

report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2016) "An Act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1998

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer two amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. NADLER:

At the end of title V, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following section:

SEC. 516. (a) No funds made available under this Act may be used under title XI, XVIII or XIX of the Social Security Act to pay any insurer if such insurer—

(1) offers monetary rewards or penalties, or other inducements to a licensed health care professional to influence his or her decision as to what constitutes medically necessary and appropriate treatments, tests, procedures, or services; or

(2) conditions initial or continued participation of the health care professional in a health insurance plan on the basis of the health care professional's decisions as to what constitutes medically necessary and appropriate treatments, tests, procedures, or services.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "insurer" means an insurance company, insurance service, or insurance organization licensed to engage in the business of insurance in a State, a health maintenance organization, a preferred provider organization, and a provider sponsored organization.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the term "health care professional" means a physician or other health care practitioner licensed, accredited, or certified to perform specified health services consistent with State law.

At the end of title V, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following section:

SEC. 516. (a) No funds made available under this Act may be used under title XI, XVIII or XIX of the Social Security Act to pay any insurer unless under health care coverage provided by such insurer—

(1) the determination of what is medically necessary and appropriate within the meaning of the insurance contract is made only by the treating health care professional in consultation with the patient; and

(2) the insurer covers the full cost of all treatment, tests, procedures, and services deemed to be medically necessary and appropriate by the treating health care professional in consultation with the patient, subject to any deductibles, co-payments, or percentage limitations provided in the insurance contract.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "insurer" means an insurance company, insurance service, or insurance organization licensed to engage in the business of insurance in a State, a health maintenance organization, a preferred provider organization, and a provider sponsored organization.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the term "treating health care professional" means a physician or other health care practitioner licensed, accredited, or certified to perform specified health services consistent with State law, who is directly involved in the care of said patient.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the provision of coverage for benefits not otherwise covered.

Mr. NADLER (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Without objection, the amendments are considered en bloc and considered as read.

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, we all know that there have been many, many complaints and horror stories about the conduct of some health maintenance organizations or HMO's. It is news to no one that HMO cost-cutting measures are fast becoming an issue of vital concern and often life and death to many of our constituents.

We witnessed the subordination of health to profits just last year during the debate over the so-called drive-through deliveries, and some Members have introduced legislation dealing with drive-through mastectomies. It would certainly be silly for Congress to attempt to deal with this problem procedure-by-procedure, to have one bill for mastectomies and another for tonsillectomies, and so forth and so on.

Many of the States have enacted legislation to deal with this problem, but the State legislation cannot impact Medicare and Medicaid, and for that matter, is barred from dealing with employer insurance where it is self-insured because of ERISA.

These two amendments would protect HMO patients on two fronts. One amendment would simply say that most insurance contracts say that they will have a list of covered services, and say they will pay for any of those covered services, whether it be a gall bladder operation or whatever, if it is determined that that service is medically appropriate and necessary.

This amendment says it is the doctor, the health care professional dealing with the patient, who makes the determination whether it is medically necessary and appropriate, and that no funds can be spent to reimburse an HMO unless their procedures say that the doctor makes that determination, not a utility reviewer sitting thousands of miles away at a computer console. We all have heard complaints from doctors saying that they spend two-thirds of their time arguing with people who have never seen the patient

about whether the patient needs a CAT scan or to see a specialist or needs an operation. This amendment simply says the doctor dealing with the patient determines what is medically necessary and appropriate and not someone else.

The second amendment says that when the doctor or the nurse or the physical therapist determines whether a service is medically necessary and appropriate, that decision should be made on the basis of medical necessity, not on the basis of cost. This amendment says that one cannot fund an HMO if the procedures of that HMO give an incentive to the doctor to effect that decision. One cannot say to the doctor, "If you determine too many people need CAT scans, too many people need to see a specialist, we will pay you less money or we will knock you out of the plan; if you determine that very few people need expensive services, we will pay you more money." That sets up an institutionalized conflict of interest.

If someone came to a Member of the House and said, "We will pay you if you vote this way or that way," that would be called bribery, it is a crime. But if someone comes to a doctor, if the HMO comes to a doctor and says, "We will pay you more money if you decide that Mr. Smith and Mrs. Jones together do not need certain services," that sets up an institutionalized conflict of interest between the doctor's medical judgment and his pocketbook, and we should have no such conflicts of interest.

These two practices of someone other than the doctor saying why is it medically necessary, someone who has never seen the patient, and offering the doctor monetary incentives to make cheaper decisions and penalties if he makes more expensive decisions, put cost ahead of health, and they must be stopped.

So these two amendments say Medicare and Medicaid cannot pay for HMO services unless those procedures are changed so that the doctor makes the decision of what is medically necessary and appropriate, not the insurance company, and so that doctors are not pressured by financial incentives to decide what medical procedure is necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that we have not gotten a waiver for these amendments from the Committee on Rules and that they will be ruled out of order, but I thought it important to air this on the House floor, and I will not request a vote on the amendments. I will save the gentleman the trouble of making his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman withdraw his amendments?

Mr. NADLER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments are withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIGGS

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIGGS:

Page 102, after line 24, insert the following new section:

SEC. 516. (a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADMISSIONS PREFERENCES IN PUBLIC EDUCATION.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Department of Education to withhold any financial assistance, or to impose, administer, or enforce any other penalty, sanction, or remedy, for the refusal or failure of a Federal grant recipient to enforce a preference or affirmative action plan based on race, sex, color ethnicity, or national origin for admissions to public educational institutions.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The limitation established in subsection (a) shall apply only to Federal grant recipients located in a State in which the enforcement of such preference or plan is prohibited by the laws of the State or by an order of a Federal court.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I realize that this is a very controversial and I hope serious amendment, deserving far more debate than time will permit on the House floor today, so I want to indicate to the Chairman and to my colleagues at the outset that it is my intent, respecting obviously the reservation of a point of order which has been lodged against my amendment, to withdraw my amendment at the conclusion of my remarks or at the conclusion of the remarks of anyone who wishes to speak on the amendment.

However, I hope this is just the beginning of a congressional and national debate on the whole issue of gender and racial preferences in governmental hiring policies, in governmental contracting policies, and in college admissions. As most of my colleagues I believe probably know by now, the people of California spoke loud and clear last November when they approved by a 54 percent margin Proposition 209, otherwise known as the California Civil Rights Initiative, which prohibits race and sex references in affirmative action programs in State and local government, education, employment, and contracting.

As our Gov. Pete Wilson, the primary proponent of Proposition 209, said, and I quote, "This brings us one step closer to a colorblind society, to ending unfair racial preferences, and to judging people based upon the content of their character rather than the color of their skin."

As we prepare to enter the new decade, the new century, the new millennium, I cannot think of anything better than when that big ball drops on Time Square, that it really does signify the beginning of a new decade, a new era when people really will be judged on the content of their character rather than the color of their skin.

My amendment, Mr. Chairman, is intended to prevent the U.S. Department of Education, through their office of civil rights, from pursuing any sort of legal remedies using funding under this spending bill against a State such as California where the voters have, by a statewide referendum, a statewide ballot initiative, prohibited granting racial or gender preferences in college admissions. Of course, this initiative or these voter sentiments would apply to the California State university system and the very august and distinguished University of California system.

It is interesting also to note, I say to my colleagues, that a Federal appeals court recently upheld the constitutionality of Proposition 209, which has been subject to legal and constitutional challenges almost from the day the California voters voted for its enactment.

Now, my concern, Mr. Chairman and colleagues, is that there is some preliminary indication that the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Education disagrees with the people of California and may very well attempt to investigate, should the constitutionality and legality of Proposition 209 ultimately be upheld by the highest court of the land, may intend to pursue some sort of investigation that could lead to sanctions against any of the California universities and colleges that fall under the provisions of Proposition 209.

In fact, I am quoting now from a letter sent to me on May 1 of this year by Norma Cantu, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Education who heads up the Office of Civil Rights, and she says, and I quote now, "It is the position of the Department of Education that outside the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, the Department believes it is permissible for an educational institution that receives Federal funding to consider race or national origin in an appropriate manner in either its admissions or financial aid programs in order to achieve a diverse student body, consistent with Justice Powell's opinion in the landmark Supreme Court case of the Regents of the University of California v. Bakke."

Well, the problem with that, colleagues, is that Proposition 209 effectively reversed, it overturned the Bakke decision, at least as it applies to admissions policies at the University of California.

She goes on to say, "In addition, outside the 5th Circuit, we believe it is permissible for a State institution to consider race or national origin in an appropriate manner in admissions or financial aid programs in order to remedy past discrimination in State educational systems."

Well, the problem with that, of course, is it not only flies in the face of what California voters wanted, but we now know in California that these well-intentioned affirmative action policies actually result in discrimination against other minority groups.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. RIGGS was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, in fact it has been well documented that the existing admissions policies at the University of California discriminate against the minority group Asian-Americans. So what we are trying to do here is make sure that the Department of Education, through my amendment, is not able to withhold Federal funding or pursue other sanctions against California universities if they eliminate, as they are required to do by Proposition 209 and the people of California, race-based preferences in college admissions.

My amendment would prevent State universities from being caught in this odd position of either defying a Federal court or losing millions of dollars, potentially losing millions of dollars in Federal funding. My amendment would, as I said, prohibit the Department of Education from withholding funds from schools, from colleges and universities located in States that have a law or a court order prohibiting affirmative action, like California, again through Proposition 209, the California Civil Rights Initiative.

I just want to clarify one other thing for my colleagues. There are claims now that the repeal of race-based preferences or affirmative action admissions in California have had an effect on applications and admissions at the postgraduate schools at the University of California, the professional schools.

□ 1230

So far the results have been very mixed in California. Boalt Hall, which is the University of California at Berkeley's prestigious law school, the incoming class, as has been reported in the news media, contains only one African-American student. That came after black admissions dropped 81 percent, and the 14 individuals who got into the University of California Berkeley law school, Boalt Hall, decided to go elsewhere.

But at the University of California's five medical schools, although the number of minority applicants dropped, the American public enrollment will be about the same, 69 versus 73 students.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] has again expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. RIGGS was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, so this has occurred in the aftermath of Proposition 209. There has not been this chilling effect, at least at the University of California medical schools, that some people have suggested as a result of California voters expressing their will and passing Proposition 209.

So, Mr. Chairman, I realize, again, that the time is inadequate today to

properly debate this issue. I know there are people of sincere good will on both sides of this issue who would like to engage in this debate. So let me signal to my colleagues that I intend, as a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, to raise this issue again later this fall or early next year when we bring the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act before the committee and ultimately before the House.

I hope that we can have a debate that will go to the heart of Federal preferences based on race and gender in Government contracting policies as well as in college admissions, and I hope ultimately we will be able to eliminate affirmative action quotas in the Federal Government.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] continue to reserve his objection?

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve my objection, and I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am very disappointed that the gentleman has offered an amendment that would undermine our country's civil rights enforcement. This amendment would bar the Department of Education's enforcement authority from seeking remedial action where there has been discrimination in admissions by a college, university, or school.

In truth, this amendment turns the clock back on civil rights enforcements to the pre-Civil War concept of interposition and nullification, where States decided that the Federal law would apply. This amendment weakens the Department's civil rights enforcement. It would create a chaotic patchwork of civil rights protections.

The Department's Office of Civil Rights has never attempted to take enforcement action against a school's refusal to implement affirmative action that was not necessary to remedy discrimination. Schools or colleges may be required to use affirmative action only if a court or the Office of Civil Rights has determined a school violated civil rights laws, and that affirmative action was necessary to remedy discrimination.

In fact, the Department has not charged that Proposition 209 violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The complaints made against the California schools only challenge whether the current admissions policies of the schools violate civil rights laws. The Department of Education has made no threats to cut off aid. It does not and never has required quotas or affirmative action for diversity purposes.

The author of this amendment has no evidence to substantiate the allegations he has made regarding the Department. This is a poorly conceived, poorly drafted measure that is without purpose, other than to play to racial fears. I urge its rejection.

Mr. Chairman, continuing to reserve my point of order, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I join the gentleman in his opposition to this amendment. It is unfortunate, Mr. Chairman, that despite the drastic school resegregation that is taking place in both California and Texas, that we are considering an amendment that would encourage the resegregation of other schools around the country.

Mr. Chairman, the University of Texas Law School, which had no blacks until ordered by the Federal courts, will have no African-Americans in this year's first year class. The University of California at Berkeley Law School will only have one African-American in its first year law school. Medical schools have also registered drops in African-American enrollment of 80 and 90 percent, numbers which are the lowest since the 1960's.

Instead of being appalled by the resegregation of our schools in Texas and California, this amendment applauds turning back the clock and encourages other States to follow suit. It prevents the Federal authorities from determining whether the absence of blacks is mere coincidence or an intentional result of an invidious discrimination, and it prevents the Federal Government from remedying illegal discrimination.

The provision of this amendment which gives the States the ability to opt out of civil rights enforcement is particularly egregious. It suggests a bizarre interpretation of Federalism in which a State can exempt itself from Federal enforcement of civil rights laws simply by passing a statute, even if that statute is not enforced.

Mr. Chairman, the State institutions who receive Federal funds have the responsibility of ensuring that those funds are being disbursed in a manner that does not discriminate against minorities and women. But if they fail in that responsibility, then the Federal authorities must vigorously enforce title XI and title IX of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Chairman, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the majority in the Adarand decision, stated, and I quote, "The unhappy persistence of both the practice and lingering effects of racial discrimination against minority groups in this country is an unfortunate reality, and government is not disqualified from acting in response to it."

This amendment would effectively disqualify us from acting responsibly to ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to become productive members of our society.

I therefore urge the Members of this body to support diversity in education, oppose the resegregation of America's schools, and vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there other amendments?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HOEKSTRA

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOEKSTRA:

Page 102, after line 24, insert the following new section:

SEC. 516. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act for the Department of Education are revised by reducing the amount made available for "Education Reform", increasing the amount made available for "School Improvement Programs" (and the amount specified under such heading to become available on July 1, 1998), reducing the amount made available for Eisenhower professional development State grants under the heading "School Improvement Programs", increasing the amount made available for innovative education program strategies State grants under the heading "School Improvement Programs", reducing the amount made available for "Bilingual and Immigrant Education", reducing the amount made available for "Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement", and reducing the amount made available for "Departmental Management—Program Administration", by \$1,022,165,000, \$1,734,274,000, \$310,000,000, \$2,791,662,000, \$354,000,000, \$322,600,000, and \$35,509,000, respectively.

Mr. HOEKSTRA (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes, and that the time be divided between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA], 20 minutes, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], 10 minutes, and myself, 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] for 20 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, today, I want to talk about what the Hoekstra block grant amendment would do. What we are focusing on here is moving the emphasis on where decisionmaking is in education from Washington to our children. This is a step toward moving decisionmaking back to parents and moving dollars to the classroom. This is about providing flexibility at the State level.

The status quo today in Washington is 760 programs, 100 billion dollars' worth of spending. What we are proposing to do is to take 28 programs and

about \$2.7 billion of spending and put it into a single block grant, or move it into chapter II of funding, so we give maximum flexibility to the States to do what they believe is most appropriate for the students, the children, and the parents in their State.

Over the past year, year and a half, we have gone around the country taking a look at what works and what is wasted in education. What we are finding is very exciting. What is working in education is the reform and innovation that is going on at the State level. Whether we are in Cleveland, whether we are in New York City, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Louisville, there are exciting things going on in education. Education is actually turning around, and we are getting the kinds of results we would like to have.

As we talk to parents, as we talk to children, as we talk to educators and administrators, the message is very clear: They are turning around their educational system and getting positive results because of the impact and the decisions they are making at the local level, not because of what we are doing in Washington.

As a matter of fact, too often we find that Washington is a hindrance in driving the kind of reform and change we need at the local level. States will tell us, we get 6 percent of our money from Washington, we get 50 percent of our paperwork. We get all kinds of mandates that inhibit the kind of change that we would like to be making.

We cannot defend that type of status quo, where Washington is standing in the way of reform at the State and local level for a resource as precious as our children. What we see today is, in this area, we see 28 different programs where the directions and decisions about how those dollars are spent and what happens in the classroom are made by people here in Washington; where the local level has to look not to parents for what they want to do, but they have to look to bureaucrats and rules and regulations in Washington.

Here is just one example. These are the forms, not the completed forms, the forms, rules, and regulations that the State of Michigan has to fill out to get their money from Washington. This is what the State fills out, and this is duplicated thousands of times as we go around the State, as we go to individual schools and educational districts. That is not value-added.

We had testimony here in Washington where one of the administrators from a school district in Pennsylvania said, you know, 25 percent of the money that I get from Washington never gets to the classroom, never gets to the kids. I need to spend 25 percent of the Washington money just to fill out the Washington paperwork. That is not value-added.

We need not a Washington-based program that delivers us these kinds of programs and this kind of complexity. We need to move to an approach that does not focus on bureaucracy and goes

through thousands of bureaucrats to get to a student. We need the focus to be on the student, on the child, where teachers can look at the child, not at the bureaucrats; where parents can focus on the children, and not the bureaucrats, so that we really are driving the dollars to the classroom where we have the leverage.

It is time to take another look at education. It is time to have true reform and move decisionmaking back to the local level, back to the parents, and away from bureaucrats in Washington. The exciting thing, as I said, is the change and improvements we are seeing in education at the local level: Real progress, real innovation, and real movement away from what one of our administrators described as the three B's, when she dealt with Washington and her local bureaucracy.

□ 1245

Mr. Chairman, the administrator said, Miss Yvonne Chan said, "When I focused, and before I started running the charter school, I focused on the three B's." We said, "What are the 3 B's?" She said, "I had to focus on bus-sing, on budget and the butts. And the 'but' was, every time I had a good idea, I got the answer back from the local administrators or from Federal rules and regulations that said, 'That is a great idea, but you cannot do that. If we let you do that, but then we would have to let everybody else do it.'" She said, "I had great ideas on how I could help my kids in my school but the rules and the regulations got in the way."

She has now been freed up from many of the State's regulations. What we now want to do is free her up from the Federal regulations.

This is the beginning of the debate. Later on I will ask permission to withdraw this amendment, because this will continue and this is going to be a process. But this process and this dialog has to take place and it has to take place on this amendment, because what is happening is there is a different way to help our kids than the model that is currently in place.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY], the ranking member of the appropriate committee of jurisdiction.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Chairman, I first of all want to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time; second, I oppose this irresponsible amendment because it would tear the heart out of critical education programs. It would subject programs such as school-to-work grants, safe and drug-free schools, bilingual education and magnet schools to the whims and fancy of 50 different Governors.

These programs have been vigorously supported by parents, teachers, local and State officials who attest to their great success. There is absolutely no justification other than crass political motives to gut these important initiatives.

Mr. Chairman, more troubling, many of the programs affected by this amendment are targeted to school districts and children most in need. This disastrous amendment would increase instead of decrease the disparity of resources in our public schools. I do not believe anyone who has seriously looked at the needs of our schools believes writing a blank check is the way to improve those schools.

This amendment also plays havoc with the amount of funding State and local educational agencies would receive. Louisiana would lose \$6 million in funding, or a 16-percent decrease; Mississippi would lose \$4 million; and New York State would lose \$46 million. At the local level, some education agencies would lose significant funding.

This amendment would also cause mass disruption in existing services to our students. It is incredibly ironic that the sponsor of this amendment claims to want to send more dollars to the classroom and yet this amendment would have the perverse effect of moving dollars out of the classroom and into State bureaucracies. Title I now only allows 1 percent of the money to be used for administration. Under this amendment, State bureaucracies could claim up to 15 percent of the funds.

