceeded half a billion dollars in 1995 alone, has not sufficiently impacted the practice of substance abuse treatment and prevention. While this investment has produced voluminous information on potential improvements in the practice of treatment and prevention, little has been disseminated and ultimately implemented. Rather, demonstration funding has often been treated as temporary operating capital with successfully demonstrated activities lapsing as federal grant funding expires. Therefore, the Committee has provided funding only to continue high priority demonstrations pending restructuring of the substance abuse prevention and treatment fields to more productively integrate demonstrated activities in general practice.

SAMHSA is responsible for supporting mental health, alcoholism, and other drug abuse prevention and treatment services nationwide through categorical grants and block grants to States. The agency consists of three principal centers: the Center for Mental Health Services, the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. In addition, the Office of the Administrator is responsible for overall agency management

with the exception of the Office of External Review (OER) which administers grant selection for the three service agencies.

The Committee is concerned about the administrative inefficiency inherent in operating three agencies to provide substance abuse and mental health services. It is particularly concerned about the maintenance of two agencies to administer substance abuse prevention and substance abuse treatment services, particularly since grants review—a principal function of substance abuse and prevention programs—is centralized externally to both at the Office of External Review. By contrast, 48 states operate a single administrative authority to provide substance abuse prevention and substance abuse treatment services. The Committee directs the Administrator to begin consolidating substance abuse treatment and prevention activities in a single administrative authority to the extent possible within the constraints of the law and further directs the Administrator to be prepared to report to the Committee during the fiscal year 1997 budget hearings on progress regarding consolidation of all three operating agencies.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Demonstrations

The bill includes funding pursuant to general authority provided in sections 501(d)(2), (4), (5), (8), and 501(m) of the Public Health Service Act to continue substance abuse and mental health activities funded in 1995 but not separately appropriated in the 1996 bill. This appropriation includes funds transferred from the pregnant and post-partum women and infants program at CSAT, and the high risk youth and the pregnant women and infants programs currently administered by CSAP. The Committee considers these programs to be the highest priorities among the programs not separately funded in the bill. However, the Committee wishes to emphasize that any mental health or substance abuse activity funded in 1995 but not separately funded in this bill may be continued with demonstration funding if it represents a sufficiently high priority in the judgment of the SAMHSA Administrator to merit additional support. The Committee expects that new demonstration grants, with the exception of those newly proposed in the Administration's reauthorization proposal, will not be initiated during this period of fiscal constraint and pending reauthorization.

Center for Mental Health Services

Mental Health Block Grant

The bill includes $275,420,000 for this block grant, the same as the 1995 appropriation. The budget included funding for this program as part of a larger consolidated block grant including the PATH grants for the homeless. The bill does not continue funding for the PATH formula grants to states for homeless activities which may be performed under authority of the mental health block grant.

The mental health block grant provides funds to States to support mental health prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The funds are allocated among the States according to a statutory formula. Comprehensive state mental health planning requirements are an integral part of the block grant program. State plan-

ning councils are designed to create strong networks of families, providers, and consumers to direct Federal resources to local needs. State plans must be submitted as part of the annual block grant application, and approval of the plan is necessary before a grant may be awarded. Each year, States also must submit an implementation report of the activities of the previous year, and the agency must determine whether the State has adequately implemented its plan for the previous year. States which fail to implement plans for each fiscal year are subject to a penalty against the block grant award.

The bill does not provide separate line-item funding for the clinical and AIDS training programs, community support demonstrations, homeless services or AIDS demonstrations. The States are encouraged to evaluate projects previously funded by these programs and not supported with demonstration funding provided in the bill to determine whether they constitute sufficiently high priority to merit continued funding under the general block grant authority.

Children's mental health

The bill includes $60,000,000 for the fourth year of funding for the grant program for comprehensive community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbance authorized by part E of Title V of the Public Health Service Act. This appropriation is the same as the 1995 amount and the Administration request. Despite the great need to downsize programs under its jurisdiction, the Committee believes this program serves an important and underserved need which merits continued funding. The Committee is particularly pleased with the strong evaluation component required for each approved grant and looks forward to reviewing the results of these evaluations. The bill provides full funding to continue all 22 demonstration projects through 1996.

Grants and technical assistance support community-based services for children and adolescents up to age 22 with serious emotional, behavioral, or mental disorders. The program provides funding to States and local jurisdictions for the development of integrated systems of community care. Each child or adolescent served through the program receives an individual service plan developed with the participation of the family and the child. Grantees are required to provide increasing levels of matching funds over the five year grant period. The Committee believes that the existing 22 grants are sufficient to demonstrate the potential success of integrated systems of care for children. Further nationwide adoption of these models is the responsibility of state, local and private mental health service providers, and dissemination of these models and their results should be a primary responsibility of those national mental health organizations which are concerned about the needs of children.

Clinical training/AIDS training

The bill does not provide separate funding for the clinical training and AIDS training programs in 1996 consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration activity. The President's proposal is not currently au-

thorized by law. The Congress provided $5,394,000 for these activities in 1995. The Committee believes that these activities are not primarily federal responsibilities and should not be separately funded during periods of fiscal constraint. The bill does provide $141,889,000 pursuant to the general authority accorded SAMHSA under section 501 of the Public Health Service Act which may be used to continue clinical and AIDS training if SAMHSA determines these activities are sufficiently high priorities to merit continued support with limited resources.

The clinical training program awards grants to public and private non-profit institutions to train personnel to deliver services to specifically designated underserved populations and to train minority students and students preparing to work in rural areas.

The AIDS training program awards grants and contracts for the education of mental health care providers to address the neuropsychiatric and psychosocial aspects of HIV infection. Trainees may include psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, psychiatric social workers, psychologists, marriage and family counselors, medical students, primary care residents, clergy, police, and alternative health care site providers.

In general, the Committee believes that providing clinical training is not a primary federal responsibility. Further, assistance, when provided, should be more appropriately awarded to individuals rather than institutions as is the case with the current clinical training program. Regarding AIDS training, the Committee believes that the responsibility for educating providers in the provision of services to people with AIDS rests with first with the institutions which provide education in mental health treatment and second with the employers of social services providers. The Committee has taken similar action with regard to the HRSA AIDS education and training program.

Community support demonstrations

The bill does not provide separate funding for the community support demonstrations consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration activity. Neither the community support demonstrations nor the President's consolidated demonstration proposal are currently authorized by law. The Congress provided $24,184,000 for this program in 1995. The bill does provide $141,889,000 pursuant to the general authority accorded SAMHSA under sections 501(d)(2), (4), (5), (8) and section 501(m) of the Public Health Service Act which may be used to continue existing community support demonstration projects if SAMHSA determines these activities are sufficiently high priorities to merit continued support with limited resources.

The Committee notes that 303 community support demonstration projects will have been completed by the end of fiscal year 1995. The effectiveness and value of these types of demonstrations will have been well demonstrated by that time. Individual communities are now responsible for familiarizing themselves with effective federally-supported demonstrations and adopting successfully mental health strategies according to their own priorities and as limited public resources permit. The Committee notes that the child and

adolescent service system program duplicates the purposes of the children's mental health program which is fully funded in the bill.

Community support demonstration awards fund projects to increase the effectiveness of community-based mental health services for adults and statewide service systems. The Committee notes that CMHS used its 1995 appropriation to initiate programs to support strategies to empower consumer and family networks to strengthen their ability to participate in State and local mental health services planning, national self-help technical assistance centers to support the development of consumer roles in service planning and delivery, and outreach counseling services to the families of displaced coal miners. Community support demonstrations also support projects designed to improve systems of service delivery for children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbance.

Grants to the States for the homeless (PATH)

The bill does not provide separate funding for grants to the States for the homeless program. All activities currently funded under the PATH grants may also be funded under the mental health block grant. The budget request proposes to consolidate these two formula grants into one grant program. Congress provided $29,462,000 for this program in 1995. The Committee notes that neither the mental health block grant nor the PATH grants are currently authorized in law.

Under both the mental health block grant and the PATH formula grants, the States have primary responsibility for identifying priorities and allocating funding among competing needs as limited resources permit. The Committee believes that States, by virtue of participation in the PATH grants program, are well aware of their responsibility to respond to the needs of the homeless and those at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The Committee has therefore consolidated these two grant programs to invest states with the authority to make priority decisions regarding the allocation of limited mental health services funding and to achieve federal administrative efficiency. All services and activities provided with PATH funding may also be provided under the general authority of the mental health block grant, and the States and SAMHSA are encouraged to continue to provide services and support to the homeless and those at imminent risk of becoming homeless when such service provision represents sufficiently high priority to merit continued support with limited resources.

The PATH program provides formula grants to the States to assist individuals who suffer from severe mental illness alone or in combination with substance abuse and who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Grants may be used for outreach, screening and diagnostic treatment, rehabilitation, community mental health services, alcohol or drug treatment, training, case management, supportive and supervisory assistance in residential settings, and limited housing assistance.

Homeless service demonstrations

The bill does not provide separate funding for homeless service demonstrations consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration activity. Neither the

homeless service demonstrations nor the President's proposed demonstration program are currently authorized by law. The Congress provided $21,227,000 for this program in 1995. The bill does provide $141,889,000 pursuant to the general authority accorded SAMHSA under sections 501(d) (2), (4), (5), (8) and section 501(m) of the Public Health Service Act which may be used to continue existing homeless service demonstration projects if SAMHSA determines these activities are sufficiently high priorities to merit continued support with limited resources.

The Committee notes that 16 homeless service demonstration grants in a variety of urban and rural settings will have been completed by the conclusion of 1995. The effectiveness and value of these types of demonstrations will have been adequately demonstrated by that time. Individual states and communities are now responsible for familiarizing themselves with effective federally-supported demonstrations and adopting successfully mental health strategies according to their own priorities and as limited public resources permit. The Committee notes that homeless services as demonstrated under this program may be provided with federal mental health block grant funding when grantees deem such services sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited federal resources.

Protection and advocacy

The bill provides $19,500,000 for the protection and advocacy program, a reduction of $2,260,000 below the budget request and $2,457,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This funding is distributed to States according to a formula based on population and income. This program assists State-designated independent advocates who provide legal assistance on behalf of mentally ill individuals during their residence in inpatient facilities and for 90 days following their discharge.

The Committee believes that protection and advocacy is a sufficiently unique, effective and important program to merit continued funding during this period of fiscal constraint. The Committee further notes that the President and both Congressional committees of jurisdiction have indicated their intention to provide a separate authorization for this activity in the pending CMHS reauthorization.

AIDS demonstrations

The bill provides $1,487,000 for the AIDS mental health demonstrations program, the same as the 1995 funding level. The President proposed to consolidate and then phase out this program as part of a larger consolidated activity which has not been previously authorized in law. This program provides 5-year grants to public and non-profit private organizations to assist individuals who are experiencing severe psychological distress as a result of being informed that they are HIV positive. The recommendation will provide the 3rd year of assistance to 11 grantees to continue these projects.

The Committee commends CMHS for leadership in working cooperatively with HRSA and NIMH to fund these cooperative agreements demonstrating delivery of mental health services to individ-

uals affected by and living with HIV/AIDS and one coordinating center to independently evaluate the quality and effectiveness of these services. The Committee encourages the Secretary to maintain these agencies' support for this program.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse block grant

The bill includes $1,234,107,000 for the substance abuse block grant, the same as the 1995 funding level and $60,000,000 below the President's request. The Committee notes that the block grant is not currently authorized in law but that the President and both Congressional committees of jurisdiction have indicated their intention to provide separate authority for this grant program in the substance abuse reauthorization.

While the Committee wishes to provide more flexibility to States, it also believes the Administration must develop substance abuse prevention and treatment goals, standards and performance measures and incorporate substance abuse evaluation into all federal substance abuse programs. The Committee is aware of a substantial body of anecdotal evidence which purports to demonstrate the effectiveness and economic efficiency of substance abuse treatment. However, as the 1996 budget hearings revealed, SAMHSA has developed few if any comprehensive evaluation tools, and the Committee has little basis on which to evaluate the effectiveness of the overall federal investment in substance abuse prevention and treatment. The Committee commends SAMHSA for its emphasis on developing goals and standards and requiring outcomes measurement. The Committee notes that these activities can be fully implemented without further legislation and directs SAMHSA to submit reliable and comprehensive information regarding the effectiveness of federal substance abuse programs in support of future requests for funding.

The substance abuse block grant provides funds to States to support alcohol and drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. Funds are allocated among the States according to a statutory formula. State applications, including comprehensive state plans, must be submitted annually and approved by SAMHSA prior to release of funds.

Treatment grants to crisis areas

The bill does not provide separate funding for this program, a decrease of $35,520,000 below the 1995 level, consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate the program into a larger demonstration authority. Neither the treatment grants to crisis areas program nor the President's proposal are currently authorized by law. The bill does provide consolidated demonstration funding with which continuing crisis grants may be supported if deemed a sufficiently high priority to merit continued support in the judgment of the SAMHSA Administrator. In addition, States may use substance abuse block grant funding to support any of the activities previously supported by this program if they are deemed to be sufficiently high priorities to merit the allocation of limited resources.

Projects funded by this program focus on the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements designed to improve treatment systems in metropolitan areas and to integrate substance abuse services with other social services including health care, education, justice programs and labor services. Projects focus heavily on centralized intake, assessment, and referral systems. Little, if any, of the program funding provides actual substance abuse treatment. The Committee believes that these systems improvement activities, while important to improving social service delivery, are not the primary responsibility of the federal government and do not merit separate line-item funding during this period of fiscal constraint. Eight multi-year crisis area grants were funded to completion in 1994 and eleven others will be fully operational in 1995. The Committee believes that the value of systems integration as demonstrated by these 19 projects will have been well established by the close of fiscal year 1995, and the responsibility for continuing these systems improvements rests with the state and local institutions with primary responsibility for substance abuse and related social services delivery.

Treatment improvement demonstration grants

Pregnant and post-partum women and children

The bill transfers $54,228,000, an amount equal to the 1995 appropriation for this program and $4,156,000 above the amount necessary to continue existing grants in 1996, to the new consolidated mental health and substance abuse demonstration program. The President's budget requests consolidation of this program in a larger demonstration program. Neither the President's proposal nor the pregnant and post-partum women and children program are currently authorized in law. The funding provided in the bill may support continuing multi-year grants for the pregnant and post-partum women and children program. The Committee considers these grants to be among the highest priority projects previously funded by SAMHSA. Nevertheless, the bill vests the Administrator with the final authority to determine independently which SAMHSA program grants among those continuing from 1995 are the highest priorities and merit continued federal support in 1996. Consistent with the President's SAMHSA reauthorization proposal, the Committee expects that no new multi-year pregnant and post-partum women and children grants will be funded under this program in 1996.

Program funds provide grants for comprehensive treatment services in residential settings which permit infants and children to live with their mothers. In addition, grants may support a comprehensive array of health, education and other social services for mothers and their children. Grantees must provide between 10% and 25% of program funding during the three-year federal grant cycle.

While the Committee has provided funding to continue the pregnant and post-partum women and children program in 1996, it wishes to indicate that these grants are made on a temporary basis for the purpose of demonstrating successful residential treatment options for mothers and children; they are not ongoing operating

subsidies for treatment and other social services. With 71 projects currently awarded, the Committee believes that the value of residential treatment for mothers and children will have been adequately demonstrated by the close of 1996. States, local governments and private service organizations must then assume primary responsibility for learning of and implementing successful demonstrations with non-federal resources or with resources provided through the federal block grants.

Criminal justice program

The bill does not provide separate funding for the criminal justice program, a decrease of $37,502,000 below the 1995 level, consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate these activities in a larger demonstration authority. Neither the criminal justice program nor the President's proposal are currently authorized by law. The bill does provide $141,889,000 in consolidated demonstration funding to continue previously-funded mental health and substance abuse demonstrations which the SAMHSA Administrator considers to be the highest priorities for the agency.

The criminal justice program provides grants to state and local justice systems to demonstrate the effectiveness of treatment for incarcerated individuals and parolees. Projects may support diversion-to-treatment and alternative sentencing programs, treatment for prisoners, and treatment for high risk probation/parole clients.

The Committee emphasizes that 91 criminal justice demonstration projects will have been funded to completion by the end of fiscal year 1995, and it believes that the relative value of the various programs of criminal justice treatment and systems improvement will have been thoroughly demonstrated by that time. State and local justice systems must now assume the responsibility for learning of and implementing successful federally-funded criminal justice strategies. States are permitted to use federal block grant funds for these purposes when, in the States' judgment, they represent sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited substance abuse treatment resources.

Consistent with the 1995 appropriation and the President's request, the bill does not provide separate funding for the National Capital Area Treatment Demonstration program authorized under section 571 of the Public Health Service Act.

Designated populations

The bill does not provide separate funding for treatment demonstrations involving designated populations, a decrease of $23,561,000 below the 1995 appropriation, consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate funding for these activities in a larger demonstration authority. Neither the designated populations program nor the President's proposal are currently authorized in law. The bill does provide a consolidated source of funding to continue demonstration programs funded in 1995 but not separately appropriated in 1996. The SAMHSA Administrator may award funding from this new appropriation of $141,889,000 to support the highest priority continuing demonstrations, including those previously funded under the designated populations program. Consistent with the President's request, the Committee expects that no

new grants serving designated populations will be awarded in 1996 during this period of constrained resources.

The designated populations program awards grants to provide outpatient substance abuse treatment services for specified populations including individuals in rural areas, adolescents, racial and ethnic minorities, women and their children, and families at risk of entering the child welfare system. Projects are designed to initiate contacts with designated population groups and to encourage individuals to enter treatment.

The Committee notes that 140 designated population grants will have been funded to completion by the end of 1995, a sufficient number to have substantially demonstrated the value of engaging designated populations in outpatient treatment. The Committee believes that the States, local governments, national substance abuse treatment organizations and other treatment services providers must now assume full responsibility for learning about, disseminating and implementing successful designated populations demonstrations as limited treatment resources permit. States are permitted to designate federal substance abuse block grant funding for the purposes of this program when such projects are deemed to be sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited substance abuse treatment resources.

Comprehensive community treatment programs

The bill does not provide separate funding for the comprehensive community treatment programs, a decrease of $27,277,000 below the 1995 appropriation, consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration authority. Neither the comprehensive community treatment programs nor the President's proposal are currently authorized in law. The bill does provide $141,889,000 for a consolidated demonstration program under general authority from which the SAMHSA Administrator may fund the highest priority continuing demonstration projects from 1995, including projects previously funded under this program. Consistent with the President's request, the Committee expects that no new comprehensive community treatment programs will be awarded in 1996.

This program supports grants for a wide variety of planning and systems improvement as well as collaborative activities with other federal agencies. The Committee notes that many of the projects previously funded by this program duplicate the purposes of other federal programs including some at SAMHSA. The program has supported projects involving treatment in Job Corps centers, homeless individuals, individuals receiving SSI by virtue of a substance abuse-related impairment, strategies for diversion from incarceration, disaster areas, and projects in rural and remote areas focusing on Native Americans, Hawaiian Natives and Native Alaskans.

The Committee believes that this program has supported projects of value, however limited federal resources should be focused on direct treatment and prevention rather than on systems improvement which is an essential responsibility of substance abuse treatment providers. The Committee notes that all activities previously conducted under this program may be continued with federal block

grant funding if they are deemed to be sufficiently high priorities to merit the allocation of limited resources.

Training

The bill does not provide separate line-item funding for the substance abuse treatment training program, a decrease of $5,590,000 below the 1995 appropriation, consistent with the President's request to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration authority. Neither the substance abuse treatment training program nor the President's proposal are currently authorized in law. The bill does provide $141,889,000 for a consolidated demonstration program under general authority from which the SAMHSA Administrator may award funding to the highest priority projects funded in 1995 but not separately appropriated in 1996. Consistent with the President's budget request, the Committee expects that no new addiction training centers will be awarded in 1996.

The training program supports two primary training activities. First CSAT has awarded eleven Addiction Training Centers (ATCs) primarily to universities to establish networks responsible for training a cadre of health and allied health practitioners in the addiction treatment and recovery field. These ATCs were established in 1993 and will be fully operational in 1995. Second, CSAT operates the Project for Addiction Counselor Training (PACT) to provide career development opportunities to assist individuals to obtain counseling accreditation. The budget request indicates the project will be phased down in 1995 with no further funding requested in 1996.

The Committee believes that training of treatment services providers is an important element of the nationwide drug control effort but is not a primary federal responsibility and should not be funded separately during this period of fiscal constraint. Nevertheless, the States are permitted to use federal block grant funding for training activities when they are deemed to be sufficiently high priorities to merit allocation of limited substance abuse treatment resources.

AIDS demonstration and training

The bill does not provide separate line-item funding for the AIDS demonstration and training programs, a decrease of $18,026,000 below the 1995 level. The President proposed to consolidate these programs into a larger demonstration authority. Neither the President's proposal nor the AIDS demonstration and training programs are currently authorized in law. The bill provides a total of $141,889,000 for a consolidated demonstration program under general authority from which the SAMHSA Administrator may fund the highest priority continuing demonstration projects which were funded categorically in 1995 but are not separately appropriated in 1996. Consistent with the President's request, the Committee expects that no new grants will be initiated under this program in 1996.

The AIDS outreach program awards grants to organizations to engage particularly difficult to reach populations, including injecting drug users, their sexual partners and other high risk substance abusers, in drug treatment and health services. The Committee is

aware that evaluations of previously-funded programs indicate reductions in high risk abuse behavior as well as reduced transmission of HIV. The Committee notes that fourteen projects have already been completed, fourteen more will have been awarded by the conclusion of 1995, and 20 projects in all will have been completed by the start of fiscal year 1996. The Committee believes that these 34 demonstrations will effectively demonstrate the relative value of AIDS outreach activities. State and local health and substance abuse officials and national representative organizations must now assume responsibility for learning of, disseminating and implementing successful AIDS outreach programs as resources permit.

The AIDS linkage program is a collaborative effort with the Health Resources and Services Administration to coordinate a broad array of substance abuse treatment, health, and other social services for injecting drug users, their sexual partners and other high risk individuals. The Committee notes that this program substantially duplicates the purposes of the outreach program and does not believe it should be separately funded during this period of fiscal constraint. However, the Administrator may continue funding existing projects from the consolidated demonstration program fund, if, in her judgment, they represent sufficiently high priority to merit continued funding with limited federal resources.

The AIDS training program, through a series of courses and workshops, supports the education of substance abuse treatment staff in providing HIV-related services. The Committee does not believe that the training of health care workers is a federal responsibility, and substance abuse and health care providers—whether state, local or private—must assume the primary responsibility for these activities.

While line-item funding has been discontinued for the AIDS Linkage and AIDS Outreach programs, the Committee believes that the important function of outreach to substance abusers should be fully integrated into the community-based HIV prevention programs at the CDC. Thus, the Committee strongly encourages CSAT and CDC to work together in assuring that outreach to substance abusers is given careful consideration in the HIV community planning process at the CDC.

All of the activities previously funded by the AIDS demonstration and training programs may be supported with federal block grant monies if SAMHSA or the States consider them to be sufficiently high priorities to merit continued funding with limited resources.

Capacity expansion program

The bill does not provide funding for the capacity expansion program consistent with the President's request. Congress provided $6,701,000 for the program in 1995 to finance the final year of continuing grants.

Center for substance abuse prevention

Prevention demonstrations

The bill provides $141,889,000 for a consolidated mental health and substance abuse demonstration program which is generally au-

thorized under section 501 of the Public Health Service Act. This new program is funded in part through transfers from the high risk youth program and the pregnant women and infants programs previously funded through CSAP. This consolidated program will allow the Administrator to continue support for the highest priority projects continuing from 1995 but not separately funded in the bill.

The Committee is concerned that CSAP may have adopted an informal policy of funding only grantees which have not received funding from sources within the alcohol or tobacco industries. The Committee believes that grants should be funded solely on the basis of merit, not on the basis of whether individual grantees may have received funding from organizations of which the CSAP leadership does not approve. Accordingly, the Committee directs SAMHSA to discontinue any such policy whether formal or informal.

High risk youth

The bill transfers $65,160,000 for the high risk youth demonstrations program, the same amount appropriated for 1995 and $15,088,000 above the amount necessary to continue ongoing grants in 1996, to the new consolidated mental health and substance abuse demonstration grants program. The President proposed to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration authority which is not currently authorized by law. The Committee considers high risk youth grants to be among the highest priority projects funded in 1995, and has provided funding to continue all 132 existing grants in 1996. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to focus resources on the children of substance abusers—those at highest risk. The Committee notes that 228 projects will have been completed by the conclusion of 1995 and when combined with the potential 132 continuing grants in 1996 will have sufficiently demonstrated the value of focusing resources on high risk youth. State, local and private substance abuse professionals must then assume full responsibility for learning of, disseminating and implementing successful high risk youth substance abuse prevention strategies.

The high risk youth program supports demonstration and evaluation of strategies to prevent and reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among specific populations of youth at risk for such use. In addition, some projects demonstrate strategies to prevent substance abuse-related violence among or affecting youth ages 6–14 and others focus on the specific needs of adolescent females.

Finally, the Committee notes that high risk youth prevention activities may be funded with federal block grant monies and the States are encouraged to do so when these programs represent a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited resources.

Pregnant women and infants

The bill transfers $22,501,000, the same amount appropriated for this purpose in 1995 and $14,224,000 above the amount necessary to fully fund the 16 continuing grants in 1996, to the new consolidated mental health and substance abuse demonstration grants program authorized under general authority. The President pro-

posed to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration authority which is not currently authorized in law. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to focus resources on the children of substance abusers—those at highest risk. The Committee notes that 41 projects will have been completed by the conclusion of 1995 and when combined with the potential 16 continuing grants will have sufficiently demonstrated the value of focusing resources on pregnant women and infants. State, local and private substance abuse professionals must then assume full responsibility for learning of, disseminating and implementing successful pregnant women and infants substance abuse prevention strategies.

The pregnant women and infants program awards grants to develop models for coordinating substance abuse and health promotion services to reduce substance abuse among pregnant women, prevent the birth of drug-addicted babies, and improve the general health of mothers and their infants. The Committee is aware of evidence indicating the success of individual projects in achieving these goals and encourages CSAP to refocus resources for all grants on measuring outcomes against control communities and quantifying the economic costs and benefits of implementing these demonstrations.

The Committee notes that States may use federal block grant funding to support pregnant women and infants demonstrations and to generally implement successfully demonstrated strategies when such activities represent a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited resources.

Community partnership grants

The bill does not provide separate funding for the community partnership grants, a decrease of $114,741,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The President's request proposes to consolidate the program into a larger demonstration authority. Neither the program nor the President's proposal are currently authorized in law. The bill does provide $141,889,000 for a new consolidated mental health and substance abuse demonstration program under general authority provided in section 501 of the Public Health Service Act. With this funding, the SAMHSA Administrator is authorized to fund the highest priority demonstration programs which continue from 1995 but are not separately funded in the bill for 1996.

The Committee emphasizes that community partnership grants help to improve coordination of local service delivery and do not directly fund substance abuse services. Over 200 community partnerships will have been fully funded through completion by the conclusion of 1995, not including 100 new projects which will be awarded during the year. The federal government has provided these resources to exhaustively demonstrate and evaluate several hundred separate community-based strategies for improving substance abuse prevention, and the Committee believes this substantial investment is more than sufficient to adequately demonstrate the value of coordinating criminal justice, substance abuse, education, health and other services at the community level. Information on all demonstrated community partnerships will be available nationwide to all service providers, states and municipal governments interested in improving substance abuse prevention and other social

services. The Committee expects that having fulfilled the federal responsibility to fund research to determine which prevention strategies are most effective, states and communities will fulfill their responsibility to implement successful prevention strategies with state and local resources. Failure of states and communities generally to do so would render the previous federal investment of several hundred millions of dollars meaningless.

Public education and dissemination

The bill does not provide separate line-item funding for the CSAP public education and dissemination activities, a decrease of $13,465,000 below the 1995 level, consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration authority. The President's proposal is not currently authorized by law. The bill does provide consolidated demonstration funding under general authority from which the SAMHSA Administrator may fund the highest priority continuing demonstration activities which are not separately funded in 1996.

The Committee believes that this program supports several important national activities including the collection and reporting of data on drug use and abuse which would be more appropriately funded through the 5% federal administrative set-aside in the substance abuse block grant. These activities are expressly identified in the block grant authorizing law.

Training

The bill does not provide separate line-item funding for the CSAP training programs, a decrease of $16,049,000 below the 1995 level, consistent with the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger demonstration authority. The President's proposal is not currently authorized by law. The bill does provide consolidated demonstration funding under general authority from which the SAMHSA Administrator may fund the highest priority continuing demonstration and training activities which are not separately funded in 1996.

The Committee believes that training is not a primary responsibility of the federal government and should more properly be provided by schools of medicine and health and substance abuse professionals and their employers. This program supports three types of training: community prevention, health systems and professionals, and medical education. The community prevention program focuses on cultural diversity, violence prevention and community resource building in providing training to community residents and professionals. The CSAP training system has provided courses attended by physicians, physician assistants, dentists, nurses, social workers, mental health counselors, and health maintenance organization and migrant health center personnel. The medical education program provides 26 grants to schools of medicine, nursing and social work to incorporate drug prevention training in their regular curricula.

The Committee notes that States are already permitted to use federal block grant funding for training programs when, in their judgment, they represent sufficiently high priorities to merit the allocation of limited resources.

Program management

The bill provides $56,543,000 for program management, $4,585,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $1,499,000 below the Administration request. The President's proposal to reduce funding for these purposes is based on the consolidation of 26 programs into 7 and the assumption that existing demonstration programs which consume substantial administrative resources relative to overall program funding will be phased out. However, the Administration has declined requests to indicate the level of out-year savings associated with the consolidation proposal as existing grants expire and free up administrative resources for other purposes. Because the President's consolidated demonstrations are not authorized by law and because the Committee has not received sufficient information regarding the out-year impact of the proposal on administrative costs, the Committee has adopted an alternative consolidated demonstration program which is permitted under previously-enacted general authority. Based on information provided by the agency, the Committee approved the level of funding for program management necessary to administer the six remaining SAMHSA programs including the consolidated demonstrations.

In addition to the general concerns cited above regarding the inherent inefficiency of operating three separate substance abuse and mental health agencies, the Committee is concerned about the level of duplication of activities supported with program management resources. For instance, each of the three operating agencies as well as the Office of the Administrator retain budget, public relations and congressional affairs operations—functions which should more appropriately be centralized within the Office of the Administrator. Accordingly, the Committee directs SAMHSA to re-examine its administrative structure and to streamline management of the agency to improve efficiency, reduce duplication of effort, and contain costs.

The program management activity provides funding to coordinate, direct and manage the agency's programs. Funds are used for salaries, benefits, space, supplies, equipment, travel and overhead.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

The bill terminates separate funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) and reassigns priority activities previously funded in the OASH to the Office of the Secretary. The Committee has been extremely disappointed with the lack of progress in downsizing and streamlining middle management activity within the OASH.

The Committee notes that the Department recently indicated its intention to consolidate the management functions of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health with the Office of the Secretary. Given the elevation of the Social Security Administration to independent status, the Committee supports the consolidation and downsizing of these health policy making and management functions. The Committee commends the Administration for the progress it has made in these areas but believes that far more progress is both possible and desirable in 1996.

Adolescent family life

The bill transfers $6,698,000 for the adolescent family life abstinence counseling program, the same as the 1995 appropriation and $554,000 above the President's request to the Office of the Secretary.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The bill does not provide funding for the disease prevention and health promotion program, a decrease of $4,604,000 below the 1995 comparable appropriation and $4,601,000 below the President's request.

According to the budget request, this program is designed to provide "leadership, coordination, and policy development related to prevention," to assist the Assistant Secretary to "coordinate and work collaboratively with PHS agencies, other Federal departments, and private voluntary, professional, and trade associations to implement programs and provide services that support and monitor targeted improvements in key priority areas for health promotion and disease prevention," and to provide leadership in carrying out the Secretary's priorities. The Committee believes these activities should be carried out within the resources provided for the Office of the Secretary.

Physical fitness and sports

The bill transfers $1,000,000 to the Office of the Secretary to continue operation of the President's Council on Physical Fitness & Sports, a decrease of $407,000 from the 1995 comparable appropriation and $406,000 below the Administration request for 1996.

Minority health

The bill transfers $20,631,000 for the Office of Minority Health to the Office of the Secretary, the same as the 1995 comparable appropriation and $39,000 above the President's budget request.

National Vaccine Coordinating Office

The bill does not provide funding for the national vaccine coordinating office, a decrease of $996,000 from the 1995 comparable appropriation and $995,000 from the President's original budget request. The Secretary recently notified Congress of her decision to transfer the remaining 1995 funding for this office to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention thereby terminating the separate National Vaccine Coordinating Office. The Committee notes that this office does not directly provide for the manufacture, purchase, distribution or delivery of vaccines. Rather, it attempts to coordinate the activities of various government agencies involved in these vaccine activities, and its mission is carried out in conjunction with another coordinating agency as well as a vaccine advisory committee. The Federal government spent over $1.4 billion on vaccine programs and activities in 1995. The Committee does not believe that an additional level of management is necessary to ensure the effective delivery of vaccines to Americans and concurs with the Secretary's decision to terminate the vaccine office.

Office of Research Integrity

The bill transfers $3,858,000 for the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) to the Office of the Secretary. This amount is the same as the budget request and $5,000 below the 1995 appropriation.

Office on Women's Health

The bill transfers $2,200,000 for the Office on Women's Health to the Office of the Secretary, a reduction of $362,000 below the 1995 funding level and $352,000 below the Administration request.

Office of Emergency Preparedness

The bill does not provide separate funding for the Office of Emergency Preparedness, $2,180,000 less than the 1995 comparable level and $2,374,000 less than the Administration request. The Committee believes that this program has provided important coordinating services during recent disasters but has not been operated in an efficient manner. Therefore, activities previously supported with this separate appropriation may be continued within funds appropriated to the Office of the Secretary when they are deemed to be sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited federal resources.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) coordinates various health services in response to major disasters. HHS is the primary agency for health and medical services under the Federal Response Plan, and responsibility for Departmental activities was delegated to OEP in 1990.

Health care reform data activities

The bill does not provide funding for the health care reform data activities program, consistent with the President's request to transfer this funding to a new data development program. The Congress provided $2,760,000 for this program in 1995 to directly support development of the President's health care reform plan. Because that plan is no longer under congressional consideration, both the House and Senate recommended terminating unspent funding for this program in H.R. 1158 and H.R. 1944.

Data Development Program

The bill does not provide funding for a new data development program for which the Administration requests $3,854,000 in 1996. The President's proposal includes funding to be transferred from the health care reform data activities program as well as from program management. No funding was provided for this program in 1995.

The President's proposal indicates that this program is designed "to support the Assistant Secretary for Health in providing executive leadership to the Public Health Service (PHS)," and staff will "support the Assistant Secretary for Health in policy development, the management of multi-agency research and program initiatives, coordination of legislative and regulatory processes, direction of the PHS one-percent evaluation program, and providing general staff support for ASH interactions with the Congress, outside constituency groups, other Federal departments and government-wide commissions and committees." The Committee does not believe that

limited federal funds should be expended for such excessive and unnecessary management activities. Further, the budget proposal to transfer funding from program management to this account, in effect masking a $1.3 million increase for Department overhead, is precisely the type of budgeting gimmick and management inefficiency that has convinced the Committee that it should discontinue separate funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

Public Health Service Management

The Committee has transferred $3,000,000 to the Office of the Secretary for management of the public health service, $15,432,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The President requested an increase of $134,000 for program management activities including $1,262,000 which was proposed under the new data development program.

National AIDS Program Office

The bill does not provide separate funding for the National AIDS Program Office, a reduction of $1,742,000 below the 1995 comparable appropriation and $1,739,000 below the President's request. The Committee notes that the Secretary requested to reprogram $350,000 from this office in November, 1994.

The National AIDS Program Office (NAPO) serves as the principal AIDS/HIV staff to the Assistant Secretary for Health. NAPO does not provide direct services. Rather, it provides administrative support to the Assistant Secretary and coordinates activities among various public health service agencies which do provide direct services. The Committee believes that limited federal resources ought to be expended for direct services to individuals impacted by HIV and AIDS, not for federal overhead. The Public Health Service will spend $2.6 billion on HIV/AIDS activities in 1995 and is entirely capable of coordinating its services through sound management and reasonable interaction with other federal and non-federal HIV/AIDS service providers within existing resources. The bill provides over $126,000,000 for the Office of the Secretary which may be used to support any AIDS management activities deemed sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited federal resources. The Committee notes that the federal government will spend $6.9 billion in 1995 on HIV/AIDS services including $5.9 billion through the Department of HHS.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The bill provides an estimated $166,925,000 for retirement pay and medical benefits, the same as the budget estimate and an increase of $7,604,000 over the estimated payments for 1995. This activity provides mandatory payments to Public Health Service commissioned officers who have retired for age, disability, or specified period of service. This appropriation also provides for the cost of medical care in non-Public Health Service facilities to dependents of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and payments to the Social Security trust funds for the costs to them of granting credits for military service.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

The bill includes $85,423,000 in general funds for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR), which is $49,986,000 below the 1995 level and $57,001,000 below the President's request. In addition, the bill makes available $5,796,000 in trust funds, which is the same as the request, and $34,284,000 in one percent evaluation funding, compared to the request of $45,284,000, for a total resource level of $125,503,000. This total resource level is $34,002,000 below the 1995 level and $68,001,000 below the request.

AHCPR is charged with developing clinically-based, policy-relevant information for use in improving the health care system and with supporting health services research.

The bill includes $69,284,000 for health services research, which is $6,361,000 below the 1995 level and $33,433,000 below President's request. Areas of research focus include: how consumers make choices on health insurance; managed care; risk adjustment systems; health insurance reform; rural hospital closures and rural emergency medical services; cost effectiveness of preventing AIDS complications; and improved electronic medical records systems. Funds are also included for the third National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES), which will be conducted in 1996. NMES is the only Federal survey to collect and compile data on nationwide health care expenditures and utilization. AHCPR also supports five rural centers addressing issues of cost and quality of and access to health services. In addition, AHCPR supports demonstrations of Statewide or regional managed care system initiation in rural areas.

The Committee has consolidated the various line items within this activity to give AHCPR greater flexibility in managing the reduced funding levels contained in the bill. The Committee has increased the amount of funding available through the one percent evaluation tap in recognition of the increased costs of NMES in 1996. The Committee encourages the agency to implement as quickly as possible any cost-savings measures that result from a study currently underway of alternative ways to conduct the NMES. The Committee also encourages AHCPR to distribute necessary reductions among its various research activities in order to maintain a balanced program of grants and contracts for research.

The bill includes $55,796,000 for medical treatment effectiveness, which is $25,640,000 below the 1995 level and $32,568,000 below the President's request. This program supports the following activities: effectiveness research, including Patient Outcomes Research Teams (PORTs) and Research Centers on Minority Populations; the development of clinical practice guidelines and their evaluation; the development and standardization of data bases for research, including the development of computerized medical records; dissemination of patient outcomes research and clinical practice guidelines; and assessment of new technologies under consideration for reimbursement by Federal agencies.

As it develops strategies to manage the funding reductions contained in the bill for this activity, the Committee encourages

AHCPR to reevaluate its approach to the development of clinical guidelines and technology assessments. With the widespread development of clinical guidelines in the private sector and by professional societies, the Committee questions the need for AHCPR to allocate its resources to this activity. Rather, the agency is urged to consider modifying its role to one of certifying the impartiality and thoroughness of guidelines that are developed by others. With regard to technology assessments, the Committee urges AHCPR to reassess its role in financing this activity in favor of greater financial participation by the beneficiaries of the assessments.

To the extent that resources permit, the Committee encourages AHCPR to consider developing a children's research agenda on health care effectiveness, quality and outcomes measures that establishes research priorities for children on a three-to-five-year basis in consultation with experts in children's health care delivery and managed care.

To the extent resources permit, the Committee encourages AHCPR to consider supporting research on clinical risk modification techniques in order to enhance patient safety through appropriate clinical practices throughout the health care system.

The bill includes $2,423,000 for program support, which is $1,000 below the 1995 level and the same as the President's request. This activity supports the overall direction and management of AHCPR. Consistent with the policy followed throughout the bill, an undistributed reduction of $2,000,000 is included for total agency administrative costs, to bring total costs to a level 7.5 percent below 1995. Administrative costs associated with legislative and public affairs functions should be reduced 10 percent below 1995 levels. The Committee intends that these reductions be taken only from the categories of costs identified on the table on page 11 of the 1996 budget justification.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

The bill includes $82,142,072,000 for the Federal share of current law State Medicaid costs in fiscal year 1996. This amount includes $27,047,717,000 which was advance funded in the 1995 appropriation. The amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1996 is the same as the amount requested by the Administration and $7,098,703,000 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1995. Obligations in the Medicaid program are expected to decrease only slightly, by $413,649,000 from 1995 to 1996, but the program is projected to have an unobligated balance of $13.8 billion carry over from 1995, reducing the new budget authority needs in the account. The unobligated balance results from the continuing difficulties in estimating actual State expenditures due to regulatory changes and demonstration waivers.

Federal Medicaid grants reimburse States for 50 to 83 percent (depending on per capita income) of their expenditures in providing health care for individuals whose income and resources fall below specified levels. Subject to certain minimum requirements, States have broad authority within the law to set eligibility, coverage and payment levels. It is estimated that nearly 37.6 million low income

individuals will receive health care services in 1996 under the Medicaid program. State costs of administering the program are matched at rates which generally range from 50 to 90 percent, depending upon the type of cost. Total funding for Medicaid includes $412 million for the entitlement Vaccines for Children program. These funds, which are transferred to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for administration, support the costs of immunization for children who are on Medicaid, uninsured or underinsured and receiving immunizations at Federally qualified health centers or rural health clinics. There is an offsetting reduction of $200 million for vaccines formerly purchased through the Medicaid program. Indefinite authority is provided by statute for the Vaccines for Children program in the event that the current estimate is inadequate.

The Committee is aware that the authorizing committees are considering fundamental changes to the Medicaid program, including conversion to a block grant. The Committee has appropriated on the basis of existing law, but if such changes are enacted, will modify the appropriation in conference to comport to the new statute.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

The bill includes $63,313,000,000 for the Payments to the Health Care Trust Funds account. This is an increase of $25,766,242,000 over the 1995 level and the same as the Administration request.

This substantial increase is due to several factors: a large unanticipated shortfall in the Federal contribution for Supplementary Medical Insurance; a statutory change in the computation of the beneficiary contribution to Part B that takes effect in 1996; and the adjustment made once every five years to military service credits.

This entitlement account includes the general fund subsidy to the Medicare Part B trust fund as well as other reimbursements to the Part A trust fund for benefits and related administrative costs which have not been financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions. The amount provided includes $145 million for program management administrative expenditures, which is the 1996 estimate of the general fund share of Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) program management expenses. This general fund share will be transferred to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to reimburse for the funds drawn down in 1996 from the trust fund to finance program management.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The bill makes available $2,136,824,000 in trust funds for Federal administration of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This is $42,220,000 less than the amount available for this purpose for fiscal year 1995 and $116,970,000 less than the Administration request.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The bill includes $40,000,000 for research and demonstrations. This total is $18,000,000 less than the amount requested by the Administration and $5,146,000 less than the amount provided in 1995. These funds support a variety of studies and demonstrations

in such areas as monitoring and evaluating health system performance; improving health care financing and delivery mechanisms; modernization of the Medicare program; the needs of vulnerable populations in the areas of health care access, delivery systems, and financing; and information to improve consumer choice and health status. Funding for this activity was increased dramatically in 1995 beyond historical levels to support particular research projects. The House and Senate agreed to rescind most of this increase. The Committee's recommendation returns this account to more typical funding levels, which will be sufficient to support the research projects developed by the agency in accordance with its strategic priorities.

Health care represents one of the largest areas of expenditure for the Federal government. Most of that money is spent in hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled-nursing facilities and clinics. Because of its interest in containing health care expenditures, the Committee encourages HCFA to review the training of administrators of health care facilities and report to the Committee what, if any, steps should be taken to improve that training.

The bill does not include funding for health insurance information, counseling and assistance grants, which is $4,500,000 less than the President's request and $4,536,000 less than the 1995 level. These grants provide funding to States to counsel Medicare recipients about insurance benefits and plans. The House and Senate approved a $5.5 million rescission of these funds; the phaseout of the program would be complete in 1996. All States have received grants—a total of $34 million in the last four years. The average State grant is now only $91,000. Fifteen States receive funding from other sources for this program. The counseling is largely done on a volunteer basis; State monies are used for a coordinator and some travel.

$10,000,000 is included for the continuation costs of rural hospital transition grants, which is $7,584,000 less than the 1995 level and $10,000,000 above the Administration request. These grants provide modest allocations to small rural nonprofit hospitals to help them adapt to changes in the demand for different types of services, changes in the populations served, or changes in the hospitals' ability to provide staffing. This program has distributed $135 million since its inception in 1989. The Committee does not intend to fund new grants in this program in 1996 or later years.

No funding is provided for essential access community hospital/rural primary care hospital (EACH/RPCH) grants, which is $2,000,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the same as the President's request. The EACH/RPCH program provides grants to States for the establishment of rural health networks and designation of EACHs and RPCHs, as well as grants to hospitals. The House and Senate approved a $1.5 million rescission of these funds; the phaseout of the program would be complete in 1996. Only seven States are currently authorized to participate in the program—Kansas, North Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, California, Colorado, and New York—and only a few of their hospitals remain eligible for additional funds. In previous years, appropriated funds have lapsed because not enough hospitals in these seven States chose to participate.

No funds are provided for new rural health grants, which is $2,000,000 less than the Administration request and $37,000 below the 1995 level. The House and Senate agreed to terminate this program in the rescission bill; there is no reason to resume funding in 1996. This funding is intended to assist a limited number of States in developing rural health system delivery models. These activities can be supported within the regular research account if the agency considers them to be high priority.

Medicare contractors

The bill provides $1,607,058,000 to support Medicare claims processing contracts. This is $24,042,000 below the amount requested by the Administration and $2,613,000 below the operating level provided in fiscal year 1995.

Medicare contractors are responsible for paying Medicare providers promptly and accurately. In addition to processing claims, contractors also identify and recover Medicare overpayments, as well as review claims for questionable utilization patterns and medical necessity. In addition, contractors provide information and technical support both to providers and beneficiaries regarding the administration of the Medicare program. In 1996, contractors are expected to process 822 million claims. Within the resources provided, the Committee urges HCFA to maintain payment safeguard activities to the maximum extent possible.

State survey and certification

The bill provides $152,000,000 for State inspection of facilities serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, which is $6,200,000 above the 1995 level and $10,100,000 below the Administration request.

Survey and certification activities ensure that institutions and agencies providing care to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries meet Federal health, safety and program standards. On-site surveys are conducted by State survey agencies, with a pool of Federal surveyors performing random monitoring surveys. Almost 26,000 facilities are expected to be reviewed in 1996. By law, nursing homes and home health agencies must be surveyed on an average of once per year. In 1996, it is expected that other facilities will be surveyed on an average of 20 percent per year.

The Committee directs the Administrator to reexamine the Survey, Certification and Enforcement of Skilled Nursing Facilities, published at pages 56116 through 56252 in Volume 59, Number 217 of the Federal Register on November 10, 1994. The Committee is concerned that the regulations have imposed an excessively high standard that will cause many acceptably performing facilities to be out of compliance. The Committee understands that no monetary penalties will be applied in most cases for 90 days following the survey and encourages HCFA to use this time period to assess whether the regulations are having any unintended impacts. The Committee strongly urges the Administrator to consider reopening the rule-making process on this regulation if the findings of the analysis provide justification and to report to the Committee the results of its analysis by December 31, 1995.

Federal administration

The bill includes $354,266,000 to support Federal administrative activities related to the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This is $41,828,000 below the Administration request and $4,000 below the amount available in 1995. Consistent with the policy throughout the bill, the recommendation also includes $26.5 million in undistributed administrative savings, which represents a 7.5 percent reduction in salaries and expenses from 1995 levels and an additional 2.5 percent reduction in congressional and public affairs functions. This reduction is to be applied only to the Federal administrative costs in the Federal administration line item.

The Committee directs that none of these funds may be used for the implementation of or planning for future implementation of the Medicare/Medicaid data bank. The Committee believes that the data bank as enacted should not be implemented. Since the Committee has not funded the data bank, and does not intend to fund the data bank in the future, penalties associated with the data bank's employer reporting requirements should not be imposed.

UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS ASSISTANCE

The Committee has not provided the $150,000,000 requested by the Administration in fiscal year 1996 for a new State grant program for the medical costs of undocumented aliens. This program is not authorized.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

The bill does not provide funding for the Health Maintenance Organization Loan and Loan Guarantee Fund, which is the same as the Administration request. $15,000,000 was provided for this account in 1995. The Fund was established in 1975 to provide working capital during the initial operating period of a health maintenance organization (HMO). Direct loans were made to HMOs from the Fund. These loans were then sold, with guarantees, to the Federal Financing Bank. The Fund also guaranteed loans made by private lenders to HMOs. The last loan commitments were made in 1983. The Administration indicates that the current fund balance should be adequate to cover principal payments, interest charges, and prepayment penalties throughout 1996.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

The bill includes authority to spend $18,014,307,000 during FY 1996 for Family Support Payments to States. This is $653,610,000 more than the comparable appropriation for 1995, and the same as the President's request. The FY 1996 amount includes $4,400,000,000 in advance funding that was provided in FY 1995.

This appropriation combines funding for the assistance payments and child support enforcement programs. The assistance payments programs are administered by State welfare agencies under individual plans developed by each State consistent with Federal requirements. The largest of the programs is AFDC, which provides

basic cash benefits for needy children. The Federal program, on average, finances 55 percent of the cash benefits provided to AFDC households. The Child Support Enforcement program was created to locate absent parents, to enforce their support obligations, and to establish paternity. The Federal government provides about 85 percent of the costs incurred by State and local governments in administering the program.

