

conferees on both the House and Senate side. As we all know, the Senate adopted this resolution yesterday.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution that we have before us.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2001

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the notice requirements of House Resolution 314, I announce that the following measures will be considered under suspension of the rules on Wednesday, December 19, 2001: H.R. 2336; H.R. 3525; and H.R. 3423.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report accompanying H.R. 3061, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3061, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, December 18, 2001, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Tuesday, December 18, 2001.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

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

Mr. Speaker, today we bring before the House the conference report providing appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies for fiscal year 2002.

It is my pleasure to present this report today. It is the result of the dedication and hard work of the members of the subcommittee and staff, and I want to express my deep appreciation to each of them. I would especially like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of both the full Committee on Appropriations and of this subcommittee. It has been a pleasure to work with him from the start as we crafted a bipartisan bill which passed this body earlier through our work together on the conference.

I would also like to thank the subcommittee staff on both sides of the aisle for their very hard work and the long hours they have put in to finalize the conference report before us. Thank you to Craig Higgins, the Clerk of the Committee, Carol Murphy, Susan Firth, Meg Snyder, Francine Mack-Salvador and Nicole Wheeler on the majority side, and to David Reich, Cheryl Smith and Linda Pagelsen on the minority side. They have been a great team. They have worked all night for the last two nights putting this together, and we owe them a vote of appreciation.

This conference report is a very good product. It contains the funding for many outstanding programs for people. First, is the funding for the President's education reform measures. Last week we passed landmark legislation setting the policy for elementary and secondary education reform, and today we are providing the funding that will make these reforms a reality.

We have funded State grants for improving teacher quality at \$2.85 billion. This flexible grant will allow States to develop programs for teachers in areas most important to those States. In other words, we are recognizing States' rights to make the fundamental decisions on education.

I want to emphasize the commitment of the committee to teacher quality and support in the areas of math and science. We will later have a colloquy on that subject and the flexibility within this grant for such programs, in addition to a specific program for math and science partnerships.

I am also pleased that we have included funding for the Troops to Teachers/Transition to Teaching and the Teach for America programs for a total of \$88 million. We hear a lot about the pending shortage of teachers, and I think this bill will do a lot to address that problem and to ensure that good people get into the classroom. The key to success in the classroom is a good teacher, and all of these programs show great promise in recruiting, training and keeping just those people.

In total, education programs receive a 16 percent increase in the bill, a majority of which is in three areas. These include elementary and secondary education, Special Education and Pell Grants. Grants to the States for Title I total \$10.3 billion, grants to the States for Special Education total \$7.5 billion, and Pell Grants are funded at a maximum grant level of \$4,000 per student.

Although our current economic slowdown has sent more students back to school than has been anticipated, it was the belief of the members of the Conference Committee that we must uphold our commitment to the students and retain the maximum \$4,000 level. Also the TRIO grant program receives \$802.5 million.

In health programs, I am pleased to report that funding for the National Institutes of Health increases by 14.7 percent, at over \$23 billion. This additional funding will allow a greater percentage of competitive research grant projects to receive funding in such important areas as Parkinson's disease, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and even in many rare diseases. Again, we recognize particularly in these times after September 11 how important it is that we do research on health issues, and NIH is the flagship for this, not only for the United States, but for the entire world.

As the events of September 11 have impacted on each of us and changed our lives, we have come to recognize the important role of our public health system. Funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention increases \$600 million over last year, for a total of \$4.3 billion. I might point out that the State health departments and local health departments, which are the shock troops, they are in the trenches on all of these threats that we hear about in anthrax and TB, basically start with the Centers for Disease Control. We have recognized that by increasing their budget.

Programs at the CDC are our first line of defense in threats of bioterrorism. They also put important research knowledge into practice through outreach and education, leading to improvements in the health of our Nation today. By the way, at the urging of our committee, they have a hotline now, so if you have a problem in your community, you have a 1-800 number, and you can get help immediately.

The conference report includes funding for several of the President's faith-based programs, including \$30 million for the Compassion Capital Fund, a program which will support grants to public-private partnerships for charitable organizations in expanding or emulating model social service agencies. \$70 million is included for the Safe and Stable Families program, and \$5 million for the new Volunteers for Homeland Security.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss briefly the issue of mental health parity. As many Members are

aware, the Senate bill included an amendment requiring private sector companies that provide mental health insurance companies in their health plans to provide that coverage equally with the physical coverage in those plans.

The House conferees, regrettably, rejected this amendment on procedural grounds. We had received letters from the three chairmen of the authorizing committees of jurisdiction in the House expressing their opposition to this provision in the Labor, Health and Human Services bill.

However, we understand from the President and from the House chairmen that they intend to address this issue next year. In the meantime, with the support of the committee chairmen, we have included the extension of the current law on mental health coverage, which expired on September 30 in this conference report, an extension for 1 year.

Through jurisdiction of the appropriations bill, which is our proper jurisdiction, we are able to do very much for mental illness, and I would like to highlight these programs. The conference report provides \$832 million for the Center for Mental Health, \$433 million of which is the mental health block grant which goes to States to support prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services. This is a \$50 million increase over last year's bill.

Over \$1.2 billion is allocated for research into improving the diagnosis, treatment and overall care of those suffering from mental illnesses, and this is through the National Institute of Mental Health, one of the NIH institutes. This funding is increased by \$100 million over last year.

Finally, the conference report commits \$1.34 billion for community health centers nationwide. Community health centers provide a variety of health services to disadvantaged and medically underserved, including mental health services.

Mr. Speaker, these are only the highlights of the many outstanding and worthwhile programs in this \$123.9 billion bill. Its programs touch the lives of Americans in many ways, the most important ways with the greatest potential, by supporting education, job training and health research and practices. They lay the groundwork in ensuring the long-term health and prosperity of our Nation.

There are many more programs. If Members are interested, there is a press release in the Office of the Committee on Appropriations across the hall that details all of these. There are a lot of programs here that our people back home will be very much interested in.

One thing I do want to say further, and that is, the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), did something I think this year that really worked

well, and that is they worked out an agreement with the other body whereby each subcommittee had the same allocation. That meant that we could work together. We had a different mix than the other body did, but at least we are working at the same total. When we went to conference, it made it a lot easier to get a conference report out of the negotiations. I commend them very much. Not only that, they have been very supportive of this process. I say to my colleagues, this is a good bill.

□ 1415

A lot of good things are in here that help people. Every American in some way or another is affected by education or health research or health care. We are pleased. I say this on behalf of my subcommittee members, both parties, they were terrific. It has been a joy to work with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) as the ranking member on the subcommittee.