Mr. Chairman, it is apparent to me that the majority in this Congress thinks it is smart politics to attack teachers, to bash public education, and to promote school vouchers. I do not think so, and I urge Republicans to stop playing politics with America's schools. I urge defeat of this amendment.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a superficially very alluring amendment. It seemingly would consolidate many programs and reduce redtape. The problem is, when analyzed further, the amendment is in a sense, a pernicious one, based, I think, upon a faulty premise. I do not think it would work the way the authors would expect and it would disrupt State and local funding for education.

This amendment and the Gorton amendment in the Senate, which it attempts to mimic, is a form, in my judgment, of revenue sharing, a policy that was adopted, tried, and ultimately rejected by the Congress and the American people many years ago. Revenue sharing was based on the premise that the progressive income tax would forever create increasing revenues and would not serve as a drag on the economy. We now know better. Revenue sharing was based on the premise that it was good for one level of government to collect money and provide it as a general subsidy to another level of government. We now know better.

We learned that States and localities never felt these funds were a secure source and, thus, used the money for one-time projects or low-priority programs. The very nature of the funding

source turned it into a categorical grant that localities would use only for programs that could be terminated if funding ceased, and few of these programs exist in education. Experience indicates that localities would view the money made available in this amendment, perhaps, in the same way.

The amendment would consolidate funding for programs such as safe and drug-free schools and technology programs. Mr. Chairman, this amendment creates massive winners and losers with little, if any, policy justification.

I requested an analysis by the Congressional Research Service of the distribution of funds. They were able in a very short time to provide the current distribution for \$1.7 billion of the over \$2.5 billion in what I believed to be the most recent version of the Hoekstra amendment. Now there has been a more recent version than that.

The remaining amounts are in small discretionary programs. If we look at the analysis, and we cannot put specific figures on the distribution of funds at this time because the amendment has changed so recently, but it appears very clearly that California, for example, would lose substantial funds; Louisiana would lose money; Mississippi, a particularly poor State, would lose funding; New York would lose substantial amounts of funds; Oklahoma would lose money; Texas would lose money.

Conversely, States such as Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and others would receive large increases. While these are, in some cases, needy States, as all States are in a sense, they are hardly States with the greatest numbers of needy students.

This amendment would terminate funding for a number of small programs that many Members on both sides of the aisle have expressed support for, both to me personally and to the subcommittee. These include Very Special Arts, Education for Homeless Children and Youth, the Close-Up Program, International Education Exchange, Civics Education, which supports We The People Program, the National Writing Project, the Javits Gifted and Talented Program.

The committee bill itself, Mr. Chairman, increases the title VI block grant by \$40 million, an increase of 13 percent, and we have continually worked to increase the funding level of this program. When we started in 1996, the program was funded at \$250 million, it is now \$340 million in the bill before the House.

But that does not mean that we should increase it by billions of dollars, because the assumption then is that a State block grant program, and this is a State block grant program, can assure the best decisions. In my judgment, we have to be very careful that we not substitute State bureaucracy for Federal bureaucracy.

It was said before that a lot of money is siphoned off by the Department in

respect to programs that it administers. In rough figures, the Department administers about \$50 billion in Federal funds through discretionary funds, mandatory funds, and off-budget spending and the overhead costs of those are about \$800 million, or about 4 percent. Ninety-six percent of the money goes either to the States or to the local government or to students that are in need or are provided for under Federal programs.

I think the effect of this amendment politically would be very clear. It would destroy the bipartisan support for the bill and increase rather than decrease the leverage of President Clinton, since ultimate passage of the bill, if it occurs, will be with a narrow majority, I believe.

So I think the authors of this amendment are very wise. They have indicated to me that they will withdraw the amendment. I think that is a very wise decision. On the other hand, I strongly agree with them that a good debate on this subject, looking at all the facts involved and looking for the formation of better policies in the future, is all to the benefit of this body.

I believe that this amendment would not do what the proponents believe that it would do; that its impact on the distribution of funds has no policy justification and that would hurt some States while helping others. We ought to look very, very hard before an amendment that moves this massive amount of money from programs that have been tried, tested, and found working to a simple block grant administered by State bureaucracies.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ], a member of the committee.

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

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, once again, we have those on the other side of the aisle attempting to score political points at the cost of our Nation's children and the educational system which provides for them.

The Hoekstra amendment, which will essentially gut the provisions of numerous Federal education programs intended to ensure educational excellence and equality, is an ill-conceived and destructive policy statement that no Member in this House should support.

As the body knows, a similar, but not identical amendment was passed by the Senate during their consideration of the Labor/HHS appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, my fellow Education Committee colleague, Mr. HOEKSTRA, has latched onto the message of the Gorton amendment and is now attempting to break what, for the most part, has been a careful bipartisan balance on this bill. Fortunately, the President has realized the complete lack of a policy basis for such an amendment and has issued a statement saying he would veto any bill which contained either the Gorton amendment or a simi-

lar provision. Ladies and gentlemen, the Hoekstra amendment meets the President's criteria for a veto. This amendment will gut the existing focus of excellence and equality in present Federal programs. Consider some of the programs which this amendment will transfer funds away from: title I, safe and drug-free schools, education technology, Eisenhower Professional Development, magnet schools assistance, bilingual education, and school-to-work, just to name a few. All of these programs focus heavily on providing Federal assistance to States, local education agencies, and schools which are in need of additional funding.

The loss of funding for these programs will take the largely poverty emphasis away from Federal funding efforts in education. Unfortunately, the program to which all of these funds are being transferred to has little if any requirement that poverty be a factor in distribution.

In addition to the very real concern of losing our existing poverty focus if this amendment were to become law, Members should consider how their individual school districts will be impacted.

Those Members who would support this amendment should realize that the current funding streams which are going to their districts could be jeopardized. For example, those States and locals who were recently awarded technology grants by the Department of Education should be aware that the funding for these grants would be absorbed into the title VI block grant—and not distributed as currently envisioned. As a Member whose local school districts have received such a grant, I am especially concerned about the impact of this amendment.

Lastly, members should realize that the vital provisions ensuring accountability in the programs which Mr. HOEKSTRA is seeking to defund will be lost. Gone will be the ability of both Congress and the Department to ensure that Federal tax dollars are being spent in an effective manner. In a time when educational resources are consistently growing scarce, now is not the time to nullify these important provisions.

I urge Members to vote against this ill-conceived and baseless amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment for the reasons enunciated by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, who both spoke eloquently and effectively to the merits.

I want to say to my friend from Michigan, Mr. HOEKSTRA, that I have a bill in and it is called the Family Services Improvement Act. It seeks to make it easier for local LEA's and States and counties and cities to apply for Federal funds, and seeks to put the burden on the Federal Government, not on the local entities, to coordinate their resources to make it easier to access, to help the children that the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Michigan and myself, and everybody on this floor, in fact, want to help.

So although I oppose the gentleman's amendment, I think that the idea that the gentleman expresses in terms of maximizing resources so that children can be better educated, families can be better served, is an objective in a time of fiscal constraint that we need to pursue with vigor.

Mr. Chairman, there is a 7-year-old with a learning disability in my district. This second grader receives special assistance from her school so she can keep up with her class. But because of the financial constraints of her school district, the little girl only receives help because the school district receives specifically designated Federal education funds. And so today, I want to make sure that my colleagues understand just what a drastic effect this amendment would have on all of the children throughout this country who need our help.

The Hoekstra amendment would block grant Federal K through 12 education funding as general education aid without addressing Federal priorities or providing for any program accountability. Mr. Chairman, program accountability must not be overlooked. The Federal programs that this amendment would consolidate have strong accountability requirements that focus on program effectiveness, a crucial requirement for any Federal program.

A vote in favor of this amendment would eliminate the specific national purposes of the Federal investment in education. Under this amendment, Federal funds would not have to be used for their intended purpose. Local education agencies would have an unlimited discretion to spend Federal K through 12 education funds for any purpose they deem appropriate, including noneducational purposes. The current formulas provide funding on the basis of need.

The amendment would drastically reduce the targeting of Federal funds to the most disadvantaged students and neediest school districts. The purpose of Federal education funding is to ensure that school districts and disadvantaged students are not overlooked and receive the resources they so desperately need. The Hoekstra amendment would actually direct a greater percentage of Federal funds to the State educational agencies rather than directly to the school district under the current system.

And, Mr. Chairman, there is another important fact that has been overlooked by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. The Hoekstra amendment breaches the bipartisan budget agreement that this legislative body entered into earlier this year. Specifically, the agreement allowed for the President's budget request for Goals 2000, education technology, and bilingual education. This amendment effectively strips funding for all three important programs by consolidating them into title 6 block grants.

I would urge my colleagues not to overlook that 7-year-old with the learning disability who looks to us for help. She will fall through the cracks if we vote to pass this amendment.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my colleague from Maryland, and we will take a look at that. I think we both understand and appreciate that there is a problem out there with the Federal bureaucracy and the Federal paperwork.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PITTS].

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for the Hoekstra amendment to the Labor-HHS appropriations bill. As a former math and science teacher, as the father of three children who went through the public school system in Pennsylvania, I have, for a long time, been involved with education. Since becoming a Member of Congress, I have begun to investigate the Federal Government's impact on our educational system and, frankly, I do not like some of the things I see.

We are wasting a lot of money on bureaucracy. The Hoekstra amendment would help put an end to this practice by sending billions of dollars directly to the States and local school districts and to the classrooms where they are most effective. We must shift the focus of the education debate from Washington to our local communities. We need to listen to the local folks who are trying to teach our local children.

One of my school superintendents, Dr. Charles Garris, came and testified recently before the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities and he gave his district's personal experience. If I can sum it up, basically he said that at the local level 25 percent of the funds never reach the students that they are intended to serve. Again, 25 percent never reach the students.

Today, let us support the Hoekstra amendment, which draws the line in the sand, the distinction between those who want to continue the status quo and those who want to continue the education system in which 40 percent of American 8-year-olds cannot even read; those who want to empower bureaucracy and those who want to get education dollars to the classroom; those who want to give local teachers the tools they need to teach kids; those who want to empower parents. We have a choice.

It has been shown time and time again that the Federal Government has created excessive red tape, regulations, paperwork and unproven programs and that we cannot get the dollars to the classroom and to students. So in this battle I think we need to join the gentleman from Michigan to expand the flexibility of the States and give them the funds.

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Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCINTOSH].

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and want to commend its author for bringing forward what I think is a very bold and vital policy for us to set forth for the national government on education. It essentially poses the choice between a child-centered program that gets money to the schools to benefit our Nation's children or a Washington-cen-

tered approach that keeps the money here, keeps the strings tied to Washington on how that money will be spent, and does not allow our teachers, our school administrators, our parents to make decisions on how to use those resources to best benefit the children and their schools.

Let me tell my colleagues that over the August break I visited several schools in my district and talked with teachers, administrators, parents and students; and the one thing that came up in schools in rural areas and schools in more suburban towns, in schools that are like the inner-city districts in many of our States, they all said that their biggest problem is that they spend time filling out paperwork that comes from Washington rather than spending time teaching children in the classroom. That has to change.

This amendment is a tremendous step forward in moving to that new approach where we say we are going to fully fund the educational needs of this country, but we are not going to attach strings coming out of Washington on how that money is spent and best used for our children. We are going to let the people who know, the teachers, the local school boards, the parents, decide how to make the most out of those funds to help children who are disabled get the extra programs they need, to help children who are gifted and talented get the extra resources they need, to help the students that are in the middle to be able to have a classroom where they learn the skills and the knowledge that they will need to be the future leaders and future citizens of this country.

So I strongly support this amendment. I want to commend my friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] for bringing it forward, and I look forward to working with him in the future in the authorizing committee in moving this type of policy forward as we set forth the clear difference between the Washington-centered approach, which is the old way of spending education money, and this new, bold approach that is a child-centered approach that I am convinced will be the best thing for America's children.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The Chair will advise that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] has 9½ minutes remaining, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] has 6½ minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT].

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] for yielding.

As a parent and former school teacher myself I know firsthand the vital role that good schools play in our children's future. And I would like to thank my good friend from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] for offering this amendment, and for bringing his committee to my district in Cincinnati and looking at education and seeing what works there firsthand. This past May his committee came there, and we had many, many programs that we looked into and found out how they work there.

The education reforms that we saw in Cincinnati were local initiatives that took root in schools only after being nourished by parents and teachers and local businesses and local folks. I want to emphasize that the Federal Department of Education played virtually no role in this at all. These were things that grew up locally and work very well.

The amendment today would block grant 28 Federal programs into one block grant and the money has to be used in the classrooms. It can be used to purchase books, computers, but not to support the Federal bureaucracy.

What this amendment does is it focuses the money and the attention on what really works in the classroom. Do we want to spend money in the classroom, or do we want to spend it on bureaucrats here in Washington? I support the Hoekstra amendment. I say let us spend money in the classroom, not on bureaucrats here in Washington.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I have only one speaker left, so I will reserve my time.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE].

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding me the time.

I rise reluctantly to oppose the Hoekstra amendment, reluctantly because I think that the sponsor of the amendment has done a great job in the Committee on Education and the Workforce and sincerely has the best interests of children and education at heart. But I do not agree with the concepts of this particular amendment.

I think we really need to review the role of what the Federal Government is doing in accountability. There are, I believe, 28 programs that are affected here, all the way from Goals 2000 to Safe and Drug-Free Schools, some parts which have worked, others perhaps not worked. But these programs have been specifically created at the Federal Government level, usually to fill a need which is not being served at the local level, and are aimed at that purpose.

If we do block grant these funds, it essentially means that we turn all the money over to a local government, we remove almost all the accountability that we have now. And there may be

too much paperwork, and I think those statements are correct that we should be looking at these things at the authorization level. The committee should be examining these particular areas.

But the bottom line is that the money is turned over. We do not know how the money would be expended. And clearly all these programs, it would probably in some way or another result in a lot of them may be eliminated altogether. And yet, they would all seem to have some fairly good cause.

We also do not know to whom we are always turning it over. We complain about the District of Columbia schools, and yet we would be turning the money over to that as well as to other areas. I support the goal of what is happening here. It is my judgment that we are putting the cart before the horse.

It is my judgment that the Committee on Education and the Workforce should sit down and go over this with some care and make recommendations, and then it should go to an appropriation. This is not the way we should be doing business, by having it come up in the Senate and then all of a sudden, out of blue air, have an amendment be brought up in the House of Representatives. I think it is too much, too fast. I do not think it reflects Federal priorities, and I do not think it should be included in the appropriations process.

As I said, there may be some merit to block granting these programs, but it should be through a deliberate reauthorization process. For all these reasons, I would hope we withhold and oppose the amendment at this time.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SOUDER].

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA], chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, did not invent this out of blue air. He has been working on this issue for some time, and he has always favored block granting.

It is not a question whether or not we believe there should be more emphasis on education. Those of us who are parents realize, with the possible exception of family values and strong personal values and the importance of moral values, nothing is more important than our children and education.

It is a question of who is going to make the decision regarding our children's education. Is it going to be parents, local school boards, teachers, and the State, or is it going to be the Federal Government? It is not a question of where the money goes, but who is micromanaging, how that money is used.

For example, I think as we work through some standards this fall, and the gentleman agreed to withdraw the amendment at this point, if we are going to bring tax dollars to Washington and send them out, holding people accountable is justified. But they

should be minimal. When we have two different programs trying to decide how much exactly goes in a drug-free school, how much exactly goes into the arts or whatever, I think those decisions should be made back in Indiana, in my case, rather than here in Washington.

I strongly support the concept of, if we cannot get all the money in the classrooms, at least getting it 600 miles closer to my home State where those decisions are going to be made. I believe that the Hoekstra bill moves this in that direction.

We are starting a debate that is likely to go on through this fall and into next year as we all try to decide not whether our children should be educated but how. And I have more confidence in the school boards of this country, in the parents of this country, in the teachers of this country than to say the fount of all wisdom is here in Washington.

I believe in Indiana we understand that we have a drug problem and that those drug problems can be allocated to the schools where they can be treated, and that we can make them work more efficiently than the way we are currently providing. I believe that a society without arts and culture is damaging. But I do not believe that arts and culture just flow from this building or the buildings down the street in the Education Department and the White House. I believe they flow out of the local community. And that is what this amendment does.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COLLINS].

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] has given us a unique opportunity today to debate a 20-year-old Federal power grab in education. Those in Washington, who think they know best, continue their assault on local control of schools, putting the future of our students in the hands of the Washington Department of Education.

The lesson of the last 20 years of Federal education policy is clear. Having a centralized Federal authority imposes one-size-fits-all approaches to public education that just simply do not work.

Chairman Johnny Isakson of the Georgia Board of Education made the case against Federal control over education earlier this year. He noted that, and I quote,

There are simply too many dollars scattered in far too many programs managed by far too many agencies. If the dollars spent could be concentrated, the management less disbursed, then more of the money would actually flow into education and out of administration.

We should join the gentleman from Michigan in supporting this amendment so that we may begin enacting education reforms locally that enhance basic academics, increase parental involvement, and focus attention where it belongs, on our children and on our local classrooms.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] for yielding me the time, and certainly to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], and even to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER].

I rise today to express strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA], my colleague and friend. I think this amendment and the debate over national testing really go to the heart of a very serious question: "What role should the Federal Government play in educating our Nation's children?"

It is mind-boggling in many ways to listen to my friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COLLINS], talk about a power grab in education when the Federal Government spends less than 7 percent of moneys we spend on educating elementary and secondary students in this Nation.

I would say to my friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COLLINS], and those on the other side of the aisle, that this is a national security issue.

When we look at schools here in this District of Columbia and throughout America that are crumbling, without air-conditioning, without proper wiring to bring technology into the classroom, these are our future workers, our future State lawmakers. Since it is clear that you all have an affinity for the State and State lawmakers, these are the future State lawmakers that you choose to devolve power to. These are the future scientists and astronauts and pastors and business people. We have an obligation here at the Federal level to reach out to teachers and to parents and to communities to ensure that they educate our young people.

Oppose this amendment. And I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ISTOOK].

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

If we are for our children and students, we support this amendment. If we are for more bureaucracy and more strings attached that take the money out of the classroom, then we are against this amendment.

When this block grant program was first created in 1981, 42 programs were put into one, 350 Federal bureaucrats were no longer needed, and for each Federal bureaucrat there are scores and hundreds at the local level that are having to apply for grants, fill out application forms, do compliance reports, do extra audits, and so forth. We are talking about being able to eliminate thousands of bureaucrats who take the money that we want to go into the

classroom, and enabling that money to go into the classroom instead.

The U.S. Senate went on record in favor of this last week. Last year, I sponsored a lesser scale amendment that this House supported. I applaud the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] for expanding that and saying we want to take a bold step to help students, not to be supporting bureaucrats.

It takes the taxes of nine American families for each bureaucrat in Washington, DC, and there are similar numbers for all the additional bureaucrats that our State and local governments and our schools have to hire to deal with the Washington bureaucrats and the redtape and the paperwork that flows back and forth, and it does not help the kids.

Let us support this amendment and help children, not bureaucrats.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SHADEGG].

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] and applaud him for offering this amendment.

There is a great debate going on in America, and times change. There was a point in the history of our Nation when we felt the best education policy should be in Washington, DC.

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I suggest to my colleagues that time has changed. This amendment takes a giant step in the right direction toward advancing education, improving education in the classrooms of our children. I think it is best said that the money that reaches the teacher that knows my son Stephen's name and the money that reaches the teacher that knows my daughter Courtney's name is the best money spent in education. And the ideas that the teachers and the administrators at Stephen's school and Courtney's school have are better than ideas created and imposed top down thousands of miles away in Washington, DC.

We are not increasing a program here of the Federal Government. What we are doing is embracing a concept. That concept is simple and straightforward: That the best education and the best education reform can be created not in Washington, DC, thousands of miles away from where my daughter Courtney and my son Stephen go to school, but right there at Courtney's school and Stephen's school.

This amendment is a thoughtfully considered amendment which will advance the education of our children. I urge my colleagues to support it. It will, in fact, improve education in America. I urge them to embrace the concept.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment to rip the foundation out of our public school system.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to block grant Federal education funds. This is an assault on the Federal Government's important role in education, and a serious threat to the future of our students.