The amount provided includes $954,000,000 for the child care expenses authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act for participants in the JOBS program and transitional child care for up to 12 months for former AFDC recipients who have left the rolls due to increased income from employment. In addition to this amount, $300,000,000 is included for the At-Risk Child Care program established in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to serve low-income working families in need of child care and at risk of becoming eligible for AFDC.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND BASIC SKILLS (JOBS)

The bill provides $1,000,000,000 for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program, which is the same as the budget request and an increase of $30,000,000 over the comparable 1995 appropriation. The JOBS program provides education, training and employment services to AFDC recipients to help them obtain employment leading to self sufficiency and to avoid long-term welfare dependency. All 50 states and 76 Native American Tribes and Alaska Native organizations operate JOBS programs which must include high school or equivalent education, basic and remedial education, and services for those with limited English proficiency. JOBS programs must also provide job skills training, job readiness, job development and placement services, and at least two of the following programs: group and individual job search, on-the-job training, work supplementation, and community work experience. States must provide matching funds and receive Federal funds up to the limit of their entitlements as determined by formula.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

(RESCISSION)

The bill rescinds the $1,000,000,000 advance 1996 appropriation for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program provided in previous legislation. The Committee notes that this program was initiated to temporarily supplement existing cash assistance programs to help low income individuals pay for escalating home fuel costs resulting from the second energy crisis and was not intended to meet the entire home energy costs of assisted individuals. Since the program's creation, real energy prices for all three sources have declined to pre-1980 levels. The price of electricity, the most costly source of home energy, has decreased to pre-1974 levels according to Administration figures. In addition, the Administration informed the Committee in 1994 that low income families now spend ⅓ less of their income on home energy than they did when the LIHEAP program was initiated. The Committee believes that the program has evolved from a temporary energy crisis assistance program into a narrowly focused income supplement program that does not tar-

get households with the greatest energy needs and fails to encourage reduced dependence on it. Moreover, the Committee believes the program is poorly targeted, providing average benefits of only $180 per year to over 5 million households rather than concentrating assistance on those with true crises. The Committee anticipates that the committees of jurisdiction will reexamine the structure and purpose of this program in the near future.

The bill does not provide advance funding for 1997, $1,319,204,000 less than requested in the budget.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $411,781,000 for refugee assistance programs which is $2,418,000 below the request and $12,009,000 above the 1995 appropriation.

Transitional and Medical Services

The bill provides $278,882,000 for transitional and medical services, an increase of $20,609,000 above the comparable 1995 amount and $353,000 above the request. The transitional and medical services activity consolidates funding for the state-administered cash and medical assistance program which assists refugees who are not categorically eligible for AFDC or Medicaid, the unaccompanied minor program which reimburses States for foster care, and the voluntary agency grant program in which participating national refugee resettlement agencies match Federal funds and provide resettlement assistance. The Committee expects that funding provided in the bill, along with language added to allow prior year funds to be available for 1995 and 1996 costs, will allow the Administration to continue the eight month reimbursement policy for cash and medical assistance.

Social services and preventive health

The bill provides $80,802,000 for social services, the same as the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. Approximately 85 percent of these funds are distributed by formula and the remainder supports special discretionary projects. The bill also provides $2,700,000 for preventive health activities, a decrease of $2,600,000 below the 1995 level and $2,771,000 below the request. The Committee is concerned that domestic refugee preventive health funds have been provided to the Public Health Service mainly for administrative activities, including activities overseas. The bill eliminates funding for this activity and expects the PHS to fund this activity within its 1996 appropriation. The Committee is also concerned that funding for States and local governments for domestic health assessment activities has not been administered in the most cost effective manner and directs that program activities be administered directly by the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

The Committee notes with interest service providers offering treatment for persons who have suffered mental and physical torture by foreign governments. The Committee recommends that special consideration be given to supporting such efforts.

Targeted asssistance

The bill includes $49,397,000 for the targeted assistance programs, the same as the budget request and the 1995 appropriation. This program provides grants to States for counties which are impacted by high concentrations of refugees and high dependency rates. The Committee agrees that $19,000,000 is available for targeted assistance to serve communities affected by the Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees whose arrivals in recent years have increased. The Committee has set-aside 20 percent of these funds for increased support to communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult justifying a more intense and longer duration level of Federal assistance.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

The bill includes $934,642,000 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program, which is the same as the 1995 appropriation and $114,183,000 below the request. The Committee has proposed no reduction in this program in light of pending welfare reform and the need for child care that will result from that effort.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant program was enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to increase the availability, affordability and quality of child care by providing funds to States, Territories and Indian Tribes for child care services for low-income families. Under the authorizing law, 75 percent of the Block Grant funds must be used for child care services provided to eligible children on a sliding fee scale basis, as a contracted service or through a certificate program; and for activities designed to improve the quality and availability of care. Of these 75 percent funds, grantees must spend at least 90 percent for services, and no more than 10 percent on administration. Of the remaining 25 percent Block Grant funds, 75 percent must be used for early childhood development and before- and after-school services; 20 percent must be used for improvement in the quality of child care services; and the remaining 5 percent may be used for any of the stated purposes.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The bill includes $2,800,000,000, the same as the budget request and the full amount authorized for fiscal year 1996. The 1995 appropriation was the same.

The social services block grant program is designed to encourage each State, as far as practicable, to furnish a variety of social services best suited to the needs of individuals residing within the State. It is intended to: prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency; achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

Social services block grant funds are distributed to the territories in the same ratio such funds were allocated to territories in 1981. The remainder of the appropriation is distributed to the States and the District of Columbia according to relative State population.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

The bill includes $4,543,343,000, a reduction of $332,367,000 below the 1995 amount and a reduction of $690,913,000 below the budget request. This account finances a number of programs aimed at enhancing the well-being of the Nation's children and families, particularly those who are disadvantaged or troubled.

Head Start

The bill includes $3,397,429,000 for the Head Start program for fiscal year 1996, a reduction of $137,000,000 below the 1995 amount and $537,299,000 below the budget request. Because of overall constraints on discretionary spending in this year's budget process, the Committee was unable to maintain current funding levels for Head Start. The reduction below 1995 is 3.9%; this compares to a reduction for discretionary programs for the bill as a whole of about 13%. The Committee notes that the program was increased by $2 billion from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1995; this was a 128 percent increase in five years.

Head Start provides comprehensive development services for children and their families. Intended for preschoolers from low income families, the program seeks to foster the development of children and enable them to deal more effectively with both their present environment and later responsibilities in school and community life. Head Start programs emphasize cognitive and language development, emotional development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to enable each child to develop and function at his or her highest potential. At least ten percent of enrollment opportunities in each State are made available to handicapped children.

Grants to carry out Head Start programs are awarded to public and private non-profit agencies. Grantees must contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program. The Head Start Act does not include a formula for the allotment of funds to grantees; however, it does require minimum State allocations. The Act requires 87 percent of Head Start's appropriation to be distributed among States based on: (1) the relative number of poor children; and (2) the number of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in each State as compared to all States. In addition, grants, cooperative agreements and contracts are awarded in the areas of research, demonstration, technical assistance and evaluation from the remaining 13 percent.

There has been much concern expressed that the program has had difficulty in properly managing and programming the huge increase in funding over the past several years; local grantees in many cases have been hard pressed to find qualified teachers and decent facilities to accommodate increased enrollment.

Despite the fact that the program is 30 years old, rigorous evaluation of it has been minimal. The evaluations that do exist suggest that whatever academic and other gains that children make in the program do not last. Further, solid performance standards have been lacking in Head Start, although the Department claims to be making some progress. The Department was unable to tell the Committee during the hearings how many grantees had been

terminated from the program over the past 30 years for poor performance.

The number of children in the program has increased from 541,000 in 1990 to 752,000 in 1995; the percentage increase (39%) is much lower, however, than the percentage increase in the amount appropriated. One principal reason for this is that an estimated (by HHS) $594 million has been spent since 1990 on increasing teacher salaries in the program. The average salary has increased by an estimated 25% since 1990. The authorizing legislation requires the program to spend 25% of the increase in the appropriation each year for "quality improvements", at least half of which must be spent on salary increases.

The Committee notes that the "infants and toddlers" initiative (0–3 years) would actually increase under the Committee bill, from $106 million in 1995 to $133 million in 1996. This is because the basic law requires that 4% of the appropriation be spent on this in 1996 as opposed to 3% in 1995.

The Committee recognizes that homeless families represent the fastest growing portion of the homeless population. The Committee also recognizes that most early childhood programs do not have the specialized training and outreach necessary to serve homeless preschoolers and their families. The Head Start program has supported a number of innovative and high-quality demonstration programs to serve rural and urban homeless children, at substantial start-up costs. The Committee recognizes that this demonstration program will expire at the end of 1995, and believes that allowing these slots to expire would squander the federal investment made in these programs. Therefore, the Committee urges that the $3 million currently used to fund slots for homeless preschoolers through the demonstration program be converted into permanent Head Start slots to serve homeless children.

Head Start facilities.—The Committee encourages the Department to study the feasibility of a Head Start facilities demonstration program that uses federal funds to leverage private investment and works with nonprofit community development finance organizations to manage the process. If the Department determines that the program is feasible, then it should initiate the program. The Department should work with local nonprofit community development finance organizations with expertise and experience in development and finance of Head Start and/or other child agencies. The awarding of grants to local organizations would be done through a competitive process.

Child development associate scholarships

The bill includes no specific funding for child development associate scholarships, as the President requested. The budget request proposes to consolidate this program with the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The Committee concurs with this recommendation. The Administration believes, and the Committee agrees, that the States have authority to provide these scholarships under the Child Care Block Grant. The States will provide them if there is a need.

These scholarships are awarded to financially eligible individuals who are candidates for the Child Development Associate credential. This is used as a certification credential for child care workers.

Runaway and homeless youth

The bill includes $54,107,000 for runaway and homeless youth activities, a reduction of $14,466,000 below the amount available for 1995 and a reduction of $14,465,000 below the budget request. The budget request proposed to consolidate these programs; the Committee has not done this because it is not authorized by law.

The basic program, for which the bill includes $40,458,000, the same as the 1995 amount, is intended to help address the needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families through support of activities sponsored by State and local governments and private nonprofit agencies. Grants are used to develop and strengthen community-based facilities which are outside the law enforcement structure and the juvenile justice system. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act mandates that funds for this program be allocated to each State on the basis of its youth population under 18 years of age in proportion to the national total. Runaway Youth programs have been very successful in reuniting runaway children with their families and preventing runaways which, in turn, decreases the number of high school dropouts, incidents of juvenile drug abuse, crime and incarceration.

The Committee has provided $13,649,000 for the transitional living program for homeless youth, the same as the 1995 amount. The program was created to serve those young people who cannot return home. Funds are used to provide appropriate shelter and services for up to 18 months for youths ages 16–20 who have no safe available living arrangements. Services are designed to help youth move towards self-sufficient and independent living, and to prevent long-term dependency on social services. In addition to shelter, such services may include education, vocational training, basic life skills, interpersonal skills building, and mental and physical health care. Grants are available to public and private programs.

The bill includes no funding for the drug education and prevention program for runaway and homeless youth. The purpose of this program is to reduce and prevent the illicit use of drugs by runaway and homeless youth. This same purpose can be achieved more efficiently by the States through the Federally-funded substance abuse block grant which is funded at $1.2 billion for 1996. The elimination of small categorical programs also saves Federal administrative costs, and it reduces bureaucratic paperwork and grant forms that must be filled out by the local providers.

Youth gang substance abuse

The Committee recommends no additional funding of a youth gang drug education and prevention program. The purpose of this program is to reduce and prevent the participation of youth gangs in illicit drug activities. This same purpose can be achieved more efficiently by the States through the Federally-funded substance abuse block grant which is funded at $1.2 billion for 1996. Further, this program is a demonstration program that funds about 15 grantees. It has been operating for a number of years and should

have been able to demonstrate what works and what doesn't by now. There is no justification for funding demonstration programs indefinitely, particularly in times of severe fiscal constraint.

In addition, there are other gang-related programs funded in the Federal government. This includes two in the Justice Department and one in the Treasury Department

Child abuse

For child abuse prevention and treatment, the Committee recommends $38,239,000, a reduction of $288,000 below the 1995 level and the budget request. The total amount recommended includes $22,854,000 for State grants and $15,385,000 for discretionary projects; these amounts are the same as the 1995 amounts. The small reduction below 1995 is accounted for by eliminating funding for the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect. The child abuse programs attempt to improve and increase activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

The bill continues language carried last year that prohibits HHS from withholding funds to States under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act by reason of a determination that a State is not in compliance with the religious exemption regulations. This language would expire upon the reauthorization of the Act.

Temporary child care/crisis nurseries

The bill includes $9,835,000 for temporary child care for handicapped children and crisis nurseries. This is $2,000,000 below the 1995 amount and the budget request. These funds support demonstration grant programs to help private and public agencies and organizations to provide temporary non-medical child care for handicapped children and children with chronic or terminal illnesses; and provide crisis nurseries and referral to support services for abused or neglected children or children at risk of abuse and neglect.

Abandoned infants assistance

The Committee recommends $12,406,000 for the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the 1995 appropriation and from the budget request. The purpose of this program is to provide financial support to public and non-profit private entities to develop, implement, and operate demonstration projects that will prevent the abandonment of infants and young children; identify and address their needs, especially those infected with AIDS; assist such children to reside with their natural families or in foster care, as appropriate; provide respite care for families and caregivers; and recruit and train caregivers. Grantees must establish a care plan and case review system for each child.

Dependent care planning and development

The bill includes no specific funding for this activity, as the President requested. The budget request proposes to consolidate this program with the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The Committee concurs with this recommendation. The Adminis-

tration believes, and the Committee agrees, that the States have authority to provide these activities under the Child Care Block Grant. The States will provide them if there is a need.

This program provides 75 percent Federal matching grants for dependent care services, including before- and after-school care and local resource and referral systems providing information on dependent care services.

Child welfare services

The bill includes $291,989,000 for child welfare services, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. This program provides grants to States to assist public welfare agencies establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services in order to enable children to remain in their homes under the care of their parents, or, where that is not possible, to provide alternative permanent homes for them. Current law requires States to meet certain conditions in order to receive additional "incentive" funds. The Committee feels that this program should not be reduced at this time. It may eventually be included in a child protection block grant as proposed by H.R. 4 as passed earlier this year by the House.

The bill includes $2,000,000 for child welfare training, a reduction of $2,398,000 below the amount available for 1995 and the budget request. This program provides teaching and traineeship grants to schools of social work to train social workers in the specialty of child welfare.

The bill includes no separate funding for child welfare research. This program provided grants and contracts for projects in areas such as child welfare, child care, youth development, and child and family development. Research and demonstration activities can be centralized in the Secretary's office under the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. That office already has an extensive research program; there is no need to replicate research accounts throughout the Department. By not funding separate research accounts throughout the Department, Congress can force the Department to carefully set research priorities and to coordinate all research activities that are currently scattered throughout the Department. These include such things as social services research, child welfare research, aging research, health services research, rural health research, health financing research, maternal and child health research and prevention research.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $11,000,000 for adoption opportunities, a reduction of $2,000,000 below the 1995 amount and the budget request. This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs.

Family violence

The Committee recommends $32,645,000 for family violence prevention and services, which is the same as the 1995 level and the budget request. This program is designed to demonstrate the effec-

tiveness of assisting States in efforts to prevent family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents, and to provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to State and local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies), nonprofit private organizations, and persons seeking such assistance.

The bill includes $400,000 to continue funding of a domestic violence hotline that was funded in 1995, and $400,000 to fund four model projects for youth domestic violence education. This is pursuant to last year's Crime Bill. These funds are intended to be awarded to grantees who have experience and a proven track record in providing these types of services, and are not to be used for lobbying, advocacy, or public relations. The President has requested an additional $104,500,000 to fund other programs under the Crime Bill; the Committee does not recommend funding for these programs. Most, if not all, of these additional activities, including community schools, community economic partnership, runaway youth programs, and battered women's shelters, can be funded under other Federal programs. Throughout the bill, the Committee has endeavored to eliminate small programs that duplicate authorities in larger state and block grants. In this case, the Committee has provided current level funding for family violence programs; HHS block grants dealing with preventive health, substance abuse, and mental health; and injury control programs in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, funds for research and demonstration programs are available in the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research and Special Programs of National Significance in the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCH). The Committee has provided increased funding for NIMH.

Social services research

The bill includes no separate funding for social services research. These funds have supported research, demonstration, evaluation and dissemination activities. This includes such things as welfare reform, youth services and child support enforcement. Demonstrations related to the AFDC program have also been carried out.

Research and demonstration activities can be centralized in the Secretary's office under the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. That office already has an extensive research program; there is no need to replicate research accounts throughout the Department. By not funding separate research accounts throughout the Department, Congress can force the Department to carefully set research priorities and to coordinate all research activities that are currently scattered throughout the Department. These include such things as social services research, child welfare research, aging research, health services research, rural health research, health financing research, maternal and child health research and prevention research.

Community-based resource centers

The bill includes no funding for this program for 1996. The 1995 amount was $38,734,000. This program as it now exists was cre-

ated in FY 1995 through a change in the authorizing legislation. It combined several programs into one, including family resource centers, family support centers, child abuse challenge grants and emergency child abuse activities related to substance abuse.

According to the Department, the purpose of the program is "to assist each State in implementing/enhancing a statewide system of family resource services through innovative funding mechanisms . . . and to support . . . community-based child abuse and neglect prevention activities . . .". It would seem that the States should be doing these things on their own without financial assistance from the Federal government. It would just be sound management on the part of the States to pull together and coordinate various social service programs for families. Further, child abuse activities are already funded under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act grants to States.

This is another example of a small Federal program that requires Federal administrative costs and paperwork that should be accomplished by the States themselves. The House-passed welfare reform bill (H.R. 4) would roll this program into a much larger child protection block grant.

Developmental disabilities

For programs authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Act, the Committee recommends $77,156,000, a reduction of $44,694,000 below the amount available for fiscal year 1995 and below the budget request. The total includes $40,438,000 for allotments to the States to fund State Councils. These Councils engage in such activities as planning, policy analysis, demonstrations, training, outreach, interagency coordination, and public education. They do not provide direct services to the developmentally-disabled population. At a time of severe fiscal constraint, these are not the highest priority activities for the Federal government to be funding. The Councils are State agencies staffed with State employees. It would seem reasonable that the States should pick up part of the cost of operating them.

In addition, $26,718,000 will be available to the States to be used for operating an advocacy program to protect the rights of the developmentally disabled. This is the same as the 1995 level.

The bill includes no funding for special discretionary projects for training, technical assistance and demonstration. These activities are clearly not a high priority in times of severe fiscal constraint, and they do not provide any direct services to developmentally-disabled people.

The Committee approves a total of $10,000,000 for grants to university affiliated facilities and satellite centers to support the cost of administering and operating demonstration facilities and interdisciplinary training programs. These are discretionary grants to public and private non-profit agencies affiliated with a university. These grants provide basic operational and administrative core support for these agencies. In addition, these funds support interdisciplinary training, community services, technical assistance to State agencies and information dissemination. Funding has been reduced by 47% from the 1995 level. The States could certainly pick up part of the funding for this program; there is no reason for

the Federal government to pay the entire cost. Some of these activities can also be funded in the Vocational Rehabilitation program in the Department of Education.

Native American programs

The bill includes $35,000,000, a reduction of $3,461,000 below the 1995 level and the amount requested in the budget. The Administration for Native Americans assists Indian Tribes and Native American organizations to plan and implement their own long-term strategies for social and economic development. In promoting social and economic self-sufficiency, this organization provides financial assistance through direct grants for individual projects, training and technical assistance, and research and demonstration programs.

Community Services Block Grant

The bill includes $428,604,000 for Community Services activities, which is $29,029,000 below the 1995 level and $11,352,000 over the budget request.

For the State Block Grant, the bill includes $389,600,000, which is the same as the 1995 level and $1,900,000 below the budget request. This program provides grants to States for services to meet employment, housing, nutrition, energy, emergency services, and health needs of low-income people. By law, 90% of these funds are passed directly through to local community action agencies which have previously received block grant funds.

The bill includes no specific funding for community services grants for the homeless. These funds support homeless individuals to enable them to move out of poverty and meet their social and maintenance needs. The Committee believes that exactly the same activities can be, and are being, funded through the State block grant. The local community action agencies can certainly provide all necessary services to homeless people; there is no need for a separate categorical program with its own grant application, rules and regulations and Federal staff.

The bill includes $23,733,000 for community economic development grants, which is the same as the 1995 level. These activities provide assistance to private, locally-initiated community development corporations which sponsor enterprises providing employment, training and business development opportunities for low-income residents. The bill also includes $3,271,000 for rural community facilities, the same as the 1995 level. These grants are provided to multi-state, regional, private nonprofit organizations to provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities in meeting their community facilities needs. The Committee believes that these two activities would not be done by local community action agencies.

The bill includes $12,000,000 for the National Youth Sports Program, which is the same as the 1995 level. These funds are made available to a private, non-profit organization to provide recreational activities for low-income youth, primarily in the summer months. College and university athletic facilities are employed in the program.

The bill provides no funding for the Community Food and Nutrition program, which was funded at $8,676,000 in 1995. The program does not provide any direct feeding services. It provides grants to public and private agencies to coordinate existing food assistance programs, to identify sponsors of child nutrition programs and attempt to initiate new programs and to do advocacy work at the State and local levels. These are activities that could just as easily and probably more appropriately be funded by the States and local governments. It is important to try to eliminate these kinds of small categorical Federal funding streams, each with its own set of rules and regulations, grant applications and Federal staff.

Program direction

The Committee has approved $150,933,000 for program direction expenses of the Administration for Children and Families, a reduction of $12,238,000 below the 1995 level and $23,050,000 below the budget request. This represents a 7.5% reduction below the 1995 level.

Electronic benefit transfer (EBT) task force

The bill includes the budget request of $2,000,000 for this new activity. The Administration has proposed a small temporary interagency team to oversee the implementation of a nationwide EBT program for Federal cash benefit programs. This is the result of a National Performance Review recommendation. In FY 1996, the Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Treasury Departments, and the Social Security Administration are scheduled to participate and provide funding.

FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT

The bill includes $225,000,000 for Family Support and Preservation, an increase of $75,000,000 over the 1995 amount, and the same as the request. This capped entitlement program established in 1994 provides grants to States to develop and expand innovative child welfare services including family preservation, family reunification, and community-based family support services for families at-risk or in crisis.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The bill includes $4,307,842,000 for Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, an increase of $710,471,000 over the 1995 and the same as the budget request.

The amount includes $3,749,825,000 for the Foster Care program, which provides maintenance payments for children who must live outside their homes. This is an increase of $621,802,000 above the 1995 appropriation, and the same as the budget request. The appropriation for Foster Care is sufficient to fund estimated costs under current law, and is based on an estimated average of 272,900 children per month, an increase of 16,500 over the 1995 monthly average.

The total also includes $488,017,000 for Adoption Assistance, which represents an increase of $88,669,000 over the 1995 appropriation and the same funding level as the request. This program

provides an alternative to long, inappropriate stays in foster care by helping to develop permanent placements with families. In 1996, all states and the District of Columbia are expected to participate in this program. The 1996 amount reflects increased State expenditures and continued growth in the number of assisted children to nearly 118,800 a month, an increase of 16,300 over the 1995 monthly average.

The Committee has included $70,000,000 for the Independent Living program, the same as the 1995 funding level and the budget request. This program provides services to foster children age 16 or older to help assist them make the transition to independent living by helping them earn a high school diploma or receive vocational training; receive training in daily living skills such as budgeting, locating housing, career planning and job finding; or otherwise make the transition to independent living. Funds are awarded to States in the form of grants. Each State is eligible to receive a proportion of the funds appropriated that is equal to the State's proportion of the national total of foster care children receiving maintenance payments under the title IV–E Foster Care program.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For programs administered by the Administration on Aging, the Committee recommends a total of $778,246,000, which is $97,849,000 below the 1995 level and $118,902,000 below the budget request. This account finances all programs under the Older Americans Act, with the exception of the Community Services Employment Program under title V, which is administered by the Department of Labor.

Supportive services and centers

The Committee has included $291,375,000 for support services and centers. The amount provided is $15,336,000 below the 1995 level and the budget request. Funds for this program are awarded to each State with an approved State plan. The formula under title III of the Older Americans Act mandates that no State be allotted less than the total amount allotted to it in fiscal year 1987. The statute also requires that additional funds be distributed on the basis of each State's proportionate share of the total age 60 and over population, with no State receiving less than one-half of one percent of the funds awarded. The funds contained in the bill will support coordinated, comprehensive service delivery systems at the local level.

The program is reduced by 5% below the 1995 level. The bill as a whole is reduced by about 13% below the 1995 level for discretionary programs. This program is certainly not taking a disproportionate reduction as compared to the bill as a whole. A number of other service programs throughout the bill are being reduced as well.

The States should pick up more of the costs in this area. The title XX social services block grant could also be utilized to fund some of the costs associated with operating senior centers.

The States have the ability under the basic law to transfer up to 20% of funds appropriated between the senior centers program and the nutrition programs; this allows the State to concentrate its resources in the program it deems most critical. Many States do transfer funds into this program from the congregate meals program.

Ombudsman/elder abuse

The bill includes no separate funding for the State long-term care ombudsman activities. This separate appropriation is a funding stream to finance the staffing of State Offices of Ombudsman Services for older people. This funding is a relatively small portion of total funding for this purpose; States use funding under title III of the Older Americans Act, the basic senior centers and nutrition programs, and they also use some of their own funds. In 1993, over $37 million was spent for this purpose. It is not necessary to also have this small separate appropriation for this purpose.

The bill includes no funding for the elder abuse prevention program authorized by title VII of the Older Americans Act. This is basically a public relations program to call attention to the problem of elder abuse. It would not appear to be a Federal responsibility to pay for this. This is certainly something that could be financed through the private sector through the use of public service ads.

The Committee is trying to reduce the number of small categorical programs, all of which have separate grant applications, rules and regulations and Federal staff. This is especially true where there are other funding sources available to accomplish the same purpose.

Pension counseling

The bill includes no funding for an outreach and counseling program authorized under section 741 of the Older Americans Act. This activity should be carried out by the local area agencies on aging with funds provided under title III of the Older Americans Act. There is really no justification for a separate small categorical program to counsel older people about Medigap policies, long-term care insurance, pensions, public assistance programs and food stamps. Information on these activities is available in a number of different places. Further, this is a State formula grant program that sends small amounts of money to all 50 States. A number of States receive as little as $10,000 a year under the formula, hardly enough to accomplish anything worthwhile.

Preventive health

The bill includes no funding for preventive health services authorized under part F of title III of the Act. This activity should be carried out by the local area agencies on aging with funds provided under title III. There is really no justification for a separate small categorical program to provide certain preventive health services. Further, there are other Federal programs that provide similar kinds of services. These would include the preventive health services block grant, the breast cancer screening and control program and the chronic diseases program in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, the private sector does

some health screening activities as well. This would include such groups as the American Heart Association and the American Cancer Society.

Nutrition programs

For congregate nutrition services, the Committee includes $357,019,000, a reduction of $18,790,000 below the 1995 level and below the budget request. For home-delivered nutrition services, the Committee provides $89,362,000, a reduction of $4,703,000 below the 1995 amount and below the budget request. These programs are intended to address some of the difficulties confronting older individuals, namely: nutrition deficiencies due to inadequate income, lack of adequate facilities to prepare food, and social isolation. About 228 million meals will be provided either in congregate sites or through the home delivery program.

These programs are reduced by 5% below the 1995 level. The bill as a whole is reduced by about 13% below the 1995 level for discretionary programs. These programs are certainly not taking a disproportionate reduction as compared to the bill as a whole. A number of other service programs throughout the bill are being reduced as well.

The States should pick up more of the costs in this area. The title XX social services block grant could also be utilized to fund some of the costs associated with operating senior nutrition programs.

The States have the ability under the basic law to transfer up to 20% of funds appropriated between the senior centers program and the nutrition programs; this allows the State to concentrate its resources in the program it deems most critical.

The nutrition programs also collect substantial sums each year in voluntary contributions from participants; private sector funds are also contributed. In 1993, over $98 million was collected for the congregate nutrition program and over $72 million for the home-delivered program. Volunteers also make a significant contribution to these programs.

Frail elderly services

For frail elderly in-home services the bill includes $9,263,000, the same amount as the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. These funds will be used to assist frail older persons in maintaining their independence and self-sufficiency. By supporting the provision of services to frail older people in their homes, the funds will help the vulnerable elderly avoid institutionalization and increase their access to needed assistance.

Grants to Indian tribes

The bill provides $16,057,000 for grants to Indian tribes. This is $845,000 below the 1995 amount and $2,345,000 below the budget request. This represents a 5% reduction in the program's funding level. Funds under this program are awarded to tribal organizations to be used to promote opportunities for older Indians, to secure and maintain independence and self-sufficiency, and to provide transportation, nutrition, health screening and other services to help meet the needs of this population.

Research, training and special projects

The bill provides no funding for research, training and special projects under title IV of the Older Americans Act. Funds under this program were used to support education and training activities for personnel working in the field of aging and to finance research, development, and demonstration projects. Examples of things funded in the past with this appropriation include: national resource and policy centers, a national aging information center, resource centers on native American elders, Older Americans Month activities, disaster assistance, dissemination, interagency agreements, workshops and White House Conference on Aging mini-conferences.

Research and demonstration activities can be centralized in the Secretary's office under the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. That office already has an extensive research program; there is no need to replicate research accounts throughout the Department. By not funding separate research accounts throughout the Department, Congress can force the Department to carefully set research priorities and to coordinate all research activities that are currently scattered throughout the Department. These include such things as social services research, child welfare research, aging research, health services research, rural health research, health financing research, maternal and child health research and prevention research.

White House Conference on Aging

The bill includes no further funding for the White House Conference. The Conference took place in May of 1995. Congress to date has appropriated a total of $6,000,000 to carry out the Conference. An additional $500,000 is requested in the President's 1996 budget for the writing and publishing of the final report of the Conference. It should not be necessary to appropriate additional funds for this purpose; the cost should be absorbed within the $6,000,000 that has already been appropriated.

Program administration

The bill includes $15,170,000 for program administration expenses of the Administration on Aging. This is $1,230,000 below the 1995 amount and $2,229,000 below the budget request This is a 7.5% reduction below the 1995 level. This activity provides administrative and management support for all Older Americans Act programs administered by the Department. No funding is allowed for the Federal Council on Aging.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $116,826,000 for general departmental management, an increase $28,460,000 over the amount for 1995 and an increase of $30,664,000 over the budget request. The increases are accounted for by the transfer of several budget activities to this account from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. The Committee has eliminated the appropriation for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. Also included is authority to spend $6,813,000 from the Medicare trust funds, $12,164,000 below the

comparable authority granted in 1995 and $391,000 below the budget request. The numbers reflect the budget amendment transmitted as a result of the Social Security Administration becoming an independent agency on April 1, 1995. The Committee has reduced the traditional departmental management functions by 7.5% below the 1995 level. In addition, executive direction activities have been reduced by a further 7.5% for a total reduction of 15%. This includes the Offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary and such other offices as the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Intergovernmental Affairs, and Public Affairs.

This appropriation supports those activities that are associated with the Secretary's roles as policy officer and general manager of the Department. The Office of the Secretary also implements Administration and Congressional directives, and provides assistance, direction and coordination to the headquarters, regions and field organizations of the Department. For these activities the bill provides $86,252,000. It also supports several small health activities that were formerly funded in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

The Committee is concerned that the fragmentation of research, demonstration and evaluation authorities is a significant problem for the Department and that there seems to be little coordination among these different authorities.

The Committee instructs the Department to, within 30 days of the passage of this bill in the House of Representatives, provide the Committee with a listing of all research, demonstration and evaluation authorities and the funding levels provided for each in fiscal year 1995. Further, it instructs the Secretary to appoint a senior official of the Department to coordinate all Departmental research, demonstration and evaluation activities.

The Committee also instructs the Department to develop and submit to the Committee, as part of the President's budget request each year, a comprehensive research, demonstration and evaluation budget and plan that indicates Departmental programmatic goals to be achieved through its research, demonstration and evaluation activities and how each separate program or activity supports these overall goals.

Adolescent family life

The bill provides $6,698,000 for the adolescent family life abstinence counseling program, the same as the 1995 appropriation and $554,000 above the President's request.

Physical fitness and sports

The bill transfers $1,000,000 to the Office of the Secretary to continue operation of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, a decrease of $407,000 from the 1995 comparable appropriation and $406,000 below the Administration request for 1996. While the Committee believes the Council provides valuable service to the country, some of its activities are widely duplicated throughout the economy and can be provided with non-federal support.

The Council seeks to improve the level of physical fitness nationwide through professional consultation, technical assistance, public information, program evaluation and program development which

is provided to school systems, government agencies, employee organizations, private business and industry, and professional organizations. The Committee notes that these services are also available to users from sources other than the President's Council.

Minority health

The bill transfers $20,631,000 for the Office of Minority Health to the Office of the Secretary, the same as the 1995 comparable appropriation and $39,000 over the President's budget request.

According to the budget request, the Office of Minority Health works with PHS agencies and other agencies of the Department in a catalytic, coordinative, advocacy and policy development role to establish goals and coordinate other activities in the Department regarding disease prevention, health promotion, service delivery and research relating to disadvantaged and minority individuals; conclude interagency agreements to stimulate and undertake innovative projects; support research, demonstration, and evaluation projects, coordinate efforts to promote minority health programs and policies in the voluntary and corporate sectors, obtain bilingual health professionals assistance; operate a national minority health resource center; and develop health information and health promotion materials.

The Office of Minority Health and the Office of Research on Minority Health, NIH are the focal point for the formulation and development of policy issues affecting minority health. The Committee commends the Offices and the Secretary for their leadership and commitment to improving minority health, and working to ensure that all Americans benefit from advances in biomedical research, disease prevention, and other health promotion quality of life initiatives under the auspices of the Department. The Committee expects this emphasis to continue.

Office of Research Integrity

The bill transfers $3,858,000 for the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) to the Office of the Secretary. This amount is the same as the budget request and $5,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Committee has provided funding at the requested level to fund the investigation, prosecution and deterrence of scientific misconduct.

The Nation's $12 billion investment in biomedical research is among its highest fiscal priorities. The Committee believes that the Department must have a strong investigative and deterrent capability in order to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of that investment as well as the public's confidence in it. The ORI is responsible for investigating individual allegations of waste and misconduct as well as ensuring institutional compliance with federal misconduct procedures.

Office on Women's Health

The bill transfers $2,200,000 for the Office on Women's Health to the Office of the Secretary, a reduction of $362,000 below the 1995 funding level and $352,000 below the Administration request. The Committee notes that each of the Public Health Service agencies under its jurisdiction supports an office or program which focuses on women's health. The Office on Women's Health will be ele-

vated to the Office of the Secretary to advise the Secretary directly and to provide Department-wide coordination of programs focusing specifically on women.

The AIDS epidemic is expanding increasingly and disproportionately into communities of color, especially in African American and Hispanic women and their children. The Committee urges the Secretary to strengthen efforts at CDC, NIH, HRSA, and other components of the Department to address this escalating AIDS problem.

Public Health Service Management

The Committee has transferred $3,000,000 to the Office of the Secretary for management of the public health service, $15,432,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The President requested an increase of $134,000 for program management activities including $1,262,000 which was proposed under the new data development program. The Committee is concerned that the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health remains, and is likely to remain under the President's reorganization plan, a largely unnecessary and excessively inefficient management and overhead layer. The Office has failed to take serious action regarding budget and staff streamlining despite repeated instructions and assistance from previous Congresses to do so. In fact, the report of the Assistant Secretary regarding the allocation of $1.5 million in streamlining assistance provided by Congress last year indicates that over half—$920,000—was allocated for staff salaries directly contrary to the instructions of the House-Senate conference committee. The decision to allocate streamlining funding for staff salaries was subsequently overturned. The Committee believes that this significant reduction in health service management funding will be enough to support necessary health management activities.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the disproportionately high rate of diabetes in people of color, especially among African Americans and Hispanics. The Committee is also concerned about the excessive amputations that both populations have suffered from the disease. The Committee expects the Secretary to strengthen diabetes efforts across the CDC, NIH, AHCPR, and other appropriate components of the Department. The Secretary should also determine what outreach and consensus development initiative might be necessary to address this critical health problem, and provide the Committee an update at next year's appropriations hearing.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $73,956,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, which is a reduction of $15,652,000 below the 1995 level and $5,981,000 below the budget request. This includes Federal funds of $56,333,000, together with a trust fund transfer of $17,623,000. The numbers reflect the budget amendment transmitted as a result of the Social Security Administration becoming an independent agency on April 1, 1995. The original 1996 request for the Inspector General was reduced by $21,789,000 as a result of SSA independence, or about a 21% reduction. These funds were moved to the Social Security Administration, Office of Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General was created by law to protect the integrity of Departmental programs as well as the health and welfare of beneficiaries served by those programs. Through a comprehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections and program evaluations, the OIG attempts to reduce the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement, and to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness throughout the Department.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The bill includes $10,249,000, a reduction of $7,982,000 below the 1995 level and $7,309,000 below the budget request. Also included is authority to transfer $3,251,000 from the Medicare trust funds, a reduction of $351,000 from the budget request and $529,000 below the 1995 amount. Total resources available to the Office are $13,500,000, a reduction of $8,511,000 below 1995. The numbers reflect the budget amendment transmitted as a result of the Social Security Administration becoming an independent agency on April 1, 1995.

The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for enforcing civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination in health and human services programs. OCR implements the civil rights laws through a compliance program designed to generate voluntary compliance among all HHS recipients.

The Committee has fully funded protection and advocacy activities for the developmentally-disabled and the mentally ill elsewhere in the Department. This ensures the protection of legal rights for these groups.

POLICY RESEARCH

The bill includes $9,000,000, a reduction of $417,000 below the amount available in 1995 and $3,278,000 below the budget request.

The Policy Research account, authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act, is the Department's principal source of policy-relevant data and research on the income sources of low-income populations; the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing and proposed programs; and other issues that cut across agency lines. The program is intended to analyze issues that cannot be carried out by other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION BLOCK GRANTS

The Committee is very much aware that the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities has reported out a bill (H.R. 1617) that would consolidate a large number of education programs. Current funding levels would be reduced substantially. These reforms would take effect in fiscal year 1997. The Appropriations Committee therefore views fiscal year 1996 as a transition year for current programs. This appropriations bill has been drafted with a view that we are moving toward large block grants in these areas and away from categorical programs. A number of smaller programs have been eliminated in this bill, however, fund-

ing for larger, core state grant programs has been maintained at as close to current level funding as possible. There is widespread agreement that the current number of education programs must be substantially reduced. This Committee intends to do its part in that, in conjunction with the efforts of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee.

EDUCATION REFORM

The bill includes $95,000,000 for Education Reform programs. This amount is $855,000,000 less than the Administration's 1996 budget request and $399,370,000 below the 1995 amount. This appropriation account includes Goals 2000 under the Goals 2000: Educate America Act and School-to-work opportunities under the School-To-Work Opportunities Act.

The Committee specifically instructs the Department not to employ any other funds to carry out Goals 2000 activities which are currently funded or proposed to be funded by the Department as part of its fiscal year 1996 budget request. If the Department feels that such programs should be funded, they should do so only after full consultation with the Committee.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act: State and local education systematic improvement grants

The bill includes no funding for carrying out the State and local education systemic reform grant program authorized by title III of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. This is $693,500,000 below the budget request and $361,870,000 below the 1995 appropriation level for this activity. This formula grant program supports State and local efforts to engage in systemic education reform. The Committee is concerned that the rapid escalation in demand for funding for this program, as evidenced in the President's request, cannot be accommodated in the tight budgetary environment in which the Committee must operate. Moreover, these broad planning, policy development and policy advocacy programs must be of lower priority than those programs that directly address needs of the students in the classroom.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act: National programs

The bill includes no funds for national programs, $46,500,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation level for this activity. The purpose of these programs is to provide support and guidance to States and local school districts in their reform efforts. The Committee has provided no funds for these program-based assessments, development of standards (including "opportunity-to-learn" standards), research, and technical assistance (including assistance in achieving "school finance equity"). The approach taken in funding this account is consistent with the concerns over the multiplicity of small research, demonstration and technical assistance activities expressed in the Committee's report of last year. The Committee believes that any activities funded under this account which have impact beyond the implementation of Goals 2000 can be funded by the Secretary from funds made available in the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act: parental assistance

The bill includes no funding for parental assistance under Goals 2000. This is $10,000,000 below both the budget request and the 1995 level. This program provides assistance for parent information and resource centers. With the proposed termination of the Goals 2000 program, this program is no longer justified.

School-to-work opportunities: State grants and local partnerships

The bill includes $95,000,000 for State grants and local partnerships under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. This is $105,000,000 below the budget request and $27,500,000 below the 1995 level. Funds support grants to States to plan school-to-work systems to ease the transition from school to work and implementation grants provided competitively to States and local consortia to begin building such systems. Activities include recruiting employers, obtaining in-depth information on local labor markets, designing school-based and work-based curricula, and training school-based and work-based staff.

At the Committee mark, this program would still receive nearly twice what it received in FY 1994. It remains to be seen whether schools can develop effective partnerships with local industry, labor and other institutions to assure that education and training dovetail with the needs of these institutions. More planning and seed money may not help solve this endemic problem. It creates an expectation and demand for services that the States and localities must then fund, often cutting other local priorities, when the federal funding is terminated. Congress will be under pressure to turn this program into a permanent subsidy rather than a demonstration.

School-to-work opportunities: National programs

The bill includes no funds for national programs, $15,000,000 below the budget request and $6,875,000 below the 1995 amount. This program allows the Department of Education to conduct various activities, including collecting and disseminating information on successful School-to-Work Opportunities initiatives and methods for recruiting and building the capacity of employers to provide work-based learning opportunities, and to support the work being carried out by States and localities. The approach taken in funding this account is consistent with the concerns expressed in the Committee's report of last year indicating ". . . [M]uch more can be done to consolidate and focus Departmental research activities. . . . In fact, the Committee notes that more research funds remain outside of OERI in the budget request than within OERI." The Committee believes that any activities funded under this account which have broader impact should be funded by the Secretary from funds made available in the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The bill includes $6,014,499,000 for education for the disadvantaged programs. This amount is $1,426,793,000 less than the Administration's 1996 budget request and $1,213,617,000 less than

the 1995 appropriation. This appropriation account includes compensatory education programs authorized under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), and two migrant education programs authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA).

Grants to local educational agencies

Of the amounts provided for Title I programs, $4,949,505,000 is available for basic grants to local education agencies and State administration. This is $317,358,000 below the request and $1,018,730,000 below the 1995 funding level. Funding for concentration grants, which targets funds to Local Education Agencies in Counties with high levels of disadvantaged children, is funded at $549,945,000, $115,192,000 below last year and $115,192,000 below the request level. The Committee provided no funding under Targeted Grants which focuses even more funding on the most disdvantaged LEA's. This level is $1,000,000,000 below the request level and the same as last year. The Administration's proposal would have required changes in the underlying authorizing statute and the Committee was unable to reach agreement with the authorizing committee on the propriety of making this change in an appropriations bill. The Committee urges, that in this time of declining resources, the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities review the allocation formula for this program and concentrate more funding on the most disadvantaged districts.

Local school districts develop and implement their own programs to meet the needs of their students. About 14,000 local school districts participate in the program, which served an estimated 6.2 to 6.5 million pupils in 1995.

Financial assistance flows to school districts by formula, based primarily on a State's number of school-aged children from low-income families and its average per pupil expenditure for public elementary and secondary education. Within districts, local school officials target funds on school attendance areas with the greatest number or percentage of children from poor families.

Funds under this account will also be used to pay the Federal share of State administrative costs for title I programs. The maximum State administration grant is equal to 1 percent of title I local educational agency plus State agency grants to the State, or $400,000, whichever is greater. These funds are included in the grants to local educational agencies account, rather than being a separate line item. The Committee remains concerned that after spending $66.6 billion since 1980, the Department of Education indicates that a national assessment of the title I program found that:

Pre- and post-tests administered to the same group of students (through the Prospectus study) show little progress among title I students. Comparison of similar cohorts by grade and poverty show that program participation does not reduce test score gaps for the disadvantaged students. Indeed, title I student scores (in all poverty cohorts) declined between the third and fourth grades.

The Committee is also concerned that in this time of reduced funding, funds for the program are still poorly targeted with school districts in some of the wealthiest areas in America still receiving

funding. The Committee recommendations include language to speed up the distribution of funding on the basis of Local Education Agency rather than County poverty data.

The Committee is concerned that in title I, as in education generally, there is adequate information in student achievement to allow parents, students, educators and Congress to measure achievement. The Committee expects that sufficient assessments, meeting all recognized technical and professional standards, will be carried out in the new school year and thereafter to assure full information on student achievement. These assessments must assure that parents receive individual student data and that disaggregated data on student performance is available.

Capital expenses for private school students

Capital expenses grants are authorized to pay some of the additional costs of providing title I services to children who attend nonpublic schools. As a result of a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1985, in the case of *Aguilar* v. *Felton*, public school teachers or other employees can not be sent to sectarian nonpublic schools for the purpose of providing title I services. The capital expenses grants are allocated to States in proportion to the number of nonpublic school pupils they serve. Purposes for which these funds may be used include rental of classroom space in neutral sites (i.e., locations other than private or public schools), rental of mobile vans used for title I instruction, or transportation of nonpublic pupils to public schools or neutral sites. The bill includes an appropriation of $20,000,000 for this purpose, the same as the budget request and $21,434,000 below the 1995 appropriation.

Even Start

Even Start provides demonstration grants for model programs of joint education of disadvantaged children, aged 1–7 years, who live in title I target school attendance areas, plus their parents who are eligible to be served under the Adult Education Act. These parents are not in school, are above the State's compulsory school attendance age limit, and have not earned a high school diploma (or equivalent). At appropriations levels above $50,000,000, Even Start funds are allocated to the States, generally in proportion to title I basic grants. The bill includes $102,024,000 for this program, $102,024,000 above the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. Funding for this program is based on the decision of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee to reject the President's proposal to consolidate this program into a larger block grant and retain this program in its separate categorical status.

State agency programs: migrant

The bill includes $305,475,000 for the migrant education program, $4,525,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. This program supports grants to State agencies for the support of special educational and related services to children of migratory agricultural workers and fishermen. The purpose of this program is to provide supplementary academic education,

remedial or compensatory instruction, English for limited English proficient students, testing, plus guidance and counseling.

State agency programs: neglected and delinquent

For the State agency program for neglected and delinquent children, the bill includes $32,000,000; this is $8,000,000 less than the budget request and $7,311,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program provides services to participants in institutions for juvenile delinquents, adult correctional institutions, or institutions for the neglected.

State program improvement grants

Title I requires State educational agencies to assist local educational agencies in the development of program improvement plans. These plans are developed for schools that fail to produce increases in the aggregate level of achievement among participating pupils. The bill includes no funding for this program, $35,146,000 less than the budget request and $27,560,000 below the 1995 appropriation. There are substantial administrative set-asides in title I and other State and local funding sources that can support activities funded under this authority. In a time of fiscal stringency, the Committee feels that these multiple administrative funding streams cannot be sustained.

Demonstrations of Innovative Practices

The Committee bill provides no funding for a program of title I demonstration grants for innovative practices. This is $25,146,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. Under this program, the Secretary of Education makes discretionary grants to test, demonstrate, develop, and evaluate innovative techniques for the education of disadvantaged children. The approach taken in not funding this account is consistent with the concerns expressed in the Committee's report of last year indicating ". . . [M]uch more can be done to consolidate and focus Departmental research activities. . . . In fact, the Committee notes that more research funds remain outside of OERI in the budget request than within OERI." The Committee believes that any activities funded under this account which have broader impact should be funded by the Secretary from funds made available in the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

Evaluation

The Committee provides no funding for evaluation, $11,000,000 less than the budget request and $3,664,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. Title I evaluation supports large scale national evaluations that examine how title I is contributing to improved student performance at the State, local education agency, and school levels; short term studies that document promising models; and other activities to help States and local education agencies implement requirements in the title I statute. The Committee decision to provide no funding for this activity is based on its concern surrounding having the managers of the programs supervise its evaluation. The Committee expects the Department to utilize its broader evaluation authorities to continue the evaluation of the title I program.

Migrant education: high school equivalency program and college assistance migrant program

The bill includes no funding for two demonstration migrant education programs; the migrant high school equivalency program (HEP) and the college assistance migrant program (CAMP). This funding level is the same as the request and $10,292,000 below the FY '95 level. According to the Administration, these two demonstration programs have long since accomplished their goals of demonstrating techniques to assist disadvantaged youth in completing high school equivalency and effectively competing for placement in and completing college. Several less expensive programs are available to continue these activities.

IMPACT AID

The bill includes $645,000,000 for Impact Aid programs, an increase of $26,000,000 over the budget request and $83,000,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This appropriation account supports grants to school districts affected by federal activities and is authorized under title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. During the current school year, payments are being made to approximately 2700 school districts on behalf of approximately 1.8 million eligible children.

Basic support payments

The bill includes $550,000,000 for basic support payments. This amount is the same as the budget request and $81,707,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. These payments compensate school districts for lost tax revenue and are made on behalf of "federally connected" children, such as children of members of the uniformed services who live on federal property.

Payments for children with disabilities

The bill provides $40,000,000 in payments for children with disabilities. This amount is the same as the budget request and the 1995 appropriation. These payments compensate school districts for increased costs of servicing "federally connected" children with disabilities.

Payments for heavily impacted districts

The bill includes $50,000,000 for payments for heavily impacted districts. This amount is $30,000,000 above the budget request and $10,000,000 above the 1995 appropriation. These payments help heavily impacted districts to bring their per-pupil spending to levels comparable to other school districts in their States.

