

out and to seek agreement between the legislature—the Congress—and the administration.

One final note: In my discussions with the President when we talked about his interest in having classroom size done to his specifications, I think it is fair to note that the Constitution gives the principal authority on the appropriations process to the Congress. Of course, the President has to sign the bill. But constitutionally, the Congress has the principal line of responsibility. The President would like to have this appropriations bill serve as an authorization vehicle. The authorizers are not happy about that with the process in the Congress for a separate committee to do the authorization and the separate committee to do the appropriations. We have undertaken the authorization but have exercised our congressional preference in setting public policy to establish the President's program for classroom size as the priority, but giving the latitude to the school districts to do it differently. We think that is consistent with the constitutional responsibility we have.

We think some deference ought to be paid to our determination of public policy. But again we are prepared to work with the President to reach a bill which will be acceptable to both the Congress and the President.

I thank the Chair.

EXHIBIT 1

FISCAL YEAR 2000 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Budget Summary and Bill Totals—The bill contains a program level of \$93.7 billion, an increase of \$6 billion over the FY '99 program level of \$87.7 billion, and an increase of \$600 million over the President.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

School Violence Initiative totals \$733.8 million. These funds were reallocated from existing programs to focus on the causes of youth violence and to better identify, treat and prevent youth violence.

Department of Health and Human Services—The bill contains a program level of \$39.8 billion for the Department of HHS, an increase of \$1.6 billion over the FY '99 appropriation and a decrease of \$900 million above the budget request.

National Institutes of Health—\$17.9 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion over the FY '99 appropriation, and \$2 billion over the budget request.

NIH Matching Fund—\$20,000,000 is available in the Public Health and Social Services Fund for a matching fund program at NIH that would establish partnerships with the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry to accelerate new antibiotic development.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services—\$2.5 billion, up \$62 million over FY '99.

Head Start—\$5.2 billion, an increase of \$608.5 million over FY '99 and the same as the budget request.

Consolidated Health Centers—\$1 billion, an increase of \$99 million to increase health services for low income individuals.

AIDS—\$4.4 billion for prevention and treatment activities, including \$2 billion for research at the NIH; \$1.6 billion for Ryan White programs and \$85 million to address global and minority AIDS.

Ricky Ray—\$50 million to compensate hemophilia victims and their families.

Home Delivered Meals—\$147 million, an increase of \$35 million over FY '99. This in-

crease will provide an additional 27 million meals to elderly individuals in their homes.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance—\$1.4 billion for heating and cooling assistance as an advance for FY 2001.

Department of Education—The bill contains a program level of \$35.0 billion for the Department of Education, an increase of \$2 billion over the FY '99 program level and \$300 million over the Administration's request.

Pell Grants—The bill increases the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,300, increased \$175 over last year.

Campus-based aid—\$934 million is included for the Work Study program which provides part-time employment to needy college students, an increase of \$64 million over last year. Also increased by \$10 million is the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program for a total of \$631 million in FY 2000.

Special Education—\$6.036 billion is included, an increase of \$912.5 million over last year.

Class size/Teacher Assistance Initiative—\$1.2 billion, the same as last year for a class size/teacher assistance initiative. Local education agencies would have the choice of using funds first for class size reduction, and if they determine that they do not wish to use funds for reducing class size, funds may be used for professional development or any other need of the school district.

21st Century Learning Centers—\$300 million is recommended to help local education agencies with after school programs, an increase of \$100 million over last year's initial funding level.

Impact Aid—\$910.5 million to assist school districts that are adversely affected by Federal installations. This amount is an increase of \$46.5 million over FY '99, and a \$174.5 million increase over the Administration's request.

GEAR UP—\$180 million to support early college preparation for low-income elementary and secondary children, an increase of \$60 million over last year's funding level. The President requested \$240 million.

Department of Labor—The bill contains a program level of \$11.2 billion for the Department of Labor, an increase of \$300 million over the FY '99 program level, and \$400 million below the Administration's request.

Dislocated Worker Assistance—\$1.6 billion, an increase of \$195 million over FY '99.

Job Corps—\$1.3 billion, an increase of \$49 million.

Related Agencies—The bill contains a program level of \$7.7 billion, an increase of \$16.2 million over FY '99 and \$200 million below the budget request.