The Federal role in education is critical to maintaining a nationwide effort to improve our schools. To shift virtually all funding for elementary and secondary education programs to the title VI education block grant would drastically alter the Federal, State, and local partnerships that prepare our children for the future.

The Hoekstra amendment will eliminate 26 Federal education programs, including the bilingual and immigrant education program—which provides funding to school districts throughout the country to help more than 3 million limited English proficiency students to become proficient in English and achieve high standards.

The amendment would remove all requirements that local education agencies provide services for limited-English proficient students, economically disadvantaged students, Native American students, immigrant students, or gifted and talented students. Funding will be eliminated for education technology, school-to-work programs, professional development, and teacher training. Funds normally targeted for these activities could be used for any purpose, even noneducational purposes.

This block grant provides no guarantee that the maximum amount of funds will reach the classroom. The title VI grants guarantees that only 85 percent of block grant funding must go to local school districts. Under the current title I program, States can retain only 1 percent of funding for administration. The block grant allows up to 15 percent.

While there is talk that each State will receive the same amount it does currently through these programs, we know historically that block grants do not sustain these funding levels. We have not yet received sufficient data to know the precise impact on schools in our districts and in our States. We do know that States with the neediest populations will be hardest hit, because targeting Federal funds to the neediest students and districts through title I formulas will be eliminated.

The progress that has been made in school districts under these priority programs will be completely disrupted. This amendment thoroughly devastates the Federal Government's commitment to strengthen accountability, raise academic standards, and ensure that all children possess the specific skills they need to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

We worked diligently in this subcommittee with our chairman and ranking member in an attempt to keep this bill free of controversial riders. The President will veto this bill with this provision included. This is not the bill or the forum in which to debate an issue that will be so wholly disruptive to our education system. Drastic revisions of our Nation's education policy should be considered carefully through the authorization process, not haphazardly tacked on to an appropriations bill.

This amendment is a thinly veiled first step to completely dismantle the Department of

Education. It rips the heart out of the priorities for our children's education that we have taken great pains to address in this bill. I urge my colleagues to oppose this harmful amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ETHERIDGE].

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

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I also rise in opposition to this amendment and encourage the gentleman to withdraw it because it literally will do away with the programs that help our children in the public schools.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Hoekstra amendment to eliminate the vital functions of the Education Department.

As the former two-term superintendent of North Carolina's public schools—a statewide, elected position—I know firsthand the critical importance of the partnership between the Education Department and the State of this Nation. Make no mistake about it: this amendment would do great harm to the education and well-being of America's children.

Mr. Chairman, earlier this year, I testified in front of the House Education Committee in defense of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, in opposition to the very same block grant scheme as this amendment. I told the committee that it is crucial that we maintain Safe and Drug-Free Schools as an Education Department priority because it is an essential component of our effort to develop a safe and secure environment for learning. The principle is very simple: our children cannot learn if they are not safe. We cannot expect our children to learn geometry if they are scared to death from gunfire. We cannot expect our teachers to teach effectively when the scourge of drugs invades their classrooms. And we cannot expect our parents to have any faith in our schools as learning institutions without the faith that they are free from drugs and violence. Safe and Drug-Free Schools plays an essential role in that effort, providing support to 97 percent of all school districts in the country.

If it ain't broke, don't fix it. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools initiative is an effective and vitally important effort to improve our Nation's schools, this House should defeat this amendment's attempt to destroy that effort.

This misguided amendment would also eliminate School-to-Work, an innovative approach to help people gain the skills they need to compete and succeed in the modern workforce. Mr. Chairman, I represent one of the most economically booming regions in the country. The unemployment rate in Raleigh-Durham is less than 2 percent. Driven by the technology sector, our economy is growing so rapidly that businesses cannot find workers with the training required for these jobs. Many of these jobs do not require a college education, and Schools-to-Work is an effective tool for skills training.

The Technology Challenge Fund, Goals 2000 education standards, and Eisenhower Teacher Training are all important education initiatives that would be eliminated by the Hoekstra amendment.

During the previous Congress, I served on the front lines of the effort to educate our chil-

dren. When Members of the people's House tried to abolish the Department of Education it had a devastating effect on the morale of the men and women who teach our children. I came here to fight that effort, and I call on my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TIERNEY].

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

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this ill-advised suggestion.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, as I indicated at the beginning, this is the start of a larger debate of redefining how we help our children. As I have indicated, as we have gone around the country, we have seen wonderful things. We have seen wonderful things in public education. We have seen great innovations in public education. We have seen wonderful teachers who are motivated to help our children and help our children get a better education. At the same time we have run into a constant frustration at the State and the local level about the involvement of the Federal Government in setting priorities, in setting direction at the local level.

This amendment and this debate will be about how do we move dollars to students, how do we move decision-making to parents, and how do we increase flexibility for States, because we know that when we focus on basic academics, when we focus on our young people, when we get dollars into the classroom, and when we move decision-making back to parents and back to the local level is when we are seeing success. As we withdraw this amendment, recognize that we will come back to flesh out these ideas to move the money to students, decisionmaking to parents and flexibility to States.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, why are Republicans so afraid of labor unions? The Hoekstra amendment seeks to allow corruption to play a role in the elections of the largest labor union in the Nation. This amendment would pose such an additional financial burden on the Teamsters that it would prevent the effective organization and representation of its workers.

And this is what the Republicans are really trying to do. They are trying, through any means necessary, to destroy American labor unions. Actions like this throughout this Congress reveal true motives.

Are they afraid of workers having a representative voice? Are they afraid of workers having a voice in contract negotiations? Are they afraid of workers having fair and safe working conditions?

The use of the Republican slush fund to persecute working families and their Representatives combined with the countless hearings held by the Oversight Subcommittee on Education and the Workforce are being done to destroy unions. Mr. HOEKSTRA's latest amendment shows the Republican objective is to silence the only voice of the American worker.

Our Government made an agreement with the Teamsters in the 1989 Consent Decree. Let us not break our word to hard-working Americans.

I urge my colleagues to stop this persecution of labor unions. I urge my colleagues to allow the Justice Department to do their job and to uphold prior agreements. I urge my colleagues to support the working men and women of America and to oppose the Hoekstra amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to join me in defeating it.

Our children will compete for jobs in a national, and even global, marketplace. We know our workers, and our economy, can be the best in the world—if we also have a world-class education system.

Our schools are not living up to our expectations. Too many schools are overcrowded and crumbling. Too many schools aren't safe, and aren't teaching kids the skills they need to learn. We have failed to hold our schools and our students accountable to the highest standards.

If you believe, as I do, that as a nation we have failed to hold schools accountable, you should be very wary of an amendment which would make it virtually impossible to ever hold them accountable. And that's precisely what this amendment would do.

We need to hold our schools more accountable, not less. We need to demand higher performance and higher standards. And we need to target poor performing schools in resource-poor areas and give them the funds they need to succeed.

In fact, this amendment goes contrary to everything which Republicans and Democrats on this subcommittee and on the Education and the Workforce Committee have been trying to do in reforming the title I and Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs. Where we have attempted to target funds to where they are most needed, this amendment would spread them around to schools whether they are needed or not.

Where the two committees have moved to tie funding to efforts to improve standards and promote better academic achievement, this amendment would spread funds around to schools whether they are taking steps to improve or not.

Where the two committees have moved to tie funding to schoolwide programs rather than scattershot fixes that research shows don't work, this amendment would spread funds around to schools whether they are reforming their practices or not.

I agree with my colleague that we have serious problems in many schools. I agree with my colleague that dramatic improvements are needed. But I disagree that a knee-jerk effort to block grant funds to the State and local level, with no accountability, is the solution. I urge my colleagues to demand accountability for high standards from our public schools. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Hoekstra amendment that will eliminate 28 targeted education programs and transfer \$2.75 billion in funding into the title VI of Elementary and Secondary School Act. This essential block grant is a direct hit at some of the most effective programs we have developed to encourage education reform in our communities. By terminating these programs

we are sending a message to States and localities that programs such as the Safe and Drug Free Schools, school-to-work, educational technology grants, Goals 2000, and bilingual and immigrant education are not important and do not serve our students well. It also sends the message that as congressional representatives have no knowledge of the crucial roles these programs play in our schools and communities. However, most importantly the children who will be punished by this amendment are those who rely on these programs the most. These children reside in low-income urban and rural areas.

Targeted assistance and formulas carefully crafted to ensure the equitable distribution of Federal funding to our school districts in all States will be terminated by the passage of this amendment. This will result in millions of children to be underserved by one of the only vehicles available to them to improve their lives—our education system. Passage of this amendment will be a true crime against low-income children in this country and I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the Hoekstra amendment. Thank you.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Hoekstra education block grant amendment to H.R. 2264. There is not a shred of doubt in my mind that this amendment is nothing more than what the Republicans wanted to do with the Department of Education in the last Congress—to abolish it. This is nothing more than a piecemeal attempt by Mr. HOEKSTRA to cut Federal funding for our Nation's educational programs; to cut funding of Federal educational programs that the Republicans have been attacking for years.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans have previously sought cuts in such programs as Safe and Drug Free Schools, school-to-work, Goals 2000 School Reform, Eisenhower teacher training, and bilingual and immigrant education. Now, by the subterfuge of this amendment, by creating block grants, Republicans can succeed in ending these programs.

As we all know, block granting funds for education eliminates all accountability for the use of Federal education funds. If this amendment passes, all education funds could be diverted for noneducational purposes. With the limited amount of Federal funds being spent on education, it is absolutely necessary that funds that are intended by Congress to be spent on specific educational programs, are, in fact, spent on those programs. Congress has identified education as a national priority and without the focus of these programs, funds would not be targeted to the neediest schools and districts.

This arbitrary consolidation of Federal funds into block grants has to be stopped, lest we rob our most needy students of the programs that have proven themselves in the past. We must reject any attempts to undo 40 years of bipartisan Federal investment in our children's future. We must not back away from our commitment to education now, in its time of vital need.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Hoekstra amendment that would merge a majority of the current Federal education programs into block grants to local school districts.

This amendment would essentially eliminate all accountability for the use of Federal funds in our public education system. I, too, believe

in driving dollars to the classroom, and I believe that local education agencies must be afforded a certain amount of flexibility to use Federal funds in accordance with the needs of the local education community. Under this amendment, however, the Federal Government would hand over funds to local school systems and indicate that they may use the money in any way they please, without any standards of accountability.

I believe that the education of our children should be a top priority. An investment in education is essential to our Nation's future. Under the Hoekstra amendment Federal education funds could be used by local agencies for noneducation purposes. The amount that we appropriate for education is always short of what is needed to be fully effective. The Federal Government contributes only 6 percent to elementary and secondary education. As the Washington Post pointed out this week, Federal funds fill in the gaps and provide programs for lower income students who would be underserved without Federal efforts. We simply cannot afford to allow the small amount of money that we appropriate for education to be used for other purposes.

This amendment would unravel years of progress that we have made in providing equality of education for girls and minorities. It would remove all of the Federal civil rights protections for race, gender, and disabilities contained in the elementary and secondary education laws. All of the hard work by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues during the 103d Congress to incorporate gender equity through the funding of elementary and secondary education programs would be undone. These programs have made our schools more gender-neutral, which improves education for all students.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues in the House to reject this effort to put at-risk four decades of bipartisan efforts to develop and define the Federal role in public education. I urge a no vote on the Hoekstra amendment.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SHADEGG

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHADEGG:

Page 102, after line 24, insert the following new section:

SEC. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into a contract with a person or entity that is the subject of a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding commenced by the Federal Government and alleging fraud.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The amendment would require the agencies funded in this bill to under-

take new duties. These agencies would be required to determine whether entities are the subject of Federal proceedings alleging fraud before any contracts could be awarded. Fraud would only have to be alleged, not proven. I do not care if the President of the United States is the person making the accusation, people are entitled to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. Even average citizens. These departments currently do not have to make such determinations. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SHADEGG. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, my understanding from the other side of the aisle was we had reached an agreement under which I would offer the amendment, the point of order would be reserved, and I would have a chance to explain why I feel the amendment is appropriate, and then at the conclusion of that I would withdraw the amendment. That does not appear to be what has happened, so let me make my arguments with regard to the amendment.

What the amendment says is that the funds appropriated under this bill shall not be used to enter into or pay for either a contract or salary to a person or an entity which is the subject of a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding in which the Federal Government has alleged fraud. That means, Mr. Chairman, that it would only apply not where there was a mere investigation of fraud, but, rather, where there was an allegation which had been formalized by the filing of a civil or criminal or administrative complaint; and not a civil or administrative complaint by anyone, but, rather, by the Federal Government. If we cannot protect under the laws of this Nation the expenditure of taxpayer funds to entities which are currently being prosecuted for fraud, then I would say we are in deep trouble.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order. The gentleman is not discussing the point of order. I do not intend to debate the amendment, and I do not expect anyone else is allowed to under the rules.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin is correct.

Does the gentleman from Arizona have an observation pursuant to the point of order raised by the gentleman from Wisconsin which claimed that the amendment violates clause 2 of rule XXI?

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe it does violate it. I believe it is, in fact, consistent because it applies only to actions that have been filed, and therefore there would be no investigation required.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona would appear to

require an investigation of each person or entity entering into a contract with funds under this act as to their being the subject of a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding by the Federal Government with the specific allegation of fraud. In the absence of a citation to an existing law requiring this inquiry, the Chair believes the amendment imposes a new duty on executive officials not required by existing law in violation of clause 2, rule XXI. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Are there further amendments to the bill?

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The purpose of the amendment which I just offered, which I would like to address, which is of grave concern to me, is that, in fact, we have a situation under this legislation and elsewhere, where millions of dollars, indeed tens of millions of dollars, are spent by the Federal Government and can be paid to contractors and individuals currently subject to a fraud prosecution by the Federal Government.

It seems to me if we have a department of the Government called the Justice Department, and if we have inspectors general offices within HHS and a variety of other agencies which are charged with the duty of auditing the expenditure of carefully collected taxpayer dollars and assuring that those dollars are spent pursuant to law and spent in a proper fashion and not fraudulently, then we ought to recognize that there is no right inherent in anyone to get a Federal contract and to be paid Federal moneys under that contract. Indeed, we ought to say that, well, of course there is a presumption of innocence in the criminal law in this Nation. There is no presumption of a right to be paid Federal moneys.

Let me give my colleagues some examples. There was a foundation created in 1994 to implement school-to-work grants. It was awarded \$1.05 million. Following the first year, the inspector general called into question more than 73 percent of the claimed expenses of that foundation, alleging fraud. How-

ever, even while those practices were being challenged by the inspector general, the foundation was awarded an extension of its contract and an additional \$1.43 million.

It seems to me that we are indeed charged as the stewards of taxpayers' money with looking after the proper expenditure of those funds. And if we have entities such as the inspector general's Office, such as the Attorney General, to investigate fraud and to charge fraud, and we make them comply with statutes in bringing those allegations, then indeed we have a duty not to at the same time give away taxpayer dollars to them while they are accused in a civil or criminal proceeding with fraud in the action itself. For those who object to that, I wonder what their motives are. It does concern me.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we can look throughout the Federal Government. There are dozens of incidents, hundreds of incidents, thousands of incidents. Let me pick one from the Medicare field. A physician improperly billed \$350,000 over a 2-year period for comprehensive physical exams of residents of a home care institution without ever seeing a single resident. He was charged with fraud. Should he have had the right under the presumption of innocence not just to contest his guilt or innocence on that question, but to get a new contract; to get yet an additional contract so we pay him more money not to see people while we litigate the issue of his fraud under the prior contract? I suggest that if we are properly stewarding the taxpayers' dollars, we should not do that.

A psychotherapist working in a nursing facility manipulated Medicare billing codes to charge for 3 hours of therapy to each resident, when, in fact, he spent only a few minutes with each resident. Again, a charge or an allegation administratively of fraud was brought, yet we renew the contract to this psychotherapist.

We have a duty to steward these moneys. We can raise points of order, we can hang ourselves on technicalities if we want, but, Mr. Chairman, I assert that we have a duty to protect taxpayers' funds. The presumption of in-

nocence does not extend to the right to have a contract with the Federal Government to get even more money when your practices have been seriously called into question.

Some argue that this ought to go to any entity under investigation for fraud, and that was one of the issues brought to me. I rejected that proposal, because indeed if you are simply under an investigation for fraud, no formal charge has been brought, perhaps it would not be fair to turn you down, because you could have an abuse of the investigative power. But once an entity of the Federal Government, the inspector general or the Attorney General, actually charges fraud, it seems to me that taxpayers have a right to say, until that matter is resolved, we are going to suspend further contracts and further payments to that individual.

Let me conclude by saying after surfacing this amendment, individuals at each of the agencies which would have been affected under the Labor-HHS bill contacted my office and said they would love to have this kind of tool to put a cold bar in place and to ensure that where there has been a proceeding, criminal, civil, or administrative, already filed alleging fraud, they would like to be able to deny the funds.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I learned the hard way a long time ago when I was in the State legislature and the Republican floor leader of our legislature lost his seat because a Democratic attorney general falsely accused him of breaking the law. He was indicted. He was convicted. And his conviction was overturned, justifiably so, by a State supreme court. That decision taught me the hard way that no matter how high up the power is, no person ought to be able to cause another person economic injury or personal reputation injury without having it proven. That is my motivation in taking this action.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I include the following tabular material for the RECORD:

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (1) | | | | | |
| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
| Grants to States: | | | | | |
| Adult Training..... | 895,000 | 1,063,990 | 1,042,990 | +147,990 | -21,000 |
| Youth Training..... | 126,672 | 129,965 | 129,965 | +3,293 | --- |
| Summer Youth Program (2)..... | 871,000 | 871,000 | 871,000 | --- | --- |
| Dislocated Worker Assistance..... | 1,286,200 | 1,350,510 | 1,350,510 | +64,310 | --- |
| Federally administered programs: | | | | | |
| Native Americans..... | 52,502 | 52,502 | 52,502 | --- | --- |
| Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers..... | 69,285 | 69,285 | 69,285 | --- | --- |
| Job Corps: | | | | | |
| Operations..... | 1,064,824 | 1,127,726 | 1,127,726 | +62,902 | --- |
| Construction and Renovation (3)..... | 88,685 | 118,491 | 118,491 | +29,806 | --- |
| Subtotal, Job Corps..... | 1,153,509 | 1,246,217 | 1,246,217 | +92,708 | --- |
| Veterans' employment..... | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | --- | --- |

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

(3) 3 year availability.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| National activities: | | | | | |
| Pilots and Demonstrations..... | 27,140 | 23,717 | 42,500 | +15,360 | +18,783 |
| Research, Demos, evaluation..... | 6,196 | 10,196 | 8,196 | +2,000 | -2,000 |
| Opportunity Areas for Youth..... | --- | 250,000 | --- | --- | -250,000 |
| Opportunity for Youth, advance FY 1999..... | --- | --- | 100,000 | +100,000 | +100,000 |
| Other..... | 13,489 | 10,489 | 13,489 | --- | +3,000 |
| Subtotal, National activities..... | 46,825 | 294,402 | 164,185 | +117,360 | -130,217 |
| Current year..... | (46,825) | (294,402) | (64,185) | (+17,360) | (-230,217) |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) |
| Subtotal, Federal activities..... | 1,329,421 | 1,669,706 | 1,539,489 | +210,068 | -130,217 |
| Current year..... | (1,329,421) | (1,669,706) | (1,439,489) | (+110,068) | (-230,217) |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) |
| Total, Job Training Partnership Act..... | 4,508,293 | 5,085,171 | 4,933,954 | +425,661 | -151,217 |
| Current year..... | (4,508,293) | (5,085,171) | (4,833,954) | (+325,661) | (-251,217) |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) |
| Women in Apprenticeship (1)..... | 610 | 647 | 647 | +37 | --- |
| Skills Standards..... | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | --- | --- |
| Subtotal, National activities, TES..... | (54,435) | (302,049) | (171,832) | (+117,397) | (-130,217) |

(1) Current funded.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in Bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| School-to-Work (1)..... | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | --- | D |
| Homeless Veterans (2)..... | --- | 2,500 | --- | --- | D |
| Total, Training and Employment Services..... | 4,715,903 | 5,295,318 | 5,141,601 | +425,698 | -153,717 |
| Current year..... | (4,715,903) | (5,295,318) | (5,041,601) | (+325,698) | (-253,717) |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) |
| Subtotal, forward funded..... | (3,844,293) | (4,421,171) | (4,169,954) | (+325,661) | (-251,217) |
| Community Serv. Employment Older Americans (3)..... | 463,000 | 440,200 | 440,200 | -22,800 | D |
| FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES | | | | | |
| Trade Adjustment..... | 276,100 | 304,700 | 304,700 | +28,600 | M |
| NAFTA Activities..... | 48,400 | 44,300 | 44,300 | -4,100 | M |
| Total..... | 324,500 | 349,000 | 349,000 | +24,500 | --- |
| STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS | | | | | |
| Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds): | | | | | |
| State Operations..... | (2,115,125) | (2,204,125) | (2,115,125) | --- | TF* |
| National Activities..... | (10,000) | (10,000) | (10,000) | --- | TF* |
| Year 2000 Computer conversion..... | --- | (200,000) | (183,000) | (+183,000) | TF* |
| Contingency..... | (216,333) | (216,333) | (196,333) | (-20,000) | TF* |
| Subtotal, Unemployment Comp (trust funds)... | (2,341,458) | (2,630,458) | (2,504,458) | (+163,000) | (-126,000) |

(1) 15-month forward funded availability.