Facilities maintenance

The bill does not provide funding for facilities maintenance. These funds are for maintaining certain school facilities owned by the Department of Education.

Payments for increases in military dependents

The bill does not provide funding for increases in military dependents. This amount is the same as the budget request and

$2,000,000 than the 1995 appropriation. These funds provide a one-time payment to school districts experiencing large increases of "federally connected" children as a result of military realignment and draw-down overseas.

Construction

The bill includes $5,000,000 for construction. This amount is the same as the budget request and $5,000,000 more than the 1995 appropriation. These funds provide payments to eligible school districts for building and renovating school facilities.

Payments for Federal property

The bill provides no funds for payments for federal property. This amount is the same as the budget request and $16,293,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. These funds compensate eligible school districts for lost tax revenue as the result of the federal acquisition of real property since 1938.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

The bill includes $842,000,000 for school improvement programs. This amount is $712,331,000 below the Administration's 1996 budget request and $486,037,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This appropriation account includes the following programs: Eisenhower professional development state grants (part b, title II of ESEA); innovative education program strategies state grants (title VI, ESEA); safe and drug-free schools and communities (title IV of ESEA); education infrastructure (title XII, ESEA); inexpensive book distribution (part E, title X, ESEA); arts in education (part D, title X, ESEA); law-related education (section 10602, ESEA); Christa McAuliffe fellowships (part C, subpart 2, title V, HEA); magnet schools assistance (part A, title V of ESEA); education programs for homeless children and youth under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; women's educational equity programs (part B, title V of ESEA); training and advisory services under title IV–A of the Civil Rights Act; dropout prevention demonstration programs (part C, title V of ESEA); Ellender fellowships (part G, title X, ESEA); Education for Native Hawaiians (part B, title IX, ESEA); foreign languages assistance (part B, title VII of ESEA); training in early childhood education and violence counseling (part F, title V, HEA); charter schools (part C, title X, ESEA) and comprehensive regional assistance centers (part A, title XIII, ESEA).

Consolidated funding for professional development and program innovation

The Committee recommends a consolidated funding for professional development and program innovation of $500,000,000. This level is $98,548,000 below last year's level and $235,000,000 below the President's request. This consolidated funding is proposed in anticipation of the passage of an Education Reform Block Grant, currently under consideration by the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee.

Professional development and program innovation: Eisenhower professional development State grants

The Committee recommends no funding for State grants under the Eisenhower professional development State grants, $735,000,000 below the budget request and $251,298,000 below the 1995 level. These funds are used to address teacher training needs in all of the core academic subject areas. This program provides funds to States by formula for use by State and local educational agencies, and State higher education agencies for sustained, intensive professional development opportunities. Funding for this activity is assumed in the consolidated funding recommended above.

Professional development and program innovation: innovative education program strategies State grants

The bill includes no funding for innovate education program strategies State grants. This is the same as the budget request and $347,250,000 below the 1995 amount. The program makes grants to state and local educational agencies for activities intended to help meet the National Education Goals and assist in the reform of elementary and secondary education. Local educational agencies can use program funds for acquiring educational materials, supporting educational reform projects and magnet schools, and reducing illiteracy among children and adults. Funding for this activity is assumed in the consolidated funding recommended above.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities: State grants

The Committee bill includes $200,000,000 for the State grants program of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities. This is $265,000,000 below the budget request and $240,981,000 less than the amount provided for 1995. The program supports comprehensive, integrated approaches to drug and violence prevention. Local educational agencies must use their funds to implement a drug and violence prevention program for students and employees. The Committee believes that State and local activities should be carried out under other authorities such as the Substance Abuse Block Grant, the Preventive Health Block Grant and the Social Services Block Grant with a total funding recommended by the Committee of $4.2 billion. The Committee is also concerned that the broad, unfocused distribution of the funds—98% of all districts receive funds—dissipates the effectiveness of this program. After spending over $3 billion since 1987, statistics indicate that the fear of marijuana use is declining among young people and substance abuse is increasing.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities: national programs

For the national programs under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the bill provides no funding, which is $35,000,000 below the budget request and $25,000,000 less than the 1995 amount. Under this program, the Secretary of Education administers a variety of activities to prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence among, and promote safety and discipline for, students at all educational levels, preschool through postsecondary. The Committee remains concerned by the multiplicity of small, program oriented research, demonstration and evaluation programs

which increase the likelihood for duplication and self-serving evaluations. The Committee believes that any activities funded under this account which have broader impact, or high priority should be funded by the Secretary from funds made available in the Office of Education Research.

Education infrastructure

The bill provides for no funding for the education infrastructure program. This is $35,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 amount. The purpose of this program is to assist local educational agencies to repair, renovate, or rebuild school facilities. The Administration indicated in its original submission that expanding the authority of the College Construction Loan Assurance Association would ". . . provide the most cost-effective construction assistance to the largest number of LEA's."

Inexpensive book distribution (Reading Is Fundamental)

The bill provides $9,000,000 for the inexpensive book distribution program. This is $1,300,000 below both the budget request and the 1995 appropriation. The purpose of this program is to buy inexpensive books, offer them through local community programs to children from low-income families, and motivate children to read. Federal funds provide for up to 75 percent of the costs of the books. This program annually provides an estimated 7.6 million books to 2.4 million children nationwide.

Arts in education

The bill provides $9,000,000 for the arts in education program. This is $1,000,000 less than the budget request and $1,500,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. The purpose of this program is to support arts programs in elementary and secondary education and to conduct demonstration programs for the involvement of handicapped persons in the arts.

Law-related education

The bill provides no funding for the law-related education program. This is the same as the budget request and $4,500,000 less than the 1995 amount. The purpose of this program is to provide students with information and skills concerning the law, the legal process and system, and the fundamental values on which these are based. Funds support model classroom programs and techniques relevant to law-related education. Competitive grants are awarded to State agencies and local educational agencies or other public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions. This program, in existence since the early 1980's has developed programs, trained teachers and supported the institutionalized programs. According to the Administration, these programs should now be able to continue without further federal assistance.

Christa McAuliffe fellowships

The Committee recommends no funding for the Christa McAuliffe fellowships. This is the same as the budget request and $1,946,000 less than the 1995 amount. This program provides 1-year fellowships to experienced, outstanding elementary and sec-

ondary school teachers. The fellowships may be used for sabbaticals; consultation with other schools and school systems; and development of innovative programs, partnerships between schools and businesses, technology programs, and model staff development programs.

Magnet schools assistance

The bill includes $95,000,000 for the magnet schools assistance program, $16,519,000 below both the budget request and the 1995 level. The magnet schools assistance program awards competitive grants to local educational agencies for use in establishing or operating magnet schools that are part of a desegregation plan approved by a court or by the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. A magnet school is defined by the statute as "a school or education center that offers a special curriculum capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds." A funding priority is given to local educational agencies that have not participated during the most recent funding cycle. For 1995, 55 districts were supported in the first year of a 2-year funding cycle.

Education for homeless children and youth

For the education of homeless children and youth program, authorized by section 722 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Committee recommends $23,000,000. This is $7,000,000 less than the budget request and $5,811,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. Grants are allocated to States in proportion to the total that each State receives under the title 1 program. For local grants, at least 50 percent must be used for direct services to homeless children and youth, including tutoring or remedial or other educational services.

Women's educational equity

The bill contains no funding for the women's educational equity program, $4,000,000 below the budget request and $3,967,000 below the 1995 amount. This program promotes educational equity for women and girls through the support of national, State, and other projects. Equality is encouraged through the development and dissemination of model educational programs and materials, as well as through guidance and counseling activities, preservice and inservice training for educators, and courses for underemployed and unemployed women. This very small program, in existence since 1974, supports only 32 grants at approximately $100,000 per year. This program has adopted no indicators of success after 20 years of existence and, given its size, can have little impact.

Training and advisory services

The bill includes no funding for training and advisory services authorized by title IV–A of the Civil Rights Act. This is $14,000,000 below the budget request and $21,412,000 below the 1995 amount. Title IV–A authorizes technical assistance and training services for local educational agencies to address problems associated with desegregation on the basis of race, sex, or national origin. Competitive awards are made to civil rights units within

State educational agencies and to regional desegregation assistance centers.

Dropout prevention demonstrations

The bill provides no funding for dropout prevention demonstrations; this is the same as the budget request and $12,000,000 below the 1995 level. This program provides discretionary grants to local educational agencies, community-based organizations, and educational partnerships. These grants are for projects designed to reduce the number of children who do not complete their elementary and secondary education. Such programs may include identification, prevention, outreach, or reentry projects for dropouts and potential dropouts, as well as activities to coordinate community resources, evaluate programs, and conduct related studies. According to the Administration, these demonstration programs have identified strategies that can be used to combat the dropout problem. "Continuation of this program—which under reauthorization, has evolved into a program of direct, noncompetitive assistance to incumbent grantees, rather than a demonstration program—is no longer justified," according to the Administration.

Ellender Fellowships/Close Up

The bill includes no funding for the Ellender fellowship program, the same as the budget proposal and $3,000,000 less than the 1995 amount. The program supports the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to carry out its program to increase the understanding of the Federal Government by providing fellowships to disadvantaged secondary school students, secondary school teachers, economically disadvantaged older Americans, and recent immigrants. Fellowship recipients receive practical experience in the activities of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. Evaluations of the program indicate that there are several other programs carrying out similar programs without federal assistance and that the incumbent grantee should be able to continue activities without continuing federal support.

Education for Native Hawaiians

The bill includes no funding for education for native Hawaiians, $9,000,000 below the budget request and $9,000,000 less than the 1995 amount. A number of programs limited to Native Hawaiians are supported with these funds, including a model curriculum project, family-based education centers, postsecondary education fellowships, gifted and talented education projects, and special education projects for disabled pupils. The Administration, in its original request, indicated that "Native Hawaiians, to the extent that they meet eligibility criteria that are applied to all citizens, are already eligible for Department of Education funded services. . . ."

Foreign language assistance

The bill provides no funding for the foreign language assistance program, $10,912,000 less than both the budget request and the 1995 amount. This program provides formula grants to State educational agencies. States use funds to support model programs in local educational agencies for the improvement or expansion of for-

eign language instruction for students. Programs must be designed at the local level and represent a variety of alternative and innovative instructional methods. Foreign languages are limited to those that have been deemed critical by the Secretary; these currently include Chinese, Japanese, and Russian.

Training in early childhood education and violence counseling

The bill includes no funding for training in early childhood education and violence counseling, $9,600,000 below the budget request. This program was not funded in 1995. This program, first authorized by the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, supports the training of individuals for careers in early childhood development and for careers in counseling young children affected by violence and the adults who work with them. Funds are awarded to higher education institutions.

Charter schools

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for support of charter schools, $14,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 amount. Charter schools are developed and administered by individuals or groups of individuals which may include teachers, administrators, and parents. These groups enter into charters for operation of their schools which must be granted exemptions from State and local rules that limit flexibility in school operation and management. Under this program, grants are made to State educational agencies in States that have charter school laws; the State educational agencies will in turn make subgrants to authorized public chartering agencies in partnerships with developers of charter schools. Grants are limited to 3 years, with no more than 18 months devoted to local planning.

Technical assistance for improving ESEA programs: comprehensive regional assistance centers

The Committee recommends no funding for comprehensive regional assistance centers, $55,000,000 below the budget request and $29,641,000 below the 1995 amount. The program supports the consolidation of 7 former technical assistance programs that funded 48 technical assistance centers into a program of 15 comprehensive regional technical assistance centers for improving ESEA programs.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

The bill includes no funding for the violent crime reduction program authorized by section D, title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and funded by the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. This is $31,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 amount. This program supports competitive grants to local educational agencies and community based organizations to improve the academic and social development of at-risk students living in high-poverty and high-crime areas.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

The bill includes $103,000,000 for bilingual and immigrant education programs. This amount is $197,000,000 below the Administration's 1996 budget request and $103,700,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. This account supports bilingual education programs authorized by section A, title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the immigrant education program authorized by section C, title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Bilingual education: instructional services

The bill provides $53,000,000 for instructional services, $102,690,000 below the budget request and $64,190,000 below the 1995 amount. This program provides assistance through competitive grants to schools districts to help ensure that the limited English proficient students learn English.

Bilingual education: support services

The bill includes no funding for support services, $15,330,000 below the budget request and $14,330,000 below the 1995 appropriation. These funds provide discretionary grants to States to support data collection and reporting on the population of limited English proficient persons and the educational services available to them, planning, development, review and evaluation of bilingual education programs, and provision of technical assistance and student assessment activities. These funds also provide for the operation of a national clearinghouse on bilingual education and studies and evaluations designed to provide information for policy-makers and program administrators.

Bilingual education: professional development

The bill includes no funding for the bilingual education professional development program. This is $28,980,000 below the budget request and $25,180,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program is intended to increase the number of trained bilingual education teachers and to strengthen the skills of current teachers providing instruction for limited english proficient children.

Immigrant education

The bill includes $50,000,000 for immigrant education, $50,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 level. The program provides grants to States with school districts that enroll substantial numbers of immigrant children. Awards are used to help cover the cost of providing supplemental educational services to these students.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The bill includes $3,092,491,000 for programs for children with disabilities. This funding level is $249,635,000 below the Administration's 1996 budget request and $160,355,000 below the 1995 appropriation. In Special Education, as in many other programs, the Committee sought to fund the core activity, in this case, grants to states, at or above last year's levels. Smaller, duplicative and ex-

pensive categorical programs whose missions could be accomplished by states, using state and federal resources, were not funded.

IDEA grants for special education

The bill provides no funding for the proposed State grants for special education, which is $2,772,460,000 under the budget request and the same as the 1995 amount. The proposed grants to States would assist States in educating children with disabilities and providing early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

IDEA grants to States

The bill provides $2,323,837,000 for grants to States, which is $2,323,837,000 above the budget request and $922,000 above the 1995 level.

Preschool grants

The bill provides $360,409,000 for preschool grants, $360,409,000 above the budget request and $144,000 above the 1995 level.

Grants for infants and families

The bill provides $315,754,000 for grants for infants and families, $315,754,000 above the budget request and $122,000 above the 1995 level.

Program support and improvement

The bill provides no funding for the President's proposed program support and improvement, $254,034,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 amount. The proposal by the President includes support for the following activities: research and demonstrations, technical assistance and systems change, professional development, parent training, and technology development and support.

Deaf-blindness

The bill includes $12,832,000 for deaf-blindness programs, which is $12,832,000 above the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. Deaf-blind project funds are used to support regional centers serving deaf-blind infants, toddlers, children and youth, and for technical assistance grants and model demonstration projects for the education of deaf-blind infants, toddlers, children and youth.

Serious emotional disturbance

The bill includes $4,147,000 for projects for children and youth with serious emotional disturbance, which is $4,147,000 above the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. The program includes research projects and local school demonstration projects to improve and provide special education and related services to children and youth with serious emotional disturbance.

Severe disabilities

The bill provides $10,030,000 for severe disabilities programs, which is $10,030,000 above the budget request and the same as the

1995 appropriation. The grants under this program support research, personnel training, and dissemination projects to meet the needs of the severely disabled.

Early childhood education

The bill provides no funding for early childhood education programs, which is the same as the budget request and $25,167,000 below the 1995 appropriation. Grants support research, dissemination, demonstration, and other projects to improve the early education of children with disabilities. The Committee expects that services to infants and young children can be supported by the broader special education and developmental disability authorities funded in the bill and through the research, demonstration and technical assistance activities funded by programs administered by the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

Secondary and transitional services

The bill provides $23,966,000 for secondary and transitional service projects, which is $23,966,000 above the budget request and equal to the 1995 appropriation. This program provides assistance to strengthen and coordinate services for the transition of youth with disabilities from secondary school to postsecondary education, employment, and adult life and services, and to improve secondary special education.

Postsecondary education

The bill provides $8,839,000 for postsecondary education programs, which is $8,839,000 above the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. This program supports four postsecondary institutions that provide model comprehensive support services to serve deaf students as well as awards for demonstration projects in postsecondary education for students with disabilities other than deafness.

Innovation and development

The bill provides no funding for innovation and development projects, which is the same as the budget request and $20,635,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program funds research and demonstration projects, student-conducted research in institutions of higher education, model projects to improve educational opportunities for children with disabilities, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) information centers, and ombudsman model demonstration projects. There are a broad range of research funding sources in the Office of Educational Research and Improvement and, at a more basic level, in the National Institutes of Health. Other demonstration activities can be funded under broader authorities in the Department of Education, in the Developmental Disabilities programs of the Department of Health and Human Services. Given these other sources and the funding of State grants at above last year's level, the Committee cannot justify the continued funding of this essentially research and demonstration activity.

Media and captioning services

The bill provides $19,142,000 for media and captioning services, which is $19,142,000 above the budget request and the same as the 1995 appropriation. This program supports the captioning of films, videos, and television programs for the deaf, recordings for the blind, and cultural experiences for the deaf and hard of hearing. The Committee is concerned that Recordings for the Blind continue its activities which helps assure the availability of high quality materials for this segment of the disabled population. It is of particular concern that the delay in the most recent funding cycle for Recordings for the Blind has resulted in a funding gap that undermines its ability to maintain continuous services. The Committee requests that the Secretary review the funding for Recordings for the Blind and determine whether funding can be provided to reimburse it for activities during the funding hiatus.

Technology applications

The bill includes no funding for technology applications, which is the same as the budget request and $10,862,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program provides assistance to advance the use of new technology, media, and materials in the education of students with disabilities and in the provision of early intervention services. The program also supports projects that increase access to devices and services providing technical assistance. The Committee has funded Educational Technology accounts in the Office of Educational Research and Improvement at above last years level and expects high priority activities funded under this account to be funded by this or other authorities.

Special studies

The bill provides no funding for special studies, which is the same as the budget request and $4,160,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program supports data collection, evaluations, and special studies to assess progress in the implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, examines special topics in early intervention and special education, and provides information on State and local program management. The approach taken in funding this account is consistent with the concerns expressed in the Committee's report of last year indicating ". . . [M]uch more can be done to consolidate and focus Departmental research activities . . . . In fact, the Committee notes that more research funds remain outside of OERI in the budget request than within OERI." The Committee believes that any high priority activities funded under this account can be funded by the Secretary from funds made available in the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

Personnel development

The bill includes no funding for personnel development, which is the same as the budget request and $91,339,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program provides higher education grants for training personnel for careers in special education, related services, and early intervention; special preservice and inservice training grants for instructing both regular education and special education

personnel; and grants to aid States in meeting their personnel needs as identified in their comprehensive plans for personnel development. The program also supports personnel training grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other minority colleges and universities to increase the number of minority special education personnel. The Committee believes that high priority programs funded under this program can be supported by broader authorities including funding for historically black institutions, funding for specific institutions, or the broader training and education reform proposals under consideration by the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee.

Parent training

This bill provides $13,535,000 for parent training programs authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part D, Section 631(c) which is the same as the FY 1995 appropriation and $13,535,000 above the request. This program support parent training and information centers to aid parents of children with disabilities.

Clearinghouses

The bill includes no funding for clearinghouses, which is the same as the budget request and $2,162,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program funds three clearinghouses on: children with disabilities, postsecondary education for individuals with disabilities, and careers in special education. These clearinghouses disseminate information and provide technical assistance to parents, professionals and other interested parties; provide information on postsecondary programs and services for children with disabilities; and encourage students and professionals to seek and obtain careers and employment in special education and related fields. The Committee believes that these dissemination activities can be carried out by the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

Regional resource centers

The bill provides no funding for regional resource centers, which is the same as the budget request and $7,218,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program funds six centers that provide technical assistance to State governments and, through them, to localities to improve administration of Federal programs for students with disabilities and disseminate information on and encourage the replication of exemplary programs and practices. A national coordinating technical assistance center is also authorized. The Committee believes that these technical assistance activities, to the degree there is continued demand, can be carried out by the Office of Education Research and Improvement.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

The bill includes $2,455,760,000 for rehabilitation services and disability research. This amount is $1,177,000 less than the Administration's 1996 budget request and $62,408,000 above the 1995 appropriation. The programs in this account are authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Helen Keller National Center Act,

and the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988.

The Rehabilitation Act and the Helen Keller Center programs were reauthorized in 1992 (P.L. 102–569). The Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act was authorized in 1994 (P.L. 103–218). The bill includes an increase in funds over the 1995 level for the title I vocational rehabilitation (VR) State grant program, for supported employment State grants, for centers for independent living, for client assistance State grants, and for the Helen Keller Center program. The bill also includes funding for technical assistance activities, which were not funded in 1995. The bill includes the merging of the special demonstration and supported employment programs with an overall decrease in funds from the 1995 level. This includes the same level of funds as appropriated in 1995 for all other programs. Funding for Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research are considered mandatory accounts under the Budget Enforcement Act.

The Committee is concerned by the extent of unemployment among people with disabilities and urges the Department to provide support for employment and training assistance at the 1996 Paralympic Games for people with disabilities. Job training could be made available to unemployed workers with disabilities in conjunction with the planning and program management for this event.

The Committee is impressed by the contributions of the regional head injury centers in improving services for victims of traumatic brain injury (TBI). The Committee recommends that the Rehabilitation Services Administration, in conjunction with other Departments funding research and treatment activities associated with TBI, investigate ways to disseminate the experience of these centers through existing dissemination and technical assistance mechanisms.

Vocational rehabilitation grants to States

For vocational rehabilitation State grants, the bill includes $2,118,834,000, $64,689,000 above the 1995 amount and the same as the budget request. This program supports basic vocational rehabilitation services through assistance to the States. Grants are made to States through an allocation formula based on population and per capita income. States in turn support a wide range of services designed to help persons with physical and mental disabilities prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Emphasis is placed on providing vocational rehabilitation (VR) services to persons with the most severe disabilities. In 1995, an estimated 1.36 million persons will be served, 76 percent of whom have severe disabilities. Of this number, an estimated 211,000 will be rehabilitated. (Persons are defined to be rehabilitated if, after receiving VR services, they maintain a suitable rehabilitation objective, usually employment, for at least 60 days.)

Technical assistance to States

The bill includes $1,000,000 for technical assistance to States, the same as the budget request. No funds were provided in 1995.

This program assists State agencies improve operations of the VR program and the provision of services to persons with disabilities.

Client assistance

The bill includes $10,119,000 for the client assistance program, $295,000 above the 1995 amount and the same as the budget request. A client assistance program is required in each State as a condition of receipt of a basic State grant. This program helps persons with disabilities overcome problems with the service delivery system and improve their understanding of services available to them under the Rehabilitation Act. Funds are distributed to States according to population; each State receives a minimum of $100,000. In 1995, an estimated 52,000 persons will receive information and referral through the program and 11,000 cases will receive further assistance.

Training

For training personnel to provide rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities, the bill includes $39,629,000, the same as both the 1995 level and the budget request. The program supports long-term and short-term training, in-service personnel training, and training of interpreters for deaf persons. Projects in a broad array of disciplines are funded to ensure that skilled personnel are available to serve the vocational needs of persons with disabilities. In 1995, the program supports about 335 grants.

Special demonstration programs

The bill combines the special demonstration program with the supported employment demonstration program and includes $23,942,000 for the consolidated program, $6,616,000 below the 1995 level for the two programs, and the same as the budget request. These programs authorize discretionary awards on a competitive basis to public and private organizations to support demonstrations, direct services, and related activities for persons with severe disabilities. In 1995, these programs support 113 projects.

Migratory workers

For programs serving migratory workers, the bill provides $1,421,000, the same as both the 1995 amount and the budget request. This program makes comprehensive vocational rehabilitation services available to migrant or seasonal farmworkers with vocational disabilities. Projects emphasize outreach activities, specialized bilingual rehabilitation counseling, and coordination of vocational rehabilitation services with services from other sources. Funds are awarded through discretionary grants to State and local vocational rehabilitation agencies and to nonprofit organizations working in collaboration with the State vocational rehabilitation agency. This program supports 10 projects in 1995.

Recreational programs

For recreational programs, the bill provides $2,596,000, the same as both the 1995 amount and the budget request. This program provides individuals with recreation and related activities to aid in their employment, mobility, independence, socialization, and com-

munity integration. Discretionary grants are made on a competitive basis to States, public agencies, and nonprofit private organizations, including institutions of higher education. In 1995 this program supports 38 projects.

Protection and advocacy of individual rights

For protection and advocacy for persons with severe disabilities, the bill provides $7,456,000, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. Grants are awarded to entities that have the authority to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies needed to protect and advocate the rights of persons with severe disabilities. These entities must be independent of State vocational rehabilitation agencies. In 1995, the program supports 56 grants.

Projects with industry

For projects with industry, the bill provides $22,071,000, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. This program is the primary Federal vehicle for promoting greater participation of business and industry in the rehabilitation process. The program provides training and experience in realistic work settings to persons with disabilities to prepare them for employment in the competitive labor market. Awards are made to a variety of agencies and organizations, including business and industrial corporations, rehabilitation facilities, labor organizations, trade associations, and foundations. This program supports 122 projects in 1995.

Supported employment State grants

For supported employment State grants, the bill includes $38,152,000, which is $1,616,000 above the 1995 amount, and the same as the budget request. These grants assist States in developing collaborative programs with public agencies and nonprofit agencies for training and post-employment services leading to supported employment. In supported employment programs, persons with severe disabilities are given special supervision and assistance to enable them to perform a job. Funds are distributed on the basis of population, except no State can receive less than $300,000. In 1995, an estimated 34,000 clients will be served and of that number, about 9,500 will be rehabilitated.

Independent living: State grants

For State grants for independent living, the bill includes $21,859,000, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. This program supports formula grants to the States to assist in the provision of services designed to meet the current and future needs of persons whose disabilities are so severe that they do not presently have the potential for employment, but who may benefit from services to enable them to live and function independently. Awards are made to States on the basis of population. In 1995, the program supports 79 grants to general vocational rehabilitation agencies and vocational rehabilitation agencies for persons who are blind.

Independent Living: centers

For centers for independent living, the bill provides $41,749,000, which is $1,216,000 above the 1995 amount, and the same as the budget request. This program supports a network of consumer-controlled, nonresidential, community-based private nonprofit centers that provide a wide range of services to help persons with severe disabilities live more independently in family and community settings. Centers provide information and referral services, independent living skills training, peer counseling, and individual and systems advocacy. Discretionary grants are made to State vocational rehabilitation agencies or other public agencies or private nonprofit organizations. In 1995, the program supports 225 centers.

Independent living: services for older blind persons

For independent living services for older blind individuals, the bill provides $8,952,000, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. This program supports services for persons 55 years old or over whose severe visual impairment makes gainful employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible. Discretionary grants are awarded competitively to designated State agencies. In 1995, the program supports 45 grantees.

Evaluation

The bill includes $1,587,000 for program evaluation, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. These funds are used to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of individual programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act. Contracts are awarded on an annual basis for studies to be conducted by persons not immediately involved in the administration of the programs authorized by the Act. In 1995, two evaluation studies are funded.

Helen Keller National Center

For the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, the bill includes $7,144,000, which is $208,000 above the 1995 amount and the same as the budget request. These funds are used for the operation of the national center for intensive services for deaf-blind individuals and their families at Sands Point, New York and a network of 10 regional offices for referral and counseling. In addition to support for the national and regional staff, the Helen Keller Center provides seed money to State and private nonprofit affiliate agencies to assist them initiate programs for deaf-blind persons. In 1995, the program expects to serve 70 persons at the New York center, 2,000 persons through its regional representatives, and 3,400 persons through the affiliate agencies. The average cost of providing services at the New York Center in 1993 was approximately $72,200 per person.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The bill includes $70,000,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. NIDRR supports research, demonstration and training activities that are designed to maximize

the employment and integration into society of individuals with disabilities of all ages.

Assistive technology

For assistive technology activities, the bill provides $39,249,000, the same as the 1995 amount, and $1,177,000 below the budget request. Technology assistance activities are authorized under the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, which was reauthorized in 1994. This program provides discretionary grants to the States to assist them in developing statewide programs to facilitate the provision of devices for, and services to, persons with disabilities. In 1995, this program supports 57 State grants.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DISABLED

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill provides $4,000,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind, which is $2,680,000 below both the budget request and the 1995 level. The purpose of this appropriation is to subsidize the production of educational materials for legally blind persons enrolled in programs below the college level. The Printing House manufactures and maintains an extensive inventory of special materials that are distributed free of charge to schools and States based on the number of blind students in each State. The Printing House also conducts research and field activities to inform educators about the availability of materials and how to use them.

The Committee believes that the Printing House provides a valuable service to local educational agencies which are required by federal law to provide free and appropriate education to all students with disabilities including those with sight impairment. However, the bill provides over $2.3 billion for flexible grants to states for the education of individuals with disabilities. This formula grant funding may be used to purchase appropriate materials for educating visually impaired individuals including materials produced by the Printing House. The Committee believes that the flexible state grants are a more appropriate method of assisting states to meet the needs of all students with disabilities. Through the existing system of Printing House credits to states made available by this appropriation, all states are familiar with and regularly use Printing House products and services. To the extent that states believe Printing House materials and services represent the best option available to them in the market place and are a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited public resources, states will continue to purchase them.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

The bill provides $39,737,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), a reduction of $3,454,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $3,304,000 below the request. The recommendation adopts the President's proposal to provide a consolidated appropriation for NTID but does not adopt the request to earmark funding for the endowment. The Committee believes this recommendation will provide NTID needed flexibility in allocating limited funding

among various activities including operations, construction and endowment.

The Committee notes that this recommendation was one of the most difficult decisions it faced and wishes to commend NTID for the many actions it has already taken to downsize its workforce, control costs, increase efficiency, and develop non-Federal sources of support.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The bill includes $72,028,000 for Gallaudet University, a decrease of $8,002,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. The recommendation adopts the President's proposal to provide a consolidated appropriation for the University rather than maintaining separate line items for university, pre-college, endowment and construction programs. The recommendation does not adopt the request to earmark funding for the endowment program. The Committee believes this consolidated funding will provide the University needed flexibility in allocating limited federal funding among various activities including university-level programs, elementary and secondary programs, endowment and construction.

Gallaudet is a private, non-profit educational institution federally-chartered in 1864 providing elementary, secondary, college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education for deaf persons. In addition, the school offers graduate programs in fields related to deafness for deaf and hearing students, conducts various deafness research, and provides public service programs for deaf persons.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

The bill includes $1,057,919,000 for vocational and adult education programs. This amount is $324,649,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $610,656,000 below the 1996 budget request. This appropriation account includes vocational education programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act and adult education programs authorized by the Adult Education Act, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, and title VI of the National Literacy Act of 1991.

Vocational education state grants

This bill includes no funds for State grants consolidation as proposed by the President, $1,141,088,000 below the budget request. No funds were provided in 1995. State grants would support the School-To-Work Opportunities Act and the Department of Labor's youth program development of developing infrastructure for statewide school-to-work transition systems for in-school and out-of-school youth. The funding formula is based on two age cohorts (15-19 and 20-24). While the Committee provides no funding for this particular consolidation approach, it supports the overall consolidation of these multiple, duplicative programs.

Vocational education basic grants

This bill includes $700,000,000 for basic grants to States under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, which is $272,750,000 below the 1995 amount. The Adminis-

tration requested no funds for this program. Basic grants support programs that are of sufficient size, scope, and quality to be effective; that integrate academic and vocational education; and that provide equitable participation in these programs for special populations such as the disadvantaged and the disabled. Basic grants are allotted to States according to a formula based on State population with an adjustment based on State per capita income.

Community-based organizations

For community-based organizations the bill includes no funds. This is the same as both the budget request and the amount provided in 1995. Grants are allocated to the States under the same formula used for basic grants. Grants fund collaboration among community-based organizations, public agencies, and businesses to provide vocational education services to disadvantaged youth. These services may include outreach programs, transitional services, prevocational preparation, career intern programs, special programs for the disadvantaged, model programs for school dropouts, and guidance and counseling. The President requested a rescission of all fiscal year 1995 funds for this program and P.L. 104–00 rescinded $9,479,000.

Consumer and homemaking education

For consumer and homemaking education the bill includes no funds, which is the same as the budget request. No funds were provided in 1995. This program provides formula grants to the States for instruction in the areas of food and nutrition, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home management, and clothing and textiles. The President requested a rescission of all funds in this program for fiscal year 1995 and P.L. 104–00 rescinded $34,409,000.

Tech-prep education

For tech-prep education, $100,000,000 is provided, $8,000,000 below the 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. At this level of funding, grants are allocated to the States under the same formula used for basic grants. In turn, States make grants to consortia of secondary and postsecondary institutions to link the last 2 years of high school vocational education with 2 years of additional vocational education after high school. Funds are used to develop tech-prep programs, acquire equipment for such programs, and obtain technical assistance from other successful tech-prep programs. Funding of $290,000,000 has been provided in this and the School-to-Work accounts in anticipation of the consolidation of these and other youth and adult training programs as reported by the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee in HR 1617.

Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions

The bill includes $2,919,000 for grants for tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, the same as the 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. This program provides grants for the operation and improvement

of training programs to ensure continuation and expansion of vocational training opportunities for Indian youth.

State councils on vocational education

For State councils on vocational education no funds are provided, which is $8,848,000 below the 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. Grants are allocated to the States under a modification of the formula used for basic grants. States must establish and maintain these councils in order to receive any Federal funds for vocational education. The councils assist in the development and evaluation of State vocational education plans, policies, and programs. States can assign the duties of the vocational education council to the voluntary State human resources investment council (HRIC) established under title VII of the Job Training Partnership Act and allocate State council funds to the HRIC. The decision not to fund this program is consistent with the Committee's overall policy of not funding bureaucratic planning and advocacy activities within state and local governments. The States may use their basic State grants to fund these councils.

National programs, research

For national research programs, the Committee recommends $1,000,000, which is $5,851,000 below the 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. This authority supports the conduct and dissemination of research in vocational education, and includes support for the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, six regional curriculum coordination centers, and other discretionary research. The Committee recognizes the value of the broad dissemination of quality curriculum and instructional materials at the state and local levels and encourages the Department to continue the functions of the National Network for Curriculum Coordination with the funds provided. The Committee intends to work with the Department to see that this service is maintained.

National programs, demonstration

For national demonstration programs, no funds are provided, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request. The Secretary makes competitive grants under this program, with priority given to the development of instructional telecommunications materials and demonstration centers for dislocated workers. Other types of projects include cooperative demonstration projects for corrections education and school-to-work transition programs, and projects to establish specific occupational competencies in industries and trades. The Committee believes that high priority programs funded under this authority can be funded under authorities administered by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

For National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, no funds are provided, $4,250,000 below the same 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. The National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC)

is authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, Title IV, Part C, Section 422. The NOICC has been funded jointly with the Department of Labor since fiscal year 1978. NOICC funds are used for State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCS) and for the development and delivery of information systems that assess current and future labor market conditions to communicate and coordinate activities, and provide administration to assist students, educators, and vocational education program planners. This funding decision is consistent with the Committee's decision to eliminate funding for duplicative, expensive and unnecessary advisory committees.

State activities for adult education

For State activities authorized by the Adult Education Act, the Committee recommends $250,000,000, which is $2,345,000 below the 1995 amount, and $229,487,000 below the budget request. These funds are used by States for programs to enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills, to enable those who so desire to complete a secondary education, and to make available to adults the means to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens. Grants are allotted to the States according to a formula whereby each receives $250,000 with remaining funds distributed in proportion to the number of persons age 16 years and older who have not completed a high school education. States are specifically required to give preference to funding programs and projects that recruit and serve educationally disadvantaged adults (persons demonstrating basic skills at or below those of students at the fifth grade level).

National Institute for Literacy

For the National Institute for Literacy, the bill provides no funds, which is $4,869,000 below the 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. The Institute supports research and development projects, tracks progress made toward national literacy goals, supports research fellowships, disseminates information through a national clearinghouse, and coordinates literacy information data from national and State sources. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities administered by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

National programs for adult education

For national programs authorized by the Adult Education Act, no funds are provided, $11,000,000 less than the budget request and $8,769,000 less than the 1995 amount. These programs include evaluation, technical assistance, analyses, and studies of Federal and State adult education programs, as well as the development of new technologies in adult education and literacy instructional programs. These activities should generate new information on the nature and extent of illiteracy and the most effective techniques for reaching the population of illiterate adults. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities administered by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

State literacy resource centers

For State literacy resource centers, the bill provides no funds, the same as the budget request and the 1995 amount. Authorized under the Adult Education Act, this program allocates funds to States or groups of States in proportion to their awards under the adult education State grant program. Funds are used to establish and maintain a network of State or regional centers to stimulate the coordination of services and enhance the capacity of State and local organizations to provide literacy services. P.L. 104-00 rescinded $7,787,000 eliminating all funding for the program in fiscal 1995.

Workplace literacy partnerships

For workplace literacy partnerships, no funds are provided, the same as the budget request, and $12,736,000 below the 1995 amount. The workplace program provides discretionary demonstration grants for workplace-related training, including adult secondary education; literacy training for adults with limited English proficiency; updating basic skills to meet changing needs in the workplace; improving the competency of adult workers' literacy skills; and educational counseling, transportation, and child care. The authority to fund training and support activities such as those funded under workplace literacy partnerships also exists, and similar services are provided, under joint training programs authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. These activities, to the degree that they are public responsibilities, can be funded under the state grant program.

The Committee believes that there are several worthwhile workplace literacy programs, such as those identified in last year's Congressional reports on the FY 95 appropriations bills and encourages the Department of Education to give careful consideration to the directives outlined in those reports.

The Committee also believes that the upgrading of employee workplace skills is more properly a function of their employers.

Literacy training for homeless adults

For literacy training for homeless adults, authorized under section 702 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the bill provides no funds, the same as the budget request and the 1995 amount. Under this program, the Secretary makes discretionary grants to the States for programs of literacy training and basic skills remediation for homeless persons. Programs must develop cooperative arrangements with other service agencies to provide an integrated package of services to support the most urgent needs of homeless adults. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded by states under their broader state grant programs.

Literacy programs for prisoners

For literacy programs for prisoners, authorized under title VI of the National Literacy Act, the bill provides $4,000,000, $1,100,000 below the 1995 amount. The Administration requested no funds for this program. The purpose of this program is to assist persons incarcerated in prison, jail, or detention centers with functional lit-

eracy and life skills training programs. Discretionary grants are authorized to be awarded to eligible State and local correctional agencies and correctional education agencies, with priority given to programs with the potential for innovation, effectiveness, and replication. This program supports 19 awards annually.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $6,916,915,000 for student financial assistance programs. In combination with $805,000,000 in Pell Grants carry-over funding which was provided in previous appropriations, the bill makes available $7,721,915,000 for student financial assistance, an increase of $103,945,000 over the resources available in the 1995 appropriation. The budget requests $7,651,415,000 for 1996.

The Committee considers student financial assistance to be among the highest priorities within its jurisdiction and has provided substantial resources to support these programs. Despite a reduction in funding of 13% bill-wide below the amount provided in the regular 1995 appropriations bill, the recommendation includes a $100 increase in the maximum Pell Grant and level funding for Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants and the Work Study program.

Pell Grants

The bill provides $5,697,000,000 for the Pell Grant program, an amount sufficient, when coupled with carry-over funding and additional program changes in the bill, to raise the maximum Pell Grant to $2,440, the highest level in the program's history and an increase of $100 over the maximum grant for 1995. The budget request included $6,217,125,000 for Pell Grants based on earlier estimates which indicated a lower carry-over amount than is currently estimated to be available. While funding has been reduced by 13% bill-wide from the amounts provided in the regular 1995 appropriations bill in order to comply with the budget law, the Committee considers this means-tested voucher program to be among the highest priorities under its jurisdiction and has made difficult reductions elsewhere in the bill in order to raise the maximum grant. The President proposed to divide the Pell Grant program between degree- and non-degree-seeking students, with non-degree students receiving "Skills Grants" from the Department of Labor.

The bill adopts a legislative change to the Pell Grant law in order to better target limited resources to those students with the greatest needs and to increase the maximum grant to a level that will provide low-income students with real and more meaningful choices among institutions of higher education. The bill eliminates the transition "bump" under which students who qualified for Pell Grants in the range of $200 to $400 prior to 1992 now receive the new minimum Pell award of $400. In addition, the bill eliminates assistance to those students who currently qualify for grants of less than $600. The Committee believes that funding for these small grants which support individuals with relatively less need should be better targeted to those students with relatively greater financial need. These changes in the basic law permit the increase in the maximum grant to $2,440, thereby providing increased assistance

to the estimated 3,550,000 Pell Grant recipients with greatest financial need. The Congress has provided adequate loan capital and guarantees to ensure that the estimated 250,000 students adversely impacted by these legislative changes will have ready access to additional loans of $400–$600 necessary to supplement their education expenses.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs)

The bill provides $583,407,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants, the same as the budget request and the 1995 appropriation. The Committee considers these grants to be among the highest priorities under its jurisdiction. The SEOG program provides grants through postsecondary institutions to assist qualified students who demonstrate exceptional financial need to meet the cost of education. Institutions have broad flexibility within the eligibility criteria for awarding these grants with the exception that priority be given to Pell Grant recipients.

Work-study

The bill provides $616,508,000 for the federal work-study program, the same as the 1995 appropriation and the Administration request. The Committee considers this program to be among the highest priorities under its jurisdiction. This program supports part-time employment for students to help meet the cost of education. Institutions receive funding according to a statutory formula and may allocate it for job location and job development centers. The bill includes $1,500,000 to carry out the provisions of section 448(f) of the Higher Education act which includes a separate authorization of appropriations for "work colleges."

Perkins loans capital contributions

The bill does not provide funding for the Perkins loans capital contributions, consistent with the Administrations 1995 budget request which stated Federal Family Education Loans and Federal Direct Student Loans, together with new Perkins Loans funded from $6 billion in existing institutional revolving funds, will provide adequate sources of capital for new student borrowing. The Committee is not aware of any changes in student loan policy or in the financial marketplace which would alter that view or the resulting policy and therefore does not approve the 1996 request for $158,000,000 for the Perkins loans capital contributions, the same amount appropriated in 1995.

The Perkins loan program provides low-interest loans to students through individual institutional revolving funds at 2,700 participating schools. Institutions are required to match one-third of the federal capital contribution. The program duplicates both the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFEL) and the Federal Direct Student Loan Program (FDSL). The Committee does not believe the federal government should continue to administer three duplicative loan programs.

The Committee wishes to emphasize that termination of the capital contributions will not result in termination of the program. Participating institutions will continue to receive federal payments

for loan cancellations and may continue to initiate new grants with the $6 billion in existing institutional revolving funds.

Perkins loans cancellations

The bill provides $20,000,000 for federal Perkins loans cancellations, an increase of $2,000,000 over the 1995 appropriation and the same as the budget request. Perkins loans may be canceled when the borrower pursues a career in one of 12 statutory designated professions including corrections officers, medical technicians, and Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers.

State student incentive grants

The bill does not provide funding for the State Student Incentive Grants program, consistent with the 1995 budget proposal to terminate this program based on the recommendations of the National Performance Review which indicated that the program had accomplished its purpose. The 1996 budget proposes to phase out SSIGs over two years. The recommended funding level is $63,375,000 below the 1995 appropriated level and $31,375,000 below the 1996 request.

The SSIG program was established in 1972 to encourage and expand State scholarship assistance to postsecondary students with substantial financial need. At that time, only 26 states provided such need-based grants. Today, all 50 States and the District of Columbia provide such assistance. In addition, 46 states over-match the SSIG requirement, 42 states award need-based aid in addition to SSIG, 33 states award non-need-based aid, 23 states support part-time students, and 21 states assist graduate as well as undergraduate students. SSIG now accounts for only 2.5% of grants awarded by states.

The Committee concurs with the findings of the National Performance Review which indicated that 24 years of federal support has been more than sufficient to encourage states to develop their own student financial assistance programs. State grant programs have been aware for some time of Congressional and Administration proposals to phase out or terminate funding. Each of these programs should be well prepared for the reduction in funding which represents only 2.5% of all grant funding awarded by states. The Committee believes that at a time when federal programs under its jurisdiction are being reduced by 14% on average as compared to the regular 1995 bill to comply with the budget law, it is reasonable to require State grant assistance programs to contribute a percentage reduction of one-sixth that magnitude to the overall downsizing effort.

State Postsecondary Review Entities (SPRE)

The bill does not provide funding for the State Postsecondary Review Entities (SPREs) consistent with H.R. 1944 which rescinds all 1995 funding for the program. The budget includes $25,000,000 for the program in 1996, a $5,000,000 increase over the original 1995 appropriation. This program reimburses States for activities that supplement existing institutional licensing and review functions conducted by States as part of the process of establishing the eligibility of postsecondary institutions to participate in federal student

aid programs. The Committee believes that the program is not well focused on the institutional sectors most in need of oversight. Termination of this program does not affect Departmental review and certification activities or independent accreditation requirements.

FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

The bill includes $30,066,000 for the Department of Education's administration of the Federal Family Education Loans, the same as the budget request and $32,125,000 below the 1995 level. This discretionary administrative funding is provided in the Federal Family Education Loans appropriation account rather than under the Department's Salaries and Expenses account pursuant to a requirement of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. These funds support Federal administrative activities, including processing payments and claims, reducing loan default costs, and program monitoring. Federal Family Education Loans are financed with private capital and reinsured by the Federal Government against borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy. Federal costs include payments for such insurance claims as well as support for borrower interest benefits. Federal Family Education Loan programs have supported over $150 billion in loans to student and parent borrowers since their inception. In 1993, $16.5 billion in Federal Family Education loans were disbursed to 5.3 million borrowers.

This account includes discretionary Federal administrative costs only. Additional amounts for new Federal Family Education loan subsidies and mandatory administrative expenses for 1996 are provided under permanent authority as authorized by the 1992 Amendments to the Higher Education Act.

The loan subsidy and administrative costs for the new Federal Direct Student Loan program, authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, are also provided under permanent authority and do not require appropriation action.

The bill includes provisions limiting funding available for administrative expenses of the Federal Direct Student Loan program under section 458 of the Higher Education Act of $320,000,000 in 1996, of which $160,000,000 is provided for the payment of administrative cost allowances to guaranty agencies. The bill also requires the Department of submit a plan for the payment of such costs within 30 days of enactment of the bill. The Secretary is prohibited from borrowing against future appropriations for the Direct Loan program and may not use available funds to for marketing, advertising or promoting the Direct Loan program or for the payment of administrative fees to institutions of higher education. Finally, the bill prohibits the use of funding, except by the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, to evaluate the Direct Loan program and prohibits increases in on-board staffing at the Department.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The bill provides $757,700,000 for higher education programs, a decrease of $161,670,000 from the comparable 1995 appropriation and $63,072,000 below the request. This appropriations account supports a variety of postsecondary programs, other than student financial assistance. The Committee generally concurs with the De-

partment's decision to focus limited federal resources on providing access to postsecondary education for those who could otherwise not afford it. The Committee has therefore adopted many of the Administration recommendations to terminate small, non-need-based categorical programs within the higher education account in order to continue to provide funding for the major student financial assistance programs necessary to preserve access to education for those who cannot independently afford it.

Strengthening institutions

The bill provides $32,590,000 for the regular strengthening institutions program, a reduction of $47,410,000 below the 1995 comparable appropriation and $7,410,000 below the Administration request. This amount fully funds continuing multi-year awards for non-public institutions of higher education. No new 5-year grants will be awarded.

This program provides general operating subsidies for institutions with low average educational and general expenditures per student and significant percentages of low-income students. The Committee generally concurs with the Administration proposal to phase out the program over two years on the basis that limited federal funding will more effectively support the general improvement of institutions by increasing the investment in federal student aid. These revenues are unrestricted and may be used for the same general purposes as the strengthening institutions program. In addition, three-fourths of all funding under this program is awarded to public institutions for whose program development and management the sponsoring state or local governments are primarily responsible. The Committee agrees that federal funds should not be appropriated to supplant state and local funds for educational operating expenditures. Therefore, the bill provides funding to continue the highest priority existing multi-year grants through 1996 with the intention that the program be terminated in 1997 in accord with the President's request. In addition, the bill overrides a provision of law which authorizes funding for Hispanic serving institutions only in years in which the appropriations for the strengthening institutions program is at least $80 million.

Hispanic serving institutions

The bill provides $10,800,000 for the Hispanic serving institutions program, a decrease of $1,200,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the request. The Committee believes that Hispanic serving institutions (HSIs) represent a high priority within the strengthening institutions program and has therefore continued funding for this program at the 1995 level despite a substantial reduction in the regular strengthening institutions program. Nevertheless, the Committee intends to terminate this program in 1997 consistent with the President's budget request and for the same reasons indicated above.

The HSI program provides operating subsidies to schools which serve at least 25% Hispanic students of whom at least half are low-income, first-generation students and at least a quarter of whom are either low-income or first-generation students.

Strengthening historically black colleges and universities

The bill provides $108,990,000 for strengthening the historically black colleges and universities program, the same as the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. The Committee believes that HBCUs represent a high priority within the strengthening institutions program and has therefore continued funding for this program at the 1995 level despite a substantial reduction in the regular strengthening institutions program.

The strengthening HBCU program provides operating subsidies to accredited, legally authorized HBCUs established prior to 1964 whose principal mission is the education of black Americans. Funds may be used to support both programs and management and are distributed through a formula grant based on the enrollment of Pell Grant recipients, number of graduates, and the number of graduates entering graduate or professional schools in which blacks are underrepresented. The minimum grant is $500,000.

Strengthening historically black graduate institutions

The bill provides $19,606,000 for the strengthening historically black graduate institutions program, the same as the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. The Committee believes that historically black graduate institutions represent a high priority within the strengthening institutions program and has therefore continued funding for this program at the 1995 appropriation level despite a substantial reduction in the regular strengthening institutions program.