I urge the Members of this body to support this conference report.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 9 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I too would like to thank all of the members of the staff involved. Some of the names have been mentioned, but I will mention them again. On the Democratic side, the associate staff: Dale Lewis, Scott Boule, Chris Kukla, Becky Salay, Sarah Walking, Charles Dujon, Sonia Virdi, Matthew Braunstein; as well as Harry Glenn, and all of the associates of the Republican subcommittee members. On the full committee: Jim Dyer, staff director, Dale Oak and Therese McCaullafe, Graig Higgins, the subcommittee staff director; Laurie Rowley, Carol Murphy, Susan Firth, Meg Snyder, Francine Salvador Mack, Nicole Wheeler; and on the Democratic side, David Reich, Cheryl Smith, Linda Pagelson, David Pomerantz, Norris Cochran, Lin Liu, Nick Ferraro; the Democratic staff director on the Committee on Appropriations Scott Lily, and also Christina Hamilton and Paul Carver. Each and every one of them know how hard they have worked and the Members certainly know how hard they have worked. They have gone nights without sleep; and they have, in the process, performed the kind of public service that the American public would be proud of, if they just knew about it.

Secondly, I would like to thank both the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). The gentleman from Florida has kept his commitments in terms of seeing to how this bill would be handled at the end of the year, as he has kept his commitments all year long. And the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has worked just not in his capacity on this subcommittee, but in his previous incarnation as the chair of the Subcommittee on the Interior. He has always performed his duties

with grace and with fairness. It was indeed a pleasure to work with him and his staff.

I think that we have demonstrated on this bill that when it is approached in a bipartisan way, good things happen, not just for this institution, but the country.

I would like to say that I think this bill is an example of what a huge difference a few years make. Eight years ago when our Republican friends took over as the majority in this House, there was a cry to abolish the Department of Education, and we had some tumultuous battles on this bill. Over the last 5 years, in contrast to that, we have been able to negotiate, on average, a 13 percent increase in education funding over each of the last 5 years. This year, President Bush, in his budget submission, tried to cut that rate of increase to 5.8 percent. This bill, for education, will provide a 16 percent increase over last year. So it returns it to the bipartisan track that we were on in the previous 5 years, and it declines to accept the President's recommended reduction in the rate of increase in these bills.

As a result, for instance, for Title I, which is the centerpiece of the Federal effort to see to it that no child is left behind, if I can borrow a phrase, I would say that we are very pleased to see that Title I is funded at a level of \$10.35 billion, a level of 14 percent over the President's budget request and 18 percent over last year. It contains \$7.5 billion for special education State grants. That is 3 percent more than President Bush sought in his budget. It is \$1.2 billion, or 19 percent, more than fiscal year 2001. I know there are people in this town who would like to see this program made an entitlement. I am not one of them. I think this demonstrates that we can make great progress in funding programs without making them entitlements, and we have provided a huge increase of \$2.5 billion for this program since fiscal year 2000.

For teacher quality State grants, this bill is 31 percent over last year. For bilingual education State grants, it is 45 percent over the President's budget request. For after-school centers, which are badly needed, given the changing nature of our society and the strains that that puts on families with two earners outside of the house, we have provided an 18 percent increase over the President's request. We have provided for smaller learning communities to help make our larger schools more personalized and more intimate for students. We have a funding level of 14 percent over last year, and we have a variety of other, I think, fine achievements on the education front, including providing a \$4,000 maximum grant for Pell grants, an increase of \$150 over the request and 7 percent over last year.

In the health area, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has already mentioned the \$23 billion for the National Institutes of Health, a 15 percent

increase. The National Institutes of Health are a national treasure and this committee has recognized them as such.

For community health centers, we have provided \$51 million more than the President requested.

For the Community Access Program, to assist groups who are providing health care under safety net provisions in the law, the President's budget proposed to abolish this program. This bill funds it at \$105 million.

This bill contains an increase of 7 percent above last year for health professions training programs in comparison to the President's efforts to cut this program.

For the Centers for Disease Control, the bill provides \$597 million more than the administration's budget for items such as immunizing children. I think that is fully justified.

On the mental health front, I am sad to say that it does not include the provision that was attached in the Senate to provide mental health insurance parity. I think it ought to. I think it is a tragedy that it does not. But nonetheless, on the funding levels, we provided \$50 million above last year and \$66 million above the President's request for mental health programs.

For human services, the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program is funded at a level \$300 million higher than the President requested. There are numerous other increases for programs such as Head Start, the Social Service block grant, and the Child Care Development block grant.

In the Department of Labor, dislocated workers will receive help, which is 12 percent above the President's request. Also the International Labor Program, to protect the American workforce from unfair competition through the production of foreign products producing with child labor or under virtual slave conditions; the conferees rejected the administration's proposal to slash this program by \$76 million. We provided \$148 million.

That is just a short summary of what is contained in this bill. I think it is a bill worthy of support of the House. I again thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his balance and graciousness throughout, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the full committee, as well.

I hope that before the week is out we will be able to pass this bill, the defense and foreign operations appropriations bills, and provide decent health care and unemployment assistance to workers in this country who very badly need that help; and having done all of that, I hope that somebody can find the off button so that we may, in fact, celebrate Christmas with our families.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report. I want to add my compliments to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY). The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) plays a dual role. He is the ranking member on this subcommittee as well as the ranking member on the full Committee on Appropriations. They have done a good job.

The health part of this bill maintains our commitment to double the money invested in medical research over a 5-year period, and this bill keeps us on track. In addition, we have made major investments in educational programs; and I want to compliment the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), his ranking member, for having passed H.R. 1 through the whole process. This bill that we have today and H.R. 1 are very compatible in the educational area. So a good job has been done by the Congress, both bodies, the House and the Senate; and we have a good package before us today.

It was interesting that the final conference committee meeting was held last night. Everyone seemed to be in good spirits and very cooperative. We resolved a lot of outstanding differences; and, Mr. Speaker, we might expect that this is the second largest appropriations bill, second only to Defense. But the two of them go together, because as we have evolved our military from a trench and over-the-top type of charge to the high-tech weapons and systems that we use today, without a good education, we would not have men and women properly prepared to deal with the high technology that our defense system requires.

So these two bills work hand in hand. They constitute over half of our discretionary accounts too, by the way, Mr. Speaker. But they have done a good job working out all of the many differences between the bodies, and I again compliment the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). He is an outstanding subcommittee chairman. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has been a tremendous partner. With the cooperation we have enjoyed on all of our appropriations bills, this year has just been tremendous. I want to thank all of the Members.