(2) Current funded.

(3) The budget request proposed transfer of this funding to the Administration on Aging.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Employment Service: | | | | | |
| Allotments to States: | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 23,452 | 23,452 | 23,452 | --- | --- |
| Trust Funds..... | (738,283) | (738,283) | (738,283) | --- | TF* |
| Subtotal..... | 761,735 | 761,735 | 761,735 | --- | --- |
| National Activities: | | | | | |
| Trust Funds (1)..... | (62,735) | (62,735) | (62,735) | --- | TF* |
| Subtotal, Employment Service..... | 824,470 | 824,470 | 824,470 | --- | --- |
| Federal funds..... | 23,452 | 23,452 | 23,452 | --- | --- |
| Trust funds..... | (801,018) | (801,018) | (801,018) | --- | --- |
| One Stop Career Centers..... | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | --- | D |
| Total, State Unemployment..... | 3,315,928 | 3,604,928 | 3,478,928 | +163,000 | -126,000 |
| Federal Funds..... | 173,452 | 173,452 | 173,452 | --- | --- |
| Trust Funds..... | (3,142,476) | (3,431,476) | (3,305,476) | (+163,000) | (-126,000) |
| Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds (2)..... | 373,000 | 392,000 | 392,000 | +19,000 | M |

(1) Includes \$20 million related to the Work Opportunity Tax Credit which is unauthorized for FY98.

(2) Two year availability.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| Adult Employment and Training..... | 25,842 | 26,486 | 26,100 | +258 | -386 D |
| Trust Funds..... | (2,237) | (2,331) | (2,259) | (+22) | (-72) TF* |
| Youth Employment and Training..... | 29,607 | 31,871 | 29,903 | +296 | -1,968 D |
| Employment Security..... | 6,081 | 4,601 | 6,142 | +61 | +1,541 D |
| Trust Funds..... | (37,324) | (39,807) | (37,697) | (+373) | (-2,110) TF* |
| Apprenticeship Services..... | 16,271 | 17,367 | 16,434 | +163 | -933 D |
| Executive Direction..... | 5,672 | 5,889 | 5,729 | +57 | -160 D |
| Trust Funds..... | (1,316) | (1,291) | (1,329) | (+13) | (+38) TF* |
| Welfare to Work..... | --- | 6,200 | --- | --- | -6,200 D |
| Subtotal, Program Administration..... | 124,350 | 135,843 | 125,593 | +1,243 | -10,250 |
| Federal funds..... | 83,473 | 92,414 | 84,308 | +835 | -8,106 |
| Trust funds..... | (40,877) | (43,429) | (41,285) | (+408) | (-2,144) |
| Subtotal, Employment & Training Administration.. | 9,316,681 | 10,217,289 | 9,927,322 | +610,641 | -289,967 |
| Federal funds..... | 6,133,328 | 6,742,384 | 6,580,561 | +447,233 | -161,823 |
| Current year..... | (6,133,328) | (6,742,384) | (6,480,561) | (+347,233) | (-261,823) |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) |
| Trust funds..... | (3,183,353) | (3,474,905) | (3,346,761) | (+163,408) | (-128,144) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Enforcement and Compliance..... | 61,476 | 67,463 | 66,100 | +4,624 | -1,363 D |
| Policy, Regulation and Public Service..... | 11,781 | 13,158 | 12,281 | +500 | -877 D |
| Program Oversight..... | 3,583 | 3,686 | 3,619 | +36 | -67 D |
| Subtotal, PWBA..... | 76,840 | 84,307 | 82,000 | +5,160 | -2,307 |
| PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION | | | | | |
| Program Administration subject to limitation (TF) (1). | (10,330) | (10,625) | (10,433) | (+103) | (-192) TF |
| Termination services not subject to limitation (NA)... | (125,338) | (137,376) | (137,376) | (+12,038) | --- NA |
| Subtotal, PBGC new BA..... | (10,330) | (10,625) | (10,433) | (+103) | (-192) |
| Subtotal, PBGC (Program level)..... | (135,668) | (148,001) | (147,809) | (+12,141) | (-192) |

(1) This limitation is scored as BA in FY98; see scorekeeping summary.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | | | |
| Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards..... | 117,904 | 124,505 | 121,213 | +3,309 | -3,292 | D |
| Office of Labor-Management Standards..... | 25,489 | 26,382 | 26,709 | +1,220 | +327 | D |
| Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement..... | 58,972 | 68,728 | 60,618 | +1,646 | -8,110 | D |
| Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation..... | 75,670 | 81,199 | 77,783 | +2,113 | -3,416 | D |
| Trust Funds (1)..... | (983) | (1,760) | (993) | (+10) | (-767) | TF |
| Program Direction and Support..... | 11,366 | 11,629 | 11,684 | +318 | +55 | D |
| Subtotal, ESA salaries and expenses..... | 290,384 | 314,203 | 299,000 | +8,616 | -15,203 | |
| Federal funds..... | 289,401 | 312,443 | 298,007 | +8,606 | -14,436 | |
| Trust funds..... | (983) | (1,760) | (993) | (+10) | (-767) | |
| SPECIAL BENEFITS | | | | | | |
| Federal employees compensation benefits..... | 209,000 | 197,000 | 197,000 | -12,000 | --- | M |
| Longshore and harbor workers' benefits..... | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | --- | --- | M |
| Subtotal, Special Benefits..... | 213,000 | 201,000 | 201,000 | -12,000 | --- | |

(1) This limitation is scored as BA in FY98; see scorekeeping summary.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND | | | | | | | |
| Benefit payments and interest on advances..... | 961,665 | 960,650 | 960,650 | -1,015 | --- | M | --- |
| Employment Standards Adm. S&E..... | 26,053 | 26,147 | 26,147 | +94 | --- | M | --- |
| Departmental Management S&E..... | 19,621 | 19,551 | 19,551 | -70 | --- | M | --- |
| Departmental Management, Inspector General..... | 287 | 296 | 296 | +9 | --- | M | --- |
| Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, apprn | 1,007,626 | 1,006,644 | 1,006,644 | -982 | --- | | --- |
| Treasury Adm. Costs (Indefinite)..... | 356 | 356 | 356 | --- | --- | M | --- |
| Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund..... | 1,007,982 | 1,007,000 | 1,007,000 | -982 | --- | | --- |
| Total, Employment Standards Administration..... | 1,511,366 | 1,522,203 | 1,507,000 | -4,366 | -15,203 | | |
| Federal funds..... | 1,510,383 | 1,520,443 | 1,506,007 | -4,376 | -14,436 | | |
| Trust funds..... | (983) | (1,760) | (993) | (+10) | (-767) | | |
| OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | | | | |
| Safety and Health Standards..... | 11,971 | 12,566 | 12,091 | +120 | -475 | D | |
| Federal Enforcement..... | 125,907 | 135,689 | 127,166 | +1,259 | -8,523 | D | |
| State Enforcement Programs..... | 77,169 | 79,175 | 77,941 | +772 | -1,234 | D | |
| Technical Support..... | 17,417 | 17,617 | 17,591 | +174 | -26 | D | |
| Compliance Assistance: Federal Assistance..... | 37,351 | 46,285 | 45,725 | +8,374 | -560 | D | |
| State Consultation Grants..... | 34,477 | 35,373 | 34,822 | +345 | -551 | D | |
| Safety and Health Statistics..... | 14,142 | 14,460 | 14,283 | +141 | -177 | D | |
| Executive Direction and Administration..... | 6,521 | 6,640 | 6,586 | +65 | -54 | D | |
| Total, OSHA..... | 324,955 | 347,805 | 336,205 | +11,250 | -11,600 | | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Coal Enforcement..... | 106,993 | 107,419 | 108,063 | +1,070 | +644 D |
| Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement..... | 41,994 | 44,315 | 42,414 | +420 | -1,901 D |
| Standards Development..... | 1,008 | 1,426 | 1,018 | +10 | -408 D |
| Assessments..... | 3,497 | 3,578 | 3,532 | +35 | -46 D |
| Educational Policy and Development..... | 14,782 | 14,834 | 14,930 | +148 | +96 D |
| Technical Support..... | 21,268 | 24,870 | 21,481 | +213 | -3,389 D |
| Program Administration..... | 7,645 | 9,362 | 7,721 | +76 | -1,641 D |
| Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration.... | 197,187 | 205,804 | 199,159 | +1,972 | -6,645 |
| BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS | | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Employment and Unemployment Statistics..... | 102,169 | 109,955 | 109,955 | +7,786 | --- |
| Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)..... | (52,053) | (52,848) | (52,848) | (+795) | --- |
| Prices and Cost of Living..... | 100,134 | 107,028 | 108,028 | +7,894 | +1,000 D |
| Compensation and Working Conditions..... | 56,834 | 58,909 | 58,909 | +2,075 | --- |
| Productivity and Technology..... | 7,263 | 7,248 | 7,248 | -15 | --- |
| Economic Growth and Employment Projections..... | 4,640 | 4,728 | 4,728 | +88 | --- |
| Executive Direction and Staff Services..... | 21,584 | 23,311 | 23,311 | +1,727 | --- |
| Consumer Price Index Revision (1)..... | 16,145 | 15,430 | 15,430 | -715 | --- |
| Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics..... | 360,822 | 379,457 | 380,457 | +19,635 | +1,000 |
| Federal Funds..... | 308,769 | 326,609 | 327,609 | +18,840 | +1,000 |
| Trust Funds..... | (52,053) | (52,848) | (52,848) | (+795) | --- |

(1) Two year availability.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Executive Direction..... | 20,029 | 19,714 | 18,209 | -1,820 | -1,505 D |
| Legal Services..... | 59,911 | 64,813 | 64,813 | +4,902 | --- |
| Trust Funds..... | (297) | (282) | (282) | (-15) | --- |
| International Labor Affairs..... | 9,465 | 11,095 | 13,095 | +3,630 | +2,000 D |
| Administration and Management..... | 13,904 | 14,259 | 14,043 | +139 | -216 D |
| Adjudication..... | 20,483 | 20,979 | 20,688 | +205 | -291 D |
| Promoting Employment of People with Disabilities..... | 4,358 | 4,439 | 4,402 | +44 | -37 D |
| Women's Bureau..... | 7,743 | 7,569 | 7,569 | -174 | --- |
| Civil Rights Activities..... | 4,535 | 4,598 | 4,580 | +45 | -18 D |
| Chief Financial Officer..... | 4,394 | 4,930 | 4,800 | +406 | -130 D |
| Total, Salaries and expenses..... | 145,119 | 152,678 | 152,481 | +7,362 | -197 |
| Federal funds..... | 144,822 | 152,396 | 152,199 | +7,377 | -197 |
| Trust funds..... | (297) | (282) | (282) | (-15) | --- |
| VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING | | | | | |
| State Administration: Disabled Veterans Outreach Program..... | (81,993) | (80,040) | (80,040) | (-1,953) | --- |
| Local Veterans Employment Program..... | (75,125) | (77,078) | (77,078) | (+1,953) | --- |
| Subtotal, State Administration..... | (157,118) | (157,118) | (157,118) | --- | --- |
| Federal Administration..... | (22,733) | (22,837) | (24,837) | (+2,104) | (+2,000) TF* |
| National Veterans Training Institute..... | (2,000) | (2,000) | --- | (-2,000) | (-2,000) TF* |
| Total, Veterans Employment & Training (TF)..... | (181,851) | (181,955) | (181,955) | (+104) | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Program Activities..... | 37,480 | 37,345 | 36,345 | -1,135 | -1,000 | D | |
| Trust Funds..... | (3,543) | (3,645) | (3,645) | (+102) | --- | TF* | |
| Executive Direction and Management..... | 5,958 | 5,760 | 5,760 | -198 | --- | D | |
| Total, Office of the Inspector General..... | 46,981 | 46,750 | 45,750 | -1,231 | -1,000 | | |
| Federal funds..... | 43,438 | 43,105 | 42,105 | -1,333 | -1,000 | | |
| Trust funds..... | (3,543) | (3,645) | (3,645) | (+102) | --- | | |
| Total, Departmental Management..... | 373,951 | 381,383 | 380,186 | +6,235 | -1,197 | | |
| Federal funds..... | 188,260 | 195,501 | 194,304 | +6,044 | -1,197 | | |
| Trust funds..... | (185,691) | (185,882) | (185,882) | (+191) | --- | | |
| Total, Labor Department..... | 12,172,132 | 13,148,873 | 12,822,762 | +650,630 | -326,111 | | |
| Federal funds..... | 8,739,722 | 9,422,853 | 9,225,845 | +486,123 | -197,008 | | |
| Current year..... | (8,739,722) | (9,422,853) | (9,125,845) | (+386,123) | (-297,008) | | |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) | | |
| Trust funds..... | (3,432,410) | (3,726,020) | (3,596,917) | (+164,507) | (-129,103) | | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Consolidated health centers..... | 802,009 | 809,868 | 826,000 | +23,991 | +16,132 | D | |
| National Health Service Corps: | | | | | | | |
| Field placements..... | 37,244 | 37,244 | 37,244 | --- | --- | D | |
| Recruitment..... | 78,166 | 78,166 | 82,756 | +4,590 | +4,590 | D | |
| Subtotal, National Health Service Corps..... | 115,410 | 115,410 | 120,000 | +4,590 | +4,590 | | |
| Health Professions | | | | | | | |
| Grants to Communities for Scholarships..... | 532 | --- | 545 | +13 | +545 | D | |
| Health Professions data systems..... | 236 | --- | 241 | +5 | +241 | D | |
| Research on Health Professions Issues..... | 450 | --- | 461 | +11 | +461 | D | |
| Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service..... | 2,197 | --- | 2,251 | +54 | +2,251 | D | |
| Workforce Development Cluster (proposed legis.)..... | --- | 623 | --- | --- | -623 | D | |
| Centers of excellence..... | 24,714 | --- | 27,300 | +2,586 | +27,300 | D | |
| Health careers opportunity program..... | 26,779 | --- | 30,000 | +3,221 | +30,000 | D | |
| Exceptional financial need scholarships..... | 11,332 | --- | 11,610 | +278 | +11,610 | D | |
| Faculty loan repayment..... | 1,061 | --- | 1,087 | +26 | +1,087 | D | |
| Fin. Assistance for disadvantaged HP students..... | 6,718 | --- | 6,883 | +165 | +6,883 | D | |
| Scholarships for disadvantaged students..... | 18,673 | --- | 21,100 | +2,427 | +21,100 | D | |
| Minority/Disadvantaged Cluster (proposed leg.)..... | --- | 89,277 | --- | --- | -89,277 | D | |
| Family medicine training/departments..... | 49,256 | --- | 50,464 | +1,208 | +50,464 | D | |
| General internal medicine and pediatrics..... | 17,618 | --- | 18,050 | +432 | +18,050 | D | |

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | Bill compared with FY 1997 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Physician assistants..... | 6,376 | --- | 6,532 | +156 | +6,532 D |
| Public health and preventive medicine..... | 7,998 | --- | 8,194 | +196 | +8,194 D |
| Health administration traineeships/projects..... | 1,095 | --- | 1,122 | +27 | +1,122 D |
| Primary Care Medicine & Pub Health Cluster (proposed). | --- | 7,700 | --- | --- | -7,700 D |
| Area health education centers..... | 28,490 | --- | 29,189 | +699 | +29,189 D |
| Border health training centers..... | 3,752 | --- | 3,844 | +92 | +3,844 D |
| General dentistry residencies..... | 3,785 | --- | 3,878 | +93 | +3,878 D |
| Allied health special projects..... | 3,832 | --- | 3,926 | +94 | +3,926 D |
| Geriatric education centers and training..... | 8,881 | --- | 9,099 | +218 | +9,099 D |
| Rural interdisciplinary traineeships..... | 4,153 | --- | 4,255 | +102 | +4,255 D |
| Podiatric Medicine..... | 677 | --- | 694 | +17 | +694 D |
| Chiropractic demonstration grants..... | 1,025 | --- | 1,050 | +25 | +1,050 D |
| Enhanced Area Health Education Cluster (proposed)..... | --- | 24,700 | --- | --- | -24,700 D |
| Advanced Nurse Education..... | 12,467 | --- | 12,773 | +306 | +12,773 D |
| Nurse practitioners/nurse midwives..... | 17,586 | --- | 18,017 | +431 | +18,017 D |
| Special projects..... | 10,564 | --- | 10,823 | +259 | +10,823 D |
| Nurse disadvantaged assistance..... | 3,865 | --- | 3,960 | +95 | +3,960 D |
| Professional nurse traineeships..... | 15,941 | --- | 16,332 | +391 | +16,332 D |
| Nurse anesthetists..... | 2,765 | --- | 2,833 | +68 | +2,833 D |
| Nurse Education / Practice Init Cluster (proposed).... | --- | 7,700 | --- | --- | -7,700 D |
| Subtotal, Health professions..... | 292,818 | 130,000 | 306,513 | +13,695 | +176,513 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Subtotal. Health professions..... | 292,818 | 130,000 | 306,513 | +13,695 | +176,513 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Other HRSA Programs: | | | | | |
| Hansen's Disease Services Cluster (1)..... | 17,094 | 16,469 | 17,094 | --- | +625 D |
| Maternal & Child Health Block Grant..... | 681,000 | 681,000 | 685,000 | +4,000 | +4,000 D |
| Healthy Start..... | 95,982 | 95,982 | 95,982 | --- | --- |
| Organ Transplantation..... | 2,278 | 3,891 | 2,278 | --- | -1,613 D |
| Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies..... | 297 | 225 | 225 | -72 | --- |
| Bone Marrow Program..... | 15,270 | 15,270 | 15,270 | --- | --- |
| Rural outreach grants..... | 27,796 | 25,092 | 27,796 | --- | +2,704 D |
| Emergency medical services for children..... | 12,493 | 12,000 | 13,000 | +507 | +1,000 D |
| Black lung clinics..... | 4,000 | 1,906 | 5,000 | +1,000 | +3,094 D |
| Alzheimer's demonstration grants (2)..... | 5,999 | --- | 5,999 | --- | +5,999 D |
| Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's (1)..... | 2,045 | --- | 2,045 | --- | +2,045 D |
| Subtotal, Other HRSA programs..... | 864,254 | 851,835 | 869,689 | +5,435 | +17,854 |

(1) Proposed for consolidation.