Corporation of Public Broadcasting—\$350 million, an increase of \$10 million over the FY '99 appropriation, and the same amount recommended by the Administration.

National Labor Relations Board—\$199.5 million, an increase of \$15 million over the FY '99 appropriations, and \$11 below the budget request.

With an 1%-across-the-board decrease in spending from the Conference Agreement, many programs will still be increased from last year's level and above the President's request. For example:

Head Start will be increased by \$468 million over the FY '99 level—to \$5,228 billion, allowing over 33,000 additional children to be served.

Home-delivered meals to seniors will be increased \$33 million over last year's level, funding 25.5 million more meals than in FY '99.

NIH will be increased to \$17.7 billion—\$2.1 billion over last year's level, and \$1.8 billion over the President's budget request.

Ryan White AIDS program will be increased to \$1.5 billion—\$123.6 million over

the FY '99 level and \$24 million over the President's budget request.

The Community Services Block Grant will be increased to \$504.9 million—\$4.9 million above the President's request, providing more services to low-income families.

The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant will be increased to \$702.9 million—\$8.1 million more than the FY '99 level and \$7.9 million more than the President's budget request.

Job Corps will be funded at \$1.35 billion, an increase of \$5.1 million over the President's request and \$43 million over the FY '99 level.

The conference agreement provides \$5.735 billion for Special Education State grants, an increase of \$679.8 million over the President's request and \$628.2 million over the FY '99 level.

Education technology programs will be funded at \$733.2 million, an increase of \$35.1 million, or 5%, over the FY '99 level.

The Impact Act program will be funded at \$901.4 million, an increase of \$165.4 million over the President's request and \$37.4 million over the FY '99 level.

The maximum award for the Pell Grant program will be increased to a record high of \$3,275, an increase of \$25 over the President's request and \$150 over the FY 1999 appropriation.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I want to commemorate the 30-day period from September 15 through October 15 which was designated by the President as Hispanic Heritage Month.

Around the country, and in my home state of New Mexico, Hispanics have been making outstanding contributions to public service, business, education, and to our communities. Hispanic Heritage Month signals a time of recognition and celebration of an enriched legacy, tradition, and culture that has been present in our country for over 400 years.

We in New Mexico are well familiar with the fact that the Hispanic presence in the United States reaches far back to 1528, and in New Mexico to 1539. We also know that Hispanics have influenced greatly our architecture, food, clothing, literature, music, and certainly our family values. Many of our landmark cities have grown from early Spanish settlements; cities such as Los Angeles, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Santa Fe, to name only a few.

Although we know that Hispanics make up the fastest-growing minority group in this country, and by 2025 will be the largest minority group in our national population growth, too many Americans still are not aware of the historic significance and contributions of Hispanics in American life. That is why Hispanic Heritage Month is important as a recognition of the accomplishments and contributions of Hispanics in our country.

There are countless, New Mexicans who have contributed greatly to our Hispanic community through hard work and the belief that one can accomplish what one sets his or her mind to do. Today I'd like to mention two of these individuals from New Mexico, who have contributed to their communities and have made a difference in my home State.

At the age of 5, Mike Lujan was already contributing to his family's household income to help support his parents and 14 siblings. Mike encountered difficulties in high school and graduated with a 1.7 grade-point-average. However, because of his determination Mike enrolled in college, sought tutoring, and this year, he will be celebrating a quarter century of teaching in the Santa Fe Public Schools. During his time as a teacher and head wrestling coach, Mike Lujan has been honored with USA Weekend's "Most Caring Coach" award and the national Jefferson Award given to "a citizen who cares" which is presented by a three-star general at the Pentagon.

This past August, Mike's story was told in "Vista" a magazine which discusses Hispanic Issues and salutes Hispanics in a variety of areas. The article about Mike closes with a quote from him which says, "One of the secrets for success is to remember your roots. Once you forget who you are, you can't help others."

The second individual I would like to recognize is Tony Suazo, a native of Canjilon, located in northern New Mexico. Tony was recognized as 1 of 10 northern New Mexicans, by the Santa Fe New Mexican, for their volunteer and professional achievements in the community. Every Christmas, Tony Suazo walks through the streets of Espanola, NM, in a Santa Suit, with a bag of toys thrown over his shoulder. He plays Santa Claus at the "Put a smile on a Child's Face" annual children's Christmas party. This party draws about 3,000 people, and every child who walks through the door receives a gift. Every year leading up to this event, Tony closes his business 6 weeks before the Christmas party. He then runs around town faxing fliers about the event and collects the toys, to be given as gifts, in front of local shopping centers.