I want to say again, Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member both mentioned the staff. I do not know how many committees go through the same drill that Committee on Appropriations staff do. On our bills, once we start to get a bill ready to read it, to write it, to prepare it to bring to the floor, staff will work very late into the night, four or five nights a week; and I am talking about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning and come back in and start again at 8 o'clock the next morning. They devote a lot of

time; they are very dedicated. They are very devoted to the job that they do, and we are lucky to have such an outstanding staff on the Committee on Appropriations. So I thought we might just say some good words about them so they can use these words home and show it to mom and the kids or dad and the kids, whatever the case might be.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. It is time to move it on. We will then have two more appropriations bills to finish, foreign operations and defense. The committee is prepared to present those bills at any time we are given time on the floor, and I would hope that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I can push the off button tomorrow afternoon sometime, and wish everyone a merry Christmas and a happy Hanukkah.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding, and I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), our chairman, who is new this year to this subcommittee, although certainly not new to the Committee on Appropriations, he is our senior member next to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), for their leadership. I want to talk not about the overall bill, as it is a good bill. I will enthusiastically vote for this.

□ 1430

It speaks to the health needs of America. It speaks to the educational needs of our children. It speaks to working people, as well.

But I want to refer to a couple of specific items. First of all, immunization. Immunization, I believe, is a critical concern, not only of this bill but of this country. There are areas of this country where immunizations are not nearly where they ought to be. In fact, generally speaking, we went back about 1 percent, from 78 to 77, overall immunizations of children in this country.

It is inconceivable that in the year 2001, despite all of the technological and scientific advances that we achieved during the last century, Mr. Speaker, that nearly 1 million American children do not enjoy the benefits of full immunization. Indeed, only 77 percent of our 2-year-olds are adequately immunized. We need to continue to work to increase funding for this important program.

In addition, I would like to say how pleased I am that this conference report contains language that will continue to fund state-assistive technology programs. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for focusing on this issue. In the scheme of things, in terms of the billions of dollars we are spending on this bill, this is a small item, but a very, very large item in ensuring that those with disabilities will fully participate in the opportunities of our society.

This assistive technology is critical. Many may not have known, but the current law for the assistive technology program includes a provision requiring a sunset of State grant programs, which was to occur in cycles, to gradually decrease States' funding until eliminated.

In fiscal year 2002, nine States would have been eliminated for funding: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, and Nebraska. We have turned that around. We have provided funds. I appreciate their leadership, again, on that issue, and say that this is a good bill. It is a good bill for our country, and it is a good work product of our committee.

I thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for his leadership and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), as well.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), a very distinguished Member and a very good member of our committee.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding time to me, and I thank him for his kind words.

I, too, want to commend the staff. I am glad that the ranking member, as well as our two chairmen, have gone on at length about this. While most Americans were at Christmas parties and then in the wee hours nestled all snug in our beds with visions of Christmas, these staff members have been up two nights in a row without sleep at all.

I just hope that my colleagues, when they come to the floor and vote on final passage overwhelmingly for this bill, will go to both the minority and majority members of the staff and give them a hearty Christmas handshake and a word of thanks.

This is a good bill, Mr. Speaker. It is a bipartisan bill, as both sides have mentioned. It makes important strides in the areas of health and education. While we are providing the largest increase ever for Federal education programs, I am pleased that we are doing it in the right way. We are focusing on block grants. We are focusing on funding programs that reserve most education decisions for State and local officials.

I am also pleased, Mr. Speaker, that we have found a better way to fund Title I programs. The new formulas that we are adopting will make sure that Federal education funds are going to the poorest school districts and are reserved for the neediest children.

This bill also provides an increase of \$1.2 billion over last year for State grants for special education. I am pleased that Congress has resisted the effort to make this important program an entitlement. That would have hindered our efforts to make needed reforms next year, and I look forward to working with the authorizing committee next year on the reauthorization of the IDEA program.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, with regard to health, this bill continues the bipar-

tisan commitment to substantially increasing funding for the National Institutes of Health. We provide an additional \$3 billion for NIH and have also dramatically increased funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including important state-based chronic disease prevention and immunization programs, as my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland, has already mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, it is an excellent bipartisan work product, and I believe it will receive bipartisan support. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), also a member of the subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of this conference report and am grateful for the leadership of the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

The bill provides a 15 percent increase over last year for the National Institutes of Health to fund groundbreaking medical research that continues us on our path of doubling the NIH budget by the year 2003.

We have provided funding for the post-traumatic stress disorder program to serve the mental health needs of children who witness or are victims of acts of serious violence. Each year, more than 1 million children are abused or neglected in their homes; 3 million children witness domestic violence; 600,000 children are victims of violent crime; 20,000 are wounded by gunfire; and a growing number are injured or killed at school. The psychological trauma associated with this violence could affect these children for years to come.

The events of September 11 make this program even more important. Over and over, our children saw what took place on that terrible day. Many lost parents, and there is an urgent need to make mental health services available to children to cope with the aftermath of these attacks.

We have also made a substantial investment in education, including \$6.5 billion for Head Start and \$2.1 billion for the Child Care Development block grant. Yes, the strength of our country is based on the education of our people.

I am disappointed that the House conferees stripped mental health parity from the bill. We missed an opportunity to do the right thing for American families to require the insurance industry to provide the same coverage for neurobiological illnesses as for physical illnesses. When mental illness goes untreated, costs escalate.

In the aftermath of September 11, access to mental health services becomes even more important. Just this morning, the front page of the Washington Post included an article about a woman who lost her husband at the

World Trade Center and who just committed suicide. The majority assured us that they would consider this legislation next year, and I hope they will keep that promise and act on this critical legislation.

Mr. Speaker, overall, this is a strong bill; and I am proud to support it. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON), who has been a great advocate for vocational and technical education and makes an excellent contribution to the subcommittee's work on that.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their work.

I was excited when I got appointed to this committee. Having served in the State for 10 years as chairman of health and welfare issues, it was just exciting and exhilarating to get back into the issues that I loved.

I rise to support this conference report and commend the staff, who did a wonderful job and have been great to work with, and for the bipartisanship of resolving so many of these controversial issues.

I was pleased that we had a President that is leading us in education and making education funding more simple and easier for our small, rural school districts to use. Federal programs have not always been easy for small districts to obtain and utilize; and I think the bill we passed, H.R. 1, does a lot of that, and this funds it. I am just pleased to be part of that. I am pleased we have raised Pell grants to \$4,000.

I am especially pleased that our children's hospitals in this bill have finally had the bias against them removed. Our teaching hospitals have always had general education money, except our children's hospitals that teach our pediatricians and people who treat the most vulnerable among us, who are children. This bill equalizes for the first time the funding that our children's hospitals will now receive, the same as our other teaching hospitals have historically received, to train those who treat our kids, our smallest.