This program provides 5-year grants to the following 16 postgraduate institutions which are specified in section 326(e)(1) of the Higher Education Act: Morehouse School of Medicine, Meharry Medical School, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Clark-Atlanta University, Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine, Xavier University School of Pharmacy, Southern University School of Law, Texas Southern University School of Law and School of Pharmacy, Florida A&M University School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, North Carolina Central University School of Law, Morgan State University qualified graduate program, Hampton University qualified graduate program, Alabama A&M qualified graduate program, North Carolina A&T State University qualified graduate program, University of Maryland Eastern Shore qualified graduate program, and Jackson State qualified graduate program. No grants may be made to the last 11 institutions until the first 5 institutions have received at least $12 million. Grants are limited to $500,000 unless the institution agrees to match the entire grant with the exception of a minimum $3 million set-aside for the Morehouse School of Medicine. Awards may be used for building endowments as well as the same purposes for which the strengthening HBCU grants may be used.

Endowment challenge grants

The bill does not provide funding for the endowment challenge grants program, a decrease of $8,060,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The Administration proposes to terminate the regular endowment challenge grant program and to change the underlying

law to permit funding the HBCU set-aside at the 1995 level without funding the underlying program.

Endowment challenge grants are awarded to institutions eligible for other strengthening institutions programs on a matching basis of one institutional dollar for every two federal dollars. Grants may not exceed $500,000 until total appropriations for endowment grants exceed $15,000,000. The Committee believes that these grants are too small to generate any substantial impact on the endowments of participating schools or to meaningfully support the goal of self-sufficiency and concurs with the Administration request to terminate the regular program subject to the Reinventing Government recommendations. For the same reasons, the bill does not provide funding for the HBCU endowment set-aside. Rather, the bill provides for the HBCU strengthening institutions programs. The Committee notes that such program funding may supplant other institutional resources which may be dedicated to endowment building when such activities represent a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited resources.

Evaluation

Consistent with the request, the bill does not provide funding to continue the evaluation of the strengthening institutions programs. The recommendation represents a decrease of $1,000,000 below the 1995 appropriation.

While the Committee generally believes that all federal programs must be evaluated for effectiveness, it does not support the allocation of resources to evaluate programs which it has recommended be phased out or terminated.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The bill provides $15,000,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education (FIPSE), a decrease of $2,543,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. The Committee believes that projects funded through FIPSE can contribute substantially to the restructuring of the postsecondary education industry with particular emphasis on cost-containment. The Committee notes that the growth in the cost of attending colleges and universities has dramatically exceeded general inflation and believes educational institutions must actively and aggressively restructure their operations to better meet the needs of their consumers which include, to a significant degree, the federal government.

FIPSE awards grants and contracts to a variety of postsecondary institutions and other organizations to improve the quality and delivery of postsecondary education.

Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts development

The bill does not provide funding for the Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts study and instruction development program. The budget request recommends terminating this new program in 1996. H.R. 1944 reduces 1995 funding for the program from $1,000,000 to $500,000 and terminates all activities in 1996.

The program provides for the study and instruction in Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native art and culture, functions which the Committee believes are the responsibilities of the respective States

and which should not be extended to the federal government during times of fiscal constraint. In addition, organizations may already receive funds for the purposes of this program under the National Endowment for the Arts or the National Endowment for Humanities.

Eisenhower leadership program

The bill does not provide funding for the Eisenhower leadership program consistent with the budget which requested termination of the program in 1995, a decrease of $4,000,000 from the 1995 appropriated level and $1,080,000 below the amount provided in H.R. 1944. The National Performance Review indicated that this program is poorly focused, does not perform a federal responsibility, and duplicates activities already included in many postsecondary curricula. The program provides funding to schools to stimulate development of leadership skills among college students and to recruit and educate students for leadership roles in a variety of fields. The Committee concurs in the findings of the National Performance Review and does not believe that limited federal resources ought to be expended during periods of fiscal constraint for non-federal responsibilities. In addition, the Committee generally concurs with the Administration recommendation to target limited federal resources to students who could otherwise not afford access to postsecondary education.

Minority teacher recruitment

The bill provides $2,212,000 for the minority teacher recruitment program, a decrease of $246,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $788,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes that this recommendation represents a reduction of 10% below the 1995 appropriation in contrast to the 14% reduction bill-wide as compared to the regular 1995 bill necessary to comply with the budget law.

The Committee has continued funding for this program because it believes the recruitment of minority teachers to support a racially balanced teaching population is a high priority for the country. However, the Committee has several concerns about the impact, effectiveness and targeting of the program that must be addressed in the near future if funding is to be continued for the program beyond 1996. First, the program supports only 13 small awards in 1995, far less than the Committee believes necessary to meaningfully impact the nationwide availability of minority teachers in the work force. The Assistant Secretary is requested to be prepared to testify regarding the effectiveness of such a small program in meeting this national need. The Committee is also concerned that the program does not maintain performance data to determine whether teacher placement grantees have successfully placed minority graduates in teaching positions or whether partnership grantees have successfully recruited, trained and placed minority students who would otherwise not have entered the teaching profession. Finally, the committee is concerned that awards to individuals may be a more effective recruitment tool than awards to institutions which are already engaged in recruiting and training minority students for the teaching profession.

The minority teacher recruitment program awards two types of grants. Partnership grants support institutions of higher education in developing partnerships which local educational agencies and community based organizations to recruit and train minorities for teaching careers. Teacher placement grants support departments of education in developing and implementing programs to prepare students to become elementary and secondary school teachers and to place them in jobs with schools that have substantial minority populations.

Minority science improvement

The bill provides $5,255,000 for the minority science improvement program, a decrease of $584,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. The budget also requests bill language to override two provisions in the underlying law to eliminate the set-asides for grants to non-predominately minority institutions of higher education and for grants to organizations "for a broad range of activities designed to eliminate or reduce specific barriers to the entry of minorities into science and technology." The Committee concurs with the request to focus program funds on institutions which serve primarily minority students, and the bill contains the necessary changes in the law.

The Committee considers the recruitment and training of minorities in the fields of science, engineering and mathematics to be high priorities for the country. However, the Committee has several concerns about the effectiveness and targeting of the program that must be addressed in the near future if funding is to be continued for the program beyond 1996. The Committee is specifically concerned about the inability of the Department to assess the effectiveness of the program. In addition, the program appears to generally duplicate the purposes of the graduate assistance in areas of national need (GAANN) program, and the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary to be prepared to testify during the 1997 budget hearings regarding any duplication of activities or services between the two programs. Finally, the Committee is concerned that awards to individuals may be a more effective mechanism for increasing minority representation in the fields of math, science and engineering than awards to institutions which are already engaged in recruiting and training minority students in these fields.

The minority science improvement program awards grants to improve mathematics, science, and engineering programs at institutions serving primarily minority students and to increase the number of minority students who pursue advanced degrees and careers in those fields.

Community service projects

Consistent with the budget request, the bill does not provide funding for the community service projects program. The Congress provided $1,423,000 for the program in 1995.

This program provides grants and contracts to institutions of higher education, public agencies and non-profit organizations to encourage students to participate in community services projects, to conduct research on the effect of community service organizations, to assist student organizations to collaborate with community

service organizations and to strengthen linkages between youth corps and institutions of higher education.

The Committee concurs with the request to terminate this program on the basis that program does not represent a federal education responsibility, it is far too small to provide meaningful impact on any national problem let alone the myriad problems addressed by these projects, most universities already encourage or require students to engage in community service, and program activities duplicate the purposes of many other federal programs including VISTA, Americorps, bilingual education programs, several federal literacy programs, and many federal programs which assist the homeless, among many others. While many community service projects provide important and valuable services on a very limited basis, they should more appropriately be coordinated and administered in conjunction with the federal programs that have primary responsibility for these activities.

International education and foreign languages studies

Domestic Programs

The bill provides $52,283,000 for the domestic activities of the international education and foreign languages studies programs, the same as the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. Consistent with the budget request and previous appropriations Acts, no funds are provided for the intensive summer language institutes or the foreign periodicals program.

The program assists graduate and undergraduate foreign language and area studies programs and students at institutions of postsecondary education, research in foreign language and international education, language resource centers, and business and international education programs. In general, the Secretary has discretion to allocate funding among the these various activities.

The Committee has provided funding for this program because it believes that foreign language and international education are high priorities for the country. Nevertheless, it has serious concerns about the program which must be addressed prior to consideration of the 1997 appropriation. First, the Committee notes that foreign language and international studies were designated by the Secretary as areas of national need under the GAANN program in 1991, 1992, and 1994, but were dropped from the list of designated priorities in 1995. In addition, five of the seven funded programs provide less than $10,000,000 in grants to a limited number of grantees, and the Committee is concerned that these small categorical programs may be unable to substantially impact the supply of students educated in these areas. Finally, the Committee believes that awards to individuals rather than institutions may be a more effective means of improving the supply of students competent in foreign languages and international subject matter.

Overseas programs

The bill provides $4,000,000 for the overseas programs in international education and foreign language studies, a reduction of $1,790,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the budget request.

The Committee has continued funding for the overseas programs because it considers international education and foreign language studies to be a high priority for the country. Nevertheless, the Committee has several concerns about the overseas programs which should be addressed by the Department prior to consideration of the 1997 appropriation. First, the Secretary has not identified foreign language studies and international education as areas of national need under the GAANN program. Nor has the Department indicated that group projects, faculty research or doctoral dissertation research are national priorities and federal responsibilities which merit the allocation of limited federal funds. Finally, the Committee requests that the Assistant Secretary be prepared to testify as to the impact of these relatively small categorical programs on national needs.

Institute for International Public Policy

The bill does not provide funding for the Institute for International Public Policy, a decrease of $1,000,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. This program provides a grant to the United Negro College Fund to operate the Institute.

While the Committee supports the goal of increasing the representation of minorities in the Foreign Service, it does not believe that funding should be diverted from other important education programs to providing funding for an Institute which does not directly support the national education goals. The bill provides $140,596,000 in unrestricted operating subsidies to HBCUs and HSIs under the strengthening institutions programs which may be used for the purposes of supporting the Institute for International Public Policy if the recipient institutions deem it to be a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited federal resources.

Cooperative education

Consistent with the budget request, the bill does not provide funding for the cooperative education program. Congress provided $6,927,000 for phase out costs for the program in 1995.

The cooperative education program provides grants to institutions of higher education to initiate and operate campus programs to provide students with work experience related to their academic course work. Student earnings help meet the cost of education.

The Committee concurs with the budget request to terminate the program for several reasons. As indicated by the National Performance Review, the program has achieved its purpose as over 900 schools now operate cooperative education programs. Nor does this program fulfill a federal responsibility. Because many institutions offer cooperative education programs which attract students both for the work experience and earnings which help defray educational expenses, all institutions have a self-interest in providing such programs in order to compete for students during a period of declining enrollments. In addition, cooperative education programs help defray operating expenses for sponsoring institutions because student earnings increase net revenues available to those institutions from external sources.

Law school clinical experience

The bill includes no funding for the law school clinical experience program which is the same as the budget request and $14,920,000 below the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds $1,698,000 from the program to permit continuation of existing multi-year grants but to prohibit the award of new grants in 1995. The President's budget also proposed a rescission of all 1995 appropriated funds for the program.

In 1995, the program will provide grants to 130 of the 176 accredited law schools nationwide to maintain programs which provide students with actual or simulated clinical experience.

The Committee concurs with the administration proposal and the recommendations of the National Performance Review which concluded that the program does not perform a federal responsibility and, regardless, has already achieved its purpose. Law schools have strong self-interest in maintaining such programs. The American Bar Association, which is the national accrediting agency for law schools, recommends that all schools provide students clinical experience in order to obtain accreditation. In addition, because clinical experience is generally considered a critical component of legal education and because virtually all schools operate clinical experience programs, schools have an economic incentive to provide such opportunities in order to attract students. For these reasons, the Committee believes that this program clearly is not performing a federal responsibility and should not be funded during this period of fiscal constraint.

Urban community service

The bill provides no funding for the urban community service program, the same as the budget request and $13,000,000 below the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds $3,000,000 from this program.

The Department makes five-year urban community service grants to universities for projects which address urban problems and needs such as job training, poverty, health care, substandard schools, problems of the elderly, problems of families and children, environmental concerns, economic development, crime prevention, and urban infrastructure.

The Committee concurs with the Reinventing Government proposal which concluded that urban community services are not an appropriate responsibility of the Department of Education. Clearly, projects funded under the urban community service program either do not serve federal responsibilities or duplicate the purposes of other federal programs including many administered by agencies funded in this bill. Finally, the program lacks both focus and the comprehensive approach necessary to effectively impact national problems on a broad scale.

Student financial aid database and information line

The bill includes no funding for the student financial aid database and information line, the same as the budget request and $496,000 less than was appropriated in 1995. H.R. 1944 contains a rescission of the entire 1995 appropriation.

This program authorizes a contract to maintain a computerized database of all public and private financial assistance programs to be accessible to schools and libraries through either modems or toll-free telephone lines.

The Committee notes that private sector publishers provide a great deal of information on colleges and financial assistance. In addition, most high school counseling offices already make available to students comprehensive information regarding student financial assistance. The Committee believes that this program does not represent a federal responsibility and is a low priority during this period of fiscal constraint.

Interest subsidy grants

The bill provides $16,712,000 for interest subsidy grants authorized under section 702 of the Higher Education Act, the same amount requested in the budget and $800,000 below the 1995 appropriation.

This program provides loan subsidies to higher education organizations for facilities acquisition, construction and renovation loans taken prior to 1974. All loans will terminate by the year 2013. The authority to initiate new loan subsidy commitments was repealed in the 1992 amendments to the Higher Education Act. Interest subsidies provide institutions the difference between the interest they pay on commercially-obtained loans and 3% of the loan balance. The program is currently making interest subsidy payments on 355 loans including 103 loans to state-run colleges and universities.

The bill provides funding sufficient to meet the federal government's commitments on the 351 loans expected to be in repayment status in 1996. However, the Committee is concerned about the continuing use of substantial federal resources to finance the prior acquisition and construction of higher education facilities—activities which the Committee considers to be the responsibilities of the respective institutions, not the federal government. The Committee intends to consider phasing out or terminating interest subsidy grants beginning in the 1997 appropriations cycle.

TRIO

The bill provides $463,000,000 for the six TRIO programs, the same as the 1995 appropriation and the budget request.

The Committee recommends this substantial investment in TRIO because it believes that the recruitment and retention of an economically and racially balanced postsecondary student population is a high priority for the country. The Committee notes that funding for TRIO increased by 91% in the five years 1990–1995.

The TRIO programs provide a variety of outreach and support services to encourage low-income, potential first-generation college students to enter and complete college. The Committee notes that a 1981 study commissioned by the Department of Education indicated that students who received the full range of Student Support Services were more than twice as likely to complete the first year of college as eligible students who did not receive such services. A similar study indicated that Upward Bound participants were four times as likely to have earned a college degree within four years

of high school graduation as eligible students who did not participate in the program.

The Committee wishes to emphasize however, that as with all programs under its jurisdiction, future funding for TRIO will be conditioned on the results of current outcomes evaluations. Accordingly, the bill provides $1,500,000 to fully fund the ongoing evaluation of the TRIO programs.

Early intervention scholarships and partnerships

The bill includes no funding for the early intervention scholarships and partnerships program, the same as the budget request and $3,108,000 below the 1995 appropriation. The budget request also recommends terminating all 1995 funding. This new program supports grants to 8 states to provide support services to students at risk of dropping out of school. States must also guarantee some level of tuition assistance for participating students who meet State-specified academic goals.

The Committee concurs with the budget request which states "in view of the significant level of resources available to postsecondary students, the Administration does not recommend funding for small, categorical programs such as [this] program." The early intervention scholarships and partnerships duplicate the purposes of state student financial assistance programs, the TRIO program, and federal student financial assistance programs. The Committee notes that the federal government will provide over $30 billion in student financial assistance to students pursuing postsecondary education. Much of this assistance is guaranteed to students in the form of loan program entitlements.

Bethune-Cookman College fine arts center

The bill does not provide funding for the Bethune-Cookman College memorial fine arts center, the same as the budget request and $4,000,000 less than the 1995 appropriation.

This program provides earmarked funding to Bethune-Cookman College to complete phase II of an extensive campus construction project. Phase I of the project—construction of a three-story building including classrooms, library, multi-media center and exhibit hall—was completed with $6,200,000 in federal funding. Congress has already provided $4,000,000 for phase II of the project which includes construction of a performing arts center and a hospitality management training facility.

In general, the Committee does not believe that federal funding ought to be designated for specific institutions non-competitively. In addition, capital projects are the responsibility of individual educational institutions, not the federal government.

The Committee notes that the bill does provide administrative funding of $166,000 for the HBCU capital financing program to operate an otherwise self-financing initiative to make available $357,000,000 in bond financing to HBCUs, including Bethune-Cookman, for capital projects.

Byrd honors scholarships

The bill includes no funding for the Byrd honors scholarships program, $38,117,000 less than the budget request and $29,117,000

less than the 1995 appropriation. The Committee concurs with the general philosophy reflected in the budget request of focusing limited federal higher education resources on providing access to education for those who would not otherwise be able to afford it. While the Committee generally supports efforts to reward academic merit, federal funding should more appropriately be targeted on providing access rather than providing scholarships to meritorious students who already have the economic means to obtain postsecondary education. The Committee concurs with the budget request to terminate other merit-based programs including the Douglas teacher scholarships, national science scholars, Javits fellowships and the National Academy of Science/Space/Technology on the basis that they duplicate other student financial assistance programs. The Committee finds the budget request to increase funding for the Byrd scholarships inconsistent with the recommendations regarding other merit-based programs.

The Byrd scholarship program provides formula grants to states to award four-year $1,500 scholarships to students who demonstrate academic excellence in high school. The program was initiated as a one-year scholarship program and was later expanded to a four-year program. Funding for the program tripled in size during the two previous years and the budget request represents a further 31% increase in 1996. This proposed growth is clearly inconsistent with the 15% downsizing in the bill in 1996 necessary to comply with the budget law and contribute to achieving a balanced federal budget by 2002. The federal government will make available over $30 billion in student financial assistance through other programs in 1996.

National science scholars

The bill includes no funding for the national science scholars program, the same as the budget request and $4,424,000 below the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 includes a rescission of $1,121,000 in 1995 funding in order to permit existing scholarships to be funded to completion and to prohibit the award of new scholarships.

The program awards four year scholarships of up to $5,000 per year to high school students who demonstrate excellence in mathematics, engineering, or the physical, life or computer sciences. The Committee concurs with the budget request which indicates that the program is costly to administer and duplicates other federal mathematics, science, and student financial assistance programs. The Reinventing Government report recommended termination of the program which is not currently authorized in law. The federal government will provide over $30 billion in student financial assistance which is available to students pursuing postsecondary education in engineering, mathematics, and the sciences.

National Academy of Science, Space and Technology

The bill includes no funding for the National Academy of Science, Space and Technology, the same as the budget request and $2,000,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds all 1995 funding for the program consistent with the budget request. The authorization for the program was repealed by the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994.

The program creates an advisory board to select or develop a single test to be used as the sole criteria for determining program eligibility. The top scoring high school student from each congressional district will receive a scholarship of up to $5,000 and 4 years to pursue studies in science, mathematics or engineering. Students receiving scholarships must complete 4 years of employment with the federal government or a U.S. corporation engaged in a scientific or engineering research endeavor. Scholars who do not complete the service requirement must repay the total amount of awards received with interest.

The Committee concurs with the National Performance Review which indicated this small categorical program is difficult and costly to administer and duplicates other federal science, mathematics, and student financial assistance programs. The service requirement is especially difficult to monitor and enforce. The federal government will provide over $30 billion in student financial assistance in 1996 which is available to students pursuing educations in science, mathematics or engineering.

Douglas teacher scholarships

The bill includes no funding for the Douglas teacher scholarships program, the same as the budget request and $14,599,000 below the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds $14,300,000 of the 1995 appropriation in order to terminate the program.

The program provides formula grants to states to provide scholarships of up to $5,000 and four years to students who intend to pursue teaching careers and have demonstrated academic excellence. In selecting scholars, states must give priority to individuals who intend to teach students with disabilities, limited English proficient students, or preschool children, or who intend to teach in inner city, rural or geographically isolated schools or in areas with teacher shortages. States must also attempt to attract women or minorities who are interested in teaching mathematics or science. Recipients must agree to teach 2 years for each year of assistance received. Those who fail to meet the service requirement must repay the amount of assistance received according to the percentage of the requirement not fulfilled.

The Committee concurs with the Reinventing Government recommendations which indicated the program duplicates the Eisenhower Professional Development program and federal student financial assistance programs. In addition, the program is costly and difficult to administer, and the service requirement is difficult to monitor and enforce. The federal government will provide over $30 billion in student financial assistance in 1996 which is available to students pursuing education leading to careers in teaching.

Olympic scholarships

The bill includes no funding for the Olympic scholarships program, the same as the budget request and $1,000,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds all 1995 funding for the program consistent with the budget request.

The program provides grants to the United States Olympic Education Center and the United States Olympic Training Center to

enable them to provide grants to athletes in training under the same conditions as other federal grant programs.

The Committee concurs with the recommendations of the Reinventing Government initiative which indicate that this program clearly duplicates other federal student assistance programs. The Committee notes that student athletes at the Olympic Training and Education Centers are eligible for the more than $30 billion in federal student financial assistance which is provided by the government in 1996.

Teacher corps

The bill includes no funding for the teacher corps program, the same as the budget request and $1,875,000 below the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds all 1995 funding for the program consistent with the President's request.

The program provides discretionary grants to states to establish teacher corps scholarships. States must identify the 10% of their schools with the highest poverty and lowest student achievement for designation as teacher corps schools. States may then award scholarships of up to $5,000 for three years to graduating high school students pursuing teacher education who agree to serve at least three years in teacher corps schools upon college graduation. Students who fail to fulfill the service requirement must repay the amount of assistance. The program will make grants to 5 states in 1995.

The Committee concurs with the budget request which indicates the teacher corps program is overly complex and difficult to administer. The application process is burdensome to the States, and the repayment provisions require constant monitoring that consumes inordinate administrative resources. In addition, the program duplicates the Eisenhower professional development state grants and federal student financial assistance programs.

Harris graduate fellowships

The bill includes no funding for the Harris graduate fellowships program, the same as the budget request and $20,244,000 below the 1995 appropriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds $10,100,000 of the 1995 funding to effectively terminate the program.

The program provides grants to institutions of higher education to fund fellowships for minorities and women who are underrepresented in masters, professional, and doctoral education programs in areas of study designated by the Secretary as national priorities. By law, half of program funding must support masters level and professional study, and the remaining half must be designated for doctoral study.

The Committee concurs with the findings of the Reinventing Government initiative and the budget request which indicate that the Harris graduate fellowships duplicates the graduate assistance in areas of national need (GAANN) program and federal student financial assistance programs.

Javits fellowships

The bill includes no funding for the Javits fellowships program, the same as the budget request and $7,787,000 below the 1995 ap-

propriation. H.R. 1944 rescinds $942,000 to continue existing fellowships but prohibit the award of new fellowships in 1995.

The Javits fellowships program provides fellowships of up to $14,400 to students of superior ability pursuing doctoral study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The decision to terminate this program was one of the most difficult faced by the Committee. Unlike most higher education programs, Javits fellowships are awarded directly to students rather than to institutions. The Committee strongly supports the goals of the program in awarding fellowships to superior students in the designated fields. Nevertheless, the fellowship recipients are not selected on the basis of need, funding is not targeted to underrepresented populations, and fellowships do not support study in designated areas of national need. Therefore, the Committee has taken the difficult decision to terminate this program with the understanding that the authorizing committees of jurisdiction intend to consider legislation which would address these concerns in restructuring the delivery of federal higher education assistance.

Graduate assistance in areas of national need

The bill provides $27,252,000 for the graduate assistance in areas of national need (GAANN) program, the same as the budget request and the 1995 appropriation. The program awards grants to institutions of higher education to provide fellowships of up to five years and $14,400 to economically disadvantaged students, with emphasis on those from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds, who have demonstrated academic excellence, and who are pursuing graduate education in designated areas of national need. In 1995, the Secretary designated chemistry, engineering, mathematics, physics, biology and computer and information sciences as the areas of national need.

The Committee believes that this program represents a high priority for the country by virtue of its emphasis on student financial need, underrepresented groups, academic excellence, and study in areas of national need. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that funding should more appropriately be awarded directly to students rather than institutions of higher education.

Faculty development fellowships

The bill includes no funding for the faculty development fellowships program, $3,732,000 less than the 1995 appropriation and the budget request. H.R. 1944 rescinds $3,520,000 of the 1995 appropriation to terminate the program.

The faculty development fellowships program provides approximately 450 fellowships to minority undergraduate students seeking faculty positions and minority faculty seeking doctorates. The Committee notes that the program duplicates federal student financial assistance programs which will provide over $30 billion in assistance in 1996 and which are available to individuals previously supported through the faculty development fellowships program.

School, college, and university partnerships

The bill includes no funding for the school, college, and university partnerships program, a decrease of $3,893,000 below the 1995

appropriation and the budget request. The program provides funds to institutions of higher education which have entered agreements with secondary schools, businesses, labor organization or other public or private agencies to improve the academic skills of students and enhance their employment prospects following graduation. The program awards grants up to $1,000,000 and five years.

The Committee notes that this program duplicates the purposes of the Tech-Prep, School-to-Work and other federal education and job training programs. In addition, the program awards funds to consortia to perform local and private responsibilities. In support of continued funding, the budget request states, "institutions of higher education and American businesses have a vested interest in ensuring that American secondary schools produce students who are well prepared to enter higher education or the workplace." For this very reason, the Committee believes the program does not serve a federal responsibility and should not be funded with limited federal resources. Driven by this very self interest and responsibility, many schools and businesses are already working together to better perform their responsibility of providing students with the basic skills necessary to function in the work place. In addition, only 11 school, college and university partnerships were awarded in 1995, far to few to generate significant or coordinated nationwide progress toward program goals.

Legal training for the disadvantaged (CLEO)

The bill includes no funding for the legal training for the disadvantaged program, the same as the budget request and the Reinventing Government recommendations and $2,964,000 below the 1995 appropriation. This program makes biennial non-competitive (earmarked) grants to the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) to prepare economically-disadvantaged students or those with insufficient academic credentials for admission to law school.

The Committee concurs with the budget request on the basis that this program does not perform a federal responsibility and should more appropriately be funded with private resources which already represent 40% of the CLEO budget.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The bill includes $170,366,000 for Howard University, $34,297,000 below the 1995 funding level and $25,597,000 below the 1996 request. Howard University is located in the District of Columbia and has 17 schools and colleges. Direct appropriations for Howard University are authorized by 20 U.S.C. 123, originally passed in 1867.

Academic program

The bill includes $140,877,000 for the academic program at Howard University, $15,653,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $17,453,000 below the 1996 budget request. Howard University provides undergraduate liberal arts, graduate and professional instruction. Masters degrees are offered in over 85 fields and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 24 fields. Howard currently enrolls 12,000

students including 8,700 undergraduates and 3,300 graduate students.

Endowment grant

The bill does not include funding for the endowment matching grant program at Howard University, which is $9,030,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $3,530,000 below the request.

Research

The bill does not include funding for research at Howard University, a reduction of $4,614,000 below both the 1995 amount and the budget request.

Howard University Hospital

The bill includes $29,489,000 for the Howard University Hospital, the same level as both the 1995 amount and the budget request. The hospital serves as a major acute and ambulatory care center for the inner city of the District of Columbia. It provides both inpatient and outpatient services and serves as a facility for training physicians, nurses, and other professional and technical health care personnel. The direct Federal appropriation partly finances these activities.

Construction

The bill does not include funding for construction, which is $5,000,000 below the 1995 level. No funds were requested in the budget for this purpose.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

Federal administration

The bill includes $700,000 for the Federal administration of the college housing and academic facilities loan program, $58,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $327,000 below the budget request. Under the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, these funds reimburse the Department for salaries and expenses that are directly related to the administration of the loan program. These costs are incurred for the continuation of the existing loan program, whether or not new borrowing authority is provided during the current fiscal year.

The bill does not include authority for the Department to make new loans during 1996.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL AND FINANCING PROGRAM

Federal administration

The bill includes $166,000 for the administration of the historically black college and university capital financing program authorized under part B of title VII of the Higher Education Act. This amount is $181,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This program is intended to make capital available for repair and renovation of facilities at historically black colleges and universities. In exceptional circumstances, capital pro-

vided under the program can be used for construction or acquisition of facilities.

Bond subsidies

Under this program, a private, for-profit "designated bonding authority" issues construction bonds to raise capital for loans to historically black colleges and universities for construction projects. The Department of Education provides insurance for these bonds, guaranteeing full payment of principal and interest to bond holders. Federally insured bonds and unpaid interest are limited by statute to $357 million. The letter of credit limitation establishes the total amount of bonds which can be issued by the designated bonding authority. The credit limitation must be explicitly stated in an appropriation act, according to the authorizing legislation.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

The bill includes $255,107,000 for education research, statistics, and improvement programs. This amount is $177,957,000 less than the 1996 budget request, and $68,860,000 below the 1995 level. This account supports education research authorized under the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994, title IX of P.L. 103–227; the National Center for Education Statistics and the National Assessment of Educational Progress authorized by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, title VI of P.L. 103–382; and a variety of other discretionary programs for educational improvement. Throughout the bill, the Committee has provided no funding for a broad array of research, demonstration and technical assistance activities supported by individual line item appropriations. In doing so, the Committee has also indicated that funding for high priority activities could be funded by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. Funding for the core research activity is provided with a substantial increase. The Committee expects OERI to review, and reduce or eliminate funding of low priority or ineffective activities, and to fund higher priority research, demonstration, dissemination and technical assistance activities currently funded elsewhere in the bill.

In last year's report, the Committee indicated that:

> . . . [M]uch more can be done to consolidate and focus Departmental research activities. . . . In fact, the Committee notes that more research funds remain outside of OERI in the budget request than within OERI.

The Committee remains concerned that the fragmentation of research, demonstration and evaluation authorities continues to plague the Department and that there seems little coordination among these different authorities.

The Committee instructs the Department to, within 30 days of the passage of this bill in the House of Representatives, to provide the Committee with a listing of all research, demonstration, dissemination and evaluation authorities and the funding levels for each authority. The Committee further instructs the Secretary to designate a senior official of the Department to coordinate all De-

partmental research, demonstration, dissemination and evaluation activities.

The Committee also instructs the Department to develop and submit a comprehensive research, demonstration, dissemination and evaluation plan that indicates Departmental programmatic goals to be achieved through these activities and how each separate program or activity supports these overall goals.

The Committee is pleased that Office of Education Research and Improvement is considering supporting outcomes-based research to quantify the degree to which involvement in one-to-one mentoring programs contributes to the academic performance of children placed at-risk. The Committee encourages OERI to place a high priority on this research and demonstration initiative within the funds provided.

The Committee encourages the Office of Education Research and Improvement to expand the existing programs through which local community-based cultural organizations collaborate formally with local schools to provide music education and to infuse music into science and math curricula.

Research

The Committee recommends $106,447,000 for educational research, an increase of $20,247,000 over the 1995 amount, and $8,847,000 above the budget request. The Office of Educational Research and Improvement conducts research and development activities, which are newly authorized and restructured under the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994, title IX of P.L. 103–227. The 1994 Act establishes a National Educational Research Policy and Priorities Board within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and authorizes five new national research institutes for the following subject areas: (1) student achievement, curriculum, and assessment; (2) education of at-risk students; (3) educational governance, finance, policy-making, and management; (4) early childhood development and education; and (5) postsecondary education, libraries, and lifelong learning. The Assistant Secretary is authorized to support activities to increase the participation of minority researchers and institutions as well as research and development centers, in order to support the objectives of the national research institutes. A new national education dissemination system is established to coordinate various dissemination activities, including an electronic network linking various offices and activities at the Department of Education; maintain the 16 Educational Resources Information Center Clearinghouses (ERIC); identify successful educational programs and disseminate information about them; provide contracts for the operation of regional educational laboratories to conduct research and development, provide technical assistance, promote education reform, and assist rural education; including learning grant institutions and district education agents; support a teacher research dissemination demonstration program; and operate the National Library of Education. The bill includes funding for the regional educational laboratories program including rural activities. These labs, whose work is defined for them by their governing boards, determine the educational needs of their respective regions

and help meet those needs through applied research and technical assistance. The bill specifically prohibits the use of federal funds to support the Goals 2000 Community Partnership Program, consistent with the Committee's intent to end this program.

The Committee applauds the important work to improve education being conducted by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, and urges the Department of Education to continue this work out of the funds provided to OERI.

Statistics

The Committee recommends $48,153,000 for the activities of the National Center for Education Statistics, exclusive of the National Assessment of Educational Progress. This amount is the same as the 1995 amount, and $8,847,000 below the budget request. Statistics activities are authorized under the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, title VI of P.L. 103–382. The Center collects, analyzes, and reports statistics on all levels of education in the United States. Activities are carried out directly and through grants and contracts. Major publications include "The Condition of Education" and "Digest of Education Statistics." Other products include projections of enrollments, teacher supply and demand, and educational expenditures. Technical assistance to State and local education agencies and postsecondary institutions is provided.

Assessment

The Committee recommends $32,757,000 for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, the same as the 1995 amount, and $5,243,000 below the budget request. The Assessment is authorized under section 411 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, and is the only nationally representative survey of educational ability and achievement of American students. The primary goal of the Assessment is to determine and report the status and trends of the knowledge and skills of students, subject by subject. Subject areas assessed in the past have included reading, writing, mathematics, science, and social studies, as well as citizenship, literature, art, and music. The Assessment is operated by contractors through competitive awards made by the National Center for Education Statistics; a National Assessment Governing Board formulates the policy guidelines for the program. Of the funds provided, $3,000,000 is available for the Governing Board.

The Committee provided the maximum funding level possible for the National Assessment of Educational Progress given its constrained funding ceiling. Under this program, states are able to obtain international benchmarks in math and science. The Committee urges the Department to utilize additional funds that may be available to assure that all states have access to these benchmarks.

Fund for improvement of education

The Committee recommends $36,750,000 for the fund for improvement of education, the same as the budget request and the 1995 level. The fund has a broad focus on activities related to the national education goals and systemic education reform, as well as activities that identify and disseminate innovative educational approaches.

Civics education

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for civics education, $1,463,000 below the budget request and $1,463,000 below the 1995 level. Under civics education, a sole source award is made to the Center for Civic Education for its "We the People" program.

Eisenhower professional development national activities

The bill includes no funds for Eisenhower professional development national activities, $35,000,000 below the budget request and $21,356,000 below the 1995 level. The purpose of this program is to support activities of a national significance related to professional development in core subject areas. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities within OERI.

Javits gifted and talented students education

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act, $6,521,000 below the budget request and $1,921,000 below the 1995 amount. This program provides assistance to State and local education agencies, higher education institutions, and other agencies for research, demonstration, training, and other activities to identify and meet the educational needs of gifted and talented students. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities within OERI.

National writing project

For the national writing project, authorized under title II of the Education Council Act of 1991, the bill includes no funds, the same as the budget request and $3,212,000 below the 1995 amount. A single grant is awarded directly to the National Writing Project, a nonprofit educational organization affiliated with the University of California at Berkeley. Activities include training programs and classroom research related to effective writing programs. This demonstration project has been funded since 1976 and, according to the Administration, ". . . [H]as . . . amply demonstrated . . . a strategy for improving the teaching of writing. It should now be supported at the initiative of State and local educational agencies. . . ."

National Diffusion Network

The Committee recommends no funds for the National Diffusion Network, $14,480,000 below the budget request and $11,470,000 below the 1995 amount. The National Diffusion Network validates effective and promising programs and practices for distribution to schools. Funds are distributed to state facilitators for state programs and national programs. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities within OERI.

Technology for education

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for Education Technology: technology for education, $58,000,000 below the budget request and $2,500,000 above the 1995 amount. The purpose of this

program is to support technology applications in elementary and secondary schools, professional development in educational technology, and technology-related services in nationally significant activities.

The Committee believes that assessments of projects shall include comparisons with students from other countries and participation from businesses, corporations, related agencies, and universities and colleges.

Star schools

The bill includes no funds for the star schools program, $30,000,000 below the budget request, and $25,000,000 below the 1995 amount. This program supports the development of statewide or multi-State telecommunications partnerships. Among their activities, these partnerships have sought to increase the availability of courses in mathematics, science, and foreign languages; serve educationally disadvantaged students; and train teachers in the use of telecommunications equipment. The budget request indicates that this program is to demonstrate the potential of technology to create learning opportunities. The Committee, consistent with its policy throughout the bill, feels that these activities should be funded through broader demonstration authorities.

Ready to learn television

The Committee recommends no funds for ready to learn television, $7,000,000 below the budget request, and $7,000,000 below the 1995 level. Program objectives are to develop and distribute educational and instructional video programming for preschool and elementary school children and their parents. The Committee, consistent with its policy throughout the bill, feels that these activities should be funded through broader demonstration authorities.

Telecommunications Demonstration Project for Mathematics

The Committee recommends no funds for Telecommunications Demonstration Project for Mathematics, $2,250,000 below the budget request, and $1,125,000 below the 1995 level. Program objectives are to support a national demonstration project based on telecommunication and secondary level with regard to new State Standards in mathematics. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

LIBRARIES

The bill includes $101,227,000 for programs of assistance to libraries. This amount is $42,934,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $5,700,000 below the Administration's 1996 budget request. The programs in this account are authorized by the Library Services and Construction Act and title II of the Higher Education Act.

Public library services

The Committee provides $83,227,000 for public library services, $5,908,000 below the budget request and the same as the 1995 level. These activities are authorized under title I of the Library

Services and Construction Act. Formula grants are made to the States based on population, after each State receives an initial grant of $200,000, with a reservation of 1.5 percent of the funds reserved for services to Indians, and 0.5 percent for native Hawaiians. States spend their grants to extend and improve public library services in areas that are without services or in which services are inadequate, and to make library services more accessible to previously underserved population groups, such as the elderly or those living in institutions. Title I grants may also be used to enhance library technology, or to provide innovative services—including library services to child care facilities, intergenerational library programs in which older adults assist school-age children, local library literacy centers, and drug abuse prevention programs. These are matching grants, with the State share varying in relation to personal income per capita. Specified portions of appropriations above $60,000,000 will be devoted to major urban resource libraries.

Public library construction

The bill provides no funds for public library construction, $17,792,000 below the 1995 amount and the Administration request. These activities assist public library construction programs, especially those that increase access to the disabled, increase energy efficiency, or accommodate new forms of library technology.

Interlibrary cooperation

The Committee provides $18,000,000 for interlibrary cooperation, $5,700,000 below the 1995 amount and the Administration requested no funds for this program. These activities support cooperative projects among all types of libraries to pool their resources efficiently, including computerized bibliographic data bases, centralized technical services, and application of new technologies to library services.

Library literacy programs

The bill includes no funds for library literacy programs, $8,026,000 below the 1995 level; the Administration requested no funds for this program. These activities have the purpose of promoting literacy training in the Nation's public libraries to combat illiteracy among adults, and complement the adult basic education services supported under the Adult Education Act. Activities funded under this narrow authority are also supportable under the broader adult basic education authorities of the Adult Education Act and should be funded there.

Library education and training

The Committee provides no funds for library education and training, $4,916,000 below the 1995 amount; the Administration requested no funds for this program. Discretionary grants are provided to institutions of higher education and library professional organizations for training or retraining of librarians. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

Research and demonstrations

The bill provides no funds for library research and demonstrations, $6,500,000 below the 1995 amount; the Administration requested no funds for this program. This program provides discretionary grants and contracts to support projects to improve libraries and information technologies, and to disseminate the results of these projects. The Committee believes that high priority activities funded under this authority can be funded under broader authorities of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $409,424,000 for departmental management (salaries and expenses) at the Department of Education. This amount is the $35,359,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $78,270,000 less than the Administration's 1996 budget request. These activities are authorized by the Department of Education Organization Act, P.L. 96-88, and include costs associated with the management and operations of the Department as well as separate costs associated with the Office for Civil Rights and the Office of the Inspector General.

The Committee is concerned that the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and other agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, have no institutionalized forum for ongoing interdepartmental collaboration. the absence leads to fragmentation and duplication of efforts. The Committee is pleased to note that the Working Group on Comprehensive Early Childhood Family Centers has begun its work and looks forward to receiving its report no later than October 6th. The Committee urges the Departments to institutionalize interdisciplinary collaboration at all levels and to coordinate future initiatives and community based planning procedures, regulations and to act to remove the barriers they present to coordinated services at the local level.

Program administration

The bill includes $327,319,000 for program administration, an amount $28,702,000 below the 1995 appropriation and a decrease of $43,525,000 from the 1996 budget request. These funds support the staff and other costs of administering programs and activities at the Department. Items include personnel compensation and health, retirement and other benefits as well as travel, rent, telephones, utilities, postage fees, data processing, printing, equipment, supplies, technology training, consultants and other contractual services. The Committee has reduced the base funding for this account by 7.5% below the 1995 level. In addition, executive direction activities have been reduced by a further 7.5% for a total reduction of 15%. This includes the Offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary and such other offices as Planning and Evaluation, Legislation and Congressional Affairs, Public Affairs, and Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs. It is the intent of the Committee that no funds provided in this or any other appropriation may be used to fund the following committees or councils:

Historically Black Colleges/Universities Capital Financing Board

National Board of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

Javits Fellows Program Fellowship Board

National Academy of Science, Space, and Technology Board

President's Advisory Commission on Education Excellence for Hispanic Americans

President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Headquarters renovation

The bill provides no funding for Headquarters Renovation. The Administration requested $20,000,000 for this program; no funds were provided in 1995.

Office for Civil Rights

The bill includes $53,951,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office for Civil Rights, an amount $4,374,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $8,833,000 below the budget request. This Office is responsible for enforcing laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, and age in all programs and institutions that receive funds from the Department. These laws extend to 50 State educational agencies, 16,000 local educational agencies, 3,500 institutions of higher education, as well as to proprietary schools, State rehabilitation agencies, libraries, and other institutions receiving Federal funds. These institutions and agencies generated over 5,000 discrimination complaints in 1993, according to the Office for Civil Rights. In addressing these complaints, the Office's duties include monitoring and performing compliance reviews, investigating allegations, offering advice on corrective and remedial actions, and providing technical assistance to help recipients achieve voluntary compliance.

Office of the Inspector General

The bill includes $28,154,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, an amount $2,283,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $5,912,000 less than the 1996 budget request. This Office has authority to inquire into all program and administrative activities of the Department, as well as into related activities of grant and contract recipients. It conducts audits and investigations to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations, to check alleged fraud and abuse, efficiency of operations, and effectiveness of results.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

The bill includes authority to expend $58,186,000 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for operations and construction activities at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home, which is $1,131,000 below the 1995 level and $934,000 below the President's request.

The Committee commends the Armed Forces Retirement Home Board for undertaking a strategic study/economic analysis which will provide data on which to base long term strategic planning.

The study will provide estimates of optimal size of each operating location of the Armed Forces Retirement Home; identify the most cost effective location (or combination) for economic performance; and identify the most cost effective use of AFRH facilities including renovation, new construction, and partial or complete closure.

The Committee intends to make future appropriations consistent with the recommendations of the study and, as such, directs the Armed Forces Retirement Home to develop its FY 1997 budget request in accordance with the outcomes of the strategic study/economic analysis.

Operation and maintenance

The bill provides $45,090,000 for the operations and maintenance of the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, which is a decrease of $276,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the same level as the President's request. The bill also provides $11,045,000 for the operations and maintenance of the United States Naval Home, which is the same level as the 1995 appropriation and $934,000 below the President's request.

Capital outlay

The bill provides $1,483,000 for capital projects at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, which is $1,017,000 below the 1995 level and the same as the President's request. The bill also provides $568,000 for capital projects at the United States Naval Home, which is $162,000 above the 1995 amount and the same level as the President's request.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS

The bill provides $168,974,000 for the Domestic Volunteer Service Programs which are part of the Corporation for National and Community Service. The recommended amount is a decrease of $45,650,000 below the comparable 1995 level and $93,926,000 below the request. Funding for the Americorps program, which is also administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service, is provided in the VA/HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill.

VISTA

The bill provides $25,603,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program, a decrease of $17,073,000 below the comparable 1995 level and $28,197,000 below the request. The VISTA program supports participants who recruit volunteers and organize community volunteer activities but who do not provide direct volunteer services.

The bill does not include separate funding for the VISTA Literacy Corps, a decrease of $5,024,000 below the 1995 funding level and $6,200,000 below the request. The Committee notes that this program duplicates the purposes of several other literacy programs funded elsewhere in this bill. Activities previously performed under this program may be conducted under the regular VISTA program

if deemed sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited federal resources.

National Senior Volunteer Corps

The bill provides a total of $114,548,000 for the National Senior Volunteer Corps, which is $21,216,000 below the 1995 level and $53,852,000 below the request.

The bill provides $57,640,000 for the Foster Grandparents Program, which is $10,172,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $21,170,000 below the request. This program provides volunteer service opportunities for low-income people aged 60 and over.

The bill includes $26,557,000 for the Senior Companion Program, a decrease of $4,687,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $16,533,000 below the request. The program provides project grants to private, non-profit organizations and State and local public agencies to offer volunteer service opportunities to low-income individuals aged 60 and over. These volunteers assist older adults with physical, mental or emotional impairments which put them at risk for institutionalization.

The bill provides $30,351,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, a decrease of $5,357,000 below the 1995 level and $14,149,000 below the request. This program provides part-time volunteer service opportunities for low-income individuals aged 60 and over to recruit volunteers and organize volunteer activities relating to a variety of social needs.

The bill does not provide separate funding for senior demonstration programs, a decrease of $1,000,000 below the 1995 level and $2,000,000 below the request. The Committee does not believe that these demonstrations represent a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of limited federal funding during this period of fiscal constraint.

Program administration

The bill provides $28,823,000 for program administration, a 7.5% reduction consistent with the bill wide policy regarding administrative functions. This recommendation represents a decrease of $2,337,000 below the 1995 level and $5,677,000 below the request.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The bill provides $240,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for fiscal year 1998, a decrease of $20,000,000 below the comparable 1997 funding level and $56,400,000 below the President's request. This level of funding will continue the process of graduating the CPB from annual federal appropriations with the goal of achieving independence from the federal government. The Committee will continue to work with other congressional committees of jurisdiction to facilitate this transition in a manner which preserves a vital public broadcasting industry.

The bill includes a provision requiring that payments to CPB from the Treasury be made on an "as needed" basis rather than the current practice of providing the entire appropriation directly to CPB at the beginning of the fiscal year. The bill includes a further provision overriding the requirement in the law to fund an independent production organization.

The Committee urges the CPB in allocating reduced funding to consider the impact of that reduced allocation on rural radio and TV stations, particularly those which are sole service providers, have minimal donor bases, and serve areas with limited cable alternatives.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The bill includes $31,896,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, $552,000 above the 1995 appropriation and $1,394,000 below the budget request.

The Service attempts to prevent and minimize labor-management disputes having a significant impact on interstate commerce or national defense, except in the railroad and airline industries. The agency conducts dispute mediation, preventive mediation, and arbitration, and convenes boards of inquiry appointed by the President in emergency disputes. In addition, the Service offers alternative dispute resolution services and training to other Federal agencies to reduce litigation costs and speed federal administrative proceedings.

The 1996 appropriation includes $632,000 to begin implementation of the Service's Strategic Information Plan. According to the Plan, investments in improved information management will result in large savings in resources (staffing and funding) in the future. During the hearing on the 1996 budget request, it was estimated that personnel savings of $2,400,000 per year will occur. The Committee directs the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to prepare a report prior to November 17, 1995 which outlines anticipated savings in personnel and funding, including when such savings are expected to occur.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill includes $6,467,000 for the Commission, which is $267,000 above the 1995 appropriation and the same level as the budget request.

The Commission is responsible for reviewing the enforcement activities of the Secretary of Labor under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act and for protecting miners against unlawful discrimination. The Commission's administrative law judges hear and decide cases initiated by the Secretary of Labor, mine operators, or miners. The five-member Commission hears appeals from administrative law judge decisions, rules on petitions for discretionary review, and may direct, of its own initiative, review of cases that may present unusual questions of law.

Consistent with the request made during the hearing on the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission's budget, the Commission is directed to report to the Committee prior to the 1997 budget hearing on its plans to increase productivity in case disposition and appellate review and reduce personnel. This report, which the Committee recommends should take the form of a strategic plan, should include specific objectives and time frames for accomplishing them.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The bill includes $450,000 for the Commission, which is $451,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $512,000 below the budget request.

The Commission is charged with advising the President and Congress on national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State and local levels.

Beginning with the 1996 appropriation, the Committee intends a two-year phase-out of Federal support for the Commission. In times of fiscal constraint, the Committee feels that activities of the Commission, which focus on developing policies, not providing services, are not a sufficiently high priority to merit the allocation of severely constrained resources. The Committee notes that in 1995 the Commission received $475,000 from the Departments of Education and State, which was a 50 percent increase over appropriated funding. The Committee encourages the Commission to continue to engage in such activities to supplement, and eventually replace, the Federal appropriation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

The bill includes $1,397,000 for the Council, which is $396,000 below the 1995 level and $433,000 below the budget request.

The Council is charged with making recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Rehabilitation Services Administration, and the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research on public policy issues of concern to individuals with disabilities. The Council focuses on eliminating barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from actively participating in community and family life. The Council also monitors implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Due to the fiscal constraints that will continue to shape the budgetary environment, the Committee encourages the Council to negotiate memoranda of understanding with various agencies to supplement the declining Federal appropriation.

NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

The bill does not provide new account-level funding for the National Education Goals Panel, a decrease of $2,785,000 below the request. The Committee believes that during periods of fiscal constraint, limited federal funds should be allocated for direct services.