You see, Mr. President, Tony Suazo and his wife close their business down 6 weeks prior to this event and live off their savings during that time. He does not miss his lost income because, as his wife puts it, "His dream is to see every child, whether they are needy or not, have a toy." Tony has been awarded the Espanola Valley Chamber of Commerce's Man of the Year.

These two individuals serve as an example of Hispanics who have been making contributions to our communities—believing in themselves, believing in hard work, and believing that they can achieve their goals.

Mr. President, at this time let me just say a couple of sentences in Spanish because that is a very important part of the Spanish tradition in my State.

Sr. Presidente, conozco sólo una manera de rendir tributo a una cultura cuyo idioma es tradicionalmente sinónimo de identidad. El idioma español imparte un sentido de conciencia, historia y tradición que en inglés, mi lengua materna, es a veces imposible expresar.

Sin idioma no habrían anécdotas, y sin las anécdotas del dirigente Luján, Tony Suazo y de un sinnúmero de hispanos-americanos, nuestra nación sin duda alguna experimentaría un vacío en la médula misma de su identidad.

Let me just summarize that or translate it:

Mr. President, there is only one way I know to pay full tribute to a culture for which language is often synonymous with identity. The Spanish language imparts a sense of feeling, history, and tradition, which my own native tongue of English often fails to convey.

Without language, there would be no stories, and without the stories of Coach Lujan, Tony Suazo, and countless other Hispanic-Americans, our nation would surely suffer from the great void at the very heart of its identity.

Mr. President, it is with great pride that I call on all my colleagues and on all Americans to join me even though I am a little late with this, in celebrating Hispanic Heritage Month and to come together as individuals, families, and communities to learn more about this extremely important culture in our country.

CBO COST ESTIMATE

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, on October 19, 1999, I filed Report No. 106-196 to accompany S. 976, a bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to focus the authority of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration on community-based services for children and adolescents, to enhance flexibility and accountability, to establish programs for youth treatment, and to respond to crises, especially those related to children and violence. At the time the report was filed, the estimate by the Congressional Budget Office was not available. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 26, 1999.

Hon. JAMES M. JEFFORDS,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education,
Labor, and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost

estimate for S. 976, the Youth Drug and Mental Health Services Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Julia Christensen (for federal costs), who can be reached at 226-9010, and Leo Lex (for the state and local impact), who can be reached at 225-3220.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

S. 976—*Youth Drug and Mental Health Services Act*

Summary: S. 976 would reauthorize certain programs of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) through fiscal year 2002. The bill would consolidate programs currently operated under the Knowledge and Development Application (KDA) and Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) programs into three programs that target priorities for mental health and prevention and treatment of substance abuse. The bill would explicitly repeal certain programs and would transfer general discretionary grant authority for demonstrations, training, and other purposes to these new programs. In addition, the bill would reauthorize SAMHSA's Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grants and would continue the transition of those block grant programs into federal-state performance partnerships. S. 976 also would create several new programs that focus on children and adolescents.

To fund programs administered by SAMHSA, the bill would authorize the appropriation of about \$4.1 billion for 2000 and such sums as may be necessary for 2001 and 2002. Assuming the appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 976 would cost about \$1.5 billion in 2000 and \$12.2 billion over the 2000-2004 period. Enacting S. 976 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

S. 976 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). However, the bill would provide significant funding to both public and private entities for programs dealing with substance abuse and mental health.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 976 is shown in the following table. For the purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted this fall and that the necessary appropriations will be provided for each fiscal year. The table summarizes the budgetary impact of the legislation under two different sets of assumptions. The first set of assumptions provides the estimated levels of authorizations with annual adjustments for anticipated inflation, when appropriate, after fiscal year 2000. The second set of assumptions does not include any such inflation adjustments. The costs of this legislation would fall within budget function 550 (health).

By fiscal years, in millions of dollars—

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
--	------	------	------	------	------	------

SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION
With Adjustments for Inflation

SAMHSA Spending Under Current Law: Budget Authority	2,488	(²)	0	0	0
--------------------------------------------------------	-------	-------	------------------	---	---	---