I am pleased that this is the first decent increase we have had in vocational education, \$80 million. I want to thank the chairman for his generous mark of \$150 million, which we worked against the Senate, who did not have any increase, which was historic to this body for many years, flat funding for vocational technical education when the need for it has quadrupled.

The military used to train our poor. The volunteer army has changed that. Poor young men and women used to go into the military and get their skills. That does not happen anymore. We have never replaced that. This \$80 million goes to our high schools and our community colleges. That is not a lot of money; but I am pleased, in talking with the chairman, that we are going

to work with the Senate and next year try to get a sizeable increase.

I am also pleased with the adult education fund. This funds GEDs and allows people who have dropped out of the system to get back in. Our educational ladder has to reach from the ground up, and adult education needs to be looked at and I believe expanded, also, because we have a lot of adults that have slipped through our high school system in the past who got a degree but did not really get an education and need to get back on that educational ladder. It is only going to be through adult education. It is one I think we really need to look at.

Again, I want to conclude by thanking the staff and the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA). It has been a delight to work with him and with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY). I excitedly look forward to what we started this year in technical education, and next year we are going to give it a better hit.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Ms. RIVERS).

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to tell the story of two journeys that end right at the Capitol of the United States. They are similar in some respects, but tragically different in others.

As a young mother, I was diagnosed with manic depressive disease, a serious brain disorder characterized by deep mood swings, and, for me, profound depression. I was lucky. I was able to get treatment, although at one point my medical care consumed over one-half of my family's take-home pay.

Every day I take a cocktail of medications to keep my condition in check. Those medications, along with continuing medical care, have given me my life back. Treatment allowed me to attend college and law school. I have served my community with competency and enthusiasm on the board of education, at the State House, and now on the floor of this magnificent building. My journey has a happy ending.

The other individual whose journey ended at this building was not as lucky as me. Rusty Weston was an unmedicated schizophrenic. For years, his parents had frantically searched for effective, affordable treatment for him, but they were unsuccessful. Finally, they threw him out because they were afraid of him.

When Rusty Weston arrived here at the Capitol, unmedicated, armed, and delusional, he killed two police officers, wounded several other individuals, and terrified the Capitol community.

Mr. Speaker, can the case for mental health parity be any clearer? It should be in this bill. Treatment works; indifference kills.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio

(Mr. BOEHNER), who did yeoman's work and provided outstanding leadership, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), on bringing H.R. 1 to success and in ensuring that we make every effort to not leave any child behind.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG); the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY); the dean of the Ohio delegation and my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA); the chairman; the subcommittee; and all the members of the Committee on Appropriations for working together to produce a bill that paves the way for meaningful reforms in education and in other national priorities.

As the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, I also want to thank the staff and the members of the Committee for working closely with me and the members of my committee and my staff to ensure that the reforms that were contained in H.R. 1, the President's education reform bill, are in fact funded and contained within this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the conference report lays the groundwork for the most significant reforms in education in a generation. The measure before us calls for a significant increase in Federal aid in public schools and for poor students. For the first time ever, major increases in Federal education funding would be linked to meaningful reform of our schools; and for the first time ever, we are insisting on results for our children.

The Labor-HHS conference report provides the resources necessary to implement the President's vision for education reform. It provides \$387 million, or \$67 million over the President's budget request, for States to develop annual assessment tests of students' reading and math skills. No national test will be created. And States will be responsible for selecting and designing their own assessments.

□ 1445

The conference report also provides a \$1.6 billion increase for Title I aid to disadvantaged students, \$700 million increase for teacher quality, and a \$205 million increase for bilingual education.

All three of these programs have been significantly reformed to expand State and local control and ensure greater accountability for results.

Last but not least in the education side, the conference report fully funds President Bush's Reading First and Early Reading Programs for a total of \$975 million, tripling the Federal commitment to reading and encouraging States and schools to use proven methods based on scientific research.

The conference report before us also increases the Federal Government's commitment to fixing and funding special education. The measure recognizes that the Federal Government is still

falling short of paying the fair share of the cost of special education. For a quarter of a century, Congress neglected this responsibility, but since 1994, we have increased special education funding by 173 percent. And the conference report before us provides another historic increase of \$1.2 billion for IDEA part B.

With this increase, the Federal Government's role, we would spend an unprecedented \$7.5 billion on IDEA in the next fiscal year and increase the Federal share of the burden to 16½ percent, the highest percentage since the Special Education Program was enacted. This increase is provided without turning special education funding into a new entitlement program, meaning Congress will be free to bring much needed reforms to IDEA as we fulfill our financial commitment.

This report also significantly increases the amount for Pell grants and other educational opportunities. I am pleased that the conference report increases Pell grant funds to some \$4,000, the highest maximum grant in the program's history. And to strengthen historically black colleges and Hispanic-serving institutions and other related institutions, the measure provides an increase of \$42.5 million from last year which, frankly, is a very significant boost.

Finally, on the labor side of our committee, the report before us wisely avoids taking hasty action on mental health parity that could jeopardize the health benefits for American workers.

The measure contains a provision that reauthorizes the 1996 mental health parity law. But the conferees did not agree to a provision added in the Senate that would have significantly expanded mental health parity for employee health benefits. This provision would have come up on top of huge increases in health care premiums in the vicinity of 15 to 30 percent. Hasty action on mental health parity will have serious consequences for employees, consequences many families may not be able to bear during the current economic crunch.

When employers' costs go up, employees often lose their health care coverage. If the law becomes too burdensome and expensive, it is very likely that employers will simply stop offering any type of health benefits to their employees. At the same time we recognize that mental illnesses are serious illnesses and must be treated accordingly. For that reason a simple 1-year reauthorization of the current laws is the right solution at this time.

I intend to take up this issue next year in my committee, and I intend to work with the supporters of expanded mental health parity, including Senator DOMENICI, the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA), the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and others who have worked on behalf of mental health parity and we intend to do it in the next session.

Let me congratulate all of my colleagues, and especially my dean, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

I want to congratulate the committee on the legislation that they have approved today. As many of my colleagues are all aware, we just finished the education reauthorization bill of the ESEA, and we are getting a lot of nice comments from around the country and from our Members in Congress about the bipartisan efforts to pass that legislation and to work out the differences that we have.

I want to say to all of the Members of Congress, that was facilitated by the fact that this committee and the Appropriations subcommittee was working in a bipartisan effort to support those efforts. They made it very clear they were willing to support the resources, the money necessary to bring about the reforms, but if the reforms were not there, they were not prepared to put the resources into the bill.

I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). Much of what was in our bill dealing with the targeting of our resources, with teacher quality, came out of a number of conversations he and I had and his wife, Mary, about the importance of high quality teachers and teaching in poor schools, and I want to thank him for supporting that effort.