NATIONAL EDUCATION STANDARDS AND IMPROVEMENT COUNCIL

The bill does not provide new account-level funding for the National Education Standards and Improvement Council, a decrease of $3,000,000 below the request. The Committee believes that during periods of fiscal constraint, limited federal funds should be allocated for direct services.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The bill provides $123,233,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, a decrease of $52,814,000 below the 1995 funding level and $57,901,000 below the request.

The agency receives, investigates, and prosecutes unfair labor practice charges filed by businesses, labor unions, and individuals. It also schedules and conducts representation elections. The five-member Board considers cases in which administrative law judge decisions are appealed.

The bill includes a legislative provision to limit the discretion of the Board to investigate and prosecute charges under Section 8 of the National Labor Relations Act based on employer actions with regard to employees or agents of labor organizations, pending a decision on this matter by the Supreme Court. The bill also includes provisions limiting the circumstances in which the Board may pursue injunctive relief pursuant to section 10(j) of the Act including requirement of a four-fifths vote of the Board and requirement to provide named parties to an injunction the opportunity to review and respond to the General Counsel's memorandum of recommendations and to present oral evidence.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The bill provides $8,000,000 for the National Mediation Board, a reduction of $519,000 below the 1995 amount and $993,000 below the request. The National Mediation Board mediates disputes over wages, hours, and working conditions that arise between employees and those railroad and airline carriers subject to the Railway Labor Act. The Board also resolves representation disputes involving labor organizations that wish to represent railroad or airline employees.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill provides $8,200,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, an increase of $605,000 over the 1995 appropriation and $73,000 over the request. The Commission adjudicates contested citations issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) against employers for violations of safety and health standards. The Commission's administrative law judges settle and decide cases at the initial level of review. The agency's three appointed Commissioners also review cases, issue rulings on complicated issues, and may direct review of any decision by an administrative law judge.

The Committee commends the Commission for development of its strategic plan and implementation of cost cutting initiatives. The recommended funding is sufficient to fully automate the Commission in 1996 to continue productivity improvements so that increasing work loads may be handled by fewer employees.

PHYSICIAN PAYMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill includes authority to transfer $2,923,000 from the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to support the activities of the Physician Payment Review Commission, which is

$1,253,000 below the amount available in 1995, and $1,177,000 below the budget request.

The Commission serves as an independent agency to advise Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on matters relating to Medicare physician reimbursement and health system reform. The Commission is required by law to report to Congress each year on adjusting Medicare physician payment rates, setting standards for expenditure growth, and monitoring access under Medicare. In addition, the Commission considers policies related to improving access under the Medicaid program and for underserved populations, controlling costs of employment-based health plans, physician training and licensure, medical malpractice reform, and ensuring quality care.

The Committee has decreased funding for the Physician Payment Review Commission in anticipation of the merger of this Commission with the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission. Once merged, the Commissions will have an aggregate funding level of $6,190,000, a decrease of approximately 30 percent below the aggregate 1995 funding level. The Committee believes that this amount is sufficient to fund the essential activities of both Commissions subsequent to their merger.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

The bill includes authority to transfer $3,267,000 from the Medicare trust funds to support the activities of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission. The amount recommended by the Committee is $1,400,000 below the 1995 level and $1,389,000 below the budget request.

The Prospective Payment Assessment Commission advises the Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on maintaining and updating Medicare payment policies for hospitals and other facility services. The Commission is also responsible for analysis of Medicaid hospital payments and issues related to health care reform. The Commission issues several reports required by Congress, including recommendations on the annual update of Medicare hospital payments and a general report on the impact of the Medicare program on the American health care system.

The Committee has decreased funding for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission in anticipation of the merger of this Commission with the Physician Payment Review Commission. The aggregate appropriations for both Commissions is $6,190,000, a decrease of approximately 30 percent below the aggregate 1995 funding level. The Committee believes that this amount is sufficient to fund the essential activities of both Commissions subsequent to their merger.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS ACCOUNT

The bill provides $239,000,000 for dual benefits, which is $15,000,000 less than the comparable 1995 amount and the same as the budget request. These funds are used to pay dual benefits to those retirees receiving both railroad retirement and social security benefits. The Committee has included bill language to permit

a portion of these funds to be derived from income tax receipts on dual benefits, as authorized by law. It is estimated that approximately $17,000,000 may be derived in this manner, which is $2,000,000 less than the 1995 amount.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

The bill includes $300,000 for interest earned on unnegotiated checks, the same as the 1995 amount and the budget request.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes $90,912,000 for administrative expenses of the Board which is the same as the 1995 amount and $1,788,000 below the request.

The Board administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness insurance benefit programs for the nation's railroad workers and their families. This account limits the amount of funds in the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds which may be used by the Board for administrative expenses.

The Committee notes that Board workloads are declining as fewer applications are received for retirement, spousal, disability and unemployment and sickness benefit applications. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Board to aggressively re-examine and consolidate its regional office structure to most efficiently process these declining workloads.

The bill provides for a consolidated limitation on administration in contrast to previous appropriations bill which provided separate appropriations from the trust funds and from general revenues.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT FUND

The bill provides $659,000 for the special management improvement fund, the same as the request and $981,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. This account provides additional trust funds to augment the normal administrative expenses to improve various activities such as claims processing, debt collection, fraud control, tax accounting, trust fund integrity, and information systems. The 1996 appropriation will provide the fifth and last year of funding for this initiative. The Committee commends the Board for meeting, and in some cases exceeding, the fourth year performance criteria established to measure the success of this initiative.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $5,100,000 for the Inspector General, a decrease of $1,582,000 below the 1995 appropriation and $1,600,000 below the request. This account provides funding for the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations of programs and operations of the Board. The funds are derived from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds.

The Committee is concerned that the IG indicated during the hearing process that its highest priority is the investigation and prosecution of Medicare fraud. The Committee believes that the IG's principal concern ought to be safeguarding the railroad trust funds rather than the Medicare trust funds. Accordingly, the Com-

mittee reiterates its directive that the IG focus greater resources on management improvements at the Board as well as ensuring the integrity of the railroad unemployment and retirement trust funds.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

The bill provides $22,641,000 for mandatory payments necessary to compensate the Social Security system for cash benefits paid out but for which no payroll tax is received. This is the same amount requested in the budget and a decrease of $2,453,000 from the amount provided in 1995. These funds reimburse the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds for special payments to certain uninsured persons, costs incurred administering pension reform activities and interest lost on the value of benefit checks issued but not negotiated. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the position they would have been had they not borne these costs properly charged to the general funds.

The amount provided includes $4,541,000 for the cost of special payments to a declining population of uninsured persons who were at least 72 years old in 1968 and attained retirement age before they could accumulate sufficient wage credits to qualify for benefits under the normal retirement formulas. This account also includes $1,100,000 for reimbursements to the trust funds for administrative costs incurred in providing private pension plan information to individuals and $17,000,000 to reimburse the trust funds for the value of the interest for benefit checks issued but not negotiated.

ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill provides $10,000,000 for a new mandatory account for additional administrative expenses, the same as the budget request. Section 19141 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 established the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit program which Social Security must administer. The law combined two existing United Mine Workers of America pension plans into a single fund and required that certain coal mine operators pay health benefit premiums for the new combined plan. Social Security assigned retired coal miners covered by the combined plan to coal operators and must now provide requested earnings records to mine operators and process appeals of assignments. The funding is available until expended.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

The bill provides $485,396,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners in 1996, the same as the budget request and $42,478,000 less than in 1995. This amount does not include $180,000,000 in advance funding for the first quarter of 1996 provided in the 1995 bill or $170,000,000 provided in this bill for the first quarter of 1997.

This appropriation provides cash benefits to miners who are disabled because of black lung disease, and to widows and children of miners. The Social Security Administration was responsible for

taking, processing, and paying claims for miners benefits filed from December 30, 1969 through June 30, 1973. Since that time it has continued to take claims, but forwards most to the Department of Labor for adjudication and payment. The Social Security Administration will continue to pay benefits and maintain the beneficiary roll for the lifetime of all persons who filed during its jurisdiction. During 1996, the SSA expects to provide benefits to 138,000 miners, widows, and dependents who will receive average monthly benefits of $427.40.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

The bill provides $18,753,834,000 for the Supplemental Security Income program, not including $7,060,000,000 in advance funding provided in the 1995 bill. The recommendation is a decrease of $2,472,786,000 below the comparable appropriation for 1995 and $50,159,000 below the request.

These funds are used to pay Federal cash benefits to approximately 6,457,000 aged, blind, and disabled persons with little or no income. The maximum monthly Federal benefit payable in 1996 is expected to be $472 for an individual and $709 for an eligible couple. In addition to federal benefits, the Social Security Administration administers a program of supplementary State benefits for those States which choose to participate. The funds are also used to reimburse the trust funds for the administrative costs of the program.

The SSI appropriation includes $176,400,000 for beneficiary services, an increase of $33,000,000 over the 1995 level and the same as the request. This amount includes $142,000,000, an increase of $33,000,000 over the 1995 level and the same as the request, to support the referral and monitoring of certain disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics and $34,000,000 to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation services agencies for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients. Legislation enacted in August of 1994 and effective in February 1995 places a 36 month limit on SSI benefit payments to disabled individuals for whom drug addition or alcoholism is a contributing factor to the determination of disability. This new law requires suspension of benefits for noncompliance with treatment. Currently, 49 states and the District of Columbia monitor SSI beneficiary treatment compliance. The large increase in funding for drug addict and alcoholic monitoring will permit SSA to ensure that all such SSI recipients are undergoing necessary treatment or are terminated from the benefit program.

The bill also contains $6,700,000 for research and demonstration activities conducted under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, a decrease of $21,000,000 below the 1995 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is concerned by the extent of unemployment among people with disabilities and believes that a demonstration quantifying the relationship between participation in disability sport and economic independence is an appropriate use of funds.

The bill includes the traditional indefinite appropriation requested by the Administration to finance unanticipated shortfalls in the program during the last three months of the fiscal year, as

well as the $9,260,000,000 advance appropriation requested for the first quarter of 1997.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill provides a total limitation on administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration of $5,910,268,000 to be funded from the Social Security trust funds, an increase of $356,931,000 over the comparable amount for 1995 and $299,134,000 below the request.

The recommended amount is sufficient to enable the Agency to fully meet defined performance targets for the improvement of service in 14 specific areas as submitted to the Committee during the budget hearings. This large increase in funding will support continuing initiatives to streamline the disability determination process and fully automate agency administrative functions. These activities should directly contribute to a reduction of 1,058 FTEs, a 9% reduction in the ratio of supervisory staff to field staff, and a two-thirds reduction in overtime workyears.

Disability initiative

The bill provides $407,000,000 for the disability initiative to streamline the disability processes and improve service for disabled individuals applying for and receiving disability payments under SSI and OASDI. This amount is an increase of $87,000,000 over the comparable 1995 amount and $127,000,000 less than the request. The recommended funding level will fully enable the agency to meet its performance goals relating to reducing pending claims and hearings, expediting claim and hearing processing, increasing the number of claims and hearings processed, improving fraud and abuse activities, improving administrative efficiency and reducing agency employment. The Committee wishes to emphasize that future funding for the disability initiative is contingent on satisfactory attainment of the performance goals submitted during the budget hearing process.

Automation initiative

The bill provides $228,000,000 for the third year of the 5-year automation initiative, an increase of $139,717,000 over the comparable 1995 amount and $129,000,000 below the request. The Committee has provided this large increase in funding in response to specific performance goals submitted to it by SSA during the budget hearings. The recommended amount will fully enable the agency to meet its first year goals relating to administrative information processing, level of office automation, percentage of supervisory staff, agency employment levels and workload processing. The Committee wishes to emphasize that future funding for the automation initiative is contingent on satisfactory attainment of the performance goals submitted during the budget hearings.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

The Committee directs the Social Security Administration to provide a summary of its current Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) surveillance projects to the Chronic Fatigue Interagency Coordinating Committee within 90 days of enactment of this bill. The Com-

mittee is concerned that the SSA has not established a CFS Advisory Committee to review current medical standards and investigate the training and information resource needs of regional SSA office as recommended in the report accompanying the 1995 bill. The Committee strongly recommends that the agency establish such a committee in 1996. The SSA is further encouraged to include medically accurate, up-to-date information on CFS in the Listing of Impairments and POMS manuals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $4,816,000 for the new Office of the Inspector General, the same as the comparable amount allocated for these activities in 1995 and $2,148,000 below the budget request. The bill also provides a limitation on trust fund transfers for the IG of $21,076,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the comparable amount allocated for these activities in 1995 and $823,000 above the request. This new Office of Inspector General was created pursuant to P.L. 103–296.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The bill provides $6,500,000 for the United States Institute of Peace, a decrease of $5,000,000 below the 1995 appropriation and the request. The Institute was created in 1984 to provide education and training, basic and applied research, and information services to promote conflict resolution. This recommendation represents one of the most difficult decisions taken by the Committee in this bill, and the Institute is encouraged to target limited funding to those activities having the greatest impact on the practice of diplomacy and conflict resolution.

GENERAL PROVISION

Section 509.—The Committee has added a provision that clarifies that each State is and remains free not to fund abortions to the extent that the State in its sole discretion deems appropriate, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. This additional provision is not intended to effectuate any change in Federal law or policy from that enacted in the Committee's fiscal year 1994 and 1995 appropriations Acts, but is designed instead to correct erroneous administrative and judicial understandings of those prior Acts and to provide clarification for fiscal year 1996 and thereafter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(l)(4), rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that enactment of this bill would have no overall inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the report submitted under section 602 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	602(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary:				
General Purposes	61.150	68,080	60,830	68,080
Violent Crime Trust Fund	41	37	40	24
Mandatory	201,538	202,046	210,002	210,211

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended.

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following information was provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

	(In millions of dollars)
Budget authority in the bill	224,469
Outlays:	
1996	177,494
1997	39,253
1998	6,618
1999	1,037
2000	67

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of Public Law 93–344, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to state and local governments:

	(In millions of dollars)
Budget authority	104,260
Fiscal year 1996 outlays	82,993

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by Department and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Labor: Employment Standards Administration			
U.S. Postal Service:			
Special Benefits	(1)	Postal Service	(1)
Salaries and expenses	26,045,000	Black lung disability trust fund	26,045,000
Departmental management:			
Salaries and expenses	19,621,000	Black lung disability trust fund	19,621,000
Office of Inspector General	287,000	Black lung disability trust fund	287,000

[1] Indefinite.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill.

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department and Activity:	
Department of Health and Human Services: Low-income home energy assistance	$1,000,000,000

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3 (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 444 OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION PROVISIONS ACT

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVACY OF PARENTS AND STUDENTS

SEC. 444. (a) * * *

(b)(1) No funds shall be made available under any applicable program to any educational agency or institution which has a policy or practice of permitting the release of education records (or personally identifiable information contained therein other than directory information, as defined in paragraph (5) of subsection (a)) of students without the written consent of their parents to any individual, agency, or organization, other than to the following—

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

[(E) State and local officials or authorities to whom such information is specifically allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to State statute adopted—

[(i) before November 19, 1974, if the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and such system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released, or

[(ii) after November 19, 1974, if—

[(I) the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and such system's ability to ef-

fectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released; and

[(II) the officials and authorities to whom such information is disclosed certify in writing to the educational agency or institution that the information will not be disclosed to any other party except as provided under State law without the prior written consent of the parent of the student.]

(E) State and local officials or authorities to whom such information is specifically—

(i) required to be reported or disclosed pursuant to State statute adopted before November 19, 1974;

(ii) allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to State statue adopted before November 19, 1974, if the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and such system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released; or

(iii) allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to State statute adopted after November 19, 1974, if—

(I) the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and such system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released; and

(II) the officials and authorities to whom such information is disclosed certify in writing to the educational agency or institution that the information will not be disclosed to any other party except as provided under State law without the prior written consent of the parent of the student;

* * * * * * *

SECTION 427 OF THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

JOB CORPS CENTERS

SEC. 427. * * *

[(c) No funds appropriated to the Department of Labor for any fiscal year may be used to carry out any contract with a nongovernmental entity to administer or manage a Civilian Conservation Center of the Job Corps.]

PUBLIC LAW 85–67

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

There is established a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central visual exhibit service; (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department; (4) a central tabulating service; (5) telephone, mail and messenger services; (6) a central accounting and payroll service; and (7) a central laborers' service: *Provided*, That any stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order shall be used to capitalize such

fund: *Provided further,* That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to bureaus, offices, and agencies for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.

The Working Capital Fund of the Department of Labor shall be available on and after March 5, 1970, for expenses necessary for personnel functions in regional administrative offices.

For expenses necessary during the fiscal year ending September 30 1994, and each fiscal year thereafter, for the maintenance and operation of a comprehensive program of centralized services which the Secretary of Labor may prescribe and deem appropriate and advantageous to provide on a reimbursable basis under the provisions of the Economy Act (subject to prior notice to OMB) in the national office and field: *Provided,* That such fund shall be reimbursed in advance from funds available to agencies, bureaus, and offices for which such centralized services are performed at rates which will return in full cost of operations including services obtained through cooperative administrative services units under the Economy Act, including reserves for accrued annual leave, worker's compensation, depreciation of capitalized equipment, and amortization of ADP software and systems (either acquired or donated): *Provided further,* That funds received for services rendered to any entity or person for use of Departmental facilities, including associated utilities and security services, shall be credited to and merged with this fund. *Provided further, That within the Working Capital Fund, there is established an Investment in Reinvention Fund (IRF), which shall be available to invest in projects of the Department designed to produce measurable improvements in agency efficiency and significant taxpayer savings. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Labor may retain up to $3,900,000 of the unobligated balances in the Department's annual Salaries and Expenses accounts as of September 30, 1995, and transfer those amounts to the IRF to provide the initial capital for the IRF to remain available until expended, to make loans to agencies of the Department for projects designed to enhance productivity and generate cost savings. Such loans shall be repaid to the IRF no later than September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the project is completed. Such repayments shall be deposited in the IRF, to be available without further appropriation action.*

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which may directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

In some instances the bill includes appropriations for certain ongoing programs which are not yet authorized for 1996.

The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for some programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not presently authorize such extended availability.

In various places in the bill, the Committee has earmarked funds within appropriation accounts in order to fund specific sections of

a law. Whether these actions constitute a change in the application of existing law is subject to individual interpretation, but the Committee felt that this fact should be mentioned.

On page 5 of the bill is language allowing the Labor Department to withhold from State allotments funds available for penalty mail under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

On page 6 is language providing that funds in this Act for one-stop career centers may be used for contracts, grants or agreements with non-State entities.

On page 6 is language providing that funds in this Act may be used by the States for integrated Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance automation efforts.

On page 9 is language authorizing the Secretary of Labor to accept and spend all sums of money ordered to be paid to the Secretary, in accordance with the terms of a Consent Judgement in U.S. District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands.

On page 9 is language authorizing the Secretary of Labor to collect user fees for processing certain applications and issuing certain certificates and registrations under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

On page 10 of the bill is language providing funds may be used under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act in which the Secretary of Labor may reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a reemployed, disabled beneficiary.

On page 10 is language allowing the Secretary of Labor to transfer certain administrative funds from the Postal Service fund and certain other government corporations and agencies related to the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

On page 11 of the bill is language allowing the Secretary of Labor to require any person filing a claim for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act or the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide such identifying information as the Secretary may require, including a Social Security number.

On page 12 is language establishing a maximum amount available for grants to States under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18(b) of the Act.

On page 13 is language authorizing the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to retain and spend up to $500,000 of training institute course tuition fees for training and education grants.

On page 15 is language allowing the Mine Safety and Health Administration to purchase and bestow certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work; to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources; to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; and to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations.

On page 15 of the bill is language allowing the Secretary of Labor to use any funds available to the Department to provide for

the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of major disasters.

On page 17 is language amending P.L. 85–67 with respect to the Department of Labor Working Capital Fund; the language establishes a new Reinvention Investment Fund and allows the Department to use up to $3,900,000 in unobligated balances to capitalize the fund.

On page 19 is language repealing section 427(c) of the Job Training Partnership Act.

On page 23 is language providing that the Division of Federal Occupational Health may utilize personal services contracting in certain instances.

On page 23 is language providing that in addition to fees authorized by section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, fees shall be collected for the full disclosure of information under the Act sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the National Practitioner Data Bank, and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act.

On page 25 is language permitting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to insure official motor vehicles in foreign countries.

On page 25 is language providing that collections from user fees may be credited to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention appropriation.

On page 25 is language making amounts under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act available to carry out the National Center for Health Statistics surveys.

On page 30 is language providing that the National Library of Medicine may enter into certain personal services contracts.

On page 32 of the bill, language is included to permit the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to retain and expend amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements and the sale of data tapes.

On page 33 of the bill is a provision that in the administration of title XIX of the Social Security Act, payments to a State for any quarter may be made with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during any such quarter, if submitted in, or prior to, such quarter and approved in that or any such subsequent quarter.

On page 34 is language allowing fees charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 to be credited to the Health Care Financing Administration administrative account.

On page 36 is language providing that funds appropriated pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for fiscal year 1994 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities conducted in such year and in fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

On page 42 is language providing that funds may be used by the Department of Education to obtain certain data from the Census Bureau; and that no funds shall be reserved under section 1003(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

On page 43 is language providing that funds for Impact Aid shall be allocated in a certain manner.

On page 44 is language providing that immigrant education funds may be allocated by States for competitive grants to local

school districts and language providing that bilingual education funds should only be used to support instructional programs which ensure that students master English in a timely fashion.

On page 45 is language providing that the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and Gallaudet University may use funds for their endowment programs at their discretion.

On page 46 is language providing that vocational education research funds in the bill may be spent without regard to section 451 of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

On page 46 is language providing that the maximum Pell grant a student may receive in the 1996–97 academic year shall be $2,440.

On page 46 is language providing that notwithstanding section 401(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, if the Secretary determines, prior to publication of the payment schedule for award year 1996–1997, that the funds included within this appropriation for Peal Grant awards for award year 1996–1997, and any funds available from the FY 1995 appropriation for Pell Grant awards, are insufficient to satisfy fully all such awards for which students are eligible, as calculated under section 401(b) of the Act, the amount paid for each such award shall be reduced by either a fixed or variable percentage, or by a fixed dollar amount, as determined in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for this purpose.

On page 47 is language providing that funds provided herein for carrying out title III shall be available without regard to section 360(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

On page 49 of the bill is language specifying that any unobligated balances remaining from fixed fees previously paid into the college housing loans account pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1749d, relating to payment of costs for inspections and site visits, shall be available for the operating expenses of that account.

On pages 52–53 is section 305 of the bill which limits administrative costs for the direct student loan program to $320 million in FY 1996, of which $160 million shall be for payment of administrative cost allowances to guaranty agencies. It also prohibits the Secretary of Education from using funds available for subsequent years during FY 1996.

On pages 54–55 is section 307 of the bill which amends the General Education Provisions Act to make a technical correction regarding student records privacy.

Under General Provisions, title III, is section 308 which prohibits the Department of Education from enforcing title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 after December 31, 1995, unless the Department has issued updated policy guidance to institutions of higher education containing objective compliance criteria.

On pages 56–57 of the bill is a provision waiving section 396(k)(3)(B)(iii) of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and a provision requiring that all funds shall be made available to the Corporation in accordance with the payment methods required under OMB Circular A–110.

On page 58 of the bill is a provision requiring that appropriations to the NLRB shall not be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual non-profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

On pages 59–60 of the bill is a provision prohibiting the NLRB from investigating certain unfair labor practice charges until the Supreme Court decides whether certain individuals are protected under the National Labor Relations Act and three provisions limiting the Board's ability to seek section 10(j) injunctions.

On page 64 is language providing that reimbursement for the carrying out of sections 9704 and 9706 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to the Social Security Trust Fund shall be made, with interest, by September 30, 1997.

On page 65 is language providing that the total amount provided for railroad retirement dual benefits shall be credited to the Dual Benefits Payments Account in 12 approximately equal amounts on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

Sections 106, 107, 201, 202, 206, 207, 209, 301, 302, and 501, 502, 504, 505, 506, 507 and 510 of the bill are general provisions, most of which have been carried in previous appropriations acts, which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or authorize certain activities, and which might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law.

Under title V, General Provisions, are the following new general provisions: (1) section 509 which provides that, effective October 1, 1993 and thereafter, States may elect not to fund abortions resulting from rape or incest; (2) section 511 which prevents the use of human embryos in medical research; and (3) section 513 which expresses the sense of Congress concerning the appropriate minimum length of hospital stay for a routine delivery of a child.

Under title VI, Political Advocacy, is legislation to prohibit recipients of federal funds from engaging in political advocacy, either with Federal funds or with their own funds under certain circumstances.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 1996 for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropria-

tions Act, 1996, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Health Resources and Services Administration
- Community Health Centers
- Migrant Health Centers
- Health Care for the Homeless
- Public Housing Health Service Grants (Consolidated Funding)
- Health Professions
  - Grants for Communities for Scholarships
  - Nurse Loan Repayment
  - Research on Health Professions Issues
  - Centers of Excellence
  - Health Careers Opportunity Program
  - Exceptional Financial Need Scholarships
  - Faculty Loan Repayment
  - Fin. Asst. for Disadv. HP Students
  - HPSL Recapitalization
  - Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students
  - Family Medicine Training/Departments
  - General Internal Medicine & Pediatrics
  - Physician's Assistants
  - Public Health and Preventive Medicine
  - Health Administration Traineeships/Projects
  - Area Health Education Centers
  - Border Health Training Centers
  - General Dentistry Residencies
  - Allied Health Special Projects
  - Geriatric Education Centers & Training
  - Interdisciplinary Traineeships
  - Podiatric Medicine
  - Advanced Nurse Education
  - Nurse Practitioners/Nurse Midwives
  - Special Projects
  - Nurse Disadvantaged Assistance
  - Professional Nurse Traineeships
  - Nurse Anesthetists
  - Chiropractic Demonstration Grants
- (Consolidated Health Professions Funding)

- Organ Transplantation
- Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidy
- Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants
- Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
  - AIDS Dental Services
  - Ryan White Programs
    - Emergency Assistance
    - Comprehensive Care Programs
    - Early Intervention Program
    - Pediatric Demonstration
- Vaccine Inj. Comp.—HRSA Admin. (Trust Fund)
- Bone Marrow Donor Registry Program

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Childhood Immunization

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration
- Consolidated Mental Health & Subst Abuse Demos
- Mental Health Block Grant
- Children's Mental Health
- Protection and Advocacy
- AIDS Demonstrations
- Substance Abuse Block Grant

Adolescent Family Life

Health Initiatives—Minority Health

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Child Care & Development Block Grant

Temporary Child Care/Crisis Nurseries

Abandoned Infant Assistance

Native Americans

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Grants to the States
- Supportive Services and Centers
- Nutrition
  - Congregate Meals
  - Home Delivered Meals
- Frail Elderly In-Home Services
- Grants to Indians
- Program Administration

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Preschool Grants
Grants for Infants and Families
Special Purpose Funds
Deaf-Blindness
Serious Emotional Disturbance
Severe Disabilities
Secondary and Transitional Services
Post-Secondary Education
Media and Captioning Services
Parent Training

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 1

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Obey.
Description of motion: To strike 11 legislative provisions.
Results: Rejected 18 to 29.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dixon	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Istook
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Obey	Mr. Kolbe
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Stokes	Mr. McDade
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Miller
Mr. Torres	Mr. Nethercutt
	Mr. Neumann
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 2

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Livingston.
Description of motion: To eliminate funding for the title X categorical program and transfer this funding to the maternal and child health block grant and community and migrant health centers.
Results: Adopted 28 to 25.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Durbin
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Foglietta
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Istook	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Knollenberg	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Lewis
Mr. McDade	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Miller	Mr. Obey
Mr. Mollohan	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Porter
Mr. Myers	Mr. Regula
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Packard	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Skeen	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Taylor	Mr. Visclosky
Mrs. Vucanovich	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Yates
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 3

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Hoyer.
Description of motion: To increase funding to various education programs and to cap the Federal matching rate for Medicaid at 66 percent.
Results: Rejected 19 to 30.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Dicks	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Obey	Mr. Kolbe
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Stokes	Mr. McDade
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Miller
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Myers
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Yates	Mr. Neumann
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 4

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Ms. Pelosi.
Description of motion: To increase funding to various worker protection programs and to cap the Federal matching rate for Medicaid at 69 percent.
Results: Rejected 19 to 32.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Forbes
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Istook
Mr. Obey	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Torres	Mr. McDade
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Miller
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Yates	Mr. Myers
	Mr. Nethercutt
	Mr. Neumann
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Thornton
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 5

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mrs. Lowey.
Description of motion: To increase funding for Perkins loans and SSIG State scholarships and CAP Federal matching rate for Medicaid at 72 percent.
Results: Rejected 19 to 24.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Chapman	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Istook
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Lewis
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Miller
Mr. Obey	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Myers
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Packard
Mr. Torres	Mr. Porter
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Regula
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Yates	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 6

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Stokes.
Description of motion: To increase funding for career and youth training and CAP Federal matching rate for Medicaid at 65 percent.
Results: Rejected 19 to 26.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Dixon	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Miller
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Myers
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Torres	Mr. Packard
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Porter
Mr. Yates	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Taylor
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 7

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Obey.
Description of motion: To increase funding for programs serving vulnerable populations, mainly energy assistance, and cap the Federal matching rate for Medicaid at 65 percent.
Results: Rejected 17 to 32.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Forbes
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Obey	Mr. Istook
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Torres	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Miller
Mr. Yates	Mr. Mollohan
	Mr. Myers
	Mr. Nethercut
	Mr. Neumann
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Thornton
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 8

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Porter.
Description of motion: Substitute amendment to the Dickey amendment to prohibit funding to support the creation of human embryos for research purposes.
Results: Rejected 26 to 26.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Istook
Mr. Hobson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Lightfoot
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Miller	Mr. McDade
Mr. Myers	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Obey	Mr. Neumann
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Packard
Mr. Porter	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Regula	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Riggs	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Skaggs	Mrs. Vucanovich
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Wicker
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Wolf
Mr. Yates	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 9

Date: July 20, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Dickey.
Description of motion: To prohibit funding to create Human Embryos for research purposes or for research in which human embryos are destroyed or discarded greater than that allowed under 45 CFR 46.208(a)(2) and 42 U.S.C. 289g(b).
Results: Adopted 30 to 23.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Coleman
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Foglietta
Mr. Istook	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Lewis	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Livingston	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. McDade	Mr. Miller
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Obey
Mr. Murtha	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Myers	Mr. Porter
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Packard	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Regula	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Skeen	Mr. Yates
Mr. Taylor	
Mr. Thornton	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 10

Date: July 21, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Bonilla.
Description of motion: To prohibit OSHA from developing any standard or guideline regarding ergonomic protection or reporting related injuries.
Results: Adopted 28 to 17.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Coleman
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Istook	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Obey
Mr. Kolbe	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Stokes
Mr. McDade	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Myers	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Yates
Mr. Neumann	
Mr. Packard	
Mr. Porter	
Mr. Riggs	
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 11

Date: July 21, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Delay.
Description of motion: To prohibit funding for any program if that program subjects any health care entity to discrimination if the entity refuses training or other activities on induced abortions.
Results: Adopted 29 to 25.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Dixon
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Foglietta
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Istook	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Lewis	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Obey
Mr. McDade	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Miller	Mr. Porter
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Myers	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Packard	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Regula	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Torres
Mr. Skeen	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Taylor	Mr. Wilson
Mrs. Vucanovich	Mr. Yates
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 12

Date: July 21, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Obey.
Description of motion: To report the bill.
Results: Rejected 22 to 32.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Istook
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. McDade
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Miller
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Myers
Mr. Torres	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Neumann
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Packard
Mr. Yates	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 13

Date: July 21, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion By: Mr. Obey.
Description of motion: Substitute to the Istook amendment to add rape or incest to the exceptions for funding of abortions.
Results: Rejected 25 to 26.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Durbin	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Foglietta	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Istook
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Livingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. McDade
Mr. Obey	Mr. Miller
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Myers
Mr. Porter	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Regula	Mr. Neumann
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Packard
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Torres	Mrs. Vucanovich
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Walsh
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Wicker
Mr. Yates	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 14

Date: July 21, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion By: Mr. Istook.
Description of motion: To not require states to have to pay for abortions if a State deems that appropriate except when the life of the mother would be endangered.
Results: Rejected 29 to 23.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Durbin
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Foglietta
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Istook	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Kingston	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Lewis	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Lighfoot	Mr. Obey
Mr. Livingston	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. McDade	Mr. Porter
Mr. Miller	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Myers	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Packard	Mr. Torres
Mr. Regula	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Riggs	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Skeen	Mr. Yates
Mr. Taylor	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 15

Date: July 21, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Istook.
Description of motion: To prohibit funding for higher education institutions if such institutions use certain fees to support groups who lobby or engage in political campaigns.
Results: Rejected 17 to 32.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Istook	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Foglietta
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Hefner
Mr. McDade	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Myers	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Packard	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Riggs	Mr. Miller
Mr. Taylor	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Wicker	Mr. Obey
	Ms. Pelosi
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Sabo
	Mr. Skaggs
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Stokes
	Mr. Thornton
	Mr. Torres
	Mr. Visclosky
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wilson
	Mr. Yates
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 16

Date: July 24, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Yates.
Description of motion: To strike the enacting clause.
Results: Rejected 18 to 29.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Istook
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Obey	Mr. Knollenberg
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Thornton	Mr. McDade
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Miller
Mr. Yates	Mr. Neumann
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 17

Date: July 24, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Sabo.
Description of Motion: To amend the Istook amendment to expand the applicability to include entities receiving contract payments or loans or loan guarantees.
Results: Rejected 18 to 29.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bevill	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Chapman	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Coleman	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Delay
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Istook
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Obey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Pelosi	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Lightfoot
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Thornton	Mr. McDade
Mr. Wilson	Mr. Miller
Mr. Yates	Mr. Neumann
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 18

Date: July 24, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Istook.
Description of Motion: To prohibit entities who receive grants from using these funds for political advocacy.
Results: Adopted 28 to 20 Voting Present 1.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Delay	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Istook	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Kingston	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Pelosi
Mr. Lightfoot	Mr. Porter
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Regula
Mr. McDade	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Miller	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Myers	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Packard	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Riggs	Mr. Yates
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

Present: Mr. Obey.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the result of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the name of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 19

Date: July 24, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Istook.
Description of motion: To prohibit the enforcement of title IX of the education amendments of 1972 with respect to gender equity in intercollegiate athletics unless the Department of Education issues updated guidance clarifying demonstration of program expansion for the underrepresented sex.
Result: Adopted 30 to 23.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Bunn
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Istook	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Lightfoot	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Livingston	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. McDade	Mr. Obey
Mr. Miller	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Myers	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Packard	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Porter	Mr. Torres
Mr. Regula	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Riggs	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Yates
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the result of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the name of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 20

Date: July 24, 1995.

Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.

Motion by: Mr. Miller of Florida.

Description of motion: To eliminate FY 1998 funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Results: Reject 14 to 40.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Bunn
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Istook	Mr. Coleman
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Miller	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Myers	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Packard	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Wicker	Ms. Kaptur
	Mr. Lewis
	Mr. Lightfoot
	Mrs. Lowey
	Mr. McDade
	Mr. Mollohan
	Mr. Nethercutt
	Mr. Obey
	Ms. Pelosi
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Riggs
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Sabo
	Mr. Skaggs
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Stokes
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Thornton
	Mr. Torres
	Mr. Visclosky
	Mrs. Vucanovich
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wilson
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Yates
	Mr. Young

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 21

Date: July 24, 1995.
Measure: Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, FY 1996.
Motion by: Mr. Young of Florida.
Description of motion: That the bill be reported, and that the chairman be authorized to seek a rule on such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, and pursuant to the provisions of clause 1 of rule XX, the chairman be authorized to move that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference requested by the Senate on the bill.
Results: Adopted 32 to 21.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Bevill
Mr. Bunn	Mr. Chapman
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Coleman
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Durbin
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Istook	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Kingston	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Knollenberg	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Obey
Mr. Lightfoot	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. McDade	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Miller	Mr. Thornton
Mr. Myers	Mr. Torres
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Wilson
Mr. Packard	Mr. Yates
Mr. Porter	
Mr. Regula	
Mr. Riggs	
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mrs. Vucanovich	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 (3)	Fiscal year 1996 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1995 (4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Employment and Training Administration: Payments to the unemployment trust fund	3,000,000	5,148,000	+2,148,000
Employment Standards Administration: Panama Canal Commission Compensation Fund	15,800,000	14,800,000	-1,000,000
Total, Department of Labor	18,800,000	19,948,000	+1,148,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Health Resources and Service Administration:			
Health professions graduate student loan insurance program account	23,050,000	19,044,000	-4,006,000
Liquidating account	17,990,000	42,000,000	+24,010,000
Centers for Disease Control: Disease control, research, and training	767,000	790,000	+23,000
National Institutes of Health	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Health Care Financing Administration: Payments to health care trust funds	3,916,000,000	4,270,000,000	+354,000,000
Social Security Administration: Payments to Social Security trust funds	4,833,000,000	6,683,000,000	+1,850,000,000
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	8,795,807,000	11,019,834,000	+2,224,027,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Office of vocational and adult education	7,148,000	7,148,000	.....
Office of Postsecondary Education:			
Student financial assistance (transfer from DOD)	3,165,000	.....	-3,165,000
Federal direct student loan program account	1,138,219,000	1,629,043,000	+490,824,000
Federal family education loan program account	3,773,733,000	2,390,198,000	-1,383,535,000
Federal family education loan liquidating account	1,344,545,000	595,248,000	-749,297,000
College housing and academic facilities loans liquidating account	5,484,000	3,554,000	-1,930,000
Total, Department of Education	6,272,294,000	4,625,191,000	-1,647,103,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Federal Payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts	3,331,100,000	3,422,400,000	+91,300,000
Total, Federal funds	18,418,001,000	19,087,373,000	+669,372,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996 (3)	Fiscal year 1996 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1995 (4)
TRUST FUNDS			
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Employment and Training Administration:			
Gifts and bequests	300,000	300,000	.....
Unemployment trust fund	25,400,000,000	27,300,000,000	+1,900,000,000
Employment Standards Administration: Special workers' compensation expenses	133,000,000	142,000,000	+9,000,000
Total, Department of Labor	25,533,300,000	27,442,300,000	+1,909,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Assistant Secretary for Health: Miscellaneous trust funds	61,425,000	61,425,000	.....
Health Care Financing Administration:			
Federal hospital insurance trust fund	111,450,187,000	123,045,088,000	+11,594,901,000
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund	65,823,492,000	75,554,609,000	+9,731,117,000
Social Security Administration:			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund 1/	296,602,175,000	310,181,892,000	+13,579,717,000
Federal disability insurance trust fund 1/	42,328,261,000	46,135,000,000	+3,806,739,000
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	516,265,540,000	554,978,014,000	+38,712,474,000

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE			
Gifts and contributions	158,400,000	214,873,000	+56,473,000
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	70,100,000	68,900,000	-1,200,000
Rail Industry Pension Fund	2,958,963,000	2,981,400,000	+22,437,000
Supplemental Annuity Pension Fund	91,200,000	86,700,000	-4,500,000
Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account	8,247,600,000	8,398,700,000	+151,100,000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board	11,367,863,000	11,535,700,000	+167,837,000
Total, Trust funds	553,325,103,000	594,170,887,000	+40,845,784,000
Grand total	571,743,104,000	613,258,260,000	+41,515,156,000

1/ Included as "off-budget".

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appro-priated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
SUMMARY					
Title I - Department of Labor:					
Federal Funds	8,444,626	9,631,811	6,900,435	-1,544,191	-2,731,376
Trust Funds	(3,502,534)	(3,629,200)	(3,391,944)	(-110,590)	(-237,256)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds	179,565,460	200,423,428	196,397,346	+16,831,886	-4,026,082
Current year	(146,798,539)	(168,148,874)	(165,441,996)	(+18,643,457)	(-2,706,878)
1997 advance	(32,766,921)	(32,274,554)	(30,955,350)	(-1,811,571)	(-1,319,204)
Trust Funds	(2,236,305)	(2,291,444)	(2,170,307)	(-65,998)	(-121,137)
Title III - Department of Education:					
Federal Funds	26,801,100	28,220,106	23,063,105	-3,737,995	-5,157,001
Title IV - Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds	30,083,136	29,857,742	29,582,290	-500,846	-275,452
Current year	(22,528,136)	(20,131,342)	(19,912,290)	(-2,615,846)	(-219,052)
1997 advance	(7,240,000)	(9,430,000)	(9,430,000)	(+2,190,000)	.....
1998 advance	(315,000)	(296,400)	(240,000)	(-75,000)	(-56,400)
Trust Funds	(5,669,452)	(6,338,470)	(6,034,205)	(+364,753)	(-304,265)

Total, all titles:					
Federal Funds	244,894,322	268,133,087	255,943,176	+11,048,854	-12,189,911
Current year	(204,572,401)	(226,132,133)	(215,317,826)	(+10,745,425)	(-10,814,307)
1997 advance	(40,006,921)	(41,704,554)	(40,385,350)	(+378,429)	(-1,319,204)
1998 advance	(315,000)	(296,400)	(240,000)	(-75,000)	(-56,400)
Trust Funds	(11,408,291)	(12,259,114)	(11,596,456)	(+188,165)	(-662,658)
BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP					
Federal Funds (all years)	244,894,322	268,133,087	255,943,176	+11,048,854	-12,189,911
Mandatory, total in bill	184,182,821	202,641,064	202,633,887	+18,451,066	-7,177
Less advances for subsequent years	-38,687,717	-40,385,350	-40,385,350	-1,697,633	.....
Plus advances provided in prior years	37,760,000	38,687,717	38,687,717	+927,717	.....
Total, mandatory, current year	183,255,104	200,943,431	200,936,254	+17,681,150	-7,177

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Discretionary, total in bill	60,711,501	65,492,023	53,309,289	-7,402,212	-12,182,734
Less advances for subsequent years	-1,634,204	-1,615,604	-240,000	+1,394,204	+1,375,604
Plus advances provided in prior years	1,770,805	1,631,204	1,631,204	-139,601	.....
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Trust funds considered budget authority	6,554,681	6,928,529	6,528,607	-26,074	-399,922
Black lung benefit cola	12,900	.....	.....	-12,900	.....
Adjustment to balance with FY95 bill	-42,666	.....	.....	+42,666	.....
Pell grants, rescission of FY94 funds	-35,000	.....	.....	+35,000	.....
Youth training rescission (FY 1994)	-50,000	.....	.....	+50,000	.....
NIH buildings & facilities resc (FY 1994)	-60,000	.....	.....	+60,000	.....
Emergency funding	-35,000	.....	.....	+35,000	.....
Retirement fraud	-410	.....	.....	+410	.....
Effect of FY95 supplemental	.....	-356,204	-356,204	-356,204	.....
Resc of admin & travel expenses (H.R. 1944)	-37,000	.....	.....	+37,000	.....
HEAL loan limitation	.....	.....	-6,983	-6,983	-6,983
Dept of Labor working capital fund	.....	.....	3,900	+3,900	+3,900
Total, discretionary, current year	67,155,607	72,079,948	60,869,813	-6,285,794	-11,210,135
Crime trust fund	11,000	175,400	39,900	+28,900	-135,500
General purposes	67,144,607	71,904,548	60,829,913	-6,314,694	-11,074,635

NOTE: FY95 comparable reflects rescissions enacted in P.L. 104-6 and H.R. 1944.

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES 1/					
Grants to States:					
Adult training	996,813	1,054,813	830,000	-166,813	-224,813
Youth training	126,672	288,979	126,672	.....	-162,307
Summer youth employment and training program	184,788	958,540	.....	-184,788	-958,540
(Summer of 1995) (non-add) 2/	(184,788)	.....	.....	(-184,788)	.....
Dislocated worker assistance	1,228,550	1,396,000	850,000	-378,550	-546,000
Proposed leg: Dislocated workers (non-add)	.....	(660,000)	.....	.....	(-660,000)
Proposed leg: Adult Training (non-add) transfer to Department of Education (Adult Literacy)	.....	(-84,161)	.....	.....	(+84,161)
Proposed leg: Skill Grants (Pell transfer) (non-add)	(1,827,102)	(2,129,366)	.....	(-1,827,102)	(-2,129,366)
Federally administered programs:					
Native Americans	59,787	61,871	50,000	-9,787	-11,871
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	79,967	78,303	65,000	-14,967	-13,303
Job Corps:					
Operations	957,431	1,029,632	972,475	+15,044	-57,157
Construction and renovation	132,029	198,082	148,535	+16,506	-49,547
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,089,460	1,227,714	1,121,010	+31,550	-106,704
Youth Fair Chance	.....	49,785	.....	.....	-49,785
Veterans' employment	8,880	8,880	7,300	-1,580	-1,580

1/ Forward funded except where noted.

2/ Funds available on July 1, 1995.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
National activities:					
Pilots and demonstrations	33,186	35,522	19,022	-14,164	-16,500
Research, demonstration and evaluation	9,196	12,596	6,196	-3,000	-6,400
Other	10,989	73,584	5,489	-5,500	-68,095
Subtotal, National activities	53,371	121,702	30,707	-22,664	-90,995
Subtotal, Federal activities	1,291,465	1,548,255	1,274,017	-17,448	-274,238
Total, Job Training Partnership Act	3,828,288	5,246,587	3,080,689	-747,599	-2,165,898
Veterans homeless program 1/		5,011			-5,011
Glass Ceiling Commission 1/	738	142	142	-596	
Women in apprenticeship 1/	744	744	610	-134	-134
National Center for the Workplace 1/					
Skills Standards	4,500	12,000	4,000	-500	-8,000
School-to-work	122,500	200,000	95,000	-27,500	-105,000
Total, Training and Employment Services	3,956,770	5,464,484	3,180,441	-776,329	-2,284,043
Subtotal, forward funded	(3,955,288)	(5,458,587)	(3,179,689)	(-775,599)	(-2,278,898)

1/ Current funded.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	396,060	410,500	350,000	-46,060	-60,500
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES					
Trade adjustment	274,400	279,600	279,600	+5,200	.....
NAFTA activities	.....	66,500	66,500	+66,500	.....
Total	274,400	346,100	346,100	+71,700	.....
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS					
Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):					
State Operations	(1,756,626)	(2,206,136)	(2,080,520)	(+323,894)	(-125,616)
State integrity activities 1/	(367,169)	.....	.....	(-367,169)	.....
National Activities 2/	(17,328)	(17,824)	(10,000)	(-7,328)	(-7,824)
Contingency	(172,137)	(245,983)	(218,297)	(+46,160)	(-27,686)
Contingency bill language (OMB estimate)	(67,900)	.....	.....	(-67,900)	.....
Portion treated as budget authority 3/	(812)	.....	.....	(-812)	.....
Subtotal, Unemployment Comp (trust funds)	(2,314,072)	(2,469,943)	(2,308,817)	(-5,255)	(-161,126)

1/ Administration request integrates this activity into the State Operations line.

2/ FY95 comparable reflects transfer of $777,000 from Program Administration Trust Funds.

3/ OMB scores the 1996 request as $67,800,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Employment Service:					
Allotments to States:					
Federal funds	25,254	24,177	23,452	-1,802	-725
Trust funds	(813,658)	(781,735)	(738,283)	(-75,375)	(-43,452)
Subtotal	838,912	805,912	761,735	-77,177	-44,177
National Activities:					
Federal funds	1,934	1,934	1,876	-58	-58
Trust funds	(64,194)	(64,194)	(62,268)	(-1,926)	(-1,926)
Targeted jobs tax credit	(10,250)	.....	.....	(-10,250)	.....
Subtotal, Employment Service	915,290	872,040	825,879	-89,411	-46,161
Federal funds	27,188	26,111	25,328	-1,860	-783
Trust funds	(888,102)	(845,929)	(800,551)	(-87,551)	(-45,378)
One-stop Career Centers	100,000	200,000	100,000	.....	-100,000
Total, State Unemployment	3,329,362	3,541,983	3,234,696	-94,666	-307,287
Federal Funds	127,188	226,111	125,328	-1,860	-100,783
Trust Funds	(3,202,174)	(3,315,872)	(3,109,368)	(-92,806)	(-206,504)

ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS 1/	1,004,485	369,000	369,000	-635,485	.....
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION					
Adult employment and training	27,847	31,144	25,758	-2,089	-5,386
Trust funds	(2,481)	(2,637)	(2,295)	(-186)	(-342)
Youth employment and training	32,001	35,170	29,601	-2,400	-5,569
Employment security	6,584	3,913	6,090	-494	+2,177
Trust funds	(40,399)	(47,378)	(37,369)	(-3,030)	(-10,009)
Apprenticeship services	17,531	18,681	16,216	-1,315	-2,465
Executive direction	6,313	6,605	5,840	-473	-765
Trust funds	(1,416)	(1,887)	(1,310)	(-106)	(-577)
Total, Program Administration	134,572	147,415	124,479	-10,093	-22,936
Federal funds	90,2[illegible]76	95,51[illegible]	83,505	-6,[illegible]771	-12,008
Trust funds 2/	(44,2[illegible]6)	(51,902)	(40,974)	(-3,322)	(-10,928)
Total, Employment and Training Administration	9,095,6[illegible]19	10,279,482	7,604,716	-1,490,933	-2,674,766
Federal funds	5,849,1[illegible]79	6,911,70[illegible]	4,454,374	-1,394,805	-2,457,334
Trust funds	(3,246,4[illegible]0)	(3,367,774)	(3,150,342)	(-96,128)	(-217,432)

1/ FY95 comparable includes $318,485,000 based on economic assumptions authorized by 'such sums' language.