(2) Proposed for transfer to AoA.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Ryan White AIDS Programs: | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Assistance..... | 449,943 | 454,943 | 471,663 | 449,943 | 454,943 | +21,720 | +16,720 D |
| Comprehensive Care Programs..... | 416,954 | 431,954 | 560,994 | 416,954 | 431,954 | +144,040 | +129,040 D |
| AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)..... | 167,000 | 167,000 | 299,000 | 167,000 | 167,000 | +132,000 | +132,000 NA |
| Early Intervention Program..... | 69,568 | 84,568 | 72,928 | 69,568 | 84,568 | +3,360 | -11,640 D |
| Pediatric Demonstrations..... | 36,000 | 40,000 | 37,720 | 36,000 | 40,000 | +1,720 | -2,280 D |
| AIDS Dental Services..... | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,860 | 7,500 | 7,500 | +360 | +360 D |
| Education and Training Centers..... | 16,287 | 17,287 | 17,087 | 16,287 | 17,287 | +800 | -200 D |
| Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs..... | 996,252 | 1,036,252 | 1,168,252 | 996,252 | 1,036,252 | +172,000 | +132,000 |
| Family Planning..... | 198,452 | 203,452 | 194,452 | 198,452 | 203,452 | -4,000 | -9,000 D |
| Rural Health Research..... | 8,713 | 8,713 | 8,713 | 8,713 | 8,713 | --- | --- |
| Health Care Facilities..... | 12,902 | --- | --- | 12,902 | --- | -12,902 | --- |
| Buildings and Facilities (1)..... | 828 | --- | 2,500 | 828 | --- | +1,672 | +2,500 D |
| National Practitioner Data Bank..... | 6,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 | +2,000 | --- |
| User Fees..... | -6,000 | -8,000 | -8,000 | -6,000 | -8,000 | -2,000 | --- |
| Program Management..... | 112,929 | 110,949 | 110,949 | 112,929 | 110,949 | -1,980 | --- |
| Total, Health resources and services..... | 3,404,567 | 3,266,479 | 3,607,068 | 3,404,567 | 3,266,479 | +202,501 | +340,589 |

(1) Proposed for consolidation.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND: | | | | | |
| Interest subsidy program..... | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | -1,000 | M |
| HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM (HEAL): | | | | | |
| New loan subsidies..... | 477 | 1,020 | 1,020 | +543 | M |
| Liquidating account (NA)..... | (37,608) | (29,566) | (29,566) | (-8,042) | NA |
| HEAL loan limitation (NA)..... | (140,000) | (85,000) | (85,000) | (-55,000) | NA |
| Program management..... | 2,688 | 2,688 | 2,688 | --- | D |
| Total, HEAL..... | 3,165 | 3,708 | 3,708 | +543 | --- |
| VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND: | | | | | |
| Post-FY88 claims (TF)..... | 50,476 | 42,448 | 42,448 | -8,028 | M |
| HRSA administration (TF)..... | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | --- | M |
| Subtotal, Vaccine injury compensation trust fund | 53,476 | 45,448 | 45,448 | -8,028 | --- |
| VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION: | | | | | |
| Pre-FY89 claims (appropriation)..... | 110,000 | --- | --- | -110,000 | M |
| Total, Vaccine injury..... | 163,476 | 45,448 | 45,448 | -118,028 | --- |
| Total, Health Resources & Services Admin..... | 3,578,208 | 3,321,635 | 3,662,224 | +84,016 | +340,589 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION | | | | | | | |
| DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING | | | | | | | |
| Preventive Health Services Block Grant..... | 153,994 | 143,940 | 155,000 | | | +1,006 | +11,060 D |
| Prevention Centers..... | 8,099 | 8,099 | 8,099 | | | --- | --- D |
| Childhood immunization (1)..... | 467,583 | 427,312 | 440,030 | | | -27,553 | +12,718 D |
| HCFA vaccine purchase (NA)..... | 372,534 | 437,104 | 437,104 | | | +64,570 | --- NA |
| Subtotal, CDC/HCFA vaccine program level..... | 467,583 | 427,312 | 440,030 | | | -27,553 | +12,718 |
| AIDS..... | 616,790 | 634,266 | 621,790 | | | +5,000 | -12,476 D |
| Tuberculosis..... | 119,294 | 119,236 | 119,236 | | | -58 | --- D |
| Sexually Transmitted Diseases..... | 106,203 | 111,171 | 111,171 | | | +4,968 | --- D |
| Chronic and Environmental Disease Prevention..... | 166,874 | 191,039 | 228,039 | | | +61,165 | +37,000 D |
| Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening..... | 139,659 | 141,897 | 145,000 | | | +5,341 | +3,103 D |
| Infectious Diseases..... | 87,720 | 112,428 | 118,000 | | | +30,280 | +5,572 D |
| Lead Poisoning Prevention..... | 38,181 | 38,154 | 38,200 | | | +19 | +46 D |
| Injury Control..... | 43,182 | 49,033 | 55,933 | | | +12,751 | +6,900 D |
| Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)..... | 141,340 | 148,463 | 148,840 | | | +7,500 | +377 D |
| Mine Safety and Health..... | 31,913 | 32,000 | 32,000 | | | +87 | --- D |
| Epidemic Services..... | 69,608 | 69,322 | 69,322 | | | -286 | --- D |

(1) Request includes bill language exempting from the excise tax vaccine purchased with appropriated funds; savings are estimated at \$25 million.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| National Center for Health Statistics: | | | | | |
| Program Operations..... | 37,612 | 18,963 | 37,612 | --- | +18,649 D |
| 1% evaluation funds (NA)..... | (48,400) | (70,063) | (48,400) | --- | (-21,663) NA |
| Subtotal, health statistics..... | (86,012) | (89,026) | (86,012) | --- | (-3,014) |
| Buildings and Facilities..... | 30,553 | 23,007 | 20,000 | -10,553 | -3,007 D |
| Program Management..... | 2,563 | 2,465 | 2,465 | -98 | --- |
| Subtotal, Centers for Disease Control..... | 2,261,168 | 2,270,795 | 2,350,737 | +89,569 | +79,942 |
| Crime Bill Activities: | | | | | |
| Rape Prevention and Education..... | 35,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | +10,000 | --- |
| Domestic Violence Community Demonstrations..... | 6,000 | --- | --- | -6,000 | --- |
| Subtotal, Crime bill activities..... | 41,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | +4,000 | --- |
| Total, Disease Control..... | 2,302,168 | 2,315,795 | 2,395,737 | +93,569 | +79,942 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| National Cancer Institute..... | 2,389,065 | 2,217,482 | 2,513,020 | 2,389,065 | 2,217,482 | +123,955 | +295,538 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (224,256) | --- | --- | (224,256) | --- | (-224,256) NA |
| Subtotal, NCI..... | (2,389,065) | (2,441,738) | (2,513,020) | (2,389,065) | (2,441,738) | (+123,955) | (+71,282) |
| National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute..... | 1,431,830 | 1,404,770 | 1,513,004 | 1,431,830 | 1,404,770 | +81,174 | +108,234 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (62,419) | --- | --- | (62,419) | --- | (-62,419) NA |
| Subtotal, NHLBI..... | (1,431,830) | (1,467,189) | (1,513,004) | (1,431,830) | (1,467,189) | (+81,174) | (+45,815) |
| National Institute of Dental Research..... | 197,063 | 190,081 | 209,403 | 197,063 | 190,081 | +12,340 | +19,322 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (12,750) | --- | --- | (12,750) | --- | (-12,750) NA |
| Subtotal, NIDR..... | (197,063) | (202,831) | (209,403) | (197,063) | (202,831) | (+12,340) | (+6,572) |
| National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases..... | 813,149 | 821,164 | 874,337 | 813,149 | 821,164 | +61,188 | +53,173 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (12,638) | --- | --- | (12,638) | --- | (-12,638) NA |
| Subtotal, NIDDK..... | (813,149) | (833,802) | (874,337) | (813,149) | (833,802) | (+61,188) | (+40,535) |
| National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke. | 729,259 | 722,712 | 763,325 | 729,259 | 722,712 | +34,066 | +40,613 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (25,116) | --- | --- | (25,116) | --- | (-25,116) NA |
| Subtotal, NINDS..... | (729,259) | (747,828) | (763,325) | (729,259) | (747,828) | (+34,066) | (+15,497) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. | 1,257,794 | 634,272 | 1,339,459 | +81,665 | +705,187 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (678,230) | --- | --- | (-678,230) NA |
| Subtotal, NIAID..... | (1,257,794) | (1,312,502) | (1,339,459) | (+81,665) | (+26,957) |
| National Institute of General Medical Sciences..... | 995,471 | 992,032 | 1,047,963 | +52,492 | +55,931 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (28,160) | --- | --- | (-28,160) NA |
| Subtotal, NIGMS..... | (995,471) | (1,020,192) | (1,047,963) | (+52,492) | (+27,771) |
| National Institute of Child Health & Human Development | 631,628 | 582,032 | 666,682 | +35,054 | +84,650 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (65,247) | --- | --- | (-65,247) NA |
| Subtotal, NICHD..... | (631,628) | (647,279) | (666,682) | (+35,054) | (+19,403) |
| National Eye Institute..... | 331,606 | 330,955 | 354,032 | +22,426 | +23,077 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (9,476) | --- | --- | (-9,476) NA |
| Subtotal, NEI..... | (331,606) | (340,431) | (354,032) | (+22,426) | (+13,601) |
| National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences... | 307,562 | 313,583 | 328,583 | +21,021 | +15,000 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (6,324) | --- | --- | (-6,324) NA |
| Subtotal, NIEHS..... | (307,562) | (319,907) | (328,583) | (+21,021) | (+8,676) |
| National Institute on Aging..... | 484,326 | 495,202 | 509,811 | +25,485 | +14,609 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (1,874) | --- | --- | (-1,874) NA |
| Subtotal, NIA..... | (484,326) | (497,076) | (509,811) | (+25,485) | (+12,735) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases..... | 256,228 | 258,932 | 269,807 | +13,579 | +10,875 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (4,310) | --- | --- | (-4,310) NA |
| Subtotal, NIAMS..... | (256,228) | (263,242) | (269,807) | (+13,579) | (+6,565) |
| National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders..... | 188,273 | 192,447 | 198,373 | +10,100 | +5,926 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (1,774) | --- | --- | (-1,774) NA |
| Subtotal, NIDCD..... | (188,273) | (194,221) | (198,373) | (+10,100) | (+4,152) |
| National Institute of Nursing Research..... | 59,554 | 55,692 | 62,451 | +2,897 | +6,759 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (5,360) | --- | --- | (-5,360) NA |
| Subtotal, NINR..... | (59,554) | (61,052) | (62,451) | (+2,897) | (+1,399) |
| National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.... | 211,254 | 208,112 | 226,205 | +14,951 | +18,093 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (11,234) | --- | --- | (-11,234) NA |
| Subtotal, NIAAA..... | (211,254) | (219,346) | (226,205) | (+14,951) | (+6,859) |
| National Institute on Drug Abuse..... | 490,113 | 358,475 | 525,641 | +35,528 | +167,166 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (163,440) | --- | --- | (-163,440) NA |
| Subtotal, NIDA..... | (490,113) | (521,915) | (525,641) | (+35,528) | (+3,726) |
| National Institute of Mental Health..... | 700,701 | 629,739 | 744,235 | +43,534 | +114,496 D |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (98,510) | --- | --- | (-98,510) NA |
| Subtotal, NIMH..... | (700,701) | (728,249) | (744,235) | (+43,534) | (+15,986) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| National Human Genome Research Institute..... | 188,957 | 202,197 | 211,772 | +22,815 | +9,575 |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (2,990) | --- | --- | (-2,990) |
| Subtotal, NHGRI..... | (188,957) | (205,187) | (211,772) | (+22,815) | (+6,585) |
| National Center for Research Resources..... | 414,049 | 333,868 | 436,961 | +22,912 | +103,093 |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (77,053) | --- | --- | (-77,053) |
| Subtotal, NCCR..... | (414,049) | (410,921) | (436,961) | (+22,912) | (+26,040) |
| John Fogarty International Center..... | 26,504 | 16,755 | 27,620 | +1,116 | +10,865 |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (10,413) | --- | --- | (-10,413) |
| Subtotal, FIC..... | (26,504) | (27,168) | (27,620) | (+1,116) | (+452) |
| National Library of Medicine..... | 150,376 | 152,689 | 161,171 | +10,795 | +8,482 |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (3,279) | --- | --- | (-3,279) |
| Subtotal, NLM..... | (150,376) | (155,968) | (161,171) | (+10,795) | (+5,203) |
| Office of the Director..... | 286,081 | 234,247 | 298,339 | +12,258 | +64,092 |
| AIDS (NA)..... | --- | (35,912) | --- | --- | (-35,912) |
| Subtotal, OD..... | (286,081) | (270,159) | (298,339) | (+12,258) | (+28,180) |
| Buildings and Facilities..... | 200,000 | 190,000 | 223,100 | +23,100 | +33,100 |
| Office of AIDS Research..... | --- | 1,540,765 | --- | --- | -1,540,765 |
| Total N.I.H..... | 12,740,843 | 13,078,203 | 13,505,294 | +764,451 | +427,091 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in Bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| Mental Health: | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge development and application..... | 57,964 | 58,032 | 58,032 | 57,964 | 58,032 | +68 | --- |
| Mental Health Performance Partnership..... | 275,420 | 275,420 | 275,420 | 275,420 | 275,420 | --- | --- |
| Children's Mental Health..... | 69,896 | 69,927 | 72,927 | 69,896 | 72,927 | +3,031 | +3,000 |
| Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)..... | 20,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | +3,000 | +3,000 |
| Protection and Advocacy..... | 21,957 | 21,957 | 21,957 | 21,957 | 21,957 | --- | --- |
| Subtotal, mental health..... | 445,237 | 445,336 | 451,336 | 445,237 | 451,336 | +6,099 | +6,000 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment: | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge Development and Application..... | 155,868 | 156,000 | 159,000 | 155,868 | 159,000 | +3,132 | +3,000 |
| Substance Abuse Performance Partnership -- (BA)... | 1,310,107 | 1,320,107 | 1,320,107 | 1,310,107 | 1,320,107 | +10,000 | --- |
| P.L. 104-121 funding..... | (50,000) | (50,000) | (50,000) | (50,000) | (50,000) | --- | NA |
| Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment (BA)..... | 1,465,975 | 1,476,107 | 1,479,107 | 1,465,975 | 1,479,107 | +13,132 | +3,000 |
| Total, Treatment program level..... | (1,515,975) | (1,526,107) | (1,529,107) | (1,515,975) | (1,529,107) | (+13,132) | (+3,000) |
| Substance Abuse Prevention: | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge Development and Application..... | 155,869 | 151,000 | 151,000 | 155,869 | 151,000 | -4,869 | --- |
| Program Management and Buildings and Facilities..... | 54,431 | 55,500 | 55,500 | 54,431 | 55,500 | +1,069 | --- |
| Data Collection..... | --- | 28,000 | 15,000 | --- | 15,000 | +15,000 | -13,000 |
| Total, Substance Abuse and Mental Health (BA)... | 2,121,512 | 2,155,943 | 2,151,943 | 2,121,512 | 2,151,943 | +30,431 | -4,000 |
| Total, Program level..... | (2,171,512) | (2,205,943) | (2,201,943) | (2,171,512) | (2,201,943) | (+30,431) | (-4,000) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS | | | | | |
| Retirement payments..... | 139,299 | 149,217 | 149,217 | +9,918 | --- |
| Survivors benefits..... | 10,417 | 11,643 | 11,643 | +1,226 | --- |
| Dependents' medical care..... | 26,363 | 27,470 | 27,470 | +1,107 | --- |
| Military services credits..... | 2,556 | 2,409 | 2,409 | -147 | --- |
| Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits..... | 178,635 | 190,739 | 190,739 | +12,104 | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in Bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH | | | | | | | |
| Research on Health Care Systems Cost & Access: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 35,650 | 17,170 | 35,573 | | | -77 | +18,403 D |
| 1% evaluation funding (NA)..... | (8,750) | (29,515) | (11,112) | | | (+2,362) | (-18,403) NA |
| Subtotal..... | (44,400) | (46,685) | (46,685) | | | (+2,285) | --- |
| Health Insurance & Expenditure Surveys: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 224 | 10,000 | --- | | | -224 | -10,000 D |
| 1% evaluation funding (NA)..... | (38,662) | (26,300) | (36,300) | | | (-2,362) | (+10,000) NA |
| Subtotal..... | (38,886) | (36,300) | (36,300) | | | (-2,586) | --- |
| Research on Health Care Outcomes & Quality: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 57,963 | 57,600 | 63,785 | | | +5,822 | +6,185 D |
| 1% evaluation funding (NA)..... | --- | (6,185) | --- | | | --- | (-6,185) NA |
| Subtotal..... | (57,963) | (63,785) | (63,785) | | | (+5,822) | --- |
| Program Support..... | 2,230 | 2,230 | 2,230 | | | --- | --- |
| Total, AHCPR..... | 143,479 | 149,000 | 149,000 | | | +5,521 | --- |
| Federal Funds..... | 96,067 | 87,000 | 101,588 | | | +5,521 | +14,588 |
| 1% evaluation funding (non-add)..... | (47,412) | (62,000) | (47,412) | | | --- | (-14,588) |
| Total, Public Health Service..... | 21,017,433 | 21,149,315 | 22,007,525 | | | +990,092 | +858,210 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID | | | | | |
| Medicaid current law benefits..... | 98,210,228 | 99,144,000 | 99,144,000 | +933,772 | --- |
| State and local administration..... | 4,633,884 | 4,874,546 | 4,874,546 | +240,662 | --- |
| Vaccines for Children..... | 522,904 | 365,104 | 365,104 | -157,800 | --- |
| Subtotal, Medicaid program level, FY 1997 / 1998 | 103,367,016 | 104,383,650 | 104,383,650 | +1,016,634 | --- |
| Carryover balance..... | -2,155,048 | -4,864,228 | -4,864,228 | -2,709,180 | --- |
| Less funds advanced in prior year..... | -26,155,350 | -27,988,993 | -27,988,993 | -1,833,643 | --- |
| Total, request, FY 1997 / 1998..... | 75,056,618 | 71,530,429 | 71,530,429 | -3,526,189 | --- |
| New advance 1st quarter, FY 98/99..... | 27,988,993 | 27,800,689 | 27,800,689 | -188,304 | --- |
| PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS | | | | | |
| Supplemental medical insurance..... | 59,456,000 | 63,416,000 | 63,416,000 | +3,960,000 | --- |
| Hospital insurance for the uninsured..... | 405,000 | -52,000 | -52,000 | -457,000 | --- |
| Federal uninsured payment..... | 76,000 | 86,000 | 86,000 | +10,000 | --- |
| Program management..... | 142,000 | 131,000 | 131,000 | -11,000 | --- |
| Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law..... | 60,079,000 | 63,581,000 | 63,581,000 | +3,502,000 | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| PROGRAM MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | |
| Research, demonstration, and evaluation: Regular Program..... | (44,000) | (45,000) | (49,000) | (44,000) | (45,000) | (+5,000) | (+4,000) TF* |
| Medicare Contractors..... | (1,207,200) | (1,223,000) | (1,134,000) | (1,207,200) | (1,223,000) | (-73,200) | (-89,000) TF* |
| H.R. 3103 funding (non-add)..... | (440,000) | (500,000) | (500,000) | (440,000) | (500,000) | (+60,000) | --- NA |
| Subtotal, Contractors program level..... | (1,647,200) | (1,723,000) | (1,634,000) | (1,647,200) | (1,723,000) | (-13,200) | (-89,000) |
| State Survey and Certification..... | (158,000) | (148,000) | (148,000) | (158,000) | (148,000) | (-10,000) | --- TF* |
| Federal Administration..... | (327,173) | (360,434) | (350,369) | (327,173) | (360,434) | (+23,196) | (-10,065) TF* |
| User Fees..... | (-1,932) | (-1,934) | (-1,934) | (-1,932) | (-1,934) | (-2) | --- TF* |
| Subtotal, Federal Administration..... | (325,241) | (358,500) | (348,435) | (325,241) | (358,500) | (+23,194) | (-10,065) |
| Total, Program management..... | (1,734,441) | (1,774,500) | (1,679,435) | (1,734,441) | (1,774,500) | (-55,006) | (-95,065) |
| Medicare Trust Fund Activity: Hospital Insurance TF (1)..... | (-12,800,000) | (-20,100,000) | (-20,100,000) | (-12,800,000) | (-20,100,000) | (-7,300,000) | --- NA |
| Supplemental Medical Insurance TF (2)..... | (4,000,000) | (500,000) | (500,000) | (4,000,000) | (500,000) | (-3,500,000) | --- NA |
| Total, Health Care Financing Administration..... | 164,859,052 | 164,686,618 | 164,591,553 | 164,859,052 | 164,686,618 | -267,499 | -95,065 |
| Federal funds..... | 163,124,611 | 162,912,118 | 162,912,118 | 163,124,611 | 162,912,118 | -212,493 | --- |
| Current year, FY 1997 / 1998..... | (135,135,618) | (135,111,429) | (135,111,429) | (135,135,618) | (135,111,429) | (-24,189) | --- |
| New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1998 / 1999.. | (27,988,993) | (27,800,689) | (27,800,689) | (27,988,993) | (27,800,689) | (-188,304) | --- |
| Trust funds..... | (1,734,441) | (1,774,500) | (1,679,435) | (1,734,441) | (1,774,500) | (-55,006) | (-95,065) |