The same goes to the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for all of his support he has provided in this legislation that allowed us to bring about and agree, and I think bring about the most far-reaching reforms in the Elementary Education Act in 30 years. We did that by targeting the resources to the children most in need, to the schools most in need. And we were able to do that because this committee agreed to fund the more targeted of the formulas.

We did it by making sure that schools would have the resources necessary to improve their teacher quality, for professional development, for training, for retention of teachers. And, again, this committee provided the money so schools will have the flexibility to do that within their individual schools; and for the first time, to take those who have limited English proficiency and provide a formula base program so the money will go to where those students are as opposed to a haphazard grant program and this committee funded that.

I think that all of us who are terribly concerned about the balance between reform and resources, if you look at

this bill as reported by the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, you will see that the commitment has been kept. The resources have been developed, the reform is out and the resources have been developed in this bill and I want to thank the member of the committee for that.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has 6 minutes and 30 seconds remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute 20 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report. I would like to share with my colleagues the appreciation we have of the chairmanship of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) on this committee who is known in this body as a very compassionate individual, and certainly the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member, who has long fought for these issues.

As we look at this bill, I hope everybody will vote in favor of it. It affects more people in America than any other appropriation we pass. This essentially is the basis for funding for education in America, for our workforce in America, for our health care, including our Centers for Disease Control and for the human services.

I think most importantly often overlooked is the issue that the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. RIVERS) just rose on, to talk about our commitment to mental health. If there is anything that is bipartisan in America, it is the support for mental health programs.

I am disappointed that the bill did not have parity for that that would have required every health care insurance plan in the United States to provide the exact same kind of health care level for mental health treatment as it does for other medical treatment. That failing, however, this bill does provide incredible increases to the mental health side, increases \$2 million more; for local mental health programs, additional \$13 million, totaling \$433 million; children's mental health services, an additional \$5 million, for \$97 million.

It also deals with school violence, a treatment for children with post-traumatic syndrome, and probably most importantly, \$2.2 billion for substance abuse prevention and treatment.

I say congratulations to the committee. They have done a good job. I look forward to supporting this conference report.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) for a colloquy.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to enter in a colloquy with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. Speaker, someone who casually observes the education part of this bill might think we will be spending less on math and science teacher programs this year than last, and as the United States falls increasingly behind the rest of the world in math and science performance, we need to pay attention to this area.

The conference report states, "The conferees believe that providing high-quality math and science instruction is of critical importance to our Nation's future competitiveness, and agree that math and science professional development opportunities should be expanded."

It is my understanding from this that it is the intention of the committee that no less money than last year be spent on teacher training for math and science; is this correct?

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, that is correct. I would assure the gentleman, and also the gentleman from Michigan who will join our colloquy, we consider math and science teacher training to be an important part of preparing our students for the future. I assure my colleague that the conferees have provided adequate funding to allow the same or even increased effort in science and math teacher training. The conferees intend that, at a minimum, the current level of effort in science and math development be maintained.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for clarifying this.

I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), as well as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for excellent work on this appropriations bill.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) for a colloquy. He has been, along with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), a very strong supporter of math and science education.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), and I do want to thank him very, very much for all his work to improve funding for education, particularly for math and science education.

Over the past few months, much attention has been placed on the poor state of our Nation's K-12 math and science education. International tests place our students in the bottom third of industrialized nations in their performance in science, and dead last among those nations in high school physics.

The 2000 NAEP results recently announced found no improvement in science literacy in the 4th and 8th grades, and a decline in science performance in grade 12 since 1996. This is simply unacceptable. Our country desperately needs more people trained in math and science. Over the past few years, I have advocated improving our

Nation's science education programs and increasing the Federal funding for professional development for our Nation's math and science teachers.

Mr. Speaker, this bill consolidates funding for the Eisenhower program, which was the primary professional development program for math and science teachers, into the Title II Teacher Quality Grant program, which will receive an appropriation of \$2.85 billion. The conference report states that as much as \$375 million was actually expended on math and science in fiscal year 2001, and that the conferees therefore strongly urge the Secretary and the States to continue to fund math and science activities within the Teacher Quality Grant program at a comparable level in fiscal year 2002.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the intention of the conferees is that no less than \$375 million be expended on math and science professional development in fiscal year 2001; is that correct?

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EHLERS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, the answer is the gentleman is substantially correct. The report language does state that States should spend a comparable level on math and science professional development as was spent in fiscal year 2001. The conferees consider math and science education vitally important to our Nation's future competitiveness and believe that such spending should be enhanced in the future.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, if I may continue, the bill allocates only \$12.5 million for the newly created Math and Science Partnership program. The conference report states that the conferees strongly urge the Secretary and States to utilize funding provided by the Teacher Quality Grant program, as well as other programs provided by the Federal Government, to strengthen math and science education programs across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the intention of the committee is to strongly encourage States to use funding under the Teacher Quality Grant program to fund the Math and Science Partnerships; am I correct?

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) is substantially correct. The conference report strongly encourages States to utilize the \$2.85 billion allocated to Title II dollars toward math and science activities.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for his answers, and I thank him for his commitment to math and science education, and I look forward to working together on this issue in the future.

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Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member, the gen-

tleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), because they have crafted a bill that should enjoy unanimous support here in the House.

I want to just mention my thanks for the funding for the GEAR UP program and the TRIO program, and a number of other efforts in relation to higher education. And I also want to make note of the first-time funding for the Education Equity Incentive grant program, and a host of other, I think, very appropriate focus that the leadership has brought to bear on some of the real work that has to be done to improve our Nation's schools.

So I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Ohio for their work, and I would just hope as we go forward that we will find again the same type of bipartisan support for GEAR UP and our other efforts to improve our Nation's schools.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my good friends from Ohio and Wisconsin for their hard work on this bill, especially as it relates to putting in a program called Transition to Teaching. As the chairman has said many times, and I agree, the quality of teaching, getting a great person in that classroom, with good experience and mentoring skills, somebody to rely on for learning how somebody else has taught for 15 or 20 years, is very, very valuable.

The Transition to Teaching program that we have incorporated in this bill brings experience from the private sector in math and science and technology into the classrooms and into the public schools. So I commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for that.

I do think that in the job of funding H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act, which we just passed the other day, we are about \$4 billion under what we authorized. We do, however, have about a 16 or 17 percent increase over last year's level. We have to continue to be ever vigilant, in that we fight for money to fund the reforms with sufficient resources to get the tests and remediate the children that we just passed.

Finally, I would say, on IDEA, we have a billion dollar increase. I hope the President puts new money in this new budget coming next year, and that we get that up to the mandated level.