2/ FY95 comparable reflects transfer of $777,000 to SUIESO National Programs.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN WORKPLACE					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Office of the Workplace Programs	7,197	10,770	.....	-7,197	-10,770
PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement and compliance	53,672	65,163	49,647	-4,025	-15,516
Policy, regulation and public service	12,154	12,412	11,242	-912	-1,170
Program oversight	3,485	3,607	3,224	-261	-383
Total, PWBA	69,311	81,182	64,113	-5,198	-17,069
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION					
Program Administration subject to limitation (Trust Funds)	(11,463)	(12,043)	(10,603)	(-860)	(-1,440)
Services related to terminations not subject to limitations (non-add)	(126,258)	(128,496)	(128,496)	(+2,238)	.....
Total, PBGC	(137,721)	(140,539)	(139,099)	(+1,378)	(-1,440)

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement of wage and hour standards	101,071	116,943	88,921	-12,150	-28,022
Office of Labor-Management Standards	23,997	31,075	22,197	-1,800	-8,878
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement	58,928	63,831	54,508	-4,420	-9,323
Federal programs for workers' compensation	76,425	82,937	70,693	-5,732	-12,244
Trust funds	(1,057)	(1,669)	(978)	(-79)	(-691)
Program direction and support	11,511	11,690	10,648	-863	-1,042
Total, salaries and expenses	272,989	308,145	247,945	-25,044	-60,200
Federal funds	271,932	306,476	246,967	-24,965	-59,509
Trust funds	(1,057)	(1,669)	(978)	(-79)	(-691)
SPECIAL BENEFITS					
Federal employees compensation benefits	254,000	214,000	214,000	-40,000	.....
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
Total, Special Benefits	258,000	218,000	218,000	-40,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND					
Benefit payments and interest on advances	923,005	949,494	949,494	+26,489	.....
Employment Standards Admin., salaries and expenses	28,157	28,655	26,045	-2,112	-2,610
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses	23,333	19,621	19,621	-3,712	.....
Departmental Management, inspector general	310	310	287	-23	-23
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	974,805	998,080	995,447	+20,642	-2,633
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)	756	756	756	.....	.....
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	975,561	998,836	996,203	+20,642	-2,633
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,506,550	1,524,981	1,462,148	-44,402	-62,833
Federal funds	1,505,493	1,523,312	1,461,170	-44,323	-62,142
Trust funds	(1,057)	(1,669)	(978)	(-79)	(-691)

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Safety and health standards	9,031	9,471	8,354	-677	-1,117
Enforcement:					
Federal Enforcement	145,834	155,854	98,000	-47,834	-57,854
State programs	70,615	75,915	65,319	-5,296	-10,596
Technical Support	18,883	21,668	17,467	-1,416	-4,201
Compliance Assistance	44,974	55,332	53,601	+8,627	-1,731
Safety and health statistics	15,900	20,669	14,707	-1,193	-5,962
Executive direction and administration	7,263	7,594	6,537	-726	-1,057
Total, OSHA	312,500	346,503	263,985	-48,515	-82,518
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement:					
Coal	107,550	112,957	99,484	-8,066	-13,473
Metal/nonmetal	42,296	46,862	39,124	-3,172	-7,738
Standards development	1,339	1,008	1,008	-331	.....
Assessments	3,781	3,712	3,497	-284	-215
Educational policy and development	15,064	14,865	13,934	-1,130	-931
Technical support	22,097	23,575	20,440	-1,657	-3,135
Program administration	8,519	9,127	7,667	-852	-1,460
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	200,646	212,106	185,154	-15,492	-26,952

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	100,315	107,955	102,885	+2,570	-5,070
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	(54,102)	(56,350)	(50,220)	(-3,882)	(-6,130)
Prices and cost of living	93,066	99,224	93,956	+890	-5,268
Compensation and working conditions	61,189	63,855	54,625	-6,564	-9,230
Productivity and technology	6,971	7,419	7,419	+448	.....
Economic growth and employment projections	4,181	4,487	4,487	+306	.....
Executive direction and staff services	26,723	25,842	22,072	-4,651	-3,770
Consumer Price Index Revision	5,127	11,549	11,549	+6,422	.....
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	351,674	376,681	347,213	-4,461	-29,468
Federal Funds	297,572	320,331	296,993	-579	-23,338
Trust Funds	(54,102)	(56,350)	(50,220)	(-3,882)	(-6,130)

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Executive direction	21,034	26,232	17,931	-3,103	-8,301
Legal services	61,954	69,570	57,307	-4,647	-12,263
Trust funds	(328)	(342)	(303)	(-25)	(-39)
International labor affairs	12,272	12,950	1,850	-10,422	-11,100
Administration and management	15,031	15,503	13,904	-1,127	-1,599
Adjudication	20,000	24,589	18,500	-1,500	-6,089
Promoting employment of people with disabilities	4,385	4,772	4,056	-329	-716
Women's Bureau	8,371	8,973	7,743	-628	-1,230
Civil Rights Activities	4,903	5,038	4,535	-368	-503
Chief Financial Officer	4,750	5,120	4,394	-356	-726
Enforcement Automation	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	155,028	173,089	130,523	-24,505	-42,566
Federal funds	154,700	172,747	130,220	-24,480	-42,527
Trust funds	(328)	(342)	(303)	(-25)	(-39)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING					
State Administration:					
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(83,601)	(83,643)	(79,682)	(-3,919)	(-3,961)
Local Veterans Employment Program	(77,593)	(77,632)	(73,854)	(-3,739)	(-3,778)
Subtotal, State Administration	(161,194)	(161,275)	(153,536)	(-7,658)	(-7,739)
Federal Administration	(21,108)	(23,017)	(19,525)	(-1,583)	(-3,492)
National Veterans Training Institute	(2,904)	(2,822)	(2,822)	(-82)	.....
Total, Trust Funds	(185,206)	(187,114)	(175,883)	(-9,323)	(-11,231)
REINVENTION INVESTMENT FUND	.....	3,900	.....	.....	-3,900

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Program activities	40,672	41,657	37,622	-3,050	-4,035
Trust funds	(3,908)	(3,908)	(3,615)	(-293)	(-293)
Executive Direction and Management	7,356	7,595	6,804	-552	-791
Total, Office of the Inspector General	51,936	53,160	48,041	-3,895	-5,119
Federal funds	48,028	49,252	44,426	-3,602	-4,826
Trust funds	(3,908)	(3,908)	(3,615)	(-293)	(-293)
Total, Departmental Management	392,170	417,263	354,447	-37,723	-62,816
Federal funds	202,728	225,899	174,646	-28,082	-51,253
Trust funds	(189,442)	(191,364)	(179,801)	(-9,641)	(-11,563)
Total, Labor Department 1/	11,947,160	13,261,011	10,292,379	-1,654,781	-2,968,632
Federal funds	8,444,626	9,631,811	6,900,435	-1,544,191	-2,731,376
Trust funds	(3,502,534)	(3,629,200)	(3,391,944)	(-110,590)	(-237,256)

1/ Includes Federal and Trust funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appro-priated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES					
Consolidated health centers	.....	.....	833,518	+833,518	+833,518
Community health centers	616,555	.....	.....	-616,555	.....
Migrant health centers	65,000	.....	.....	-65,000	.....
Health care for the homeless	65,445	.....	.....	-65,445	.....
Public housing health service grants	9,518	.....	.....	-9,518	.....
Health Centers Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	756,399	.....	.....	-756,399
Subtotal, Health Centers Activities	756,518	756,399	833,518	+77,000	+77,119
National Health Service Corps:					
Field placements	41,979	.....	41,979	.....	+41,979
Recruitment	78,206	.....	78,206	.....	+78,206
Subtotal, National Health Service Corps 1/	120,185	.....	120,185	.....	+120,185

1/ Request includes NHSC in workforce development cluster and reflects proposal to transfer $750,000 to OASH Health Service Management for activities previously performed by the Health Service Corps.

Note: All HHS accounts are current funded unless otherwise noted.

Health Professions 1/					
Consolidated Health Professions Education and Training	.....	.....	278,977	+278,977	+278,977
Grants to communities for scholarships	474	.....	.....	-474	.....
Health professions data system	548	.....	.....	-548	.....
Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service	2,044	.....	.....	-2,044	.....
Research on health professions issues	600	.....	.....	-600	.....
Workforce Development Cluster (proposed leg) 2/	.....	127,218	.....	.....	-127,218
Centers of excellence	23,040	.....	.....	-23,040	.....
Health careers opportunity program	25,350	.....	.....	-25,350	.....
Exceptional financial need scholarships	10,542	.....	.....	-10,542	.....
Faculty loan repayment	955	.....	.....	-955	.....
Fin assistance for disadvantaged HP students	5,895	.....	.....	-5,895	.....
HPSL recapitalization	8,017	.....	.....	-8,017	.....
Scholarships for disadvantaged students	17,376	.....	.....	-17,376	.....
Minority / Disadvantaged Cluster (proposed leg)	.....	89,450	.....	.....	-89,450
Family medicine training / departments	46,057	.....	.....	-46,057	.....
General internal medicine and pediatrics	16,503	.....	.....	-16,503	.....
Physician assistants	5,964	.....	.....	-5,964	.....

1/ Includes funding for the Grants to Communities for Scholarships not previously included in the Health Professions subtotal.

2/ Administration proposal includes National Health Service Corps.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Public health and preventive medicine	7,546	.....	.....	-7,546	.....
Health administration traineeships / projects	978	.....	.....	-978	.....
Primary Care Medicine and Public Health Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	76,055	.....	.....	-76,055
Area health education centers	24,125	.....	.....	-24,125	.....
Border health training centers	3,509	.....	.....	-3,509	.....
General dentistry residencies	3,530	.....	.....	-3,530	.....
Allied health special projects	3,580	.....	.....	-3,580	.....
Geriatric education centers and training	8,273	.....	.....	-8,273	.....
Interdisciplinary traineeships	3,880	.....	.....	-3,880	.....
Podiatric medicine	615	.....	.....	-615	.....
Chiropractic demonstration grants	936	.....	.....	-936	.....
Enhanced Area Health Education Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	38,783	.....	.....	-38,783
Advanced nurse education	11,642	.....	.....	-11,642	.....
Nurse practitioners / nurse midwives	16,140	.....	.....	-16,140	.....
Special projects	9,848	.....	.....	-9,848	.....
Nurse disadvantaged assistance	3,606	.....	.....	-3,606	.....
Professional nurse traineeships	14,830	.....	.....	-14,830	.....
Nurse anesthetists	2,574	.....	.....	-2,574	.....
Nurse Education / Practice Initiatives Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	56,750	.....	.....	-56,750
Subtotal, Health professions	278,977	388,256	278,977	.....	-109,279

Other HRSA Programs:					
Hansen's disease services	20,826	20,826	17,500	-3,326	-3,326
Maternal and child health block grant	683,950	678,866	800,299	+116,349	+121,433
Healthy start	105,000	100,000	50,000	-55,000	-50,000
Organ transplantation	2,629	2,629	2,400	-229	-229
Health teaching facilities interest subsidies	411	411	411	.....	.....
Bone marrow program 1/	15,360	15,360	15,360	.....	.....
Rural outreach grants	26,091	.....	26,091	.....	+26,091
State Offices of Rural Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural Health Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	29,029	.....	.....	-29,029
Trauma care	293	.....	.....	-293	.....
Emergency medical services for children	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+10,000
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	14,784	.....	.....	-14,784
Black lung clinics	4,142	.....	.....	-4,142	.....
Alzheimers demonstration grants	4,959	.....	4,000	-959	+4,000
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's Disease	2,976	.....	.....	-2,976	.....
Pacific Basin initiative	1,500	.....	.....	-1,500	.....
Native Hawaiian health care	4,336	.....	.....	-4,336	.....
Special Populations Cluster (proposed legislation)	.....	17,259	.....	.....	-17,259

1/ This function is transferred from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and is presented consistent with the budget justification. The Appendix to the President's budget presents this function as a component of the NHLBI budget.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):					
Education and training centers	16,287	16,287	.....	-16,287	-16,287
AIDS dental services	6,937	6,937	6,937	.....	.....
Ryan White AIDS Programs:					
Emergency assistance	356,500	407,000	379,500	+23,000	-27,500
Comprehensive care programs	198,147	221,897	198,147	.....	-23,750
Early intervention program	52,318	62,568	52,318	.....	-10,250
Pediatric demonstrations	26,000	32,000	26,000	.....	-6,000
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	632,965	723,465	655,965	+23,000	-67,500
Subtotal, AIDS	656,189	746,689	662,902	+6,713	-83,787
Family planning	193,349	198,982	.....	-193,349	-198,982
Rural health research	9,426	9,426	.....	-9,426	-9,426
Health care facilities	10,000	2,000	.....	-10,000	-2,000
Buildings and facilities	933	933	933	.....	.....
National practitioner data bank	9,000	6,000	6,000	-3,000	.....
User fees	-9,000	-6,000	-6,000	+3,000	.....

Program management 1/	120,909	120,546	120,546	-363	.....
Savings attributable to legislative proposal	.....	(6,000)	(6,000)	(+6,000)	.....
Undistributed administrative reduction	.....	.....	-16,000	-16,000	-16,000
Total, Health resources and services	3,028,959	3,102,395	2,927,122	-101,837	-175,273
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND: Interest subsidy program	9,000	8,000	8,000	-1,000	.....
HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM (HEAL):					
New loan subsidies	22,050	18,044	13,500	-8,550	-4,544
Liquidating account (non-add)	(17,990)	(42,000)	(42,000)	(+24,010)	.....
HEAL loan limitation (non-add)	(375,000)	(280,000)	(210,000)	(-165,000)	(-70,000)
Program management	2,922	2,922	2,703	-219	-219
Total, HEAL	24,972	20,966	16,203	-8,769	-4,763
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:					
Post - FY88 claims (trust fund)	54,476	56,721	56,721	+2,245	.....
HRSA administration (trust fund)	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	57,476	59,721	59,721	+2,245	.....

1/ Reflects 1995 transfer of $750,000 to OASH for Health Policy, Planning and Evaluation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION:					
Pre - FY89 claims (appropriation)	110,000	110,000	110,000	.....	.....
Total, Vaccine injury	167,476	169,721	169,721	+2,245	.....
Total, Health Resources and Services Admin	3,230,407	3,301,082	3,121,046	-109,361	-180,036
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL					
DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING					
Preventive Health Services Block Grant	157,918	154,338	157,918	.....	+3,580
Prevention centers	7,724	7,724	7,724	.....	.....
Data initiative	.....	6,000	.....	.....	-6,000
1% evaluation funds (non-add)	.....	(14,000)	.....	.....	(-14,000)
Immunization partnership grant (proposed legislation)	.....	502,818	.....	.....	-502,818
Proposed legislation: Vaccine tax cut (non-add)	.....	(-25,000)	.....	.....	(+25,000)
Childhood immunization	465,497	.....	475,497	+10,000	+475,497

HIV/STD/TB partnership grant (proposed legislation)	.....	848,331	.....	.....	-848,331
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	589,962	.....	589,962	.....	+589,962
Tuberculosis	119,582	.....	119,582	.....	+119,582
Sexually transmitted diseases	105,242	.....	110,242	+5,000	+110,242
Subtotal, Communicable diseases	814,786	848,331	819,786	+5,000	-28,545
Chronic diseases partnership grant (proposed leg)	.....	243,498	.....	.....	-243,498
Chronic and environmental disease prevention	139,754	.....	150,000	+10,246	+150,000
Breast and cervical cancer screening	100,000	.....	125,000	+25,000	+125,000
Subtotal, Chronic diseases	239,754	243,498	275,000	+35,246	+31,502
Infectious disease	54,402	63,191	67,276	+12,874	+4,085
Lead poisoning prevention	36,409	36,391	36,409	.....	+18
Injury control	43,679	44,661	43,679	.....	-982
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):					
Research	119,222	124,186	99,222	-20,000	-24,964
Training	12,898	12,898	.....	-12,898	-12,898
Subtotal, NIOSH	132,120	137,084	99,222	-32,898	-37,862
Epidemic services	73,325	73,318	73,325	.....	+7
National Center for Health Statistics:					
Program operations	53,575	53,564	53,575	.....	+11
1% evaluation funds (non-add)	(27,862)	(27,862)	(27,862)	.....	.....
Subtotal, health statistics	53,575	53,564	53,575	.....	+11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Buildings and facilities	3,575	3,575	4,353	+778	+778
Program management	3,067	3,067	3,067	.....	.....
Savings attributable to legislative proposal	.....	6,000	.....	.....	-6,000
Undistributed administrative reduction	.....	.....	-31,000	-31,000	-31,000
Subtotal, Disease Control	2,085,831	2,183,560	2,085,831	.....	-97,729
Crime Bill Activities:					
Rape prevention and education	.....	35,000	35,000	+35,000	.....
Domestic violence community demonstrations	.....	4,000	4,000	+4,000	.....
Crime victim study	.....	100	100	+100	.....
Subtotal, Crime bill activities	.....	39,100	39,100	+39,100	.....
Total, Disease Control	2,085,831	2,222,660	2,124,931	+39,100	-97,729
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Cancer Institute	2,136,408	2,219,797	2,251,084	+114,676	+31,287
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute 1/	1,297,032	1,337,021	1,355,866	+58,834	+18,845
National Institute of Dental Research	175,213	180,650	183,196	+7,983	+2,546

1/ Reflects a transfer of $15.36 million to HRSA for administration of the Bone Marrow program. The Administration request is presented as it appears in the budget justification. The Appendix to the President's budget presents the Bone Marrow program as a function of the NHLBI.

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	737,026	760,533	771,252	+34,226	+10,719
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.	652,204	672,062	681,534	+29,330	+9,472
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	1,096,457	1,153,372	1,169,628	+73,171	+16,256
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	904,925	933,809	946,971	+42,046	+13,162
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	568,823	586,890	595,162	+26,339	+8,272
National Eye Institute	300,590	309,818	314,185	+13,595	+4,367
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	272,733	284,883	288,898	+16,165	+4,015
National Institute on Aging	434,580	447,608	453,917	+19,337	+6,309
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	231,399	238,467	241,828	+10,429	+3,361
National Institute on Deafness & Other Communication Disorders	168,933	174,049	176,502	+7,569	+2,453
National Institute of Nursing Research	52,757	55,055	55,831	+3,074	+776
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	190,067	195,847	198,607	+8,540	+2,760
National Institute on Drug Abuse	437,443	452,069	458,441	+20,998	+6,372
National Institute of Mental Health	631,275	652,136	661,328	+30,053	+9,192
National Center for Research Resources 1/	349,367	375,914	390,339	+40,972	+14,425
National Center for Human Genome Research	152,866	167,678	170,041	+17,175	+2,363
John E. Fogarty International Center	23,775	24,961	25,313	+1,538	+352
National Library of Medicine	128,694	139,473	141,439	+12,745	+1,966
Office of the Director	239,859	257,854	261,488	+21,629	+3,634
Buildings and facilities	114,120	144,120	146,151	+32,031	+2,031
Total N.I.H	11,296,546	11,764,066	11,939,001	+642,455	+174,935

1/ Request reflects budget amendment transfer of $9 million to Public Health Service Emergency Fund.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Consolidated mental health & substance abuse demos	.....	.....	141,889	+141,889	+141,889
Center for Mental Health Services:					
Proposed legis: Mental Health Demonstrations	.....	53,092	.....	.....	-53,092
Mental Health Block Grant	275,420	304,617	275,420	.....	-29,197
Children's mental health	60,000	60,000	60,000	.....	.....
Clinical training / AIDS training	5,394	.....	.....	-5,394	.....
Community support demonstrations	24,184	.....	.....	-24,184	.....
Grants to States for the homeless (PATH)	29,462	.....	.....	-29,462	.....
Homeless services demonstrations	21,227	.....	.....	-21,227	.....
Protection and advocacy	21,957	21,760	19,500	-2,457	-2,260
AIDS demonstrations	1,487	.....	1,487	.....	+1,487
Subtotal, mental health	439,131	439,469	356,407	-82,724	-83,062

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment:					
Proposed legis: Consolidated Demos / Treatment	.....	236,694	.....	.....	-236,694
Substance abuse block grant 1/	1,234,107	1,294,107	1,234,107	.....	-60,000
Treatment grants to crisis areas	35,520	.....	.....	-35,520	.....
Treatment improvement demos:					
Pregnant/post partum women and children	54,228	.....	.....	-54,228	.....
Transfer from forfeiture fund (non-add)	(10,000)	.....	.....	(-10,000)	.....
Criminal justice program	37,502	.....	.....	-37,502	.....
Designated populations	23,561	.....	.....	-23,561	.....
Comprehensive community treatment program	27,277	.....	.....	-27,277	.....
Transfer from forfeiture fund (non-add)	(4,000)	.....	.....	(-4,000)	.....
Training	5,590	.....	.....	-5,590	.....
AIDS demonstration & training:					
Training	2,787	.....	.....	-2,787	.....
Linkage	7,739	.....	.....	-7,739	.....
Outreach	7,500	.....	.....	-7,500	.....
Treatment capacity expansion program 1/	6,701	.....	.....	-6,701	.....
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment	1,442,512	1,530,801	1,234,107	-208,405	-296,694

1/ Budget proposal adds Treatment Capacity Expansion as a component of the Substance Abuse Block Grant.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:					
Proposed legis: Consolidated Demos / Prevention	.....	216,080	.....	.....	-216,080
Prevention demonstrations:					
High risk youth	65,160	.....	.....	-65,160	.....
Pregnant women & infants	22,501	.....	.....	-22,501	.....
Other programs	6,643	.....	.....	-6,643	.....
Community partnership	114,741	.....	.....	-114,741	.....
Prevention education/dissemination	13,465	.....	.....	-13,465	.....
Training	16,049	.....	.....	-16,049	.....
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Prevention	238,559	216,080	.....	-238,559	-216,080
Program management	61,128	58,042	56,543	-4,585	-1,499
Savings attributable to legislative proposal	.....	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000
Total, Substance Abuse and Mental Health	2,181,330	2,247,392	1,788,946	-392,384	-458,446

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH 1/					
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH					
Population affairs: Adolescent family life	6,698	6,144	.....	-6,698	-6,144
Health Initiatives:					
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	4,604	4,601	.....	-4,604	-4,601
Physical fitness and sports 1/	1,407	1,406	.....	-1,407	-1,406
Minority health 1/	20,631	20,592	.....	-20,631	-20,592
National vaccine program	996	995	.....	-996	-995
Office of research integrity 1/	3,863	3,858	.....	-3,863	-3,858
Office of women's health 1/	2,562	2,552	.....	-2,562	-2,552
Emergency preparedness 2/	2,180	2,374	.....	-2,180	-2,374
Health care reform data analysis	1,344	.....	.....	-1,344	.....
Data development program 3/	.....	3,856	.....	.....	-3,856
Health Service Management 1/ 4/	18,432	17,304	.....	-18,432	-17,304
Streamlining costs	1,500	785	.....	-1,500	-785
National AIDS program office	1,742	1,739	.....	-1,742	-1,739
Total, OASH	65,959	66,206	.....	-65,959	-66,206

1/ Funding for Adolescent Family Life, Physical Fitness and Sports, Minority Health, Office of Research Integrity, Office of Women's Health, and Health Services Management has been transferred to the Office of the Secretary.

2/ Includes $103,000 transferred from Office of the Secretary for telecommunications activities.

3/ Request includes $2,744,000 transferred from Health Care Reform Data Analysis and $1,112,000 transferred from Health Service Management.

4/ Request reflects transfer of $1,112,000 to Health Policy, Planning, and Evaluation. Request and 1995 comparable reflect transfer of $750,000 from HRSA program management.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS					
Retirement payments	124,213	129,808	129,808	+5,595	.....
Survivors benefits	8,826	9,208	9,208	+382	.....
Dependent's medical care	23,844	25,108	25,108	+1,264	.....
Military Services Credits	2,438	2,801	2,801	+363	.....
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	159,321	166,925	166,925	+7,604	.....
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH					
Health services research:					
Research	57,345	63,433	35,000	-22,345	-28,433
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(18,300)	(39,284)	(34,284)	(+15,984)	(-5,000)
Subtotal including trust funds & 1% funds	(75,645)	(102,717)	(69,284)	(-6,361)	(-33,433)
Medical treatment effectiveness:					
Federal funds	75,640	76,568	50,000	-25,640	-26,568
Trust funds	(5,796)	(5,796)	(5,796)	.....	.....
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	.....	(6,000)	.....	.....	(-6,000)
Subtotal, Medical treatment effectiveness	(81,436)	(88,364)	(55,796)	(-25,640)	(-32,568)

Program support	2,424	2,423	2,423	-1	.....
Undistributed	.....	.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Total, Health Care Policy and Research:					
Federal Funds	135,409	142,424	85,423	-49,986	-57,001
Trust funds	(5,796)	(5,796)	(5,796)	.....	.....
Total, 1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(18,300)	(45,284)	(34,284)	(+15,984)	(-11,000)
Total, Health Care Policy & Research (non-add)	(159,505)	(193,504)	(125,503)	(-34,002)	(-68,001)
Total, Public Health Service:					
Federal Funds	19,154,803	19,910,755	19,226,272	+71,469	-684,483
Trust funds	(5,796)	(5,796)	(5,796)	.....	.....
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION					
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID					
Medicaid current law benefits	84,835,700	92,235,200	92,235,200	+7,399,500	.....
Excess benefit budget authority	7,657,598	.....	.....	-7,657,598	.....
State and local administration	3,602,660	3,742,000	3,742,000	+139,340	.....
Excess admin budget authority	294,891	.....	.....	-294,891	.....
Proposed legislation: Vaccine tax cut (non-add)	.....	(-46,800)	.....	.....	(+46,800)
Subtotal, Medicaid program level, FY 1996	96,390,849	95,977,200	95,977,200	-413,649	.....
Carryover balance	-7,150,074	-13,835,128	-13,835,128	-6,685,054	.....
Less funds advanced in prior year	-26,600,000	-27,047,717	-27,047,717	-447,717	.....
Total, request, FY 1996	62,640,775	55,094,355	55,094,355	-7,546,420	.....
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1997	27,047,717	26,155,350	26,155,350	-892,367	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS					
Supplemental medical insurance	36,955,000	55,385,000	55,385,000	+18,430,000	.....
Hospital insurance for the uninsured	406,000	358,000	358,000	-48,000	.....
Federal uninsured payment	56,000	63,000	63,000	+7,000	.....
DOD adjustment	.....	625,000	625,000	+625,000	.....
SMI lapses	.....	6,737,000	6,737,000	+6,737,000	.....
Program management	129,758	145,000	145,000	+15,242	.....
Total, Payment to Trust Funds, current law	37,546,758	63,313,000	63,313,000	+25,766,242	.....
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT					
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:					
Regular program, trust funds	(45,146)	(58,000)	(40,000)	(-5,146)	(-18,000)
Counseling program	(4,536)	(4,500)	.....	(-4,536)	(-4,500)
Rural hospital transition demonstrations, trust funds	(17,584)	.....	(10,000)	(-7,584)	(+10,000)
Essential access community hospitals, trust funds	(2,000)	.....	.....	(-2,000)	.....
New rural health grants	(37)	(2,000)	.....	(-37)	(-2,000)
Subtotal, research, demonstration, & evaluation	(69,303)	(64,500)	(50,000)	(-19,303)	(-14,500)

Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds)	(1,609,671)	(1,631,100)	(1,607,058)	(-2,613)	(-24,042)
State Survey and Certification:					
Medicare certification, trust funds	(145,800)	(162,100)	(152,000)	(+6,200)	(-10,100)
Proposed legislation	.....	(-8,800)	.....	.....	(+8,800)
Federal Administration:					
Trust funds	(354,394)	(396,222)	(354,394)	.....	(-41,828)
Less current law user fees	(-124)	(-128)	(-128)	(-4)	.....
Subtotal, Federal Administration	(354,270)	(396,094)	(354,266)	(-4)	(-41,828)
Undistributed administrative reduction	.....	.....	(-26,500)	(-26,500)	(-26,500)
Total, Program management	(2,179,044)	(2,253,794)	(2,136,824)	(-42,220)	(-116,970)
PROPOSED LEGISLATION: UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS ASSISTANCE (NON-ADD) 1/	.....	(150,000)	.....	.....	(-150,000)
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND	15,000	.....	.....	-15,000	.....
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:					
Federal funds	127,250,250	144,562,705	144,562,705	+17,312,455	.....
Current year, FY 1995 / 1996	(100,202,533)	(118,407,355)	(118,407,355)	(+18,204,822)	.....
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1996 / 1997	(27,047,717)	(26,155,350)	(26,155,350)	(-892,367)	.....
Trust funds	(2,179,044)	(2,253,794)	(2,136,824)	(-42,220)	(-116,970)

1/ Discretionary BA, proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES					
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES					
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	12,424,136	12,999,000	12,999,000	+574,864	.....
Quality control liabilities	-40,867	-71,121	-71,121	-30,254	.....
Payments to territories	19,428	19,428	19,428	.....	.....
Emergency assistance	864,000	974,000	974,000	+110,000	.....
Repatriation	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Demonstrations (AFDC Benefit Payment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State and local welfare administration	1,716,000	1,770,000	1,770,000	+54,000	.....
Work activities child care	666,000	734,000	734,000	+68,000	.....
Transitional child care	199,000	220,000	220,000	+21,000	.....
At risk child care	357,000	300,000	300,000	-57,000	.....
Subtotal, Welfare payments	16,205,697	16,946,307	16,946,307	+740,610	.....

Child Support Enforcement:					
State and local administration	1,966,000	1,943,000	1,943,000	-23,000	.....
Federal incentive payments	402,000	439,000	439,000	+37,000	.....
Less federal share collections	-1,213,000	-1,314,000	-1,314,000	-101,000	.....
Subtotal, Child support	1,155,000	1,068,000	1,068,000	-87,000	.....
Total, Payments, FY 1995 / 1996 program level	17,360,697	18,014,307	18,014,307	+653,610	.....
Less funds advanced in previous years	-4,200,000	-4,400,000	-4,400,000	-200,000	.....
Total, Payments, current request, FY 1995 /1996	13,160,697	13,614,307	13,614,307	+453,610	.....
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1996 /1997	4,400,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	+400,000	.....
JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND BASIC SKILLS (JOBS)..	970,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+30,000	.....
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE					
Advance from prior year (non-add)	(1,474,998)	(1,319,204)	(1,000,000)	(-474,998)	(-319,204)
Rescission	-474,998	.....	-1,000,000	-525,002	-1,000,000
FY 1996 program level	(1,000,000)	(1,319,204)	.....	(-1,000,000)	(-1,319,204)
Emergency allocation (non-add) 1/	(600,000)	.....	.....	(-600,000)	.....
Advance funding (FY 1996 / 1997)	1,319,204	1,319,204	.....	-1,319,204	-1,319,204

1/ For FY 1994 - Available only upon submission of a formal request designating the need for funds as an emergency as defined by the BEA. $300,000,000 was released in Feb. 1994. The 1996 request makes the remaining $300,000,000 available until expended.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE					
Transitional and medical services 1/	258,273	278,529	278,882	+20,609	+353
Social services	80,802	80,802	80,802	.....	.....
Preventive health	5,300	5,471	2,700	-2,600	-2,771
Targeted assistance 1/	55,397	49,397	49,397	-6,000	.....
Total, Refugee and entrant assistance	399,772	414,199	411,781	+12,009	-2,418
STATE LEGALIZATION IMPACT ASSISTANCE GRANTS:					
SLIAG rescission	-75,000	.....	.....	+75,000	.....
Civics and English education grants	4,000	.....	.....	-4,000	.....
Total, SLIAG	-71,000	.....	.....	+71,000	.....
CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (delay obligation until Sept. 30, 1996)	934,642	1,048,825	934,642	.....	-114,183
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	.....	.....

1/ Reflects reprogramming of $6,000,000 in FY95 from Transitional and Medical Services to Targeted Assistance.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS					
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:					
Head start	3,534,429	3,934,728	3,397,429	-137,000	-537,299
Child development associate scholarships	1,360	.....	.....	-1,360	.....
Consolidated runaway, homeless youth program	.....	68,572	.....	.....	-68,572
Runaway and homeless youth	40,458	.....	40,458	.....	+40,458
Runaway youth - transitional living	13,649	.....	13,649	.....	+13,649
Runaway youth activities - drugs	14,466	.....	.....	-14,466	.....
Subtotal, runaway	68,573	68,572	54,107	-14,466	-14,465
Youth gang substance abuse	10,520	10,520	.....	-10,520	-10,520
Child abuse state grants	22,854	22,854	22,854	.....	.....
Child abuse discretionary activities	15,385	15,385	15,385	.....	.....
ABCAN	288	288	.....	-288	-288
Temporary childcare/crisis nurseries	11,835	11,835	9,835	-2,000	-2,000
Abandoned infants assistance	14,406	14,406	12,406	-2,000	-2,000
Dependent care planning and development	12,823	.....	.....	-12,823	.....
Child welfare services	291,989	291,989	291,989	.....	.....
Child welfare training	4,398	4,398	2,000	-2,398	-2,398
Child welfare research	6,395	6,395	.....	-6,395	-6,395
Adoption opportunities	13,000	13,000	11,000	-2,000	-2,000
Family violence	32,645	32,645	32,645	.....	.....
Social services research	14,961	14,961	.....	-14,961	-14,961
Family support centers	7,371	.....	.....	-7,371	.....
Community Based Resource Centers	31,363	38,734	.....	-31,363	-38,734

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Developmental disabilities program:					
State councils	70,438	70,438	40,438	-30,000	-30,000
Protection and advocacy	26,718	26,718	26,718	.....	.....
Developmental disabilities special projects	5,715	5,715	.....	-5,715	-5,715
Developmental disabilities university affiliated programs	18,979	18,979	10,000	-8,979	-8,979
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	121,850	121,850	77,156	-44,694	-44,694
Native American Programs	38,461	38,461	35,000	-3,461	-3,461
Community services:					
Community Services Block Grants	389,600	391,500	389,600	.....	-1,900
Homeless services grants	19,752	19,752	.....	-19,752	-19,752
Discretionary funds:					
Community initiative program:					
Economic development	23,733	.....	23,733	.....	+23,733
Rural housing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural community facilities	3,271	.....	3,271	.....	+3,271
Farmworker assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, discretionary funds	27,004	.....	27,004	.....	+27,004

National youth sports	12,000	.....	12,000	.....	+12,000
Demonstration Partnerships	601	.....	.....	-601	.....
Community Food and Nutrition	8,676	6,000	.....	-8,676	-6,000
Subtotal, Community services	457,633	417,252	428,604	-29,029	+11,352
Program direction	163,171	173,983	150,933	-12,238	-23,050
EBT task force	.....	2,000	2,000	+2,000	.....
Total, Children and Families Services Programs	4,875,710	5,234,256	4,543,343	-332,367	-690,913
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS:					
Community schools	10,000	72,500	.....	-10,000	-72,500
Community economic partnership	.....	10,000	.....	.....	-10,000
Runaway Youth Prevention	.....	7,000	.....	.....	-7,000
Domestic violence hotline	1,000	400	400	-600	.....
Battered women's shelters	.....	15,000	.....	.....	-15,000
Youth education demonstration	.....	400	400	+400	.....
Total, Violent crime reduction programs	11,000	105,300	800	-10,200	-104,500
FAMILY SUPPORT AND PRESERVATION	150,000	225,000	225,000	+75,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE					
Foster care	3,128,023	3,749,825	3,749,825	+621,802	.....
Adoption assistance	399,348	488,017	488,017	+88,669	.....
Independent living	70,000	70,000	70,000	.....	.....
Total, Payments to States	3,597,371	4,307,842	4,307,842	+710,471	.....
Total, Administration for Children and Families	32,072,398	34,868,933	31,637,715	-434,683	-3,231,218
Current year, FY 1995 / 1996	(26,353,194)	(28,749,729)	(26,837,715)	(+484,521)	(-1,912,014)
FY 1996 / 1997	(5,719,204)	(6,119,204)	(4,800,000)	(-919,204)	(-1,319,204)

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS					
Grants to States:					
Supportive services and centers	306,711	306,711	291,375	-15,336	-15,336
Ombudsman services	4,449	4,449	.....	-4,449	-4,449
Prevention of elder abuse	4,732	6,232	.....	-4,732	-6,232
Pension counseling	1,976	1,976	.....	-1,976	-1,976
Preventive health	16,982	16,982	.....	-16,982	-16,982
Nutrition:					
Congregate meals	375,809	375,809	357,019	-18,790	-18,790
Home-delivered meals	94,065	94,065	89,362	-4,703	-4,703
Frail elderly in-home services	9,263	9,263	9,263	.....	.....
Grants to Indians	16,902	18,402	16,057	-845	-2,345
Aging research, training and special projects	25,630	45,134	.....	-25,630	-45,134
Federal Council on Aging	176	226	.....	-176	-226
White House Conference on Aging	3,000	500	.....	-3,000	-500
Program administration	16,400	17,399	15,170	-1,230	-2,229
Total, Administration on Aging	876,095	897,148	778,246	-97,849	-118,902

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 1/					
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:					
Federal funds	88,366	86,162	82,439	-5,927	-3,723
Trust funds	(11,611)	.....	.....	(-11,611)	.....
Portion treated as budget authority	(7,366)	(7,204)	(6,813)	(-553)	(-391)
Population affairs: Adolescent family life	6,698	6,144	6,698	.....	+554
Physical fitness and sports	1,407	1,406	1,000	-407	-406
Minority health	20,631	20,592	20,631	.....	+39
Office of research integrity	3,863	3,858	3,858	-5	.....
Office of women's health	2,562	2,552	2,200	-362	-352
Offset for amounts proposed in OASH	-35,161	-34,552	.....	+35,161	+34,552
Total, General Departmental Management:					
Federal funds	88,366	86,162	116,826	+28,460	+30,664
Trust funds	(18,977)	(7,204)	(6,813)	(-12,164)	(-391)
Total	(107,343)	(93,366)	(123,639)	(+16,296)	(+30,273)

1/ Adjusted to reflect the transition of the Social Security Administration to independent status.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:					
Federal funds	60,900	58,889	56,333	-4,567	-2,556
Trust funds	(7,862)	.....	.....	(-7,862)	.....
Portion treated as budget authority	(20,846)	(21,048)	(17,623)	(-3,223)	(-3,425)
Total, Office of the Inspector General:					
Federal funds	60,900	58,889	56,333	-4,567	-2,556
Trust funds	(28,708)	(21,048)	(17,623)	(-11,085)	(-3,425)
Total	(89,608)	(79,937)	(73,956)	(-15,652)	(-5,981)
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:					
Federal funds	18,231	17,558	10,249	-7,982	-7,309
Trust funds	(4)	.....	.....	(-4)	.....
Portion treated as budget authority	(3,776)	(3,602)	(3,251)	(-525)	(-351)
Total, Office for Civil Rights:					
Federal funds	18,231	17,558	10,249	-7,982	-7,309
Trust funds	(3,780)	(3,602)	(3,251)	(-529)	(-351)
Total	(22,011)	(21,160)	(13,500)	(-8,511)	(-7,660)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
POLICY RESEARCH	9,417	12,278	9,000	-417	-3,278
Total, Office of the Secretary:					
Federal funds	176,914	174,887	192,408	+15,494	+17,521
Trust funds	(51,465)	(31,854)	(27,687)	(-23,778)	(-4,167)
Total	(228,379)	(206,741)	(220,095)	(-8,284)	(+13,354)
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND	35,000	9,000	.....	-35,000	-9,000
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds	179,565,460	200,423,428	196,397,346	+16,831,886	-4,026,082
Current year, FY 1996 / 1997	(146,798,539)	(168,148,874)	(165,441,996)	(+18,643,457)	(-2,706,878)
FY 1996 / 1997	(32,766,921)	(32,274,554)	(30,955,350)	(-1,811,571)	(-1,319,204)
Trust funds	(2,236,305)	(2,291,444)	(2,170,307)	(-65,998)	(-121,137)

TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
EDUCATION REFORM					
Goals 2000: Educate America Act:					
State & local educ systemic improvement grants	361,870	693,500	.....	-361,870	-693,500
National programs	.....	46,500	.....	.....	-46,500
Parental assistance	10,000	10,000	.....	-10,000	-10,000
Subtotal, Goals 2000	371,870	750,000	.....	-371,870	-750,000
School-to-work opportunities:					
State grants and local partnerships	115,625	185,000	95,000	-20,625	-90,000
National programs	6,875	15,000	.....	-6,875	-15,000
Subtotal	122,500	200,000	95,000	-27,500	-105,000
Total	494,370	950,000	95,000	-399,370	-855,000
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED 1/					
Grants to local education agencies:					
Basic grants	5,968,235	5,266,863	4,949,505	-1,018,730	-317,358
Concentration grants	663,137	663,137	549,945	-113,192	-113,192
Targeted grants	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	-1,000,000
Setaside for BIA/outlying areas	66,984	70,000	55,550	-11,434	-14,450
Subtotal	6,698,356	7,000,000	5,555,000	-1,143,356	-1,445,000

NOTE: All Education accounts are forward funded unless otherwise noted.

1/ The 1996 bill makes available $3,500,000 on Oct. 1,1995 to obtain current census data.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Capital expenses for private school children	41,434	20,000	20,000	-21,434	.....
Even start	102,024	.....	102,024	.....	+102,024
State agency programs:					
Migrant	305,475	310,000	305,475	.....	-4,525
Neglected and delinquent / high risk youth	39,311	40,000	32,000	-7,311	-8,000
State school improvement	27,560	35,146	.....	-27,560	-35,146
Demonstration of innovative practices	.....	25,146	.....	.....	-25,146
Evaluation	3,664	11,000	.....	-3,664	-11,000
Total, ESEA	7,217,824	7,441,292	6,014,499	-1,203,325	-1,426,793
Migrant education:					
High school equivalency program	8,088	.....	.....	-8,088	.....
College assistance migrant program	2,204	.....	.....	-2,204	.....
Subtotal, migrant education	10,292	.....	.....	-10,292	.....
Total, Compensatory education programs	7,228,116	7,441,292	6,014,499	-1,213,617	-1,426,793
Subtotal, forward funded	(7,214,160)	(7,430,292)	(6,014,499)	(-1,199,661)	(-1,415,793)

IMPACT AID 1/					
Basic support payments	631,707	550,000	550,000	-81,707	.....
Payments for children with disabilities	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	.....
Payments for heavily impacted districts (sec. f)	40,000	20,000	50,000	+10,000	+30,000
Subtotal	711,707	610,000	640,000	-71,707	+30,000
Facilities maintenance (sec. 8008)	.....	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000
Payments for increases in military dep (sec. 8006)	.....	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000
Construction (sec. 8007)	.....	5,000	5,000	+5,000	.....
Payments for Federal property (Sec. 8002)	16,293	.....	.....	-16,293	.....
Total, Impact aid	728,000	619,000	645,000	-83,000	+26,000
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS					
Professional development/program innovation and innovation education program strategies	598,548	735,000	500,000	-98,548	-235,000
Safe and drug-free schools and communities:					
State grants	440,981	465,000	200,000	-240,981	-265,000
National programs	25,000	35,000	.....	-25,000	-35,000
Subtotal, Safe & drug-free schools & communities	465,981	500,000	200,000	-265,981	-300,000
Education infrastructure 2/	.....	35,000	.....	.....	-35,000
Inexpensive book distribution (RIF)	10,300	10,300	9,000	-1,300	-1,300
Arts in education 1/	10,500	10,000	9,000	-1,500	-1,000
Law-Related Education 1/	4,500	.....	.....	-4,500	.....
Christa McAuliffe fellowships	1,946	.....	.....	-1,946	.....

1/ Current funded.

2/ Original budget request indicated no 1995 funding.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Other school improvement programs:					
Magnet schools assistance 1/	111,519	111,519	95,000	-16,519	-16,519
Educational support services for homeless children and youth	28,811	30,000	23,000	-5,811	-7,000
Women's educational equity	3,967	4,000	.....	-3,967	-4,000
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IV-A)	21,412	14,000	.....	-21,412	-14,000
Dropout prevention demonstrations	12,000	.....	.....	-12,000	.....
Ellender fellowships/Close up	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000	.....
Education for native Hawaiians 2/	9,000	9,000	.....	-9,000	-9,000
Foreign language assistance	10,912	10,912	.....	-10,912	-10,912
Training in early childhood education and violence counseling (HEA V-F)	.....	9,600	.....	.....	-9,600
Charter schools	6,000	20,000	6,000	.....	-14,000
Subtotal, other school improvement programs	206,621	209,031	124,000	-82,621	-85,031
Technical assistance for improving ESEA programs:					
Comprehensive regional assistance centers	29,641	55,000	.....	-29,641	-55,000
Total, School improvement programs	1,328,037	1,554,331	842,000	-486,037	-712,331
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,082,252)	(1,275,912)	(723,000)	(-359,252)	(-552,912)

1/ Current funded.

2/ Budget amendment of 6-2-95 changes the original request for no funding in 1996 to $9,000,000.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENDEAVOR SCHOOLS	.....	31,000	.....	.....	-31,000
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION 1/					
Bilingual education:					
Instructional services	117,190	155,690	53,000	-64,190	-102,690
Support services	14,330	15,330	.....	-14,330	-15,330
Professional development	25,180	28,980	.....	-25,180	-28,980
Immigrant education	50,000	100,000	50,000	.....	-50,000
Total	206,700	300,000	103,000	-103,700	-197,000

1/ Current funded.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
SPECIAL EDUCATION					
State grants:					
Proposed legis: Grants for Special Education	.....	2,772,460	.....	.....	-2,772,460
Grants to States part "b" 1/	2,322,915	.....	2,323,837	+922	+2,323,837
Preschool grants	360,265	.....	360,409	+144	+360,409
Grants for infants and families 1/	315,632	315,632	315,754	+122	+122
Subtotal, State grants 2/	2,998,812	3,088,092	3,000,000	+1,188	-88,092
Proposed legis: Program Support and Improvement:					
Research and demonstrations	.....	63,000	.....	.....	-63,000
Technical assistance and systems change	.....	50,000	.....	.....	-50,000
Professional development	.....	97,000	.....	.....	-97,000
Parent training	.....	14,534	.....	.....	-14,534
Technology development and support	.....	29,500	.....	.....	-29,500
Subtotal, Proposed legislation	.....	254,034	.....	.....	-254,034

1/ Includes amounts previously reflected as "Chapter 1 Handicapped Offset".

2/ 1995 appropriations includes delay obligation of $292,125,000 until 9/30/95.

Special purpose funds: 1/					
Deaf-blindness	12,832	.....	12,832	.....	+12,832
Serious emotional disturbance	4,147	.....	4,147	.....	+4,147
Severe disabilities	10,030	.....	10,030	.....	+10,030
Early childhood education	25,167	.....	.....	-25,167	.....
Secondary and transitional services	23,966	.....	23,966	.....	+23,966
Postsecondary education	8,839	.....	8,839	.....	+8,839
Innovation and development	20,635	.....	.....	-20,635	.....
Media and captioning services	19,142	.....	19,142	.....	+19,142
Technology applications	10,862	.....	.....	-10,862	.....
Special studies	4,160	.....	.....	-4,160	.....
Personnel development	91,339	.....	.....	-91,339	.....
Parent training	13,535	.....	13,535	.....	+13,535
Clearinghouses	2,162	.....	.....	-2,162	.....
Regional resource centers	7,218	.....	.....	-7,218	.....
Subtotal, Special purpose funds	254,034	.....	92,491	-161,543	+92,491
Total, Special education	3,252,846	3,342,126	3,092,491	-160,355	-249,635

1/ Current funded.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH 1/					
Vocational rehabilitation State grants	2,054,145	2,118,834	2,118,834	+64,689	.....
Tech assistance to States	.....	1,000	1,000	+1,000	.....
Client assistance State grants	9,824	10,119	10,119	+295	.....
Training	39,629	39,629	39,629	.....	.....
Special demonstration programs 2/	30,558	23,942	23,942	-6,616	.....
Migratory workers	1,421	1,421	1,421	.....	.....
Recreational programs	2,596	2,596	2,596	.....	.....
Protection and advocacy of individual rights	7,456	7,456	7,456	.....	.....
Projects with industry	22,071	22,071	22,071	.....	.....
Supported employment State grants	36,536	38,152	38,152	+1,616	.....
Independent living:					
State grants	21,859	21,859	21,859	.....	.....
Centers	40,533	41,749	41,749	+1,216	.....
Services for older blind individuals	8,952	8,952	8,952	.....	.....
Subtotal, Independent living	71,344	72,560	72,560	+1,216	.....

1/ Current funded.

2/ Includes $10,616,000 previously reflected as supported employment projects.