(1) Intermediate estimates: page 40 of the 1997 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(2) Intermediate estimates: page 29 of the 1997 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES | | | | | |
| FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES (1) | | | | | |
| Payments to territories..... | --- | 26,741 | 26,741 | +26,741 | --- |
| Repatriation..... | --- | 1,000 | 1,000 | +1,000 | --- |
| Undistributed..... | 9,600,000 | --- | --- | -9,600,000 | --- |
| Subtotal, Welfare payments..... | 9,600,000 | 27,741 | 27,741 | -9,572,259 | --- |
| Child Support Enforcement: (2) | | | | | |
| Net welfare reform child support appropriation.... | 2,158,000 | --- | --- | -2,158,000 | --- |
| Total, Payments, FY 1997 / 1998 program level... | 11,758,000 | 27,741 | 27,741 | -11,730,259 | --- |
| Less funds advanced in previous years..... | -4,800,000 | --- | --- | +4,800,000 | --- |
| Total, payments, current request, FY97/98... | 6,958,000 | 27,741 | 27,741 | -6,930,259 | --- |
| New advance, 1st quarter, FY98/99..... | 607,000 | 660,000 | 660,000 | +53,000 | --- |

(1) Funds for these activities for FY98 are provided through permanent appropriations in the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The President's budget does not request funding for these programs in FY98; the Congressional justification indicates a budget amendment will be transmitted to Congress to request indefinite appropriations for these programs in FY98.

(2) Carry over funds from FY97 and the first quarter advance appropriation for FY98 are estimated to be sufficient to cover necessary costs of this program for FY98.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | M |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)..... | 300,000 | --- | --- | -300,000 | --- | M |
| LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE | | | | | | |
| Advance from prior year (NA)..... | --- | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | (+1,000,000) | --- | NA |
| Adjustment..... | 1,000,000 | --- | --- | -1,000,000 | --- | D |
| FY 1997 / 1998 program level..... | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | --- | --- | --- |
| Emergency Allocation -- Advance from prior year (NA).. | (300,000) | --- | --- | (-300,000) | --- | NA |
| New Emergency Allocation (NA)..... | --- | (300,000) | (300,000) | (+300,000) | --- | NA |
| Advance funding (FY98/99)..... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | --- | --- | D |
| REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE | | | | | | |
| Transitional and Medical Services..... | 246,502 | 227,138 | 230,698 | -15,804 | +3,560 | D |
| Social Services..... | 110,882 | 110,882 | 129,990 | +19,108 | +19,108 | D |
| Preventive Health..... | 4,835 | 4,835 | 4,835 | --- | --- | D |
| Targeted Assistance..... | 49,857 | 49,477 | 49,477 | -380 | --- | D |
| Total, Refugee and entrant assistance (BA)..... | 412,076 | 392,332 | 415,000 | +2,924 | +22,668 | --- |
| CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT: | | | | | | |
| Advance funding FY98/99..... | 937,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | +63,000 | --- | D |
| Forward funding provided in prior year..... | (934,642) | --- | --- | (-934,642) | --- | NA |
| Advance funding from prior year (NA)..... | --- | (937,000) | (937,000) | (+937,000) | --- | NA |
| Adjustment (current funding)..... | 19,120 | 63,000 | --- | -19,120 | -63,000 | D |
| Current year program level (FY97/98)..... | (953,762) | (1,000,000) | (937,000) | (-16,762) | (-63,000) | --- |
| Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)..... | 2,500,000 | 2,380,000 | 2,245,000 | -255,000 | -135,000 | M |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS | | | | | |
| Programs for Children, Youth, and Families: | | | | | |
| Head Start..... | 3,980,546 | 4,305,000 | 4,305,000 | +324,454 | --- |
| Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Prog..... | --- | 58,602 | --- | --- | -58,602 |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth..... | 43,653 | --- | 43,653 | --- | +43,653 |
| Runaway Youth -- Transitional Living..... | 14,949 | --- | 14,949 | --- | +14,949 |
| Subtotal, runaway..... | 58,602 | 58,602 | 58,602 | --- | --- |
| Child Abuse State Grants..... | 21,026 | 21,026 | 21,026 | --- | --- |
| Child Abuse Discretionary Activities..... | 14,154 | 14,154 | 14,154 | --- | --- |
| Abandoned Infants Assistance..... | 12,251 | 12,251 | 12,251 | --- | --- |
| Child Welfare Services..... | 291,989 | 291,989 | 291,989 | --- | --- |
| Child Welfare Training..... | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | --- | --- |
| Adoption Opportunities..... | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | --- | --- |
| Adoption Initiative..... | --- | 21,000 | --- | --- | -21,000 |
| Family Violence (1)..... | 62,000 | --- | --- | -62,000 | --- |
| Social Services and Income Maintenance Research..... | 44,000 | 18,043 | 21,000 | -23,000 | +2,957 |
| Community Based Resource Centers..... | 32,835 | 32,835 | 32,835 | --- | --- |

(1) The request and the bill provide funding for this activity in the Battered Women's Shelter program.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Developmental disabilities program: | | | | | |
| State Councils..... | 64,803 | 64,803 | 64,803 | --- | D |
| Protection and Advocacy..... | 26,718 | 26,718 | 26,718 | --- | D |
| Developmental Disabilities Special Projects..... | 5,250 | 5,250 | --- | -5,250 | D |
| Developmental Disabilities University Affiliated.. | 17,461 | 17,461 | 17,461 | --- | D |
| Subtotal, Developmental disabilities..... | 114,232 | 114,232 | 108,982 | -5,250 | -5,250 |
| Native American Programs..... | 34,933 | 34,933 | 34,933 | --- | D |
| Community services: | | | | | |
| Grants to States for Community Services..... | 489,600 | 414,720 | 489,600 | --- | +74,880 |
| Community initiative program: | | | | | |
| Economic Development..... | 27,332 | --- | 30,065 | +2,733 | +30,065 |
| Rural Community Facilities..... | 3,500 | --- | 3,500 | --- | +3,500 |
| Subtotal, discretionary funds..... | 30,832 | --- | 33,565 | +2,733 | +33,565 |
| National Youth Sports..... | 12,000 | --- | 14,000 | +2,000 | +14,000 |
| Community Food and Nutrition..... | 4,000 | --- | --- | -4,000 | --- |
| Subtotal, Community services..... | 536,432 | 414,720 | 537,165 | +733 | +122,445 |
| Program Direction..... | 143,061 | 143,115 | 143,115 | +54 | --- |
| Rescission of permanent appropriations..... | -27,000 | --- | -21,000 | +6,000 | -21,000 |
| Total, Children & Families Services Programs.... | 5,336,061 | 5,498,900 | 5,577,052 | +240,991 | +78,152 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS: | | | | | | | |
| Community Schools..... | 12,800 | 12,800 | --- | 12,800 | 12,800 | -12,800 | -12,800 D |
| Runaway Youth Prevention..... | 8,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 8,000 | 15,000 | +7,000 | --- |
| Domestic Violence Hotline..... | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | --- | --- |
| Battered Women's Shelters..... | 10,800 | 70,000 | 82,800 | 10,800 | 70,000 | +72,000 | +12,800 D |
| Total, Violent crime reduction programs..... | 32,800 | 99,000 | 99,000 | 32,800 | 99,000 | +66,200 | --- |
| Family Support and Preservation..... | 240,000 | 255,000 | 255,000 | 240,000 | 255,000 | +15,000 | --- |
| PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | |
| Foster Care..... | 3,807,143 | 3,540,300 | 3,540,300 | 3,807,143 | 3,540,300 | -266,843 | --- |
| Adoption Assistance..... | 567,888 | 700,700 | 700,700 | 567,888 | 700,700 | +132,812 | --- |
| Independent living..... | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | --- | --- |
| Total, Program level: Payment to States..... | 4,445,031 | 4,311,000 | 4,311,000 | 4,445,031 | 4,311,000 | -134,031 | --- |
| Less Advances from Prior Year..... | --- | -1,111,000 | -1,111,000 | --- | -1,111,000 | -1,111,000 | --- |
| Total, request, FY 1997 / 1998..... | 4,445,031 | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 4,445,031 | 3,200,000 | -1,245,031 | --- |
| New Advance, 1st quarter, FY 1998/1999..... | 1,111,000 | 1,157,500 | 1,157,500 | 1,111,000 | 1,157,500 | +46,500 | --- |
| Total, Administration for Children and Families. | 24,898,088 | 15,733,473 | 15,636,293 | 24,898,088 | 15,733,473 | -9,261,795 | -97,180 |
| Current year, FY 1997 / 1998..... | (21,243,088) | (11,915,973) | (11,818,793) | (21,243,088) | (11,915,973) | (-9,424,295) | (-97,180) |
| FY 1998 / 1999..... | (3,655,000) | (3,817,500) | (3,817,500) | (3,655,000) | (3,817,500) | (+162,500) | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Grants to States: | | | | | | |
| Supportive Services and Centers..... | 300,556 | 291,375 | 309,819 | +9,263 | +18,444 | D |
| Preventive Health..... | 15,623 | 15,623 | --- | -15,623 | -15,623 | D |
| Title VII..... | --- | 9,181 | --- | --- | -9,181 | D |
| Nutrition: | | | | | | |
| Congregate Meals..... | 364,535 | 359,810 | 364,535 | --- | +4,725 | D |
| Home Delivered Meals..... | 105,339 | 110,064 | 110,064 | +4,725 | --- | D |
| Frail Elderly In-Home Services..... | 9,263 | 9,263 | --- | -9,263 | -9,263 | D |
| Grants to Indians..... | 16,057 | 16,057 | 16,057 | --- | --- | D |
| Aging Research, Training and Special Projects..... | 4,000 | 4,000 | --- | -4,000 | -4,000 | D |
| Program Administration..... | 14,758 | 14,795 | 14,795 | +37 | --- | D |
| Alzheimer's Initiative..... | --- | 8,000 | --- | --- | -8,000 | D |
| Total, Administration on Aging..... | 830,131 | 838,168 | 815,270 | -14,861 | -22,898 | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | | | | |
| GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT: | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 96,135 | 96,517 | 101,329 | +5,194 | +4,812 D |
| Trust Funds..... | (5,851) | (5,851) | (5,851) | --- | TF* |
| 1% Evaluation funds (ASPE) (NA)..... | (20,552) | (20,552) | (20,552) | --- | NA |
| Subtotal..... | (122,538) | (122,920) | (127,732) | (+5,194) | (+4,812) |
| Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)..... | 14,206 | 14,209 | 14,209 | +3 | D |
| Physical Fitness and Sports..... | 998 | 1,000 | 998 | --- | -2 D |
| Minority health..... | 34,584 | 23,100 | 23,100 | -11,484 | D |
| Office of women's health..... | 12,495 | 12,500 | 12,500 | +5 | D |
| Anti-Terrorism..... | 13,764 | 10,000 | 7,500 | -6,264 | -2,500 D |
| Total, General Departmental Management..... | 178,033 | 163,177 | 165,487 | -12,546 | +2,310 |
| Federal funds..... | 172,182 | 157,326 | 159,636 | -12,546 | +2,310 |
| Trust funds..... | (5,851) | (5,851) | (5,851) | --- | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL: | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 34,790 | 31,921 | 30,921 | -3,869 | -1,000 D |
| H.R. 3103 funding (non-add)..... | (60,000) | (80,500) | (80,500) | (+20,500) | NA |
| Total, Office of the Inspector General..... | 34,790 | 31,921 | 30,921 | -3,869 | -1,000 |
| OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS: | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 16,183 | 17,216 | 16,345 | +162 | -871 D |
| Trust Funds..... | (3,307) | (3,314) | (3,314) | (+7) | TF* |
| Total, Office for Civil Rights..... | 19,490 | 20,530 | 19,659 | +169 | -871 |
| Federal funds..... | 16,183 | 17,216 | 16,345 | +162 | -871 |
| Trust funds..... | (3,307) | (3,314) | (3,314) | (+7) | --- |
| Policy Research..... | 18,486 | 9,000 | 14,000 | -4,486 | +5,000 D |
| Total, Office of the Secretary..... | 250,799 | 224,628 | 230,067 | -20,732 | +5,439 |
| Federal funds..... | 241,641 | 215,463 | 220,902 | -20,739 | +5,439 |
| Trust funds..... | (9,158) | (9,165) | (9,165) | (+7) | --- |
| Public Health & Social Services Emergency Fund..... | 15,000 | --- | --- | -15,000 | --- |
| Total, Department of Health and Human Services.. | 211,870,503 | 202,632,202 | 203,280,708 | -8,589,795 | +648,506 |
| Federal Funds..... | 210,126,904 | 200,848,537 | 201,592,108 | -8,534,796 | +743,571 |
| Current year, FY 1997 / 1998..... | (178,482,911) | (169,230,348) | (169,973,919) | (-8,508,992) | (+743,571) |
| FY 1998 / 1999..... | (31,643,993) | (31,618,189) | (31,618,189) | (-25,804) | --- |
| Trust funds..... | (1,743,599) | (1,783,665) | (1,688,600) | (-54,999) | (-95,065) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION REFORM (1)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Goals 2000: Educate America Act: | | | | | |
| State & Local Ed. Systemic Improvement Grants (1)..... | 476,000 | 603,500 | 370,665 | -105,335 | -232,835 |
| State & Local Ed. Systemic Improvement Grants (2)..... | --- | 1,500 | 1,500 | +1,500 | --- |
| Parental Assistance (2)..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | --- | --- |
| Subtotal, Goals 2000..... | 491,000 | 620,000 | 387,165 | -103,835 | -232,835 |
| School-to-work opportunities: | | | | | |
| State Grants and Local Partnerships..... | 199,973 | 200,000 | 200,000 | +27 | --- |
| Education Technology (2)..... | 200,000 | 425,000 | 435,000 | +235,000 | +10,000 |
| Subtotal, Non-Goals 2000 Ed Reform..... | 399,973 | 625,000 | 635,000 | +235,027 | +10,000 |
| Total..... | 890,973 | 1,245,000 | 1,022,165 | +131,192 | -222,835 |
| Subtotal, Forward funded..... | (675,973) | (803,500) | (570,665) | (-105,308) | (-232,835) |

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (1)

Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs):

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---|
| Basic Grants..... | 6,269,712 | 6,187,350 | 6,187,850 | -81,862 | +500 | D |
| Basic Grants (2)..... | 3,500 | 4,000 | 3,500 | --- | -500 | D |
| Subtotal, Basic grants..... | 6,273,212 | 6,191,350 | 6,191,350 | -81,862 | --- | |
| Concentration Grants..... | 1,022,020 | 999,249 | 949,249 | -72,771 | -50,000 | D |
| Targeted Grants..... | --- | 350,000 | 400,000 | +400,000 | +50,000 | D |
| Whole School Reform..... | --- | --- | 150,000 | +150,000 | +150,000 | D |
| Subtotal, Grants to LEAs..... | 7,295,232 | 7,540,599 | 7,690,599 | +395,367 | +150,000 | |
| Capital Expenses for Private School Children..... | 41,119 | 41,119 | 41,119 | --- | --- | D |
| Even Start..... | 101,992 | 108,000 | 108,000 | +6,008 | --- | D |
| State agency programs: | | | | | | |
| Migrant..... | 305,473 | 319,500 | 305,473 | --- | -14,027 | D |
| Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth..... | 39,311 | 40,333 | 39,311 | --- | -1,022 | D |
| State School Improvement..... | --- | 8,000 | --- | --- | -8,000 | D |
| Evaluation (2)..... | 6,977 | 10,000 | 10,000 | +3,023 | --- | D |
| Total, ESEA..... | 7,790,104 | 8,067,551 | 8,194,502 | +404,398 | +126,951 | |

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Migrant education: | | | | | |
| High School Equivalency Program (1)..... | 7,441 | 7,634 | 7,634 | +193 | --- |
| College Assistance Migrant Program (1)..... | 2,028 | 2,081 | 2,081 | +53 | --- |
| Subtotal, migrant education..... | 9,469 | 9,715 | 9,715 | +246 | --- |
| Total, Compensatory education programs..... | 7,799,573 | 8,077,266 | 8,204,217 | +404,644 | +126,951 |
| Subtotal, forward funded..... | (7,779,627) | (8,053,551) | (8,181,002) | (+401,375) | (+127,451) |
| IMPACT AID | | | | | |
| Basic Support Payments..... | 615,500 | 584,000 | 667,000 | +51,500 | +83,000 |
| Payments for Children with Disabilities..... | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | --- | --- |
| Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts (Sec. f)..... | 52,000 | 20,000 | 62,000 | +10,000 | +42,000 |
| Subtotal..... | 707,500 | 644,000 | 769,000 | +61,500 | +125,000 |
| Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)..... | --- | 10,000 | --- | --- | -10,000 |
| Construction (Sec. 8007)..... | 5,000 | 4,000 | 7,000 | +2,000 | +3,000 |
| Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)..... | 17,500 | --- | 20,000 | +2,500 | +20,000 |
| Total, Impact aid..... | 730,000 | 658,000 | 796,000 | +66,000 | +138,000 |
| (1) Current funded. | | | | | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|
| Professional development (1)..... | 310,000 | 360,000 | 310,000 | --- | --- | -50,000 D |
| Program innovation (1)..... | 310,000 | --- | 350,000 | +40,000 | --- | +350,000 D |
| Safe and drug-free schools: State Grants (1)..... | 530,978 | 590,000 | 531,000 | +22 | --- | -59,000 D |
| National Programs..... | 25,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | --- | --- | -5,000 D |
| Subtotal, Safe and drug-free schools..... | 555,978 | 620,000 | 556,000 | +22 | --- | -64,000 |
| Inexpensive Book Distribution (RIF)..... | 10,265 | 12,000 | 12,000 | +1,735 | --- | --- |
| Arts in Education..... | 9,000 | 9,500 | 9,500 | +500 | --- | --- |
| Other school improvement programs: Magnet Schools Assistance..... | 95,000 | 95,000 | 105,000 | +10,000 | --- | +10,000 D |
| Education for Homeless Children & Youth (1)..... | 25,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | +2,000 | --- | --- |
| Women's Education Equity..... | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | --- | --- | -2,000 D |
| Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)..... | 7,334 | 14,334 | 7,334 | --- | --- | -7,000 D |
| Ellender Fellowships/Close Up (1)..... | 1,500 | --- | 1,500 | --- | --- | +1,500 D |
| Education for Native Hawaiians..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | --- | -15,000 | --- | -15,000 D |
| Alaska Native Education Equity..... | 8,000 | 8,000 | --- | -8,000 | --- | -8,000 D |
| Charter Schools..... | 50,987 | 100,000 | 100,000 | +49,013 | --- | --- |
| Subtotal, other school improvement programs..... | 204,821 | 263,334 | 242,834 | +38,013 | --- | -20,500 |
| Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers..... | 25,554 | 34,388 | 27,054 | +1,500 | --- | -7,334 D |
| Total, School improvement programs..... | 1,425,618 | 1,299,222 | 1,507,388 | +81,770 | --- | +208,166 |
| Subtotal, forward funded..... | (1,177,478) | (977,000) | (1,219,500) | (+42,022) | --- | (+242,500) |