I thank the Chair for his patience, and I again thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his work on behalf of this bill.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Cali-

fornia (Ms. PELOSI), also a member of the subcommittee, and our new minority whip.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much, our distinguished ranking member, for yielding me this time. And I congratulate the ranking member, as well as the chairman of our subcommittee, for a job well done on this very important Labor-HHS and Education bill.

In a bipartisan manner our subcommittee has produced a well-balanced bill that strengthens our schools, invests in our workforce, and provides much-needed resources for biomedical research and our public health system.

Although the administration proposed the smallest increase in education in 5 years, the bill, instead, provides the largest funding increase in the history of the Department of Education. For the fourth year in a row, dramatic increases are also included for the National Institutes of Health. This keeps us on track to double the NIH funding over 5 years, an investment that is yielding phenomenal progress in our understanding of the human body and the search for better treatments.

Additional resources have also been provided for many other vital programs, including HIV/AIDS prevention and care, breast and cervical cancer screening, child care, drug treatment, bilingual education, and environmental health.

The bill makes important progress, but I am disappointed in one opportunity that was lost at last night's conference. We did not agree to the other body's inclusion of an amendment to require that group health plans' offering mental health benefits do not impose restrictions on mental health care that differ from limits on other physical health care. That was a disappointment.

On the other hand, we must remember that access to treatment for mental health has never been more important for our country. The New England Journal of Medicine reports that nearly half of our American adults report at least one symptom of substantial stress after September 11. We see articles in the paper every day how this situation has been exacerbated.

In any event, we know effective treatments are available for mental health. We hope that promises made will be kept as we go into the next session of Congress.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I want to again commend the chairman. This is a very important bill. We call it lamb-eat-lamb, because everything in it is so good, and when we try to transfer money from one account to another, it is a very difficult decision to make. Mr. Natcher always called it in "the people's bill."

We have a great tradition of bipartisanship on the committee. We were delighted to welcome our new member of the committee, who was our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA),

congratulate him on his first conference report, and thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for his extraordinary leadership in making the bill what it is today. It was a tough fight to get this to this point, but I commend both the chairman and the ranking member on the success that Members will be voting on today.

Again, higher numbers for education than the Bush administration requested; more responsive to the needs of the American people.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA).

(Mrs. ROUKEMA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time, and I rise today to express my extreme dismay at the fact that the gentleman did not include the mental health parity provisions included by the Senate in this bill. I certainly pledge to work with everyone in this House to assure that next year that is a top priority. And, again, I am sorry that that goal could not have been accomplished in this bill.

I rise today to express my dismay that this final FY 2002 Labor-HHS Appropriations Conference Report does not retain the mental health parity language that was included in the Senate bill, especially since a majority of Members of both Chambers support full mental health parity in this report. The Labor-HHS Conferencees should have heeded the wishes of Congress.

Discrimination against mental illness must end. Mental illness is no different than any other illness, yet our society continues to treat it as such. We cannot in good conscience allow discrepancies in mental health care coverage to continue. For years I have fought to eliminate discrimination in insurance coverage for mental illnesses and this year, the Senate did the right thing by passing full parity legislation. There is a strong unified voice in the Congress calling for mental health parity. I am stunned and dismayed that the Conferencees did not answer our call.

I can assure you that I along with many colleagues will be working to assure passage of mental health parity next year before the end of this session of Congress. I know that Senator DOMENICI will be providing leadership yet again to eliminate this discrimination.

There is no debate about the devastating impact of mental illnesses on Americans from every walk of life. The Surgeon General has estimated that roughly 20 percent of the U.S. population—nearly 125,000 people in each of our districts—has a diagnosable mental disorder in any given year. A fifth of our nation's children have mental disorders with at least mild functional impairment. Suicide is the third leading cause of death for young Americans, and twenty percent of all suicides are seniors over age 65. Untreated mental illness costs American businesses \$70 billion each year in lost productivity and worker absenteeism according to the Wall Street Journal. Other estimates are significantly higher.

The good news is that treatment works. Apparently, some in Congress apparently still do not understand this. Properly diagnosed and

effectively treated, the overwhelming majority of those with mental illnesses can reclaim their lives, return to work, and once again become productive members of our society. Indeed, NIH data show that mental health treatments have greater success rates than treatments for heart disease and many other medical conditions.

Unfortunately for millions of Americans with mental disorders, access to effective treatment is impossible because health plans routinely and legally discriminate against them. The GAO reports that an appalling 87 percent of health plans routinely force patients to pay more for mental health care than other health care, put stricter limits on mental health treatment than on other health treatment, or both. The Surgeon General has unequivocally stated that such distinctions between mental and physical health care have no basis in science. The only reason to restrict mental health care is because of stigma and outdated stereotypes.

Again, by not acting to ensure parity in mental health coverage, Congress is allowing insurers to discriminate—blatantly—against patients who for not fault of their own have a mental illness. Congress would not stand idly by while insurance companies put up barriers to cancer treatments or care for patients with heart disease. Similarly, we in Congress should not tolerate such discrimination against patients in need of mental health care.

I understand some Conferencees were concerned about the inclusion of parity because of procedure, not policy. The Chairmen of the authorizing Committees expressed interest in convening hearings on the subject. I am pleased that this Conference Report urges the authorizers to act on mental health parity as I have been urging the authorizing them to do for years.

There is no time to waste. This is a problem we need to address now. In the wake of the terrorist attacks on our country, millions of Americans are coping with profound feelings of fear and vulnerability. Experts tell us that the psychiatric consequences may not show for weeks or months in the form of post-traumatic stress disorder and other serious mental and emotional problems. Unfortunately, at a time when mental health care is of unprecedented importance, many will discover that their health plans hinder rather than help them receive treatment.

By not including mental health parity in this Conference Report, Congress is prolonging the discrimination against those who are already suffering. I ask House Leadership to move ahead with mental health parity as encouraged by the majority of the House and Senate. We must move this reform next year before the 107th Congress adjourns.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 6½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, every single American will benefit from the passage of this bill. Every single American has benefited over the last generation from the passage of similar labor, health, edu-

cation, and social services bills. Every American family that cares about educating children should be pleased with this bill.

This bill has also, through the years, absolutely revolutionized our ability to deal with disease. It has totally changed the way we attack disease. It has totally transformed our understanding of human disease, and it has armed us to provide some incredible advances in health care in the future. It is, to me, the most important bill that we pass each and every year in this House.

I again appreciate everything that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has done to help move this bill forward.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for just one comment.

I hope that the authorizing committees will deal with the issue of mental health parity. We had a temporary amendment offered to ensure that there would be continued coverage after September 30. We recognize that this is something that should be done by the authorizing committees and hope that that will be done.