Evaluation	1,587	1,587	1,587	.....	.....
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults	6,936	7,144	7,144	+208	.....
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	70,000	70,000	70,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, mandatory programs	2,354,103	2,416,511	2,416,511	+62,408	.....
Assistive technology	39,249	40,426	39,249	.....	-1,177
Total, Rehabilitation services	2,393,352	2,456,937	2,455,760	+62,408	-1,177

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 1/					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND...	6,680	6,680	4,000	-2,680	-2,680
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF:					
Consolidated account	.....	43,041	39,737	+39,737	-3,304
Operations	42,705	.....	.....	-42,705	.....
Endowment grant	336	.....	.....	-336	.....
Construction	150	.....	.....	-150	.....
Subtotal	43,191	43,041	39,737	-3,454	-3,304
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY:					
Consolidated account	.....	80,030	72,028	+72,028	-8,002
University programs	54,244	.....	.....	-54,244	.....
Elementary and secondary education programs	24,786	.....	.....	-24,786	.....
Endowment grant	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
Subtotal	80,030	80,030	72,028	-8,002	-8,002
Total, Special institutions for persons with disabilities	129,901	129,751	115,765	-14,136	-13,986

1/ Current funded.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION					
Vocational education:					
Proposed legis: State grants	.....	1,141,088	.....	.....	-1,141,088
Basic State grants	972,750	.....	700,000	-272,750	+700,000
Community - based organizations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumer and homemaking education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tech-Prep education	108,000	.....	100,000	-8,000	+100,000
Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions 1/	2,919	.....	2,919	.....	+2,919
State councils	8,848	.....	.....	-8,848	.....
National programs:					
Proposed legis: National programs	.....	37,000	.....	.....	-37,000
Research	6,851	.....	1,000	-5,851	+1,000
Demonstrations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National occupational information coordinating committee	4,250	.....	.....	-4,250	.....
Subtotal, national programs	11,101	37,000	1,000	-10,101	-36,000
Subtotal, Vocational education	1,103,618	1,178,088	803,919	-299,699	-374,169

1/ Current funded.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Adult education:					
State activities:					
Proposed legislation: State grants	.....	479,487	.....	.....	-479,487
State programs	252,345	.....	250,000	-2,345	+250,000
Subtotal, State activities 1/	252,345	479,487	250,000	-2,345	-229,487
National programs:					
Proposed legislation: National programs	.....	11,000	.....	.....	-11,000
Evaluation and technical assistance	3,900	.....	.....	-3,900	.....
National Institute for Literacy	4,869	.....	.....	-4,869	.....
Subtotal, National programs	8,769	11,000	.....	-8,769	-11,000
State literacy resource centers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workplace literacy partnerships	12,736	.....	.....	-12,736	.....
Literacy training for homeless adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Literacy programs for prisoners	5,100	.....	4,000	-1,100	+4,000
Subtotal, adult education	278,950	490,487	254,000	-24,950	-236,487
Total, Vocational and adult education	1,382,568	1,668,575	1,057,919	-324,649	-610,656

1/ FY 1995 does not include $84,161,000 proposed to be transferred from JTPA Adult Literacy Training to the Adult Ed State Grants.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE					
Federal Pell Grants: Regular program 1/	6,178,680	6,217,125	5,697,000	-481,680	-520,125
Memo (non-add): Maximum grant	(2,340)	(2,500)	(2,440)	(+100)	(-60)
Benefits for participants in Operation Desert Storm (non-add) 2/	(3,165)	.....	.....	(-3,165)	.....
Subtotal, Pell Grants - Current law	6,178,680	6,217,125	5,697,000	-481,680	-520,125
Proposed legislation: Pell Grants (non-add):					
Base grants, degree candidates	(4,416,578)	(4,095,759)	.....	(-4,416,578)	(-4,095,759)
Increment for increase in max from $2500 to $2620	.....	(384,378)	.....	.....	(-384,378)
Skill grants, non-degree candidates 3/	(1,827,102)	(2,129,366)	.....	(-1,827,102)	(-2,129,366)
Subtotal, Proposed legis (non-add)	(6,243,680)	(6,609,503)	.....	(-6,243,680)	(-6,609,503)
Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants	583,407	583,407	583,407	.....	.....
Federal work-study	616,508	616,508	616,508	.....	.....
Federal Perkins loans:					
Capital contributions	158,000	158,000	.....	-158,000	-158,000
Loan cancellations	18,000	20,000	20,000	+2,000	.....
Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans	176,000	178,000	20,000	-156,000	-158,000

1/ P.L. 104-6 contained a rescission of $35,000,000 from funding appropriated in the FY94 Appropriations Bill. The President's budget amendment of 6-2-95 changes the original request for $6,225,125,000 to $6,217,125,000.

2/ Appropriated by transfer from the DoD pursuant to the Dire Emergency Sup Appropriations Act of 1991.

3/ Proposed to be transferred to Dept of Labor.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
State student incentive grants	63,375	31,375	.....	-63,375	-31,375
State postsecondary review program	.....	25,000	.....	.....	-25,000
Total, Student financial assistance	7,617,970	7,651,415	6,916,915	-701,055	-734,500
FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOANS PROGRAM 1/ 2/					
(EXISTING GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS PROGRAM)					
Federal education loans: Federal administration	62,191	30,066	30,066	-32,125	.....
FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM					
Mandatory administrative costs (indefinite)	(284,000)	(550,000)	(320,000)	(+36,000)	(-230,000)
Permanent authority (direct loan administration)	-61,000	.....	.....	+61,000	.....

1/ Does not include $693,630,000 in FY 1995 for new direct student loan program provided under permanent authority or $2,600,031,000 in 1995 for Federal Family Education Loans provided under permanent authority for both program and liquidating accounts.

2/ Current funded.

HIGHER EDUCATION 1/					
Aid for institutional development:					
Strengthening institutions	80,000	40,000	32,590	-47,410	-7,410
Hispanic serving institutions 2/	12,000	12,000	10,800	-1,200	-1,200
Strengthening historically black colleges & univ	108,990	108,990	108,990	.....	.....
Strengthening historically black grad institutions	19,606	19,606	19,606	.....	.....
Endowment challenge grants:					
Endowment grants	6,045	.....	.....	-6,045	.....
HBCU set-aside	2,015	2,015	.....	-2,015	-2,015
Evaluation	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
Subtotal, Institutional development	229,656	182,611	171,986	-57,670	-10,625
Program development:					
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Educ 3/	17,543	17,543	15,000	-2,543	-2,543
Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Culture Arts Development	500	.....	.....	-500	.....
Eisenhower leadership program	1,080	.....	.....	-1,080	.....
Minority teacher recruitment	2,458	3,000	2,212	-246	-788
Minority science improvement	5,839	5,839	5,255	-584	-584
Community service projects	1,423	.....	.....	-1,423	.....

1/ Current funded.

2/ FY 1995 and FY 1996 request amounts shown for comparability, actually included under strengthening institutions.

3/ Includes $1,000,000 for demonstration grants for critical language and area studies, authorized under HEA, Title V, section 586.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
International educ & foreign language studies:					
Domestic programs	52,283	52,283	52,283	.....	.....
Overseas programs	5,790	5,790	4,000	-1,790	-1,790
Institute for International Public Policy	1,000	1,000	.....	-1,000	-1,000
Subtotal, International education	59,073	59,073	56,283	-2,790	-2,790
Cooperative education	6,927	.....	.....	-6,927	.....
Law school clinical experience	13,222	.....	.....	-13,222	.....
Urban community service	10,000	.....	.....	-10,000	.....
Student financial aid database & information line	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Program development	118,065	85,455	78,750	-39,315	-6,705
Construction:					
Interest subsidy grants, prior year construction	17,512	16,712	16,712	-800	.....
Special grants:					
Bethune Cookman Fine Arts Center	4,000	.....	.....	-4,000	.....
Federal TRIO programs	463,000	463,000	463,000	.....	.....
Early intervention scholarships and partnerships	3,108	.....	.....	-3,108	.....

Scholarships:					
Byrd honors scholarships	29,117	38,117	.....	-29,117	-38,117
National science scholars	3,303	.....	.....	-3,303	.....
National academy of science, space & technology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas teacher scholarships	299	.....	.....	-299	.....
Olympic scholarships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teacher corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Scholarships	32,719	38,117	.....	-32,719	-38,117
Graduate fellowships:					
Harris fellowships	10,144	.....	.....	-10,144	.....
Javits fellowships	6,845	.....	.....	-6,845	.....
Graduate assistance in areas of national need	27,252	27,252	27,252	.....	.....
Faculty development fellowships	212	3,732	.....	-212	-3,732
Subtotal, Graduate fellowships	44,453	30,984	27,252	-17,201	-3,732
School, college & university partnerships	3,893	3,893	.....	-3,893	-3,893
Legal training for the disadvantaged (CLEO)	2,964	.....	.....	-2,964	.....
Total, Higher education	919,370	820,772	757,700	-161,670	-63,072

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
HOWARD UNIVERSITY 1/					
Academic program	156,530	158,330	140,877	-15,653	-17,453
Endowment program:					
Regular program	3,530	3,530	.....	-3,530	-3,530
Clinical law center (includes construction)	5,500	.....	.....	-5,500	.....
Research	4,614	4,614	.....	-4,614	-4,614
Howard University Hospital	29,489	29,489	29,489	.....	.....
Construction	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Total, Howard University	204,663	195,963	170,366	-34,297	-25,597
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM: 1/					
Federal administration	758	1,027	700	-58	-327
Loan subsidies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loan limitation (non-add)	(10,000)	.....	.....	(-10,000)	.....

1/ Current funded.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM 1/					
Federal administration	347	166	166	-181	.....
EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT 1/					
Research and statistics:					
Research	86,200	97,600	106,447	+20,247	+8,847
Statistics	48,153	57,000	48,153	.....	-8,847
Assessment:					
National assessment	29,757	34,500	29,757	.....	-4,743
National assessment governing board	3,000	3,500	3,000	.....	-500
Subtotal, Assesment	32,757	38,000	32,757	.....	-5,243
Subtotal, Research and statistics	167,110	192,600	187,357	+20,247	-5,243
Fund for the Improvement of Education 2/	36,750	36,750	36,750	.....	.....
International education exchange (title VI)	3,000	3,000	.....	-3,000	-3,000
21st century community learning centers	750	.....	.....	-750	.....
Civic Education	4,463	4,463	3,000	-1,463	-1,463
Eisenhower professional development national activities	21,356	35,000	.....	-21,356	-35,000
Eisenhower regional mathematics and science education consortia 3/	15,000	15,000	.....	-15,000	-15,000

1/ Current funded.

2/ Supplemental is transferred from Star Schools.

3/ Previously reflected in Eisenhower professional development national activities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Javits gifted and talented education	4,921	9,521	3,000	-1,921	-6,521
National writing project	3,212	.....	.....	-3,212	.....
National Diffusion Network	11,780	14,480	.....	-11,780	-14,480
Education technology:					
Technology for education:					
K-12 technology learning challenge	27,000	50,000	25,000	-2,000	-25,000
Adult technology learning challenge	.....	20,000	.....	.....	-20,000
National activities	13,000	13,000	.....	-13,000	-13,000
Undistributed reduction	-17,500	.....	.....	+17,500	.....
Subtotal, Technology for education	22,500	83,000	25,000	+2,500	-58,000
Star schools	25,000	30,000	.....	-25,000	-30,000
Ready to learn television	7,000	7,000	.....	-7,000	-7,000
Telecommunications demo project for mathematics	1,125	2,250	.....	-1,125	-2,250
Subtotal, Education technology	55,625	122,250	25,000	-30,625	-97,250
Total, ERSI	323,967	433,064	255,107	-68,860	-177,957

LIBRARIES 1/					
Public libraries:					
Services	83,227	89,135	83,227	.....	-5,908
Construction	17,792	17,792	.....	-17,792	-17,792
Interlibrary cooperation	23,700	.....	18,000	-5,700	+18,000
Library literacy programs	8,026	.....	.....	-8,026	.....
Library education and training	4,916	.....	.....	-4,916	.....
Research and demonstrations	6,500	.....	.....	-6,500	.....
Total, Libraries	144,161	106,927	101,227	-42,934	-5,700
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	356,021	370,844	327,319	-28,702	-43,525
HEADQUARTERS RENOVATION 2/	.....	20,000	.....	.....	-20,000
Proposed leg: GI Bill savings (non-add)	.....	(-1,729)	.....	.....	(+1,729)
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	58,325	62,784	53,951	-4,374	-8,833
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	30,437	34,066	28,154	-2,283	-5,912
Total, Departmental management	444,783	487,694	409,424	-35,359	-78,270
Total, Department of Education	26,801,100	28,220,106	23,063,105	-3,737,995	-5,157,001

1/ Current funded.

2/ Request 3-year availability of funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME					
Operation and maintenance (trust fund limitation):					
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home	45,366	45,090	45,090	-276	.....
United States Naval Home	11,045	11,979	11,045	.....	-934
Subtotal, O & M	56,411	57,069	56,135	-276	-934
Capital program (trust fund limitation):					
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home	2,500	1,483	1,483	-1,017	.....
United States Naval Home	406	568	568	+162	.....
Subtotal, capital	2,906	2,051	2,051	-855	.....
Total, AFRH	59,317	59,120	58,186	-1,131	-934

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE					
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs (formerly Action):					
Volunteers in Service to America:					
VISTA operations	42,676	53,800	25,603	-17,073	-28,197
VISTA Literacy Corps	5,024	6,200	.....	-5,024	-6,200
Subtotal, VISTA	47,700	60,000	25,603	-22,097	-34,397
National Senior Volunteer Corps:					
Foster Grandparents Program	67,812	78,810	57,640	-10,172	-21,170
Senior Companion Program	31,244	43,090	26,557	-4,687	-16,533
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	35,708	44,500	30,351	-5,357	-14,149
Senior Demonstration Programs	1,000	2,000	.....	-1,000	-2,000
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	135,764	168,400	114,548	-21,216	-53,852
Program Administration	31,160	34,500	28,823	-2,337	-5,677
Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	214,624	262,900	168,974	-45,650	-93,926
Corporation for Public Broadcasting: FY98 (current request) 1/	315,000	296,400	240,000	-75,000	-56,400
1997 advance (non-add)	(260,000)	(315,000)	(260,000)	.....	(-55,000)
1996 advance (non-add)	(275,000)	(312,000)	(275,000)	.....	(-37,000)

1/ FY 1995 appropriation advance in FY93 is $292,640,000.
FY 1996 appropriation advance in FY94 is $312,000,000.
FY 1997 appropriation advance in FY95 is $315,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Rescissions:					
1995 funding	-7,000	.....	.....	+7,000	.....
1996 advance funding (non-add) 1/	(-37,000)	.....	.....	(+37,000)	.....
1997 advance funding (non-add) 1/	(-55,000)	.....	.....	(+55,000)	.....
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service 2/	31,344	33,290	31,896	+552	-1,394
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	6,200	6,467	6,467	+267	.....
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	901	962	450	-451	-512
National Council on Disability	1,793	1,830	1,397	-396	-433
National Education Goals Panel 3/	.....	2,785	.....	.....	-2,785
National Education Standards and Improvement Council 3/	.....	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000
National Labor Relations Board	176,047	181,134	123,233	-52,814	-57,901
National Mediation Board	8,519	8,933	8,000	-519	-933
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	7,595	8,127	8,200	+605	+73
Physician Payment Review Commission (trust funds)	(4,176)	(4,100)	(2,923)	(-1,253)	(-1,177)
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (trust funds)	(4,667)	(4,656)	(3,267)	(-1,400)	(-1,389)

1/ Rescission for advance funding counted in the fiscal year that the funds are available.

2/ See appendix: Language item.

3/ Currently funded with 1994 Education Reform funding.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS	25,094	22,641	22,641	-2,453	.....
ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES 1/....	.....	10,000	10,000	+10,000	.....
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS					
Benefit payments	712,693	660,215	660,215	-52,478	.....
Administration	5,181	5,181	5,181	.....	.....
Subtotal, Black Lung, FY 1996 program level	717,874	665,396	665,396	-52,478	.....
Less funds advanced in prior year	-190,000	-180,000	-180,000	+10,000	.....
Total, Black Lung, current request, FY 1996	527,874	485,396	485,396	-42,478	.....
New advances, 1st quarter FY 1996 / 1997	180,000	170,000	170,000	-10,000	.....
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME					
Federal benefit payments	25,435,739	23,548,636	23,548,636	-1,887,103	.....
Beneficiary services	143,400	176,400	176,400	+33,000	.....
Research and demonstration	27,700	6,700	6,700	-21,000	.....
Administration	2,042,781	1,727,098	1,727,098	-315,683	.....

1/ Request no-year availability for these funds related to sections 9704 & 9706 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Investment proposals:					
Automation investment initiative	67,000	138,159	103,000	+36,000	-35,159
Disability investment initiative	280,000	267,000	252,000	-28,000	-15,000
Subtotal, SSI FY 1996 program level	27,996,620	25,863,993	25,813,834	-2,182,786	-50,159
Less funds advanced in prior year	-6,770,000	-7,060,000	-7,060,000	-290,000	.....
Total, SSI, current request, FY 1995 / 1996	21,226,620	18,803,993	18,753,834	-2,472,786	-50,159
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1996 / 1997	7,060,000	9,260,000	9,260,000	+2,200,000	.....
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
OASDI trust funds	(2,366,698)	(2,689,071)	(2,684,071)	(+317,373)	(-5,000)
HI/SMI trust funds	(735,575)	(902,233)	(864,099)	(+128,524)	(-38,134)
SSI	(2,042,781)	(1,727,098)	(1,727,098)	(-315,683)	.....
Subtotal, regular LAE	(5,145,054)	(5,318,402)	(5,275,268)	(+130,214)	(-43,134)
DI disability initiative	(40,000)	(267,000)	(155,000)	(+115,000)	(-112,000)
SSI disability initiative	(280,000)	(267,000)	(252,000)	(-28,000)	(-15,000)
Subtotal, Disability initiative	(320,000)	(534,000)	(407,000)	(+87,000)	(-127,000)

OASDI automation	(21,283)	(218,841)	(125,000)	(+103,717)	(-93,841)
SSI automation	(67,000)	(138,159)	(103,000)	(+36,000)	(-35,159)
Subtotal, automation initative	(88,283)	(357,000)	(228,000)	(+139,717)	(-129,000)
TOTAL, LAE	(5,553,337)	(6,209,402)	(5,910,268)	(+356,931)	(-299,134)
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Federal funds	2,408	6,964	4,816	+2,408	-2,148
Trust funds	(3,851)	(9,704)	(10,099)	(+6,248)	(+395)
Portion treated as budget authority	(4,187)	(10,549)	(10,977)	(+6,790)	(+428)
Total, Office of the Inspector General:					
Federal funds	2,408	6,964	4,816	+2,408	-2,148
Trust funds	(8,038)	(20,253)	(21,076)	(+13,038)	(+823)
Total	(10,446)	(27,217)	(25,892)	(+15,446)	(-1,325)
Total, Social Security Administration:					
Federal funds	29,021,996	28,758,994	28,706,687	-315,309	-52,307
Current year FY 1995 / 1996	(21,781,996)	(19,328,994)	(19,276,687)	(-2,505,309)	(-52,307)
New advances, 1st quarter FY 1996 / 1997	(7,240,000)	(9,430,000)	(9,430,000)	(+2,190,000)	.....
Trust funds	(5,561,375)	(6,229,655)	(5,931,344)	(+369,969)	(-298,311)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Dual benefits payments account 1/	254,000	239,000	239,000	-15,000	.....
Less income tax receipts on dual benefits	-19,000	-17,000	-17,000	+2,000	.....
Subtotal, dual benefits	235,000	222,000	222,000	-13,000	.....
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account	300	300	300	.....	.....
Limitation on administration:					
(Consolidated account)	.....	(92,700)	(90,912)	(+90,912)	(-1,788)
(Retirement)	(73,881)	.....	.....	(-73,881)	.....
(Unemployment)	(17,031)	.....	.....	(-17,031)	.....
Subtotal, administration	(90,912)	(92,700)	(90,912)	.....	(-1,788)
(Special Management Improvement Fund)	(1,640)	(659)	(659)	(-981)	.....
Total, limitation on administration	(92,552)	(93,359)	(91,571)	(-981)	(-1,788)
(Inspector General)	(6,682)	(6,700)	(5,100)	(-1,582)	(-1,600)

1/ The President's budget amendment of 6-2-95 changes the original request for this account from $240,000,000 to $239,000,000.

United States Institute of Peace	11,500	11,500	6,500	-5,000	-5,000
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds (all years)	30,083,136	29,857,742	29,582,290	-500,846	-275,452
Current year, FY 1995 / 1996	(22,528,136)	(20,131,342)	(19,912,290)	(-2,615,846)	(-219,052)
FY 1996 / 1997	(7,240,000)	(9,430,000)	(9,430,000)	(+2,190,000)	.....
FY 1997 / 1998	(315,000)	(296,400)	(240,000)	(-75,000)	(-56,400)
Trust funds	(5,669,452)	(6,338,470)	(6,034,205)	(+364,753)	(-304,265)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
SUMMARY					
Title I - Department of Labor:					
Federal Funds	8,444,626	9,631,811	6,900,435	-1,544,191	-2,731,376
Trust Funds	(3,502,534)	(3,629,200)	(3,391,944)	(-110,590)	(-237,256)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds	179,565,460	200,423,428	196,397,346	+16,831,886	-4,026,082
Current year	(146,798,743)	(168,148,874)	(165,441,996)	(+18,643,457)	(-2,706,878)
1997 advance	(32,766,921)	(32,274,554)	(30,955,350)	(-1,811,571)	(-1,319,204)
Trust Funds	(2,236,305)	(2,291,444)	(2,170,307)	(-65,998)	(-121,137)
Title III - Department of Education:					
Federal Funds	26,801,100	28,220,106	23,063,105	-3,737,995	-5,157,001
Title IV - Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds	30,083,136	29,857,742	29,582,290	-500,846	-275,452
Current year	(22,528,136)	(20,131,342)	(19,912,290)	(-2,615,846)	(-219,052)
1997 advance	(7,240,000)	(9,430,000)	(9,430,000)	(+2,190,000)	.....
1998 advance	(315,000)	(296,400)	(240,000)	(-75,000)	(-56,400)
Trust Funds	(5,669,452)	(6,338,470)	(6,034,205)	(+364,753)	(-304,265)

Total, all titles:					
Federal Funds	244,894,322	268,133,087	255,943,176	+11,048,854	-12,189,911
Current year	(204,572,401)	(226,132,133)	(215,317,826)	(+10,745,425)	(-10,814,307)
1997 advance	(40,006,921)	(41,704,554)	(40,385,350)	(+378,429)	(-1,319,204)
1998 advance	(315,000)	(296,400)	(240,000)	(-75,000)	(-56,400)
Trust Funds	(11,408,291)	(12,259,114)	(11,596,456)	(+188,165)	(-662,658)
BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP					
Federal Funds (all years)	244,894,322	268,133,087	255,943,176	+11,048,854	-12,189,911
Mandatory, total in bill	184,182,821	202,641,064	202,633,887	+18,451,066	-7,177
Less advances for subsequent years	-38,687,717	-40,385,350	-40,385,350	-1,697,633	.....
Plus advances provided in prior years	37,760,000	38,687,717	38,687,717	+927,717	.....
Total, mandatory, current year	183,255,104	200,943,431	200,936,254	+17,681,150	-7,177

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates, 1996	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996
Discretionary, total in bill	60,711,501	65,492,023	53,309,289	-7,402,212	-12,182,734
Less advances for subsequent years	-1,634,204	-1,615,604	-240,000	+1,394,204	+1,375,604
Plus advances provided in prior years	1,770,805	1,631,204	1,631,204	-139,601	.....
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Trust funds considered budget authority	6,554,681	6,928,529	6,528,607	-26,074	-399,922
Black lung benefit cola	12,900	.....	.....	-12,900	.....
Adjustment to balance with FY95 bill	-42,666	.....	.....	+42,666	.....
Pell grants, rescission of FY94 funds	-35,000	.....	.....	+35,000	.....
Youth training rescission (FY 1994)	-50,000	.....	.....	+50,000	.....
NIH buildings & facilities resc (FY 1994)	-60,000	.....	.....	+60,000	.....
Emergency funding	-35,000	.....	.....	+35,000	.....
Retirement fraud	-410	.....	.....	+410	.....
Effect of FY95 supplemental	.....	-356,204	-356,204	-356,204	.....
Resc of admin & travel expenses (H.R. 1944)	-37,000	.....	.....	+37,000	.....
HEAL loan limitation	.....	.....	-6,983	-6,983	-6,983
Dept of Labor working capital fund	.....	.....	3,900	+3,900	+3,900
Total, discretionary, current year	67,155,607	72,079,948	60,869,813	-6,285,794	-11,210,135
Crime trust fund	11,000	175,400	39,900	+28,900	-135,500
General purposes	67,144,607	71,904,548	60,829,913	-6,314,694	-11,074,635

NOTE: FY95 comparable reflects rescissions enacted in P.L. 104-6 & H.R. 1944.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF HON. DAVID OBEY

As members of the Minority party, we face enormous substantive differences with the Majority over the direction this country should take with respect to many of the critical activities contained in this bill. We disagree on what we should do in terms of educating our kids, protecting our workers, providing the necessary skills to our workforce and seeing to it that the weakest and more vulnerable in this society don't get left out.

This bill is qualitatively different from any bill reported by this Committee in the post war era. It is the meanest, most radical and most extreme attack on women, on children, on workers and on the vulnerable which has been procured by the Majority since their takeover of the House in January. And this is only the first step. Under the budget plan passed by the Majority, additional cuts will be required in Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education programs in fiscal year 1997 at least as large as the combined cuts produced in this bill and in the rescission bills which have already become law.

These cuts far exceed what would be necessary to balance the budge. They are necessary because the economic plan being implemented by the Majority includes the elimination of the alternative minimum tax on large corporations, and a dramatic cut in the taxation of profits on stock and real estate sales. These cuts are larger than necessary because half the discretionary budget, all spending on defense, has been taken off the table. Because of these policy decisions by the Majority, the bill ends up attacking weak claimants rather than weak claims.

The result is legislation which retreats from Federal responsibilities with respect to the country's children, its workers, its seniors and the most vulnerable in our society. It abandons our economic future by cutting basic investments in education and training. It abandons our present by gutting programs to protect the health, safety, pensions and bargaining rights of our workers. It eliminates basic services and opportunities for our elderly. The bill which has traditionally been used to empower and nuture a broad segment of the American people, has now been used by the Majority as a vehicle to impose a radical conservative agenda both fiscally and philosophically. While we have attempted during Subcommittee and Full Committee consideration to improve the bill, it is our view as the bill is being reported that it is not fixable and that the House should reject the legislation and insist that the Committee readjust its spending allocations and prepare a bill which more adequately finances the investments and services within the agencies covered by this legislation.

Discretionary totals in bill.—The bill as reported includes $60,870 million for discretionary programs. This is a reduction of $6,347 million below the levels currently available in 1995 after en-

actment of HR 1944, the Fiscal Year 1995 Rescission bill. It is $9,146 million below the comparable amounts approved by the 103d Congress for these activities in the original Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriations Act, P.L. 103–333. The combined effect of this bill together with the enacted rescission is a 13 percent reduction from last year's spending levels. The totals for each Department are as follows:

(Millions of dollars)

	1995 enacted	1995 revised	1996 Pres.	1996 Bill	Bill v. 1995 enacted	Bill v. 1995 revised
Labor	11,033	9,431	11,315	8,355	−2,678	−1,076
Percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	−24.3	−11.4
HHS	29,411	29,221	31,042	28,212	−1,199	−1,009
Percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	−4.1	−3.5
Ed	25,122	24,476	25,803	20,647	−4,475	−3,829
Percent	.....	.....	.....	.....	−17.8	−15.6

Critical reductions in bill.—We agree that reductions are possible in many sections of this bill. As an example, we have supported elimination of significant numbers of small, categorical programs in both the Department of Labor and the Department of Education. We believe, however, that the bill as currently presented goes too far in reducing critical resources for American families. Among the reductions which we strongly object to are the following:

—$3,829 million from education including $2.5 billion of funds for local schools.
—$372 million from eliminating the Goals 2000 program.
—$1,143 million from title 1 assistance for disadvantaged students.
—$251 million by terminating the Eisenhower professional development program.
—$266 million from Safe and Drug-free Schools.
—$380 million from vocational education including $55 million cut in the new school-to-work program.
—$701 million from student financial assistance including $219 million by terminating Federal contributions to the Perkins loan program and the SSIG scholarship program.
—$867 million by eliminating the 1996 Summer Jobs program.
—$1 billion from other training programs at the Dept. of Labor.
—$180 million from worker protection programs such as OSHA, MSHA, Employment Standards Admin., NIOSH, and the National Labor Relations Board.
—$1 billion by terminating the Low Income Energy Assistance program.
—$193 million by terminating the title X Family Planning program.
—$137 million from Head Start.
—$55 million from Healthy Start.
—$392 million from substance abuse and mental health services at the Dept. at HHS.
—$103 million from homeless programs including $77 million in reductions in programs authorized under the McKinney Act.
—$55 million from various HHS programs targeted to rural areas.

—$162 million in programs for older Americans including nutrition, employment and volunteer programs such as RSVP and Foster Grandparents.

Legislative provisions in bill.—We are particularly concerned that numerous legislative provisions have been included in this appropriations bill which are under the jurisdiction of other Committees of the House. Many of these provisions involve highly complicated and controversial topics which do not belong in appropriations bills. Because the Majority party has evidently decided that many of these proposals will not stand up to the detailed review which would be provided under the normal procedures of the House, they have loaded up this bill with the elitist agenda of their special interests at the expense of workers, children and women. Among the objectionable provisions are the following:

Language limiting the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to enforce laws which protect workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively.

Language restricting the Department of Labor's enforcement authority in the area of occupational safety and health.

Language prohibiting the Department of Labor from developing new workplace standards for ergonomic (musculoskeletal) injuries such as carpal tunnel syndrome.

Language restricting the Department of Labor's enforcement of various child labor laws.

Language blocking the President's executive order regarding striker replacements.

Language effectively abolishing the Office of the Surgeon General.

Language significantly restricting the Department of Educations' implementation of the new Direct Lending Program.

Language limiting the choices for women who have been the victims of rape or incest.

Language intended to overturn private accreditation standards for the training of obstetricians and gynecologists.

Language blocking biomedical research regarding human embryos.

Language restricting the authority of the Department of Education to ensure the civil rights of women in higher education.

Language restricting the rights of anyone who receives a grant from the Federal Government from engaging in political advocacy with their own funds.

etc., etc. etc

We object to the use of this bill for such far reaching changes in the basic laws of the United States without hearings. We particularly object to provisions which attempt to stifle political debate and dissent. These provisions are a fundamental assault on the First Amendment rights of every American.

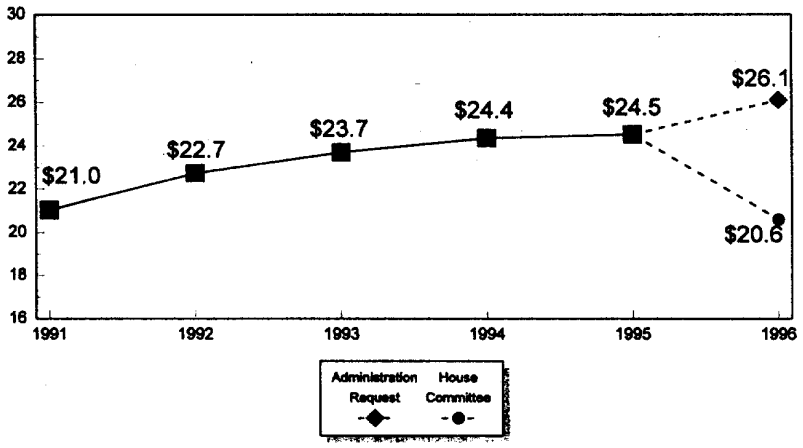
AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

EDUCATION

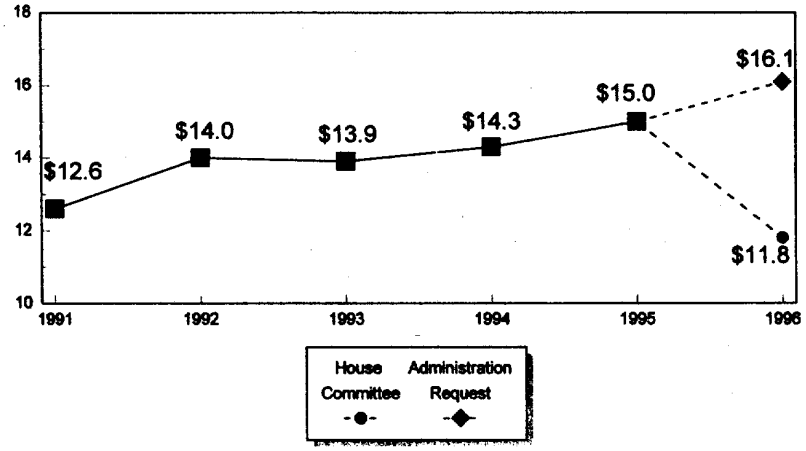
We believe that the bill's unprecedented $3,829,568,000 reduction from 1995 in overall discretionary spending for the Department of

Education represents an unacceptable reversal of a decades-long, bipartisan Federal commitment to improving educational opportunity for students of all ages. The continuing decline of real wages for all but the college-educated dramatizes the importance of education, and the President's budget recognizes this by maintaining our investment in education and job training. The Committee bill, however, moves in the opposite direction, forcing many States and communities to abandon or scale back education reform efforts and undermining the ability of many cash-strapped communities to meet the educational needs of their most disadvantaged students. Make no mistake about the impact of these cuts. The will inevitably lead to lower educational standards and higher local property taxes.

ED DISCRETIONARY FUNDS
FY 1991 - 1996
(in billions, nominal dollars)



Elementary and Secondary Education Funding
FY 1991 - 1996
(in billions, nominal dollars)



Title I grants to local educational agencies for disadvantaged students

The majority bill attacks America's children with a massive, billion-dollar reduction in the major vehicle for helping elementary and secondary schools improve the academic performance of poor and disadvantaged students. The bill would appropriate $5,555,000,000 for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, a reduction of $1,143,356,000 from the $6,698,356,000 appropriated for 1995. Title I enables schools to provide extra help for poor, low-achieving children who do not typically have access to the same education resources as other children, either at home or at school. With the proposed cut, schools would be forced to make tough, no-win choices about which classrooms and disadvantaged children can do without the essential help that Title I provides. Overall, as many as 1.1 million low-achieving children (out of more than 6.4 million children currently being served by the program) would be denied services. Such drastic cuts will prove yet another obstacle to helping these children escape the cycle of poverty. We supported an amendment that would have provided substantial additional funds for Title I grants to local educational agencies, but the amendment was voted down by the Republican Majority.

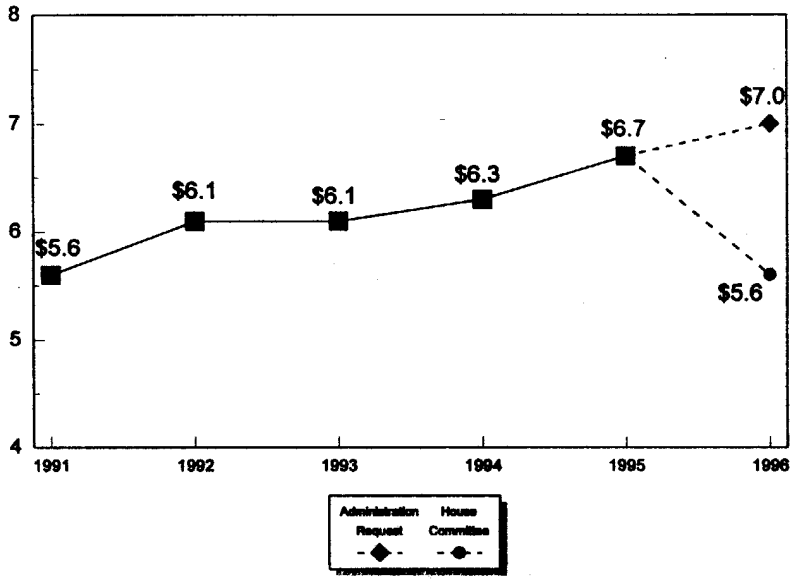
Under the Committee bill, States and school districts would experience sharp funding cuts, losing 17 percent of their Title I funds at a time when many are already having trouble making ends meet. For example, school districts in Wisconsin would lose $21 million, New York City would lost $67 million, Los Angeles County would lose $44 million, Cook County would lose $55 million, Philadelphia would lost $14 million, Dade County would lose $15 million, and Cuyahoga County would lost $8 million. Rural and small-town school districts would be equally hard hit by the budget cuts. We do not support imposing such drastic reductions at a time when most districts already have cut to the bone in response to losses in State-level financial support.

Since 1965, the Title I program has improved the basic reading and mathematics skills of disadvantaged children in school districts across the country, helping to close the learning gap between those children and more advantaged students. For example, the achievement gap between black and white 9-year olds narrowed over the past two decades by 18 percent in math and 25 percent in reading. To ensure that disadvantaged children make even more progress, the recent reauthorization restructured the program to incorporate high standards and expectations for Title I children, deemphasized standardized testing, and discouraged instruction that isolates students from the regular classroom. With adequate funding, these changes will greatly strengthen the Title I program; at the funding level provided in the bill, schools may find it impossible to implement the most critical reforms.

TITLE I LEA GRANTS FUNDING

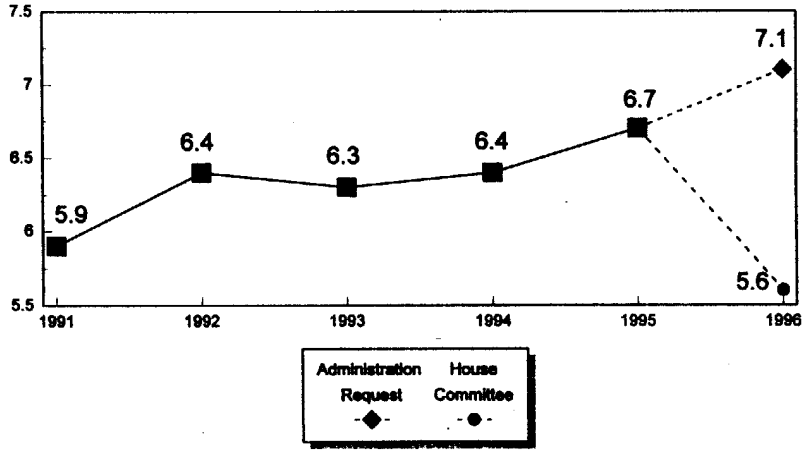
FY 1991 - 1996

(In billions, nominal dollars)



Number of Children Receiving Title I Services

(in millions)



Note: Estimates of Title I eligible students are based on the number of students scoring at or below the 35th percentile on standardized tests.

Goals 2000: State grants

Just one year ago a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the Goals 2000: Educate America Act with the enthusiastic endorsement of such organizations as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Roundtable, the National Alliance of Business, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the National Parent Teacher Association. Despite this overwhelming support for Goals 2000, the majority bill walks away from this critical effort to raise academic standards and all but abandons the National Education Goals agreed to 5 years ago by the Nation's governors. The bill would terminate funding for Goals 2000 State and local improvement grants in 1996, compared to a revised 1995 appropriation of $361,870,000 and a 1996 budget request of $693,500,000.

Goals 2000 provides flexible, regulation-free grants to help States and communities implement their own school improvement plans to raise student academic achievement, involve parents in schools, bring technology into the classroom, upgrade teacher professional development, and create partnerships with business and community groups to improve schools. The President's budget proposal would provide "venture capital" permitting more than 16,000 schools to focus on academic excellence and school improvement for nearly 9 million students. The majority bill denies funding to these schools just as most States and communities have completed their planning and begun to implement reforms. We supported amendments at both the Subcommittee and Committee levels that would have restored funding for Goals 2000 State grants, albeit at a lower level, but each time the Republican majority rejected this proposal.

Eisenhower teacher training and professional development

The bill would end funding for the Eisenhower Professional Development program, compared with a revised 1995 appropriation of $251,298,000 and an administration request of $735,000,000. The Eisenhower program is the major Federal vehicle for ensuring that the Nation's educators are able to teach children to high standards, and for many school districts, the only source of funding for any professional development activities at the local level. For this reason, we supported an amendment to restore funding for this program, but the amendment was defeated by the majority. The Eisenhower Professional Development program provides financial assistance to State and local educational agencies and to institutions of higher education to support sustained and intensive high-quality educator professional development. Eisenhower funds support professional development activities for nearly 900,000 teachers in over 15,000 local educational agencies nationwide. Without these funds, fewer teachers will be prepared for teaching a diverse student population to meet challenging academic standards, and fewer schools will be able to make significant progress toward the National Education Goals.

Special education

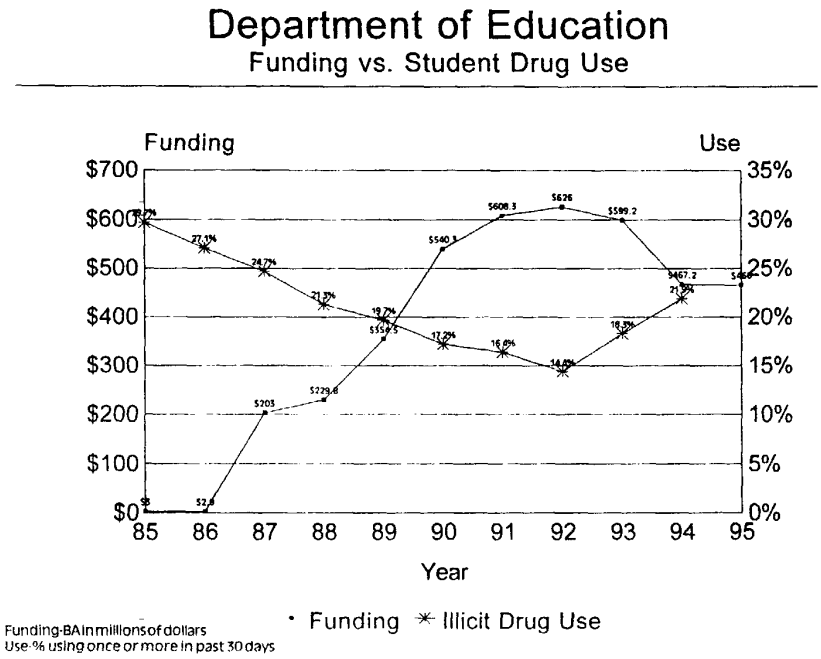
During the past 20 years America has made tremendous strides in educating children with disabilities, many of whom were excluded from school altogether before the 1975 enactment of Public Law 94–142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. As

a result of Federal law, most children with disabilities are attending neighborhood schools and learning alongside their non-disabled peers. Part of this success is attributable to the investments we have made at the Federal level in programs that support the research, training, and technical assistance needed to help State and local school districts meet the educational needs of 5.6 million children with disabilities.

The bill reduces Federal support for these activities by $162,543,000. For example, the bill would terminate the primary sources of Federal funding to identify effective practices for improving educational results for these children, including infants and preschool children. The bill would eliminate all funding for personnel development, despite State-identified needs for 48,000 personnel trained to work with children with disabilities. We believe the Committee-passed bill is short-sighted. As with the cut in Title I, the majority has taken aim at our most disadvantaged students. Eliminating these programs is an abdication of Federal responsibility in areas critical to effective special education.

Safe and drug-free schools

The bill cuts Federal support for drug-free schools and communities programs by $266 million, or nearly 60 percent, sharply reducing drug abuse and violence prevention activities currently serving about 39 million students in 97 percent of the Nation's school districts. This level of funding would cripple our Nation's efforts to keep drugs and violence out of our schools and away from our youth. This occurs at a critical time when new surveys consistently show an increase in drug use by our students as shown in the following chart showing drug prevention funding and use:



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The majority's decision to cut $299,699,000, or 27 percent, from the programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act would seriously undermine efforts to make America's workers more competitive in the global economy. With more jobs requiring a high level of technical expertise, our career development systems must produce greater numbers of skilled and adaptable workers than in the past. Perkins Act programs are crucial to the attainment of this goal. Without adequate resources, States and local school districts cannot develop high-quality career preparation education systems that enable students to make the transition from school to productive careers. We must strengthen, not weaken, opportunities for youth to obtain the skills they need for further education and careers.

Programs supported with Perkins Act funds serve more than 11 million students two-thirds at the secondary level and one-third in post-secondary institutions. The Committee bill would eliminate services to 3.1 million students nationally. For example, the cuts could deny services to nearly 300,000 vocational students in California, about 280,000 in Florida, 277,000 in Texas, 185,000 in Illinois, 156,000 in New York and 53,000 in Wisconsin. Moreover, all States and local schools would be severely hampered in their ability to serve special populations. In addition, the elimination of vocational education discretionary programs would terminate all on-

going research projects prior to their completion, resulting in almost no return on the Federal investment in this area.

The bill's substantial reductions in Perkins Act funding are magnified by the $55,000,000 (split between Education and Labor) or 22 percent cut in the School-to-Work Opportunities programs, which provide States, localities, and Indian tribes with venture capital for creating systems that will enable all students to make a successful transition from school to postsecondary education and high-skilled, high-wage careers. While the School-to-Work Opportunities Act was never intended to be a permanent source of Federal support funding is scheduled to decline in 1997 and phase out entirely by 2001 the Committee's action would suspend many State and local efforts at a critical point in the developmental process, when venture capital is still badly needed. When compared to the budget request of $400,000,000 (split between Education and Labor), the majority bill would reduce grants to 43 States by more than half.

We supported amendments that would have provided additional funding for these critical programs, but the amendments were rejected by the majority. In view of America's need for more highly skilled workers, and the need of American workers for the training that will allow them to increase their earning power, we cannot support a proposal that would be so damaging to our vocational educational system.

POSTSECONDARY STUDENT LOANS

Direct loans

We are gravely concerned that restrictive bill language on Direct Loan administrative spending in section 305 could jeopardize the Department of Education's ability to effectively manage the Direct Loan program. The majority action represents an effort to derail a successful new loan program, one that better serves students and schools at a potential cost savings to taxpayers of $12 billion, in order to protect subsidies received by banks, guarantee agencies, and secondary markets under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) programs. The bill limits administrative costs to $320,000,000 $230,000,000 below the $550,000,000 that the authorizing legislation provides for 1996 and half of the funds are earmarked for guaranty agencies. As a result, the bill would provide the Department just $160,000,000 not only to continue implementation of Direct Loans but also to maintain significant administrative support for the FFEL programs. This limitation would result in, among other things: (1) reduction in critical default collection activities; (2) significant delays in student aid application processing and delivery; (3) elimination of support for all contract modifications to cover unexpected increases in loan volume, and for guaranty agencies experiencing financial difficulties; and (4) severe reductions in school monitoring, training, and technical assistance.

The language in section 305 constitutes authorizing legislation in an appropriations bill and reflects irresponsible Congressional micromanagement of a complex program carrying significant risk of damage to taxpayer interests. Rather than "leveling the playing field" in the competition between guaranteed student loans and Di-

rect Loans, this language would sabotage Direct Loan program implementation and jeopardize student access to college loans.

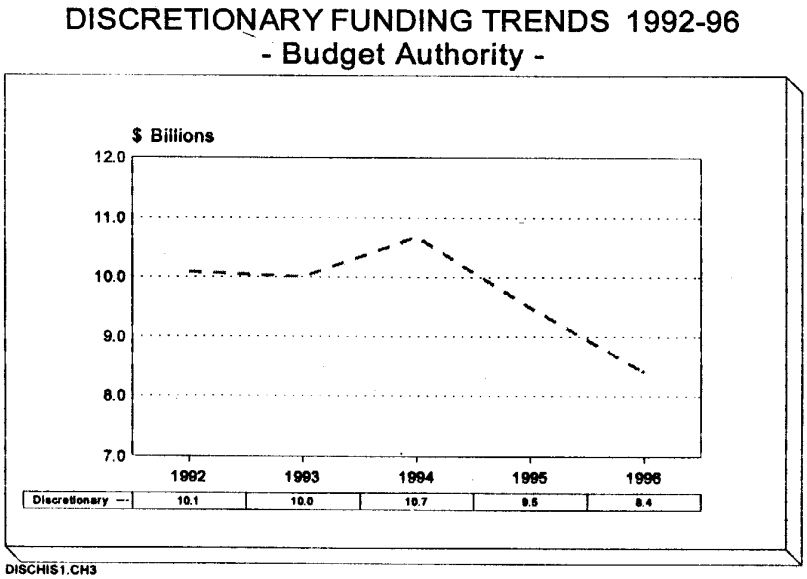
In addition, Department spending for Direct Loan public information materials is forbidden under this bill language. Such a restriction could deny students and schools an opportunity to learn about Direct Loan benefits. Meanwhile, the guaranteed student loan lenders and intermediaries face no such restrictions as they promote guaranteed loans and spread misinformation about Direct Loans, using guaranteed loan program profits derived from taxpayer subsidies.

Perkins loans

The majority's decision to eliminate Perkins Loan Federal Capital Contributions would deny campus-based, low-interest loans to approximately 150,000 postsecondary students. Perkins Loans averaged about $1,400, and nearly half of all borrowers come from families with total incomes below $20,000. Borrowers often find smaller loans more accessible under the Perkins Loan program than under the FFEL program, because private lenders generally prefer making larger, more profitable loans. We supported an amendment to restore funding for Perkins Loans, but the Republican Majority voted it down.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Total discretionary spending.—The Committee bill cuts the Department of Labor's discretionary spending to $8,355 million, a reduction of $2,678 million below the original appropriation provided for 1995. Reductions in this bill totaling $1,076 million together with massive rescissions already enacted earlier this year for 1995 have the effect of reducing total discretionary resources available for the Department by 24% below the level which this Committee considered appropriate less than one year ago. These trends are shown on the following graph:



We are particularly concerned by reductions in funds for various worker protection activities and for training programs for both adults and youth.

Worker protections.—The Committee bill reverses decades of progress by this country in creating effective systems to protect its workers. These reductions will affect the health, safety, pensions, wages, hours, and collective bargaining rights of tens of millions of workers. The total reductions in these activities is almost $180 million as shown on the following table:

[Millions of dollars]

	fiscal year 1995	Committee bill	Reduction (percent)
Occupational Safety and Health—OSHA	312.5	264.0	−48.5 (−15.5)
(OSHA enforcement)	145.8	98.0	−47.8 (−33)
Mine Safety and Health—MSHA	200.6	185.2	−15.4 (−7.7)
Pension Welfare Benefits Adm.	69.3	64.1	−5.2 (−7.5)
Employment Standards	273.0	247.9	−25.1
(Wage and Hour)	101.1	88.9	−12.2 (−12.1)
National Labor Relations Board	176.0	123.2	−52.8 (−30)
National Inst. of Occupational Safety and Health—NIOSH	132.1	99.2	32.9 (−24.9)
Total	1,163.5	983.6	−179.9 (−15.5)

We strongly object to these cuts which we believe will have the following impact:

1. Occupational safety and health.—The health and safety of millions of workers will be adversely impacted. The Department of Labor estimates that these cuts will result in 50,000 more workplace injuries and deaths each year. Currently 6000 Americans are injured on the job each day and these injuries cost America more than $112 billion annually. Without OSHA's efforts we believe that these numbers would be much worse. Since the passage of occupational safety and health laws 25 years ago, the workplace fatality rate has declined by 57%. Research shows unequivocally that OSHA inspections result in fewer injuries and deaths.