(1) Forward funded.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| LITERACY INITIATIVE | | | | | |
| Current year..... | --- | 260,000 | --- | --- | -260,000 D |
| 1999 advance funding..... | --- | --- | 260,000 | +260,000 | +260,000 D |
| Total, Literacy initiative..... | --- | 260,000 | 260,000 | +260,000 | --- |
| INDIAN EDUCATION (1) | | | | | |
| Grants to Local Educational Agencies..... | 58,050 | 59,750 | 59,750 | +1,700 | --- |
| Office of Indian Education..... | 2,943 | 2,850 | 2,850 | -93 | --- |
| Total, Indian Education..... | 60,993 | 62,600 | 62,600 | +1,607 | --- |
| BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Bilingual education: Instructional Services..... | 141,700 | 160,000 | 160,000 | +18,300 | --- |
| Support Services..... | 10,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | +4,000 | --- |
| Professional Development..... | 5,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | +20,000 | --- |
| Immigrant Education..... | 100,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | +50,000 | --- |
| Foreign Language Assistance..... | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | --- | --- |
| Total, Bilingual and Immigrant Education..... | 261,700 | 354,000 | 354,000 | +92,300 | --- |

(1) Funding for this account for FY97 was provided in the Interior Appropriations Bill and is shown here for purposes of comparability.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| State grants: (1) | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States Part B..... | 3,107,522 | 3,240,750 | 3,425,911 | | | +318,389 | +185,161 |
| Preschool Grants..... | 360,409 | 374,825 | 388,985 | | | +28,576 | +14,160 |
| Grants for Infants and Families..... | 315,754 | 323,964 | 340,790 | | | +25,036 | +16,826 |
| Evaluation..... | 1,873 | 6,300 | 6,300 | | | +4,427 | --- |
| Evaluation (2)..... | --- | 1,700 | 1,700 | | | +1,700 | --- |
| Subtotal, State grants..... | 3,785,558 | 3,947,539 | 4,163,686 | | | +378,128 | +216,147 |
| IDEA National Programs (P.L. 105-17): | | | | | | | |
| State Program Improvement Grants (1)..... | 26,988 | 35,200 | 35,200 | | | +8,212 | --- |
| Research and Innovation to Improve Services..... | 62,803 | 64,508 | 64,508 | | | +1,705 | --- |
| Technical Assistance and Dissemination..... | 34,337 | 35,056 | 35,056 | | | +719 | --- |
| Personnel Preparation..... | 80,735 | 82,139 | 82,139 | | | +1,404 | --- |
| Parent Information Centers..... | 15,535 | 15,535 | 15,535 | | | --- | --- |
| Technology and Media Services..... | 30,023 | 30,023 | 32,523 | | | +2,500 | +2,500 |
| Subtotal, IDEA special programs reauthorization. | 250,421 | 262,461 | 264,961 | | | +14,540 | +2,500 |
| Total, Special education..... | 4,035,979 | 4,210,000 | 4,428,647 | | | +392,668 | +218,647 |
| Subtotal, Forward funded..... | (3,812,546) | (3,981,039) | (4,197,186) | | | (+384,640) | (+216,147) |

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants..... | 2,176,038 | 2,246,888 | 2,246,888 | +70,850 | --- |
| Client Assistance State grants..... | 10,392 | 10,714 | 10,714 | +322 | --- |
| Training..... | 39,629 | 39,629 | 39,629 | --- | --- |
| Special demonstration programs..... | 18,942 | 16,942 | 15,942 | -3,000 | -1,000 |
| Migratory workers..... | 1,850 | 2,350 | 2,350 | +500 | --- |
| Recreational programs..... | 2,596 | 2,596 | 2,596 | --- | --- |
| Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR).... | 7,657 | 7,894 | 9,894 | +2,237 | +2,000 |
| Projects with industry..... | 22,071 | 22,071 | 22,071 | --- | --- |
| Supported employment State grants..... | 38,152 | 38,152 | 38,152 | --- | --- |
| Independent living: State grants..... | 21,859 | 21,859 | 21,859 | --- | --- |
| Centers..... | 42,876 | 44,205 | 44,205 | +1,329 | --- |
| Services for older blind individuals..... | 9,952 | 9,952 | 9,952 | --- | --- |
| Subtotal, Independent living..... | 74,687 | 76,016 | 76,016 | +1,329 | --- |
| Program Improvement..... | 2,391 | 3,900 | 2,900 | +509 | -1,000 |
| Evaluation..... | 1,587 | 1,587 | 1,587 | --- | --- |
| Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths & Adults..... | 7,337 | 7,528 | 7,528 | +191 | --- |
| National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)..... | 69,990 | 71,000 | 76,800 | +6,810 | +5,800 |
| Subtotal, mandatory programs..... | 2,473,319 | 2,547,267 | 2,553,067 | +79,748 | +5,800 |
| Assistive Technology..... | 36,109 | 36,109 | 36,109 | --- | --- |
| Total, Rehabilitation services..... | 2,509,428 | 2,583,376 | 2,589,176 | +79,748 | +5,800 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | | | | | |
| AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND..... | 6,680 | 6,680 | 8,186 | +1,506 | +1,506 D |
| NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF..... | 43,041 | 43,041 | 43,841 | +800 | +800 D |
| GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY..... | 79,182 | 79,182 | 80,682 | +1,500 | +1,500 D |
| Total, Special Inst for Persons with Disabilities. | 128,903 | 128,903 | 132,709 | +3,806 | +3,806 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION (1)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Vocational education: | | | | | |
| Basic State Grants..... | 1,015,550 | 1,043,550 | 1,035,550 | +20,000 | -8,000 D |
| Tech-Prep Education..... | 100,000 | 105,000 | 105,000 | +5,000 | --- D |
| Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Vocational Institutions (2)..... | 2,919 | 2,919 | 3,100 | +181 | +181 D |
| National Programs: Research..... | 13,497 | 20,497 | 13,497 | --- | -7,000 D |
| Subtotal, Vocational education..... | 1,131,966 | 1,171,966 | 1,157,147 | +25,181 | -14,819 |
| Adult education: | | | | | |
| State Programs..... | 340,339 | 382,000 | 340,339 | --- | -41,661 D |
| National programs: | | | | | |
| Evaluation and Technical Assistance..... | 4,998 | 6,000 | 4,998 | --- | -1,002 D |
| National Institute for Literacy..... | 4,491 | 6,000 | 4,491 | --- | -1,509 D |
| Subtotal, National programs..... | 9,489 | 12,000 | 9,489 | --- | -2,511 |
| Literacy Programs for Prisoners..... | 4,723 | --- | --- | -4,723 | --- D |
| Subtotal, adult education..... | 354,551 | 394,000 | 349,828 | -4,723 | -44,172 |
| Total, Vocational and adult education..... | 1,486,517 | 1,565,966 | 1,506,975 | +20,458 | -58,991 |
| Subtotal, forward funded..... | (1,483,598) | (1,563,047) | (1,503,875) | (+20,277) | (-59,172) |

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE | | | | | |
| Pell Grant -- maximum grant (NA)..... | (2,700) | (3,000) | (3,000) | (+300) | --- |
| Pell Grants -- Regular Program..... | 5,919,000 | 7,635,000 | 7,438,000 | +1,519,000 | -197,000 |
| Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants... | 583,407 | 583,407 | 583,407 | --- | --- |
| Federal Work Study..... | 830,000 | 857,000 | 860,000 | +30,000 | +3,000 |
| Federal Perkins loans: Capital Contributions..... | 158,000 | 158,000 | 135,000 | -23,000 | -23,000 |
| Loan Cancellations..... | 20,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | +10,000 | --- |
| Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans..... | 178,000 | 188,000 | 165,000 | -13,000 | -23,000 |
| State Student Incentive Grants..... | 50,000 | --- | --- | -50,000 | --- |
| Total, Student financial assistance..... | 7,560,407 | 9,263,407 | 9,046,407 | +1,486,000 | -217,000 |
| FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOANS PROGRAM | | | | | |
| Federal Administration..... | 46,482 | 47,688 | 47,688 | +1,206 | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

HIGHER EDUCATION

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Aid for institutional development: | | | | | |
| Strengthening Institutions..... | 55,450 | 55,450 | 55,450 | --- | D |
| Hispanic Serving Institutions..... | 10,800 | 12,000 | 12,000 | +1,200 | D |
| Hispanic serving institutions (Agriculture bill)... | (2,000) | (2,000) | (2,000) | --- | NA |
| Subtotal, Hispanic serving institutions..... | (12,800) | (14,000) | (14,000) | (+1,200) | --- |
| Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs). | 108,990 | 113,000 | 120,000 | +11,010 | D |
| Strengthening historically black graduate insts.... | 19,606 | 19,606 | 25,000 | +5,394 | D |
| Endowment Challenge Grants, HBCU set-aside..... | --- | 2,015 | --- | --- | D |
| Subtotal, Institutional development..... | 194,846 | 202,071 | 212,450 | +17,604 | +10,379 |
| Program development: | | | | | |
| Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE).. | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | --- | D |
| Minority Teacher Recruitment..... | 2,212 | 3,727 | 2,500 | +288 | D |
| Minority Science Improvement..... | 5,255 | 5,255 | 5,255 | --- | D |
| International educ & foreign language studies: Domestic Programs..... | 53,481 | 53,481 | 54,481 | +1,000 | D |
| Overseas Programs..... | 5,270 | 5,770 | 5,770 | +500 | D |
| Institute for International Public Policy..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | --- | -1,000 | D |
| Subtotal, International education..... | 59,751 | 60,251 | 60,251 | +500 | --- |
| Urban Community Service..... | 9,200 | --- | --- | -9,200 | D |
| Subtotal, Program development..... | 94,418 | 87,233 | 86,006 | -8,412 | -1,227 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Interest Subsidy Grants for Prior Year Const..... | 15,673 | 13,700 | 13,700 | -1,973 | D |
| Special grants: | | | | | |
| Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center..... | 1,400 | --- | 6,620 | +5,220 | +6,620 D |
| Federal TRIO Programs..... | 499,994 | 525,000 | 532,000 | +32,006 | +7,000 D |
| National Early Intervention Scholarships and Partn | 3,600 | --- | --- | -3,600 | --- |
| Advanced Placement Fees..... | --- | 6,000 | --- | --- | -6,000 D |
| Scholarships: | | | | | |
| Byrd Honors Scholarships..... | 29,117 | 39,288 | 29,117 | --- | -10,171 D |
| Presidential Honors Scholarships..... | --- | 132,000 | --- | --- | -132,000 D |
| George Bush Fellowships..... | 3,000 | --- | --- | -3,000 | --- |
| Edmund Muskie Foundation..... | 3,000 | --- | --- | -3,000 | --- |
| Pell Institute for International Relations..... | 3,000 | --- | --- | -3,000 | --- |
| Calvin Coolidge Memorial Foundation..... | 1,000 | --- | --- | -1,000 | --- |
| Subtotal, Scholarships..... | 39,117 | 171,288 | 29,117 | -10,000 | -142,171 |
| Graduate fellowships: | | | | | |
| Javits Fellowships..... | 5,931 | --- | --- | -5,931 | --- |
| Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need..... | 24,069 | 30,000 | 30,000 | +5,931 | --- |
| Subtotal, Graduate fellowships..... | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | --- | --- |
| Total, Higher education..... | 879,048 | 1,035,292 | 909,893 | +30,845 | -125,399 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | | | | | |
| Academic Program..... | 166,511 | 162,981 | 180,511 | +14,000 | +17,530 D |
| Endowment Program..... | --- | 3,530 | --- | --- | -3,530 D |
| Howard University Hospital..... | 29,489 | 29,489 | 29,489 | --- | --- |
| Total, Howard University..... | 196,000 | 196,000 | 210,000 | +14,000 | +14,000 |
| COLLEGE HOUSING & ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM: | | | | | |
| Federal Administration..... | 698 | 1,069 | 698 | --- | -371 D |
| HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM | | | | | |
| Federal Administration..... | 104 | 104 | 104 | --- | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT | | | | | |
| Research and statistics: | | | | | |
| Research..... | 72,567 | 81,035 | 81,035 | +8,468 | --- |
| Regional Education Laboratories..... | 51,000 | 53,500 | 57,000 | +6,000 | +3,500 |
| Statistics..... | 50,000 | 66,250 | 66,250 | +16,250 | --- |
| Assessment: | | | | | |
| National Assessment..... | 29,752 | 35,502 | 35,502 | +5,750 | --- |
| National Assessment Governing Board..... | 2,865 | 2,871 | 2,865 | --- | -6 |
| Subtotal, Assessment..... | 32,617 | 38,373 | 38,367 | +5,750 | -6 |
| Subtotal, Research and statistics..... | 206,184 | 239,158 | 242,652 | +36,468 | +3,494 |
| Fund for the Improvement of Education..... | 40,000 | 40,000 | 80,000 | +40,000 | D |
| International Education Exchange..... | 5,000 | 5,000 | --- | -5,000 | D |
| 21st Century Community Learning Centers..... | 1,000 | --- | 50,000 | +49,000 | D |
| Civics Education..... | 4,500 | 4,500 | 5,500 | +1,000 | D |
| Eisenhower Professional Dvp. National Activities..... | 13,342 | 30,000 | 21,000 | +7,658 | D |
| Eisenhower Regional Math & Science Ed. Consortia..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | --- | D |
| Javits Gifted and Talented Education..... | 5,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | +1,000 | D |
| National Writing Project..... | 3,100 | --- | 3,100 | --- | D |
| After School Learning Centers..... | --- | 50,000 | --- | --- | D |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Education technology: | | | | | |
| Technology for Education..... | 66,965 | 85,000 | 85,000 | +18,035 | --- |
| Star Schools..... | 30,000 | 26,000 | --- | -30,000 | -26,000 |
| Ready to Learn Television..... | 7,000 | 7,000 | --- | -7,000 | -7,000 |
| Telcom Demo Project for Mathematics..... | 1,035 | 2,035 | --- | -1,035 | -2,035 |
| Subtotal, Education technology..... | 105,000 | 120,035 | 85,000 | -20,000 | -35,035 |
| Total, ERSI..... | 398,126 | 510,693 | 508,252 | +110,126 | -2,441 |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

LIBRARIES

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Public libraries: | | | | | | |
| Services..... | 100,636 | --- | --- | -100,636 | --- | D |
| Construction..... | 16,369 | --- | --- | -16,369 | --- | D |
| Interlibrary Cooperation..... | 11,864 | --- | --- | -11,864 | --- | D |
| Library Education and Training..... | 2,500 | --- | --- | -2,500 | --- | D |
| Research and Demonstrations..... | 5,000 | --- | --- | -5,000 | --- | D |
| Institute of Museum and Library Services..... | --- | 136,369 | 142,000 | +142,000 | +5,631 | D |
| Total, Libraries..... | 136,369 | 136,369 | 142,000 | +5,631 | +5,631 | |
| DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT | | | | | | |
| PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION..... | 326,217 | 341,039 | 329,579 | +3,362 | -11,460 | D |
| OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS..... | 54,900 | 61,500 | 55,449 | +549 | -6,051 | D |
| OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL..... | 29,943 | 32,000 | 30,242 | +299 | -1,758 | D |
| Total, Departmental management..... | 411,060 | 434,539 | 415,270 | +4,210 | -19,269 | |
| STUDENT LOANS | | | | | | |
| New Annual Loan Volume (including consolidation): | | | | | | |
| Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)..... | (23,038,000) | (22,995,000) | (22,995,000) | (-43,000) | --- | NA |
| Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)..... | (13,789,000) | (16,930,000) | (16,930,000) | (+3,141,000) | --- | NA |
| Total Outstanding Loan Volume: | | | | | | |
| Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)..... | (88,864,000) | (101,148,000) | (101,148,000) | (+12,284,000) | --- | NA |
| Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)..... | (23,153,000) | (36,829,000) | (36,829,000) | (+13,676,000) | --- | NA |
| Total, Department of Education..... | 28,957,978 | 32,069,494 | 32,144,189 | +3,186,211 | +74,695 | |
| Current year..... | (28,957,978) | (32,069,494) | (31,884,189) | (+2,926,211) | (-185,305) | |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (260,000) | (+260,000) | (+260,000) | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES | | | | | |
| ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME | | | | | |
| Operations and Maintenance: TF Limitation..... | 55,663 | 55,452 | 55,452 | -211 | --- |
| Capital Program: TF Limitation..... | 432 | 24,525 | 14,825 | +14,393 | -9,700 |
| Total, AFRH..... | 56,095 | 79,977 | 70,277 | +14,182 | -9,700 |
| CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE | | | | | |
| Domestic Volunteer Service Programs: (1) Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)..... | 41,235 | 54,000 | 41,235 | --- | -12,765 |
| National Senior Volunteer Corps: Foster Grandparents Program..... | 77,812 | 85,972 | 84,106 | +6,294 | -1,866 |
| Senior Companion Program..... | 31,244 | 35,449 | 34,669 | +3,425 | -780 |
| Retired Senior Volunteer Program..... | 35,708 | 45,043 | 39,408 | +3,700 | -5,635 |
| Senior Demonstration Program..... | --- | 10,000 | --- | --- | -10,000 |
| Subtotal, Senior Volunteers..... | 144,764 | 176,464 | 158,183 | +13,419 | -18,281 |
| Program Administration..... | 27,850 | 29,836 | 28,129 | +279 | -1,707 |
| Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs..... | 213,849 | 260,300 | 227,547 | +13,698 | -32,753 |
| Corporation for Public Broadcasting: FY2000 (current request) with FY99 comparable..... | 250,000 | 325,000 | 300,000 | +50,000 | -25,000 |
| FY99 advance with FY98 comparable (NA)..... | (250,000) | (250,000) | (250,000) | --- | --- |
| FY98 advance with FY97 comparable (NA)..... | (260,000) | (250,000) | (250,000) | (-10,000) | --- |
| Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service..... | 32,525 | 33,481 | 33,481 | +956 | --- |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Comm'n..... | 6,049 | 6,060 | 6,060 | +11 | --- |