I also want to mention that we so many times hear that the other body does not work well with ours. I just want to say that at the staff level the team from the other body worked beautifully with the House team, Republicans and Democrats, to bring this package together. They worked extremely hard and have produced a wonderful bipartisan bill. It is bipartisan party-wise, and it is bipartisan House and Senate.

One last thing I do not think has been commented on is Job Corps. Today, in this economic crisis we are concerned about job training programs and dislocated workers. The Job Corps is funded at \$1.459 billion, \$60 million more than last year. The dislocated worker assistance is funded at \$1.5 billion, \$111 million over fiscal year 2001 and \$166 million over the budget request.

I think this illustrates, as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has said, that this bill is compassionate and it indicates our great concern. I would urge all of our colleagues to support this. They can go home and with pride say that they supported this bill. It truly is a people's bill.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3061 the FY2002 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations bill. I am pleased that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle came together to provide an increase of \$12.5 billion over FY2001 program level.

This legislation makes education a priority. It provides an increase of \$6.7 billion over last year's education appropriation bill and includes a discretionary education appropriation of \$48.9 billion. Furthermore, I am happy with the recent passage of H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act. While this bill encompasses

many reforms, one issue in which I was actively involved in during committee consideration of ESEA was improving professional development for our teachers, principals, and administrators. This year, the Teacher Quality State Grant received \$2.85 billion, a 31% increase over last year's appropriation. I will continue to push for increased funding for professional development; our school leaders are critical to our children's success in the classroom. Educating our youth should be our nation's number one priority.

Regarding health issues, I am a strong supporter of doubling the budget for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) by fiscal year 2003, and complement the committee for providing an additional \$3 billion. Congress' bipartisan support of medical research has led to substantial improvements in the health and well being of every American. We have now entered a new era of science with the mapping of the human genome and the potential in stem cell research. The opportunities for preventing, diagnosing, treating and curing diseases have never been greater. And, with the research and development of new vaccines to combat widespread disease epidemics, the NIH is in the forefront of the war on bioterrorism.

Further, I commend the committee for increasing funds to assist rural health care needs including \$1.34 billion for community health centers and \$40 million for rural hospitals. Further, I am happy that \$12.5 million will be provided for the Rural Access to Emergency Devices program administered through the Rural Health Outreach Office. I was the author of the legislation creating this program that gives grants to community partnerships consisting of local emergency responders, police and fire departments, hospitals, and other community organizations to purchase automated external defibrillators (AEDs) and train potential respondents in their use, as well as in basic CPR and first aid.

Finally, it is imperative that we continue adequate funding for employment and training activities under the Department of Labor. During this period of economic uncertainty with workers losing their jobs each day, training and employment programs are critical in helping these workers get back on their feet. I am pleased that Congress chose to restore some of the cuts made to the programs in the administration's budget.

The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations bill is often a contentious piece of legislation. I commend my colleagues for working in a bipartisan fashion to address many of our top domestic priorities in education, health care, and training. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 3061, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill.

And would like to thank Chairman REGULA and Ranking Member OBEY as well as all members of the Subcommittee, especially Representative STENY HOYER, ROSA DELAURO, and NITA LOWEY for all of their work and dedication in crafting a bipartisan piece of legislation that funds our Nation's education, health infrastructure and labor programs. This bill provides \$48 billion for education programs—an increase of almost \$7 billion over last year.

Of this total, \$6.54 billion is allocated for the Head Start Program, which represents a \$38

million increase over last year's budget. This new funding will guarantee that we can avert a threatened reduction in current enrollment of as many as 2,500 children. This Head Start funding will benefit many Head Start Centers in New York, including the Little Angels Head Start Program in the Bronx. Additionally, this bill increases the ceiling for Pell Grants bringing the maximum award to \$4000—the highest maximum grant in the program's history. This will mean more deserving students will have a chance to attend college and achieve the American dream.

The bill provides new resources for mentoring, training, salary enhancement, and other improvements that will support teachers by giving them the resources they need to do their job. With respect to teacher training, I was very pleased to see the great work being done by City University of New York Chancellor Matthew Goldstein, and the President of LaGuardia Community College, Gail Mellow acknowledged with a \$600,000 grant for their Teacher Empowerment Zone Program at this great institution.

This bill also allocates \$200 million more than what the President requested for bilingual education. These funds will provide instructional support and teacher training to assist the approximately 3.6 million students who have difficulty speaking English.

Mr. Speaker, this is wonderful news for my district, home to students who speak over 70 languages. H.R. 3061 provides the money needed to carry out the sweeping educational reforms outlined in the Leave No Child Behind Act—a bill that ensures teachers, students and parents have the resources to hold themselves to the highest educational standards.

Locally, this translates into \$636 million this year for New York City Public Schools, a 28% increase from last year; and \$141 million in Title I funding, a 20% increase over last year. With the New York City Board of Education threatening a 15% across the board cut in important education programs, this increased Federal funding is more important than ever. This bill will mean a lot to New York City and particularly the children back in Queens and the Bronx.

In addition, H.R. 3061 includes significant increases for medical research and health programs. I am particularly pleased at the inclusion of \$23.3 billion towards the National Institutes of Health—an increase of \$3 billion over last year's funding levels, and a \$430 million increase for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The CDC has a long history of doing exemplary work, particularly in disease prevention. Specifically, the CDC has led the charge in combating the West Nile Virus, a potentially deadly virus that was first discovered in North America in my district of Queens, New York. The programs at both the CDC and the NIH are not only a good investment in our communities, but they are vital to combating bioterrorism as our nation confronts new threats and challenges.

Furthermore, this bill also allocates \$1.91 billion for the Ryan White AIDS program, which is a \$103 million increase from last year, with specific increases for minority HIV/AIDS initiatives. With minority rates of HIV/AIDS infection increasing, this funding is both timely and desperately needed. In my district, Steinway Child and Family Services of Queens has done an outstanding job in providing HIV/AIDS education and prevention

services programs, including an innovative program of teen mentoring in the schools. We must combat the scourge of AIDS, and this bill provides a down payment in this war. For our displaced and unemployed Americans, this Labor-HHS-Education Conference Report includes \$1.55 billion for dislocated workers employment and training, an increase of almost 10% over last year. For my home State of New York, this will mean a tremendous amount as we strive to recover from the events of September 11th.