2. *Mine safety.*—Fewer mines will be inspected exposing more miners to injury. The mining industry which employs some 360,000 workers, remains one of the most dangerous occupations in the world. Since 1989, 30 miners have been killed in mine fires and explosions and another 90 have been killed in roof cave-ins. During the last 25 years more than 50,000 miners have died from black lung disease. Largely because of MSHA's efforts, miners today are five times less likely to be killed on the job. We should not reduce resources available in this critical area.

3. *Pensions.*—The reductions proposed in the bill place in jeopardy working families pensions. The Department of Labor estimates that these cutbacks will result in pension plan losses of at least $100 million and that the number of pension fraud cases pursued will decline by 20%. This agency is responsible for the oversight of 5.2 million pension plans with over 3 trillion in assets. We should not put retirees savings at risk.

4. *Employment standards.*—We believe that reductions in our efforts to ensure fairness in the workplace by enforcing laws such as those which prescribe child labor protections and wage and hour standards are dangerous for American workers. As an example the Department of Labor estimates that these reductions will mean that $25 million in back wages owed to some 50,000 workers will not be recovered. The Employment Standards Administration make sure that Americans get fair treatment in the workplace—that people can take time off to care for a sick relative or new child, that employers do not discriminate, that minors aren't pressed into dangerous or illegal work, and that people who work overtime get paid for it. We believe that reductions totaling more than $25 million to this agency are inappropriate.

5. *Collective bargaining.*—The 30 percent reduction recommended in the bill for the National Labor Relations Board is a punitive effort to restrict the agency responsible for ensuring the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively. This agency was created in 1935 to bring order and reduce violence in labor organization disputes. The effort to gut this agency has been led by Minority Members of the Committee who wish to punish the agency for its handling of cases with which they have been involved personally as advocates for private companies. The funding reductions together with a series of restrictions on the Board's authority to enforce the law will seriously undermine this agency and the rights of workers.

6. *NIOSH, Occupational safety and health research.*—The $20 million cut in occupational safety and health research will significantly undermine studies on critical issues such as the toxic effects of industrial substances, hazardous contaminants, and protective respirators used by miners and firefighters. The Committee's recommendation to end all Federal assistance for training of specialists in this field will cripple efforts to protect workers in the future.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Training funds in bill.—The employment and training budget at the Department of Labor is funded at a level $2.5 billion or 35% below the amount approved last year for these programs. We believe that the $4.6 billion allocated for this purpose is entirely inadequate given the need for essential investments to train this country's workforce. New technologies, global competition, and an increasingly integrated economy require an exceptionally well trained workforce. It is clear that job-related skills training is essential, paying off in terms of increased productivity for industry and increased wages for workers. Given these facts, we cannot comprehend why the Congress should reduce funding in this critical area by more than one-third. Such cuts will mean lost opportunities for thousands who are striving for a better life or just to escape welfare dependency.

Comparison with CAREERS bill.—We believe that the severe cuts recommended in the bill will undermine efforts underway in the authorizing Committees to restructure the Nation's workplace development programs. We support efforts to streamline this country's current collection of multiple training programs. The CAREERS bill recently reported by the Education and Economic Opportunities Committee consolidates more than 90 programs establishing a new system that is market driven, provides customer choice and is easily accessible. It cannot succeed, however, if funding levels fall dramatically below the levels contemplated by the reauthorization. The following table shows that the funding levels included in this appropriations bill are more than $2.5 billion below the comparable training allocations last year and more than $1.5 billion below the levels authorized in the CAREERS bill as reported for adult and youth training.

EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE GOODLING CONSOLIDATION BILL**

[in millions of $]

	FY 95	FY 95 w/ Rescission	FY 1996 Request*	House FY 96	Goodling Bill
YOUTH/EDUCATION					
LABOR:					
School-To-Work	125.0	122.5	200.0	95.0	
Youth Training	598.7	126.7	289.0	126.7	
Summer Youth***	867.1	184.6	956.5	0.0	
Youth Fair Chance	24.8	0.0	49.8	0.0	
Subtotal DOL Youth	1,615.6	434.0	1,497.3	221.7	
EDUCATION:*					
School-To-Work	125.0	122.5	200.0	95.0	
Voc Ed Basic Grants	957.6	958.0	0.0	689.5	
Vocational Ed Consolidation	0.0	0.0	1,178.0	0.0	
Comm. Based Organization	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Homemaking Ed.	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tech-Prep Ed. (Est.)	108.0	108.0	0.0	100.0	
School Dropout Demo	28.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	
Smith Hughes Act	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal ED Youth	1,269.6	1,207.6	1,378.0	884.5	
TOTAL YOUTH	2,885.2	1,641.6	2,875.3	1,106.2	2,308.2
Goodling Bill vs. FY95	(577.0)	or	20.0%		
House FY96 vs. Goodling Bill	(1,202.0)	or	52.1%		
House FY96 vs. FY 95	(1,779.0)	or	61.7%		
ADULT TRAINING					
LABOR:					
Adult Training	1,054.8	996.8	1,054.8	830.0	
Dislocated Workers	1,296.0	1,228.6	1,396.0	850.0	
Migrant and Seasonal	85.7	80.0	78.3	65.0	
National Activities****	76.3	53.4	76.7	30.7	
Homeless Job Training	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
One Stop	120.0	100.0	200.0	100.0	
Native Americans	64.1	59.8	61.9	50.0	
Subtotal Labor Adult	2,701.9	2,518.6	2,872.7	1,925.7	
EDUCATION:*					
State Councils	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	
Migrant Ed.	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	
National Activities	34.5	11.1	0.0	1.0	
Tribal Voc Ed	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	
Indian & Hawaiian	15.1	14.8	0.0	10.5	
Subtotal ED Adult	71.6	47.9	0.0	14.4	
TOTAL ADULT	2,773.5	2,566.5	2,872.7	1,940.1	2,263.4
Goodling Bill vs. FY 95	(510.1)		19.4%		
House FY96 vs. Goodling Bill	(323.3)	or	14.3%		
House FY96 vs. FY 95	(833.4)	or	30.0%		

* Most of ED programs in FY 1996 are consolidated in G I Bill, individual funding levels are not displayed in ED budget FY 1996 estimates are based on current FY 1995 levels

** As Reported by full Committee on 5/24/95 Program list provided by EEOC Effective FY 1997

*** $682 6 M of FY 1995 money is cut in the pending rescission bill This money is for the summer of 1996 The remaining $184 5 M is for the summer of 1995

**** Does not include Youth Innovations, Skills Standards Board, or Microenterprise Grants

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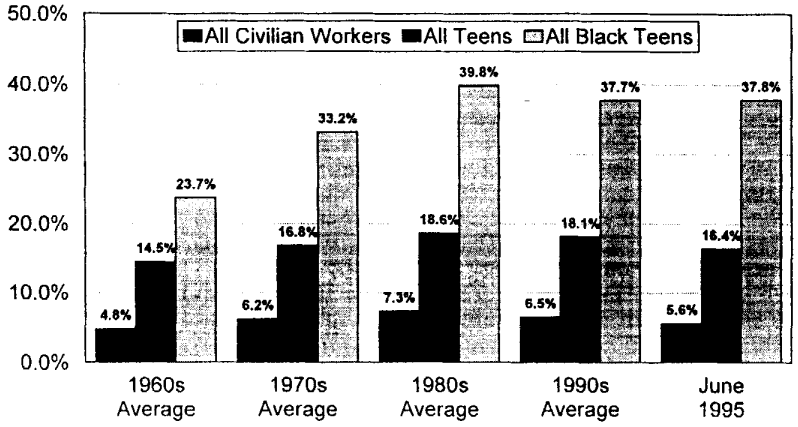
Adult training.—The Committee bill reduces funding for adult training overall by 21 percent. Funding under title II–A is set at $830 million, $225 million below the level for these programs in the original 1995 bill. This will mean 84,000 fewer adults will receive assistance. The Majority has justified this reduction by saying the program doesn't work. The evidence available to the Committee, however, shows the exact opposite. The National JTPA Impact Evaluation shows that participants increase earnings by 10–15% over comparable individuals who are not trained; adult women trainees who were former AFDC recipients earn $6,000 per year more than control groups and earnings gains achieved as a result of training continue throughout the lifetime of the individuals who participate.

Dislocated workers.—The second largest cut in the Department of Labor occurs in the title III dislocated worker program. The $850 million recommended in the bill is $446 million or 34% below the 1995 appropriations level. This means that 193,000 workers who lose their jobs in 1996 through no fault of their own will not receive training. Rapid advancements in technology, defense downsizing, corporate restructuring and intense global competition result in structural changes necessary for economic growth. There is, however, a human cost to this growth. The Department of Labor estimates that 2.5 million American workers will be permanently laid off in 1995 as a result of these forces. An example is the recent round of Defense Department base closings announced last month. This action alone is expected to affect 100,000 workers who will have to switch careers. We believe that continued investment in dislocated worker training is essential if disruptions in the economy are to be manageable for the workers and communities. We know this program works. 70 percent of workers served by the program get jobs upon completion of training and wages in their new jobs equal 92% of their previous wages. The Inspector General has reported that workers served by the program "were reemployed, remained in the workforce and regained their earning power".

Youth training programs.—The bill reported by the Majority makes dramatic and inappropriate reductions in Labor Department programs serving youth. The $1,343 million recommended is 54% below the levels recommended in the original 1995 bill. We believe that it is unwise and unfair for the Federal government to abandon the 800,000 youngster who will not be trained if this is sustained.

The following graph displays the severity of the unemployment problem for teenagers, particularly minority teens, and the compelling case for investing more resources in this problem:

Unemployment Rates for Teens and Blacks Teens Compared to All Workers



Source. Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Because of a redesign in the survey, data for 1994 and 1995 are not directly comparable to data from prior to 1994. Data from prior to 1972 represent blacks and others, while data from after 1972 represent blacks only.

Summer jobs.—The bill as reported completely eliminates the Federal summer jobs program which has been Federally financed for 30 years. This means that 615,000 youth will not be given the opportunity next Summer to participate in the workforce, many for the first time in their lives. Many of these youngsters live in the inner cities or in rural areas where private sector work opportunities are limited. The Majority's recommendation is based on statements that the program is ineffective. Again, as with adult program criticism, this is not supported by analytic evidence. The Inspector General's evaluation indicated that "kids were closely supervised, learned new skills they could apply in school, and took pride in their employment." Other studies showed similar positive results. There were no significant problems with behavior, attendance or turnover. Kids and employers reported that the work was needed and of value to the community. The evidence indicates clearly that terminating the Summer jobs program is a serious error. This country is in the midst of a debate on welfare reform. For many youth, the Summer Jobs program is their first opportunity to work and their first step in learning the work ethic. We can't talk about moving people from welfare to work and eliminate this program. This program should be restored.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

We object strongly to the extent of the reductions recommended in the bill for programs which serve the most vulnerable and the most needy in our society—the disabled, the elderly, children, the homeless, and the poor. It targets weak claimants rather than weak claims for the harshest cuts in order to free-up resources to

finance tax cuts for the wealthy. During Subcommittee and Full Committee consideration of the bill, we offered amendments to try to ameliorate the harshest of these actions. Unfortunately they were rejected on party line votes.

We are especially concerned by reductions in the following areas:

Energy assistance.—The Subcommittee bill eliminates all funding for this program which served 6.1 million households in 1994 of which one third were elderly and 25% were disabled. 80% have income below $10,000 per year. This program is about people who need help like the 367 deaths reported recently in Chicago due to excessive heat. 60% of these people were elderly. Governor Edgar released additional LIHEAP funds to try to deal with the emergency but for many it was too late. Next year if this bill is approved there won't be any funds to release for cold or hot weather.

Other workers.—The Committee bill cuts funding by $46 million or 11 percent below last year's appropriation. This will eliminate minimum wage jobs for 14,000 seniors with incomes less than 125% of the poverty level. 70% of participants are women. Even without this cut there are waiting lists for these part-time jobs in every State.

Senior volunteers (RSVP & Foster Grandparent).—The Subcommittee cuts funding for these two elderly volunteer programs by $21 million or 15%. This affects the 23,000 Foster Grandparents who cared for more than 80,000 disabled kids, 12,000 senior companions who kept 36,000 frail elderly in their homes and more than 400,000 RSVP volunteers.

Other seniors programs.—The Committee bill cuts $71 million out of other senior programs. This includes $4.5 million for counseling programs to prevent rip-offs in the Medigap insurance industry. The bill funds 12 million less meals for the elderly at home and in centers. Senior citizen centers lose $15 million.

Special Education.—The discretionary programs for educating disabled students have been cut by $160 million. The largest reduction comes from eliminating the $91 million of Federal assistance to train teachers to work with the disabled. 13,000 students currently training to be teachers for the handicapped would lose their Federal scholarship under the Committee bill.

Healthy Start.—The Committee bill cuts Healthy Start grants by more than half, from $105M to $50. This program was started by President Bush to provide intensive efforts to lower the infant mortality rate in communities whose rates were more than double the National average. Many of these communities have infant mortality rates which exceed levels in developing countries. The program is making steady progress. As an example Baltimore has cut its rate from 21.1 deaths per 100,000 to 14.1. This is still double the national infant death rate but the Federal funds have saved lives. The Subcommittee reduction will likely result in termination of 14 of the existing 22 grants. (Aberdeen, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Lake County Indiana, New Orleans, NYC, Oakland, Phila., Pittsburgh, Wash. DC, Dallas, Essex County NJ, Florida panhandle, Milwaukee, Mississippi Delta, Richmond, Savannah).

Head Start.—Head Start is funded at $535 million below the President's request and $137 million below last year. The Head

Start program is a major investment in the future of our country. It provides essential education, health, mental health, nutrition, and social services to 750,000 disadvantaged preschool age children. Currently less than half of all children eligible for the program are able to participate. This bill will further exacerbate this problem. At the Subcommittee level 45–50,000 children would have to be cut from current rolls. Critical quality improvements mandated by Congress would not take place. Head Start is a program which both Republican and Democratic administrations have supported. It should be expanded not cut.

CONCLUSION

We fear as we review the shape of this bill, that the policies of the Majority party which are reflected in it will make it harder for ordinary people to hold on to a middle class life. They will make it more difficult for the disadvantaged to get the education and training which they need to work their way into the middle class. It will make millions of workers more vulnerable to the whims of employers who wish to avoid the the minimum wage, the 40 hour week, the rules of fair labor practices, standards for a safe workplace. We are concerned that this bill marks a retreat from our efforts to be one people with common causes and common interests. It shuts down a significant portion of the opportunities that people without means have of gaining access to the rewards this country can provide and it takes away the protections that help those in the middle class stay there.

Surely this Congress in a bi-partisan way can do better. The bill as currently written should be rejected and we should start over. In the past the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education bill has been known as the "people's bill". With hard work it can continue to earn that praise in this Congress.

Impact on individual states.—The Minority believe that it is important that all Members understand not only the national impact of the reductions which are made by this bill but also the direct effect on their States. The attached charts display the State specific effect of the bill in selected areas where such data is readily available. All amounts have been provided by the Federal agencies with jurisdiction over these programs.

Alabama

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Alabama Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 14,915,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 4,607,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,913,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 930,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 21,084,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 5,942,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,936,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,159,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 5,242,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 942,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 378,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,278,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 8,308,000

Alaska

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Alaska Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,306,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 965,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 449,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 637,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 2,525,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,547,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 101,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 117,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 260,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 5,303,000

Arizona

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Arizona Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 11,614,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,436,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,204,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,147,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 16,536,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 5,451,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,505,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,709,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 4,340,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,078,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 362,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,880,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 4,018,000

Arkansas

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Arkansas Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 7,667,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,885,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,528,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 107,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 12,604,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 3,650,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 2,369,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 2,499,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,030,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 401,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 245,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,301,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 6,339,000

California

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	California Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$146,654,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 61,057,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 27,861,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 4,749,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$122,397,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 42,112,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 26,460,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 27,708,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 27,831,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 9,731,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 2,275,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 15,554,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 44,567,000

Colorado

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Colorado Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 7,980,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 2,511,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,571,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 537,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 11,069,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 4,289,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 2,804,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 2,934,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,393,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 865,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 253,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,359,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 15,539,000

Connecticut

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Connecticut Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 8,108,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,524,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,606,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 247,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 8,778,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 3,461,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 2,205,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 2,318,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 2,348,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 825,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 314,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,076,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 20,272,000

Delaware

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Delaware Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,125,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 559,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 416,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 637,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 2,241,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,292,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 169,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 84,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 240,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 2,691,000

DC

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	DC Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 3,180,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,167,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 578,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 166,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 3,321,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,523,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 461,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 85,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 569,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 3,148,000

Florida

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Florida Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 41,697,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 16,113,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 8,412,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 3,897,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 46,757,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 15,861,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 10,193,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 10,710,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 11,940,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,982,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 1,681,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 4,973,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 13,145,000

Georgia

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Georgia Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 18,193,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 6,598,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 3,502,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,180,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 28,209,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 8,959,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 5,863,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 6,246,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 7,752,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,100,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 489,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 3,386,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 10,393,000

Hawaii

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Hawaii Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,216,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 699,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 471,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 637,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 3,259,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,382,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,340,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 260,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 98,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 410,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 1,047,000

Idaho

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Idaho Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,648,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 801,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 505,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 251,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 3,677,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,568,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,441,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 212,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 95,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 395,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 6,061,000

Illinois

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Illinois Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 34,955,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 13,104,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 6,785,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,724,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 54,142,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 15,993,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 10,167,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 10,904,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 10,577,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 3,423,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 1,015,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 5,857,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 56,108,000

Indiana

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Indiana Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 12,533,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,829,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,435,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 782,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 18,289,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,557,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 4,222,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,510,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 6,480,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,267,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 503,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,924,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 25,404,000

Iowa

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Iowa Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 4,177,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,201,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 853,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 643,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 8,566,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 3,220,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 2,116,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 2,239,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,139,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 681,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 290,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 995,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 18,004,000

Kansas

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Kansas Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 5,039,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,918,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,003,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 457,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 8,808,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 3,194,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,965,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 2,125,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 2,636,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 702,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 237,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 956,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 8,268,000

Kentucky

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Kentucky Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 11,567,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 2,764,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,332,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 619,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 20,978,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 5,775,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,744,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,966,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 4,780,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 774,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 334,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,302,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 13,220,000

Louisiana

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Louisiana Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 19,265,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 5,705,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 3,855,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 866,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 31,898,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 7,968,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 5,281,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 5,592,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 5,546,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 902,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 339,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 3,133,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 8,493,000

Maine

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Maine Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 4,244,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,906,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 845,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 178,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 4,319,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,648,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,341,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 227,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 117,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 520,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 13,133,000

Maryland

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Maryland Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 12,117,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 5,202,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,418,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 662,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 14,451,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 5,380,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,523,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,718,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,847,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,155,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 387,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,645,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 15,522,000

Massachusetts

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Massachusetts Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 18,977,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 7,518,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 3,712,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 540,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 20,283,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,991,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 4,409,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,642,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 4,855,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 2,036,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 567,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,428,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 40,550,000

Michigan

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Michigan Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 31,599,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 10,515,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 6,179,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,691,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 51,267,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 14,371,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 9,227,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 9,839,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 9,812,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 2,618,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 808,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 5,270,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 53,270,000

Minnesota

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Minnesota Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 8,964,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 2,550,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,749,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 45,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 13,801,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 5,377,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,520,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,718,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 4,335,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,225,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 384,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,525,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 38,378,000

Mississippi

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Mississippi Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 10,279,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 2,710,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,050,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 596,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 20,948,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 5,095,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,389,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,581,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,578,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 536,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 226,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 3,776,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 7,122,000

Missouri

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Missouri Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 13,893,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 4,280,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,754,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 803,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 19,301,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,526,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 4,326,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,549,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 5,451,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,252,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 503,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,311,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 22,412,000

Montana

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Montana Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,431,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 611,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 500,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 124,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 4,245,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,560,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,256,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 175,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 85,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 395,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 7,110,000

Nebraska

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Nebraska Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,125,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 414,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 416,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 217,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 4,673,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,986,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,314,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,348,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,708,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 454,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 154,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 592,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 8,904,000

Nevada

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Nevada Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 4,039,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,572,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 793,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 251,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 3,015,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,419,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,340,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 173,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 111,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 332,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 1,887,000

New Hampshire

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	New Hampshire Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 3,053,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,075,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 609,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 270,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 2,659,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,290,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,340,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 221,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 96,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 235,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 7,675,000

New Jersey

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	New Jersey Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 23,748,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 11,501,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 4,734,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 431,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 23,488,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 8,793,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 5,978,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 6,094,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 5,791,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,661,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 740,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,932,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 37,644,000

New Mexico

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	New Mexico Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 5,782,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,519,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,111,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 403,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 9,952,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 2,782,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,831,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,937,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 2,020,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 322,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 123,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,092,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 5,030,000

New York

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	New York Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 63,255,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 26,528,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 12,947,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,507,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$102,765,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 27,112,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 17,950,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 18,820,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 14,395,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 5,354,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 1,654,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 8,953,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$122,914,000

North Carolina

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	North Carolina Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 13,618,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,212,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,702,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,535,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 21,875,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 7,745,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 5,064,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 5,370,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 7,854,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,375,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 603,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,822,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 18,318,000

North Dakota

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	North Dakota Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,125,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 258,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 416,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 142,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 2,875,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,341,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 170,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 78,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 310,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 7,723,000

Ohio

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Ohio Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 31,211,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 11,504,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 6,125,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 2,168,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 50,622,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 14,834,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 9,727,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 10,371,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 11,736,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 2,511,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 1,018,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 5,528,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 49,636,000

Oklahoma

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Oklahoma Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 9,587,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,163,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,909,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 601,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 14,063,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 4,397,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 2,908,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,075,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,946,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 853,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 298,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,613,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 7,636,000

Oregon

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Oregon Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 9,722,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,299,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,924,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 375,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 11,145,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 4,012,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 2,366,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 2,544,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 3,151,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 814,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 278,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,118,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 12,044,000

Pennsylvania

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Pennsylvania Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 34,075,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 13,856,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 6,883,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 2,091,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 51,179,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 15,529,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 10,025,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 10,601,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 11,129,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 2,783,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 1,284,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 5,028,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 66,023,000

Rhode Island

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Rhode Island Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 3,272,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 1,637,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 661,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 203,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 3,545,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,480,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,340,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 334,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 103,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 416,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 6,675,000

South Carolina

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	South Carolina Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 12,643,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 4,578,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,468,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 878,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 15,436,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 4,710,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,110,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 3,298,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 4,611,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 685,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 298,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,730,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 6,598,000

South Dakota

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	South Dakota Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,125,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 196,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 416,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 70,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 3,233,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,413,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 180,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 81,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 330,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 6,273,000

Tennessee

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Tennessee Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 12,938,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,121,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,584,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 1,102,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 20,577,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,388,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 4,251,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,486,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 5,848,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,026,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 452,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,452,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 13,392,000

Texas

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Texas Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 66,587,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 21,458,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 12,459,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 3,196,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 97,448,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 29,228,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 18,912,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 19,802,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 20,452,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 3,455,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 1,281,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 8,904,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 21,869,000

Utah

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Utah Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,572,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 631,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 475,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 234,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 5,457,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 2,587,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,676,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,778,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 2,793,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 471,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 113,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 695,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 7,221,000

Vermont

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Vermont Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,125,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 421,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 416,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 191,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 2,481,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,273,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 159,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 96,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 278,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 5,753,000

Virginia

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Virginia Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 13,187,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,913,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 2,571,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 886,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 16,804,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,659,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 4,448,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,644,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 6,173,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,349,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 501,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,916,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 18,907,000

Washington

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Washington Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 16,472,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 6,327,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 3,190,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 935,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 16,591,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,329,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 3,895,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,181,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 4,818,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,437,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 417,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,038,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 19,810,000

West Virginia

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	West Virginia Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 9,342,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 3,646,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,848,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 330,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 11,784,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 2,799,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,812,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,974,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 2,352,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 460,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 189,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 1,073,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 8,749,000

Wisconsin

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Wisconsin Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 9,832,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 2,493,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 1,928,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 440,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 20,712,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 6,582,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 4,270,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 4,577,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 5,302,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 1,321,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 459,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 2,066,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 34,546,000

Wyoming

Selected cuts in the Labor-HHS-Ed Bill below the FY1995 Rescission Levels:

Program	Nationwide Cut	Wyoming Cut
Summer Jobs	$ 867,070,000	$ 2,125,000
Dislocated Worker Training	$ 378,550,000	$ 415,000
Adult Training	$ 166,813,000	$ 416,000
Older American Employment	$ 46,060,000	$ 251,000
Title I, Comp. Education	$1,143,356,000	$ 2,649,000
Goals 2000	$361,870,000	$ 1,263,000
Safe and Drug Free Schools	$ 240,981,000	$ 1,178,000
Teacher Training Grants	$ 251,207,000	$ 1,243,000
Vocational Education	$ 272,750,000	$ 1,181,000
State Incentive Grants	$ 63,375,000	$ 106,000
Senior Nutrition	$ 22,810,000	$ 112,000
Head Start	$ 119,374,000	$ 203,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	$ 965,940,000	$ 2,891,000

DISSENTING VIEWS OF HON. NANCY PELOSI, HON. DAVID OBEY, HON. STENY HOYER, HON. NITA LOWEY, AND HON. LOUIS STOKES

We, the undersigned, dissent from the provisions of the bill regarding AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The legislation fails to provide specific funding for AIDS research and has not continued the procedure of providing a single appropriation through the Office of AIDS Research (OAR). Both actions are inconsistent with recent reforms taken to strengthen our federal AIDS research program and both actions are taken without sufficient justification.

Our concerns arise out of an appreciation for the history of the federal AIDS research program. Because the AIDS epidemic emerged in the U.S. after most of the institutes at NIH were already established and because HIV manifests itself in so many ways and acts against so many parts of the body, AIDS research has taken place in all 24 NIH institutes, centers, and divisions. As an infectious disease, AIDS naturally fell within the purview of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. As a cause of cancer, it was within the mandate of the National Cancer Institute. As a cause of lung disease, it has been studied by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and so on. But there was no AIDS institute and there was no natural home for research on this new and complex disease.

Moreover, since the disease arose suddenly and research efforts were assembled without a central plan, many individuals, groups, and labs began work on the disease because of their background in immunology or virology, not because HIV affected the organ system or disease that was in the name of the institute within which they worked. There was no single discipline or subspeciality of research that could turn its attention to this new and multi-faceted syndrome.

The result of this history was the creation of a portfolio of AIDS research without an authoritative central reviewing process, without a comprehensive plan for the use of resources, and without a method for evaluating research performance and results. While individual research projects have produced significant results and insights, there have been problems in the overall structure of the AIDS program, including omission of important areas of research, duplication of efforts, and a lack of priority-setting for the use of limited funds.

In retrospect, perhaps everyone can agree that, if the Congress had known what everyone now knows, it should have created a National Institute on AIDS. The planning and coordination that comes with such an institute structure is what has been clearly missing until very recently.

Having not created a National Institute on AIDS in the early 80's, the Congress found itself in the early 90's with a dilemma: Research was ongoing in every location without sufficient planning and coordination, but there was significant resistance among scientists to uprooting and reconfiguring ongoing projects and collaborations. Moreover, the NIH found itself with a portfolio of research funding requests that had not been ordered by priority or by research opportunity but rather had simply grown within existing institutes, isolated one from another.

With that in mind, the Congress created an "institute without walls" by significantly strengthening the Office of AIDS Research in the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993. After much discussion, debate, and compromise, the authorizing committees created a mechanism which had the advantages of an institute structure without the disadvantages of having to move scientists, break up research teams and labs, or recreate review committees. The OAR was intended to be—and has functioned as—the best of both worlds: consolidation for better budgeting and planning, diffusion for better research and collaboration.

The Act charged the OAR Director with developing a Comprehensive Plan and Budget for all AIDS research conducted by the 24 NIH institutes and directed that the OAR receive and distribute all funds appropriated to the NIH for AIDS research in accordance with the plan. The annual plan is developed through a unique process involving broad representation of the scientific community, in collaboration with all individual institutes, and linked with the AIDS budget. The rationale for a consolidated budget and appropriation rests on fundamental management principles that link budgeting with planning.

The authorizing committees did not arrive at this solution alone. Recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences, scientific review groups, and AIDS advocates almost all pointed in the same direction. While some general biomedical research organizations were initially trouble by questions of timing of implementation, participation in planning, and predictability of funding streams, significant concessions and compromises were made during the process and final support for the bill was broad and bipartisan.

All evidence is that the OAR is working well and as intended. Administrators agree, including the Director of the NIH, who has repeatedly expressed his preference for a single appropriation through OAR. Researchers agree, including both funded and nonfunded scientists. And advocates agree, including some of those who have been most critical of the government's response to date.

The OAR is now conducting the first comprehensive scientific peer review of the entire NIH AIDS research program. The review involves over 100 scientists, including Nobel laureates and members of the National Academy of Sciences. It will help scientists examine areas of overlap and gaps in the AIDS research program, weaknesses of structure, and methods of economizing and supporting research. The single appropriation provides only mechanism to assure the implementation of the recommendations of this review across the institutes.

The OAR process is only now being fully implemented. All tangible evidence is that it is working as intended. Only an extraordinary reason should be allowed to interrupt this process midstream, but the Committee is doing so for no valid reason whatsoever.

The Committee maintains that it is acting in an effort to eliminate "earmarks" for disease-specific research. We are also opposed to disease-specific earmarks, but we consider the use of a single appropriation for the Office of AIDS Research to be no more an earmark than a single appropriation for the National Cancer Institute. The Congress arrived at the "institute without walls" not as an earmark, but out of a recognition that for better budgeting and management decisions an institute-like structure was needed. For the Committee now, in the name of ending earmarks, to eliminate this distinct budget would weaken the management for AIDS research, and would leave all observers and participants without the simplest benchmarks.

We have the highest respect for the courageous men and women working at the NIH and at academic research centers around the country who have devoted their lives to vanquishing this disease, in spite of the scientific and bureaucratic obstacles that stand in their way. We hope that the Congress will realize that continuing the procedure of providing a single appropriation through the Office of AIDS Research is in the best interest of a strong national AIDS research program.

Because AIDS remains a national and world-wide priority, a robust, efficient, and well-managed research program is vital if we are to develop treatments, vaccines, and a cure for this deadly disease and end the vast burdens the AIDS epidemic imposes on our Nation. We pray for the day when the epidemic can be said to be over. This bill must help speed that day.

NITA LOWEY.
STENY HOYER.
NANCY PELOSI.
LOUIS STOKES.
DAVID OBEY.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF HON. NITA M. LOWEY, AND HON. SIDNEY YATES, HON. LOUIS STOKES, HON. CHARLES WILSON, HON. NORMAN DICKS, HON. MARTIN SABO, HON. JULIAN DIXON, HON. VIC FAZIO, HON. STENY HOYER, HON. RONALD COLEMAN, HON. JIM CHAPMAN, HON. DAVID SKAGGS, HON. NANCY PELOSI, HON. EDWARD VISCLOSKY, AND HON. EDWARD TORRES

We, the undersigned, dissent from the provisions in the bill which prohibit the funding of certain activities related to women's reproductive health. These provisions eliminate Medicaid coverage for abortion services for victims of rape and incest, prohibit accreditation committees from requiring that educational curriculum for obstetricians and gynecologists contain training in abortion techniques, and ban research on early stage human embryos that could lead to advancements in the fights against infertility, genetic disease and birth defects. Furthermore, the bill eliminates Title X family planning services for low income women. These provisions put the health and welfare of American women and their families at risk.

First, we are deeply concerned by the provision in the bill that only obligates a state to provide Medicaid coverage for abortion services in the case of life endangerment of the mother. This provision is a drastic change from existing law, embodied in the Hyde Amendment, which dictates that states must provide Medicaid coverage for abortion services in the cases of life endangerment, rape and incest. Although the new provision is theoretically about state's rights, its intent is clearly to deny abortion services to the most vulnerable in our society—victims of rape and incest.

Under current law, states do not have a right to pick and choose which procedures they will cover under Medicaid. Although a state's participation is voluntary, once a state chooses to participate it must comply with all federal statutory and regulatory requirements. The issue is not one of states' rights, but of the rights of indigent victims of rape and incest to decide not to carry the children of the men who assaulted them.

In addition, some have suggested that the Hyde amendment left open a question of whether states had to provide abortion services to victims of rape and incest. This is simply not the case. Since the 1993 statute change, three federal appellate courts and federal district courts in 10 states have rejected challenges brought by states that did not want to comply with the rape and incest language. Also, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, an abortion opponent, refused to stay an order to a state to pay for abortion services for victims of rape and incest. The reason for his refusal was that the law was clear that states were obligated to pay. The new provision in the bill does not clarify existing law, it changes it.

Second, we are also concerned about the provision that would bar organizations like the Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) from dispensing requirements for medical schools and training programs that include training in abortion techniques. This provision is an unprecedented interference by the federal government into the decision making processes of a private organization.

These guidelines ware implemented to insure that doctors are qualified to protect the health and save the lives of American women. Basic women's health care includes the full range of reproductive health services. It is unconscionable that this body would interfere with a decision that insures that doctors are fully capable of serving all the medical needs of our nation's women. The guidelines currently contain a conscience clause that allows both individuals and institutions to opt not to participate.

In addition, this provision would circumvent members of the medical community who are empowered to make decisions about the content of graduate medical education in our nation. In essence, this provision replaces the medical expertise of the medical experts who sit on the ACGME with the medical expertise of the lawyers and business people who sit in Congress. We refer our colleagues to a recent letter that the American Medical Association sent to Congressman Hoekstra regarding his bill to alter the ACMGE's abortion training requirements, which said:

> The AMA strongly opposes any precedent which would compromise professional responsibility to develop and uphold educational standards by which these programs are evaluated, should not be subject to federal or state legislative initiatives, and not politicized by governmental regulation.

We agree that the Congress should not insert itself into the determination of the details of an educational curriculum in this manner.

Third, we are concerned about the provision of this bill that bans all federal funds for human embryo research. This provision goes much further than President Clinton's current policy, which only prohibits federal funds for the creation of human embryos for research purposes. We feel that the President's is the wiser policy, and that the current provision will deprive the American people of the medical advancements that such research would provide.

Early stage embryo research involves examining how cells develop and divide once sperm and egg meet and form an embryo. This research could lead to advancements in the prevention of pregnancy loss and infertility, the diagnois and treatment of genetic disease, the prevention of birth defects, and the prevention and detection of childhood and other cancers.

The embryos used in the research are donated by couples who have undergone medical fertility treatments that involve the fertilization of a number of embryos outside of the womb. Once fertilized, some embryos are returned to the womb with hopes that a pregnancy will result. The remaining embryos are stored for later use. When a couple no longer needs or wishes to continue storing the embryos, they can donate these "spares" to research. The spares would otherwise be discarded.

A recent panel appointed by the National Institutes of Health recently issued stringent guidelines for this research. Ironically, a ban on all federal funding would segregate this research into private laboratories, which are not subject to any set scientific or ethical guidelines. The panel concluded that carefully guided early-embryo research can benefit millions of people and is worthy of federal support.

Lastly, we are deeply concerned that the Committee voted to approve an amendment which eliminates funding for the Title X Family Planning program. There are many members who serve on this Committee who disagree about the right to choose. However, it is extremely frustrating that we could not work together to support a program to prevent unwanted pregnancies and abortions. Title X does not fund abortions; it is prohibited by law from doing so.

The elimination of Title X family planning funds from the bill will compromise the health of millions of American women, particularly the working poor who lack either private insurance or Medicaid coverage. Last year's appropriation of $193 million enabled clinics to provide services to more that 4 million clients in over 4,000 cities.

Title X sets the national framework for the delivery of complete family planning services. The program began with wide bi-partisan support. Its lead co-sponsors, 25 years ago, were President George bush as a Republican Congressman from Texas and Rep. James Scheuer, Democrat of New York. It was signed into law by President Nixon.

Title X is cost-effective. Family planning services prevent unintended and teenage pregnancies and thus avert the need for abortions. However, eliminating Title X affects more than the availability of family planning services. Title X clinics provide additional health care services to women such as pap smears and exams for cervical and breast cancer.

Earlier this year, the House passed the Personal Responsibility Act, which stated that the "reduction of out-of-wedlock births is an important government interest." It is contradictory to aim to decrease out-of-wedlock births but eliminate the centerpiece of the nations family planning efforts.

We are deeply concerned about the way in which women's reproductive health is jeopardized by this bill. Millions of American women and their families will be directly impacted.

SIDNEY R. YATES.
NORM DICKS.
ESTEBAN E. TORRES.
JULIAN DIXON.
VIC FAZIO.
CHARLES WILSON.
STENY HOYER.
JIM CHAPMAN.
NITA LOWEY.
PETER J. VISCLOSKY.
MARTIN O. SABO.
NANCY PELOSI.

DAVID SKAGGS.
RON COLEMAN.
LOUIS STOKES.

SEPARATE VIEWS OF HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

This bill has many serious shortcomings, including severe reductions in funding for many programs that are of great importance to people throughout our society.

But this bill should be rejected by the House if for no other reason because of its heavy-handed provisions to curtail political advocacy, designed to intimidate recipients of federal grants, and associates of such recipients, from exercising their constitutional right to free expression of political views and their right to petition their government.

While supporters claim these provisions are intended merely to keep federal dollars from being used to lobby the federal government, in fact they would have much greater reach—using the long arm of the federal government to fundamentally restructure the ability of universities, research organizations, non-profits, and their employees and suppliers, to communicate with policy-makers and to participate in the political life of America.

This is a "Big Brother" proposal that would bring about creation of a national data base of political activity—covering everything from communications to contributions made by individual citizens—managed by the United States government. All individuals and organizations falling under the reporting terms of the amendment would have to file annually an itemized statement of political activity with the Federal government. Sound like "1984"?

Enactment of these provisions would mean that we would soon face a new section in many employment forms and purchase orders, necessitated by the accounting regime imposed by the amendment, in which the question would be: "Are you now, or in the last five years have you, engaged in lobbying or political activity of any kind? If the answer is 'yes,' complete schedule D, itemizing the type and date of such activity, the amount you spent on the activity, and the percentage of your annual income devoted to all such political activity expenditures." Sound like 1953?

The provisions not only prohibit direct use of federal grants funds for political advocacy,[1] but prohibit any grant to an entity which has exceed something called a "political advocacy threshold" for any of the preceding five years. So, the provisions would restrict political expression using even the grantee's *private* resources and even for years in which no federal grant was involved.[2]

A guarantee would also be prohibited from doing business of any sort with any other person or entity which has spent more than 15% of his/its budget on "political advocacy" during the preceding year, at penalty of having any such expenditure count as if it were

[1] Section 1(a)(1) of amendment as offered in Committee. All citations are to sections of the amendment.

[2] Section 1(a)(2).

the grantee's own "political advocacy."[3] To comply with this provision, a grantee would have to require all employees and every person with whom the grantee does business to disclose their political activities and expenditures. In other words, the provisions not only seek to control the political activity of the grantee, but all persons with whom the grantee does business.

Incidentally, all calculations of these thresholds are to be based on the *federal* fiscal year.[4] So, if grantees, or the persons with whom a grantee is doing business, happen to have a different fiscal year (as most do), they will have to convert their books to the federal year to determine compliance.

The provisions have another Big Brother feature—the burden of proof regarding compliance with these limits on so-called "political advocacy." This feature is particularly troubling because the provisions place limits on activities of a grantee of the type that are protected under the First Amendment. While it usually falls to the government to prove that someone has done something wrong (an approach consistent with the presumption of innocence), here the bill provides that the burden of proof will be on the grantee to establish that he's done everything right![5] And, as if that weren't enough, under these provisions the grantee must carry that burden of proof, not by the usual standard of civil law, a preponderance of the evidence, but rather by the far more exacting and difficult standard of clear and convincing evidence, a standard usually reserved for extraordinary matters such as punitive damages.

This burden of proof is all the more objectionable when coupled with a further provision, discussed below, that would allow private citizens to sue a grantee and split treble damages with the government.[6]

To understand the full import of the bill's restrictions, we must consider the question, what is "political advocacy"? For all practical purposes, its definition encompasses all manner of communication and conduct normally protected by the First Amendment: engaging in publicity, making contributions (cash or in-kind), campaigning, distributing statements, participating in litigation, challenging a government agency action, and so on, whenever the objective is getting someone elected or defeated, or exerting some influence on government policy or decisions at any level—state, local, or federal.[7] There are several exceptions: a grantee can respond to a government's written request for technical assistance, or make available the results of "nonpartisan analysis, study, research," or communicate with its own members (provided that any such communication is not designed to encourage the members themselves to engage in any political advocacy).[8]

The disclosure requirements of this part of the bill are likely to have an especially onerous and intimidating effect. A grantee that engages in any political advocacy must file with its grant-making agency each year a certified statement, describing all its political advocacy activities, listing the name and ID number of any person

[3] Section 1(a)(4) and 1(c)(1)(D).
[4] Section 1(a)(2),(4).
[5] Section 1(b)(1) (C)
[6] Section 1(b)(2)
[7] Section 1(c)(1), (2)
[8] Section 1(c)(1)(B), (C)

with whom it spent any grant funds, and estimating the amount spent on advocacy and the amount of the grantee's prohibited political advocacy threshold. The bill also provides that each grant-making agency will then send all these disclosure statements to the Census Bureau, where they'll be collated and put out on the Internet.

Enforcement of the limits on political advocacy will occur through GAO or IG audits,[9] through False Claims Act investigations by the grant-making agency, False Claims Act civil actions brought by the Attorney General, and, as mentioned above, by private lawsuits brought under the so-called "private attorney general" provisions of the False Claims Act.[10] (The lengthy and detailed provisions of the False Claims Act are incorporated by reference into this part of the bill.)

That means a grantee could face liability under the False Claim Act for a penalty of $10,000, plus up to three times the amount of the grant, for submitting a false statement in support of a claim—in this context, a grant—if the grantee "acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information".[11] That might sound reasonable, until one recalls the provisions concerning the burden of proof regarding compliance—the grantee must show compliance by clear and convincing evidence. Absent some clarification, it appears that this burden of proof is to be transposed into the False Claims Act. So, if this part of the bill were to become law, we would be faced with the bizarre prospect that a zealous private citizen could sue a grantee for treble damages, alleging that the grantee's annual certification of political advocacy was false, and thus put the grantee to the task of proving the negative, which is tough enough to do under any circumstances, let alone under the requirement that the proof be by clear and convincing evidence.

I believe the potentially perverse effects of this part of this bill can be no better illustrated than by its application to a hypothetical, but typical, set of facts involving an NSF research grant. The grantee would likely be a university professor, heading a research team of several colleagues, post-doc fellows, graduate students, and lab assistants. They would purchase lab equipment and supplies from several companies.

Now under the bill's restrictions, the professor could have spent no more than 5% of his own income on political activity for the previous five years. Heaven only knows how he would be supposed to deal with the political expenditures of his independently wealthy and activist wife, assuming they file a joint return. Meanwhile, he would have to have his entire research team and all the lab equipment and supply firms complete the questionnaire I mentioned earlier and account for their political activity. Again, what if one if them should have been so enthusiastic about civic responsibilities that he spent over 15% of his income on political advocacy that year? Presumably, he's off the team. Or, what if the same facts applied to the company that's the only source of an essential piece of equipment? There goes the project. And, of course, if any of these folks did even a little political advocacy, that would have to be dis-

[9] Section 1(b)(1)
[10] Section 1(b)(2)
[11] 31 U.S.C. 3729(b)(2)

closed and reported to NSF, which would have to report it to the Census Bureau, which would make sure that the information about the political activity of the professor and his team was as near as the Internet.

Is there any doubt that academic freedom, and freedom of expression more generally, is put at grave risk by all this? Would anyone in the House like to try to explain to the colleges in his or her district how we could endorse such a Rube Goldberg contraption, especially one so patently unconstitutional?

No doubt, there have been some transgressions, some misuse of federal grant money to push what some consider a biased political agenda. But for many of those, these provisions would constitute capital punishment for a misdemeanor. And for all the vast majority of federal grant recipients who've tried to work in good faith for the national interest, this part of the bill would be a slaughter of the innocents.

I'm embarrassed to have to be associated with such a sorry idea as this part of this bill even long enough to argue and vote against it. However else this bill may be improved, if these provisions are retained the bill should not become law.

DAVID E. SKAGGS.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE LOUIS STOKES

The callous actions taken by the majority leadership—making life-threatening funding cuts in critical quality of life programs in order to provide a tax cut for the wealthy, and to increase defense spending well above the increase recommended by the administration—is unconscionable and inhumane. To make matters worse, the leadership forces two of the 13 appropriations subcommittees, the Labor–HHS–ED and VA–HUD subcommittees to absorb the bulk of the 602(b) cuts. These are the same two subcommittees that were hit with the bulk of the rescission cuts. The 602(b) allocation for the FY 1996 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations bill is $9 billion, or 13 percent below the FY 1995 allocation.

Throughout the history of the subcommittee, the Labor–HHS–ED bill has been proudly referred to as the "people's bill" in recognition of its responsiveness to the needs of the American people. In an unprecedented action, the Republican leadership has converted the measure into an attack weapon designed to launch a calculated and concentrated assault on the most vulnerable in our society—children, the elderly, and families.

While some of the cuts can be justified, far too many of them will create critical quality of life problems. In its current state, the Labor–HHS–ED majority's bill deprives families of the programs and services that have allowed them to achieve the American dream—including employment training, education, and health care services. As a result, their standard of living and quality of life is threatened.

EDUCATION

The 16 percent, or $4 billion, cut in education programs under the auspices of the Department of Education threatens students' academic achievement, safety, teacher development, parental involvement, and education technology. Nearly 70 percent of the cut is taken in elementary and secondary education programs. The $1.1 billion cut in Title I concentration grants means that more than one million educationally disadvantaged students would be deprived of the academic assistance they require, especially in reading and math. These children would be denied the help they need to achieve the same high academic standards as other children. With accountability based on improved student learning, the Title I program helps parents, teachers, and community leaders improve their schools.

While 94 percent of the Nation's schools, or 39 million students, depend on the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program to provide the resources they need to help remove guns, drugs and violence from the classroom, funding for the program is cut by $266 million, or nearly 60 percent below the current funding level.

Funding for Goals 2000 is eliminated. This action undermines what was once a bipartisan effort to ensure the development of goals, standards, accountability, and innovations in education across the nation. Federal efforts underway in 47 states and hundreds of communities across the country to raise academic standards, to increase students performance, and to enhance parental participation in education would be terminated. The magnet schools program also suffers a devastating reduction, funding is cut $17 million below the current funding level.

With respect to higher education, funding is drastically reduced including that the Perkins loans, Howard and Gallaudet Universities, and state student incentive grants.

Critical funding cuts are made in a number of other education and related programs as well including scholarship and fellowship programs, special education, vocational and adult education, teacher development and in libraries.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

In overall discretionary programs, the cut for the Department of Labor is 24 percent, or $2.7 billion below the FY 1995 appropriation level. Within the labor account, youth employment and training programs are hardest hit. Funding for the summer jobs program is eliminated denying jobs to over 600,000 young people who need and want to work. The youth employment training program is gutted. Funding is cut approximately 80 percent below the FY 1995 appropriation level depriving young people of the training and skills they need to successfully compete in the job market.

Adult employment opportunities also suffer critical funding cuts. While CBO data projects that 2.5 million workers will be permanently laid-off in 1995, and another 2.4 million in 1996, funding for the dislocated workers program is cut 34 percent, or $446 million below the FY 1995 appropriations level. This means that 194 thousand fewer workers would be helped. Funding for the adult employment training program is cut $167 million below the rescission level. This means that nearly 80,000 fewer adults would be able to receive the job training assistance they need.

Drastic cuts are also made in community service employment for older Americans, unemployment insurance, employment service, veterans employment and training, and in the school-to-work initiative. Worker protections are also abandoned with critical funding reductions made in the employment standards administration, OSHA, Mine Safety, and the National Labor Relations Board.

HUMAN SERVICES/HEALTH

The elimination of funding for the low income home energy assistance program means that nearly 6 million families will no longer have the heating and cooling assistance they need. By denying the elderly energy assistance, they will be forced to choose between health care and heating, or food and heating, or housing and heating. Drastic cuts are also made in a number of other programs which are vital to elderly citizens including preventive health, pension and medicare counseling, congregate meals, and home-delivered meals. With respect to the nutrition programs, the majority's

action would result in 6.2 million fewer congregate meals being served, and 5.6 million fewer home-delivered meals.

The $55 million, or over 50 percent, cut in the healthy start program means that up to 14, or over 60 percent, of the existing healthy start projects would be terminated. Over one million women would be denied the comprehensive prenatal and other health care, social and support services they need. The Nation's efforts to combat infant mortality at a time when progress is just beginning to be made in addressing this national health problem would be devastated. With respect to Head Start, the $137 million cut means that nearly 50 thousand fewer children will be served. Funding for family planning is completely eliminated.

Other drastic cuts include funding for Food and Nutrition and other community services, Health Prevention, Services for the Homeless, Rural Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, the Office of the Surgeon General, and the agency for health care policy.

The absurdities do not stop here. The majority leadership has delegated authorizing powers to the appropriations committee, as such the bill includes major authorizing legislation. Liberties taken range from abolishing the office of the U.S. Surgeon General, to restricting women's rights, to dedicating the limits of political advocacy, to denying worker protections. Such an abuse of power is a blatant insult to the American people.

This is just a cross-section of the GOP targeted assault. It is absolutely essential for the American people to be mindful that the majority on the committee repeatedly voted against measures to even partially restore some of the funding cuts that they made in critical quality of life programs that the American people utilize to improve their standard of living. There is no excuse for the majority's callous and blatant disregard for children, the elderly, and families. The GOP's actions do not even make good economic sense, and will devastate the economy and the lives of millions of hard working Americans. On behalf of the American people, the Labor–HHS–ED measure must be corrected, and if it is not, it must be defeated. This we must do for the sake of our children and the Nation.

LOUIS STOKES, MC

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