(1) The request earmarks \$38 million for America Reads. Appropriations for Americorps are included in the VA-HUD bill.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| National Commission on Libraries and Info Science..... | 897 | 1,123 | 1,000 | +103 | -123 | D |
| National Council on Disability..... | 1,791 | 1,793 | 1,793 | +2 | --- | D |
| National Education Goals Panel..... | 1,495 | 2,000 | 2,000 | +505 | --- | D |
| National Commission on Cost of Higher Education..... | 650 | --- | --- | -650 | --- | D |
| National Labor Relations Board..... | 174,661 | 186,434 | 174,661 | --- | -11,773 | D |
| National Mediation Board..... | 8,284 | 8,100 | 8,400 | +116 | +300 | D |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Comm'n..... | 7,738 | 7,800 | 7,900 | +162 | +100 | D |
| Physician Payment Review Commission (TF)..... | (3,258) | (3,578) | (3,258) | --- | (-320) | TF* |
| Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (TF)..... | (3,257) | (3,579) | (3,257) | --- | (-322) | TF* |
| RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD | | | | | | |
| Dual Benefits Payments Account..... | 223,000 | 206,000 | 206,000 | -17,000 | --- | D |
| Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits..... | -9,000 | -12,000 | -12,000 | -3,000 | --- | D |
| Subtotal, Dual Benefits..... | 214,000 | 194,000 | 194,000 | -20,000 | --- | |
| Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account..... | 300 | 50 | 50 | -250 | --- | M |
| Limitation on administration: | | | | | | |
| Consolidated Account..... | (87,728) | (88,800) | (85,728) | (-2,000) | (-3,072) | TF* |
| Inspector General..... | (5,394) | (5,400) | (5,000) | (-394) | (-400) | TF* |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| Payments to Social Security Trust Funds..... | 20,923 | 20,308 | 20,308 | -615 | M |
| Additional Administrative Expenses (1)..... | 10,000 | --- | --- | -10,000 | M |
| SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS | | | | | |
| Benefit payments..... | 625,450 | 581,470 | 581,470 | -43,980 | M |
| Administration..... | 4,620 | 4,620 | 4,620 | --- | M |
| Subtotal, Black Lung, FY97/98 program level..... | 630,070 | 586,090 | 586,090 | -43,980 | |
| Less funds advanced in prior year..... | -170,000 | -160,000 | -160,000 | +10,000 | M |
| Total, Black Lung, current request, FY97/98..... | 460,070 | 426,090 | 426,090 | -33,980 | |
| New advances, 1st quarter FY98/99..... | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 | --- | M |

(1) No-year availability.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Federal benefit payments..... | 26,559,100 | 23,710,300 | 23,710,300 | -2,848,800 | --- |
| Beneficiary services..... | 100,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | -54,000 | --- |
| Research and demonstration..... | 7,000 | 16,700 | 16,700 | +9,700 | --- |
| Administration..... | 1,946,015 | 2,037,000 | 2,037,000 | +90,985 | --- |
| Automation investment initiative..... | 19,895 | 50,000 | 50,000 | +30,105 | --- |
| Subtotal, SSI FY97/98 program level..... | 28,632,010 | 25,860,000 | 25,860,000 | -2,772,010 | --- |
| Less funds advanced in prior year..... | -9,260,000 | -9,690,000 | -9,690,000 | -430,000 | --- |
| Subtotal, regular SSI current year, FY 1997 / 1998..... | 19,372,010 | 16,170,000 | 16,170,000 | -3,202,010 | --- |
| User Fee Appropriation..... | --- | 35,000 | 35,000 | +35,000 | --- |
| Additional CDR funding..... | 25,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | +50,000 | --- |
| SSI reforms (welfare)..... | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | -50,000 | --- |
| Total, SSI, current request, FY 1997 / 1998..... | 19,547,010 | 16,380,000 | 16,380,000 | -3,167,010 | --- |
| New advance, 1st quarter, FY98/99..... | 9,690,000 | 8,680,000 | 8,680,000 | -1,010,000 | --- |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Federal Funds..... | 6,265 | 10,164 | 10,164 | +3,899 | --- |
| Trust Funds..... | (31,089) | --- | --- | (-31,089) | --- |
| Portion treated as budget authority..... | --- | (34,260) | (42,260) | (+42,260) | (+8,000) |
| Total, Office of the Inspector General..... | 37,354 | 44,424 | 52,424 | +15,070 | +8,000 |
| Federal funds..... | 6,265 | 10,164 | 10,164 | +3,899 | --- |
| Trust funds..... | (31,089) | (34,260) | (42,260) | (+11,171) | (+8,000) |
| Total, Social Security Administration..... | 36,331,934 | 32,231,862 | 32,136,862 | -4,195,072 | -95,000 |
| Federal funds..... | 29,894,268 | 25,676,562 | 25,676,562 | -4,217,706 | --- |
| Current year FY 1997 / 1998..... | (20,044,268) | (16,836,562) | (16,836,562) | (-3,207,706) | --- |
| New advances, 1st quarter FY 1998 / 1999 | (9,850,000) | (8,840,000) | (8,840,000) | (-1,010,000) | --- |
| Trust funds..... | (6,437,666) | (6,555,300) | (6,460,300) | (+22,634) | (-95,000) |
| United States Institute of Peace..... | 11,149 | 11,160 | 11,160 | +11 | --- |
| Total, Title IV, Related Agencies..... | 37,411,054 | 33,450,497 | 33,272,434 | -4,138,620 | -178,063 |
| Federal Funds (all years)..... | 30,873,751 | 26,793,840 | 26,714,891 | -4,158,860 | -78,949 |
| Current year, FY 1997 / 1998..... | (20,773,751) | (17,628,840) | (17,574,891) | (-3,198,860) | (-53,949) |
| FY 1998 / 1999..... | (9,850,000) | (8,840,000) | (8,840,000) | (-1,010,000) | --- |
| FY 1999 / 2000..... | (250,000) | (325,000) | (300,000) | (+50,000) | (-25,000) |
| Trust funds..... | (6,537,303) | (6,656,657) | (6,557,543) | (+20,240) | (-99,114) |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

SUMMARY

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Title I - Department of Labor: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 8,739,722 | 9,422,853 | 9,225,845 | +486,123 | -197,008 | | |
| Current year..... | (8,739,722) | (9,422,853) | (9,125,845) | (+386,123) | (-297,008) | | |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (100,000) | (+100,000) | (+100,000) | | |
| Trust Funds..... | (3,432,410) | (3,726,020) | (3,596,917) | (+164,507) | (-129,103) | | |
| Title II - Department of Health and Human Services: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 210,126,904 | 200,848,537 | 201,592,108 | -8,534,796 | +743,571 | | |
| Current year..... | (178,482,911) | (169,230,348) | (169,973,919) | (-8,508,992) | (+743,571) | | |
| 1999 advance..... | (31,643,993) | (31,618,189) | (31,618,189) | (-25,804) | --- | | |
| Trust Funds..... | (1,743,599) | (1,783,665) | (1,688,600) | (-54,999) | (-95,065) | | |
| Title III - Department of Education: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 28,957,978 | 32,069,494 | 32,144,189 | +3,186,211 | +74,695 | | |
| Current year..... | (28,957,978) | (32,069,494) | (31,884,189) | (+2,926,211) | (-185,305) | | |
| 1999 advance..... | --- | --- | (260,000) | (+260,000) | (+260,000) | | |
| Title IV - Related Agencies: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 30,873,751 | 26,793,840 | 26,714,891 | -4,158,860 | -78,949 | | |
| Current year..... | (20,773,751) | (17,628,840) | (17,574,891) | (-3,198,860) | (-53,949) | | |
| 1999 advance..... | (9,850,000) | (8,840,000) | (8,840,000) | (-1,010,000) | --- | | |
| 2000 advance..... | (250,000) | (325,000) | (300,000) | (+50,000) | (-25,000) | | |
| Trust Funds..... | (6,537,303) | (6,656,657) | (6,557,543) | (+20,240) | (-99,114) | | |
| Total, all titles: | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds..... | 278,698,355 | 269,134,724 | 269,677,033 | -9,021,322 | +542,309 | | |
| Current year..... | (236,954,362) | (228,351,535) | (228,558,844) | (-8,395,518) | (+207,309) | | |
| 1999 advance..... | (41,493,993) | (40,458,189) | (40,818,189) | (-675,804) | (+360,000) | | |
| 2000 advance..... | (250,000) | (325,000) | (300,000) | (+50,000) | (-25,000) | | |
| Trust Funds..... | (11,713,312) | (12,166,342) | (11,843,060) | (+129,748) | (-323,282) | | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP | | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds (all years)..... | 278,698,355 | 269,134,724 | 269,677,033 | -9,021,322 | | +542,309 | |
| Mandatory, total in bill..... | 211,774,424 | 198,701,281 | 198,572,081 | -13,202,343 | | -129,200 | |
| Less advances for subsequent years..... | -39,556,993 | -38,458,189 | -38,458,189 | +1,098,804 | | --- | |
| Plus advances provided in prior years..... | 40,385,350 | 38,949,993 | 38,949,993 | -1,435,357 | | --- | |
| Adjustment for savings related to CDRs..... | -100,000 | --- | --- | +100,000 | | --- | |
| Total, mandatory, current year..... | 212,502,781 | 199,193,085 | 199,063,885 | -13,438,896 | | -129,200 | |
| Discretionary, total in bill..... | 66,923,931 | 70,433,443 | 71,104,952 | +4,181,021 | | +671,509 | |
| Less advances for subsequent years..... | -2,187,000 | -2,325,000 | -2,660,000 | -473,000 | | -335,000 | |
| Plus advances provided in prior years..... | 260,000 | 2,187,000 | 2,187,000 | +1,927,000 | | --- | |
| Scorekeeping adjustments: | | | | | | | |
| Trust funds considered budget authority..... | 6,110,432 | 6,597,917 | 6,378,594 | +268,162 | | -219,323 | |
| Childcare welfare reform rescission..... | -6,120 | --- | --- | +6,120 | | --- | |
| Title I advance funding, 1997/1998..... | 1,298,239 | 1,298,386 | 1,298,239 | --- | | -147 | |
| Title I advance funding, 1998/1999..... | -1,298,239 | -1,298,386 | -1,298,239 | --- | | +147 | |
| LIHEAP 1997 Contingency..... | 300,000 | --- | --- | -300,000 | | --- | |
| Adjustment to balance with FY97 bill..... | -9,778 | --- | --- | +9,778 | | --- | |
| Community schools transfer..... | (12,800) | --- | --- | (-12,800) | | --- | |
| Adjustment for leg cap on Title XX SSBGs..... | 120,000 | --- | --- | -120,000 | | --- | |
| Emer designations, child care & terrorism..... | -28,575 | --- | --- | +28,575 | | --- | |

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES (\$000)

| | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Recommended in bill | FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request | Bill compared with FY 1997 Comparable | FY 1998 Request |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Reclassification of non-BA trust funds (1).... | 3,461,970 | 3,271,425 | 3,167,466 | -294,504 | -103,959 | | |
| Supplemental Child Care provision..... | 1,000 | --- | --- | -1,000 | --- | | |
| HEAL provision..... | 499 | --- | 1,000 | +501 | +1,000 | | |
| SSA user fee collection..... | --- | -35,000 | -35,000 | -35,000 | --- | | |
| Direct Loan Administration limitation..... | -218,000 | --- | --- | +218,000 | --- | | |
| Total, discretionary, current year..... | 74,728,359 | 80,129,785 | 80,144,012 | +5,415,653 | +14,227 | | |
| Crime trust fund..... | 61,000 | 144,000 | 144,000 | +83,000 | --- | | |
| General purposes..... | 74,667,359 | 79,985,785 | 80,000,012 | +5,332,653 | +14,227 | | |
| Grand total, current year..... | 287,231,140 | 279,322,870 | 279,207,897 | -8,023,243 | -114,973 | | |
| Total amount provided in this bill..... | 278,698,355 | 269,134,724 | 269,677,033 | -9,021,322 | +542,309 | | |
| Total 602(b) adjustments..... | 8,532,785 | 10,188,146 | 9,530,864 | +998,079 | -657,282 | | |
| Grand total, current year..... | 287,231,140 | 279,322,870 | 279,207,897 | -8,023,243 | -114,973 | | |

(1) Reflects adjustments in scoring adopted in FY98. These adjustments are included in the FY97 comparable figures only for the purposes of comparability.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there further amendments?

If not, the Clerk will read the last three lines of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998".

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, there are many elements of this legislation that are very favorable and deserving of our support, such as additional funding for Pell grants, Head Start, and other education programs. However, I reluctantly must oppose the bill due to the adoption of the Goodling amendment prohibiting the Department of Education from developing national standards for reading and mathematics.

Education of our Nation's young people, the future workers and leaders of this country, must be our highest priority. If America is to remain competitive in the global economy, we must have the best educated and best trained work force in the world. In order to ensure this, it is incumbent on the Federal Government to ensure that children across America are receiving adequate instruction, particularly in the core subjects of reading and math. The Goodling amendment will prevent this and may allow many students to fall through the cracks and deny them the education that is critical for their own success and for America's prosperity.

I am hopeful that the conference committee will delete the Goodling amendment from the conference report, and that we are ultimately presented with an appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education that provides adequate funding for the educational needs of our young people, and ensures that these resources are actually utilized to prepare them for their future.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. If there are no further amendments, under the order of the House of Thursday, July 31, 1997, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2264) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, pursuant to the previous order of the House of Thursday, July 31, 1997, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 346, nays 80, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 402]

YEAS—346

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Abercrombie | Edwards | Knollenberg |
| Ackerman | Ehlers | Kolbe |
| Allen | Ehrlich | Kucinich |
| Andrews | Emerson | LaFalce |
| Armey | Engel | LaHood |
| Baessler | English | Lampson |
| Baker | Ensign | Lantos |
| Baldacci | Eshoo | Latham |
| Ballenger | Etheridge | LaTourette |
| Barcia | Evans | Lazio |
| Barrett (NE) | Ewing | Leach |
| Barrett (WI) | Farr | Levin |
| Bass | Fattah | Lewis (CA) |
| Bateman | Fawell | Lewis (GA) |
| Becerra | Fazio | Lewis (KY) |
| Bentsen | Fligner | Lipinski |
| Bereuter | Flake | Livingston |
| Berman | Foglietta | LoBiondo |
| Berry | Foley | Lowey |
| Bilbray | Forbes | Lucas |
| Bilirakis | Ford | Luther |
| Bishop | Fowler | Maloney (CT) |
| Blagojevich | Fox | Maloney (NY) |
| Bliley | Frank (MA) | Manton |
| Blumenauer | Franks (NJ) | Markey |
| Blunt | Frelinghuysen | Martinez |
| Boehlert | Frost | Mascara |
| Boehner | Galleghy | Matsui |
| Bonilla | Ganske | McCarthy (MO) |
| Bonior | Gejdenson | McCarthy (NY) |
| Bono | Gekas | McCrery |
| Borski | Gephardt | McDade |
| Boswell | Gibbons | McDermott |
| Boucher | Gilchrest | McGovern |
| Boyd | Gillmor | McHale |
| Brown (CA) | Gilman | McHugh |
| Brown (FL) | Goodling | McIntyre |
| Brown (OH) | Gordon | McKeon |
| Bunning | Goss | McKinney |
| Burr | Green | McNulty |
| Buyer | Greenwood | Meehan |
| Callahan | Gutknecht | Meek |
| Calvert | Hall (OH) | Menendez |
| Camp | Hall (TX) | Metcalf |
| Campbell | Hamilton | Millender-McDonald |
| Canady | Hansen | Miller (CA) |
| Cannon | Harman | Miller (FL) |
| Capps | Hastert | Minge |
| Cardin | Hastings (FL) | Mink |
| Carson | Hayworth | Moakley |
| Castle | Hefner | Mollohan |
| Chambliss | Hilliard | Moran (VA) |
| Christensen | Hinchey | Morella |
| Clay | Hinojosa | Murtha |
| Clayton | Hobson | Nadler |
| Clement | Holden | Neal |
| Clyburn | Hooley | Nethercutt |
| Conyers | Horn | Ney |
| Cook | Houghton | Northup |
| Costello | Hoyer | Nussle |
| Coyne | Hulshof | Oberstar |
| Cramer | Hunter | Obey |
| Cummings | Hyde | Olver |
| Cunningham | Jackson (IL) | Ortiz |
| Danner | Jackson-Lee | Owens |
| Davis (FL) | (TX) | Oxley |
| Davis (IL) | Jefferson | Packard |
| Davis (VA) | Jenkins | Pallone |
| Deal | John | Pappas |
| DeFazio | Johnson (CT) | Parker |
| DeGette | Johnson (WI) | Pascarell |
| DeLauro | Johnson, E. B. | Pastor |
| DeLay | Kanjorski | Payne |
| Dellums | Kaptur | Pelosi |
| Deutsch | Kelly | Peterson (MN) |
| Diaz-Balart | Kennedy (MA) | Peterson (PA) |
| Dickey | Kennedy (RI) | Pickering |
| Dicks | Kennelly | Pickett |
| Dingell | Kildee | Pomeroy |
| Dixon | Kilpatrick | Porter |
| Doggett | Kim | Portman |
| Dooley | Kind (WI) | Poshard |
| Doyle | King (NY) | Price (NC) |
| Dreier | Kingston | Pryce (OH) |
| Duncan | Kleczka | Quinn |
| Dunn | Klink | Rahall |
| | Klug | |

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ramstad | Shimkus | Thurman |
| Rangel | Sisisky | Tierney |
| Redmond | Skaggs | Torres |
| Regula | Skeen | Towns |
| Reyes | Skelton | Trafficant |
| Riggs | Slaughter | Turner |
| Rivers | Smith (NJ) | Upton |
| Rodriguez | Smith (OR) | Velazquez |
| Roemer | Smith (TX) | Vento |
| Rogan | Smith, Adam | Visclosky |
| Rogers | Smith, Linda | Walsh |
| Ros-Lehtinen | Snyder | Waters |
| Rothman | Solomon | Watkins |
| Roukema | Spence | Watt (NC) |
| Roybal-Allard | Spratt | Watts (OK) |
| Rush | Stabenow | Waxman |
| Sabo | Stark | Weldon (PA) |
| Sanchez | Stenholm | Weller |
| Sanders | Stokes | Wexler |
| Sandlin | Strickland | Weygand |
| Sawyer | Stupak | White |
| Saxton | Sununu | Whitfield |
| Schumer | Tanner | Wicker |
| Scott | Tauscher | Wise |
| Serrano | Tauzin | Wolf |
| Shadegg | Taylor (NC) | Woolsey |
| Shaw | Thomas | Wynn |
| Shays | Thompson | Young (AK) |
| Sherman | Thune | Young (FL) |

NAYS—80

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Aderholt | Hefley | Pitts |
| Archer | Herger | Pombo |
| Bachus | Hill | Radanovich |
| Barr | Hilleary | Riley |
| Bartlett | Hoekstra | Rohrabacher |
| Barton | Hostettler | Royce |
| Brady | Hutchinson | Ryun |
| Bryant | Inglis | Salmon |
| Burton | Istook | Sanford |
| Chabot | Johnson, Sam | Scarborough |
| Chenoweth | Jones | Schaefer, Dan |
| Coble | Largent | Schaffer, Bob |
| Coburn | Linder | Sensenbrenner |
| Collins | Lofgren | Sessions |
| Combest | Manzullo | Shuster |
| Cooksey | McCollum | Smith (MI) |
| Cox | McInnis | Snowbarger |
| Crane | McIntosh | Souder |
| Crapo | Mica | Stearns |
| Cubin | Moran (KS) | Stump |
| Doolittle | Myrick | Talent |
| Everett | Neumann | Taylor (MS) |
| Goode | Norwood | Thornberry |
| Goodlatte | Paul | Tiahrt |
| Graham | Paxon | Wamp |
| Granger | Pease | Weldon (FL) |
| Hastings (WA) | Petri | |

NOT VOTING—7

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|
| Condit | Gutierrez | Yates |
| Furse | Kasich | |
| Gonzalez | Schiff | |

□ 1404

Messrs. WAMP, ADERHOLT, COX of California, BACHUS, and TAYLOR of Mississippi changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. SANCHEZ, and Messrs. HILLIARD, SUNUNU, PORTMAN, and Ms. CARSON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a resolution which raises a question of the privileges of the House. The form of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, former Representative Robert Dornan has abused his privileges as a former