Stating that, I was disheartened to see the school construction and modernization that I have championed stripped from this bill, just as I was disappointed that a meaningful compromise was not reached to achieve mental health parity for insurance. Nevertheless applaud the hard work of the House and Senate conferees in bringing this important spending bill to the floor today and I proudly support this measure.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, to support the Labor Health and Human Services, and Education appropriation bill today, and to applaud the chairman, Mr. REGULA, and ranking member, Mr. OBEY, for their hard work, willingness to work with all of us, with our many and varied interests, and demands, and their unwavering commitment to the people of this country who depend on the work done in this important committee. As a family physician and chair of the Health Braintrust of the Congressional Black Caucus, I want to speak specifically to the Health funding.

Mr. Speaker, while we may not have gotten all that we wanted, I am pleased that funding that would have been flat or reduced under President Bush's budget request was restored or even increased. Although there are many instances where this has happened, I want to make specific reference to Healthy Start, the Health Careers Opportunity Program and the Minority AIDS initiative. On the Minority AIDS initiative we regret that the funding did not come closer to our request of \$540 million that we determined was needed to extend the programs for HIV and AIDS to our hard to reach people of color who are at disproportionate risk, and suffer the most from the scourge of this virus.

We are most concerned that the language accompanying the funding for this important initiative still falls short, in that it fails to target this small section of AIDS funding narrowly, to ensure that the community organizations that are of the communities, which are most needy, are the ones to receive the funding. In not doing this, the intent of the Congressional Black and Hispanic Caucuses, to empower our community through resources and technical assistance may not be met—a risk we should not take given the devastation of HIV/AIDS on our communities. But the committee did well in providing us the 11% increase—far more than ensured by the President's budget, and for that we are grateful. We will redouble our efforts to get the full funding and better language next year.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I too share the disappointment voiced by several of my colleagues in that the measure which would have given mental health services parity with other healthcare is not included, and pledge to work with them, and our community and national organizations that this goal will be realized. To expect a perfect bill that includes all

that everyone wanted is more than unrealistic, and in this period of crisis in our country it is impossible. The chair and ranking member and the committee has done well. We thank them, and we ask our colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Labor-Health and Human Services Appropriations conference report. While the report contains increases which will strengthen many significant projects and initiatives such as: the Ryan White AIDS treatment programs, displaced workers employment and training, the National Institutes of Health, special education, and Head Start; I am particularly pleased to see the inclusion of \$850,000 for the AMISTAD America project.

AMISTAD America, Inc., is an educational foundation in Connecticut, which build and operates a full-size working replica of the ship *Amistad*. It serves as a unique and powerfully effective traveling educational exhibit that will make port visits down the Eastern Seaboard and around the country to educate students about the history and lessons of leadership, racial cooperation, perseverance, courage, justice, and freedom that are inherent in the Amistad Incident of 1839.

Constructed between 1998–2000 with grants from the State of Connecticut and various private donors, the Freedom Schooner *Amistad* is a wonderful example of public and private partnership. With this federal funding, the Freedom Schooner *Amistad* will serve as a tool to educate our school children about the Transatlantic Slave Trade. Moreover, AMISTAD America, Inc. will be able to share the rich history and lessons of the ship *Amistad* to the rest of America by coordinating with local school districts and schools to provide school children free admission, tours and history lessons on the Freedom Schooner *Amistad* vessel when it visits various ports in the United States. It will also hold teacher-training sessions, and distribute K–12 educational materials including the CDROM, *The Amistad Incident: A Journey to Freedom . . . A Story of Heroism*, to each school district preparing for a visit. In addition, with the help of Apple Computer, school children will be able to connect with Amistad Internet to conduct live, interactive chats with the captain and crew of the *Amistad*. This technology will allow *Amistad* to connect with as many individuals in as many places as possible, especially those communities that cannot be reached by the vessel.

I would like to note that *Amistad* project received support from all Members of the Connecticut Delegation, as well as the Congressional Black Caucus. I thank them for their efforts and assistance in securing funding for this very important educational tool. I would also like to give special thanks and recognition to Christopher Cloud and Will Mebane of AMISTAD America, Inc. and Fredericka Gray of Phoenix Home Life for their perseverance and dedication to the Freedom Schooner *Amistad* project.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the hard work of the conferees in preparing this conference report and including this important project, which will help to enrich school children's knowledge and understanding of our nation's history in not only Connecticut, but the entire country. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the conference report.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to add his strong support of the conference report for H.R. 3061, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002.

This Member would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA], the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, and the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], the ranking member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, for bringing this important legislation to the House Floor today. This Member is particularly pleased that this appropriations conference report includes \$800,000 for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to expand software education and training programs, as well as curriculum development. This funding, which was requested by this Member, is to be used to assist the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's unique honors program, called the Great Plains Software technology program. The program integrates computer science and business curriculums to educate students in technologies that are becoming the building blocks for the new economy.

This funding will be used for further development of this curriculum and will allow the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to serve additional students and provide them with challenging internships. By participating in the Honors Program, students will be prepared with the knowledge needed in the information technology arena so they can start their own companies or help expand existing businesses, thereby creating new jobs and opportunities in Nebraska. This Member is also pleased that the conference report provides \$1.5 million for the Close Up Foundation. It is this Member's opinion that the Close Up Foundation is the best citizen education program that brings citizens of any age to Washington, D.C., to study our governmental system. It is a highly successful program that each year provides thousands of high school students with an extraordinary opportunity to learn how our government works. The funding, which was requested by this and other Members, will assist low-income students who want to attend the Close Up program.

This Member is also pleased that the conference report includes language, which this Member requested, expressing concern about the Administration's plans to abolish the Office for the Advancement of Telehealth and reassign these functions to the HIV/AIDS Bureau. This Member is pleased that the conferees have provided sufficient funds to continue the operations of this office as a component of the Office of the Administrator.

The Administration's decision to make such an organizational change came as a complete surprise to this Member, as he was given prior assurances of OAT's success as a leader in advancing higher quality health care for Americans living in rural and non-metropolitan parts of our country.

This Member was concerned about this move for several reasons. Despite any assurances that might be offered to the contrary, the abolition of the OAT and the placement of its function in the HIV/AIDS Bureau would likely divert the focus of the Office's efforts and program and staff resources away from using telehealth to provide better access to rural and underserved populations. The Office currently

manages over 80 grants in 40 states and has improved the lives of over 100,000 individuals over the past year. Many of these grants have been highlighted by Members of Congress as being of significant importance to residents of their home districts. These grants were authorized by Congress to meet the unique needs of rural and underserved populations. The needs and requirements of expanding medical access to rural and underserved urban communities using telemedicine are quite different from the programmatic efforts of the HIV/AIDS Bureau.

Through the Office's efforts to foster communication and coordination among programs that are involved in telehealth activities, OAT has served as a critical focal point for such activities within the Federal Government. For example, its efforts to create and manage the Joint Working Group on Telemedicine have focused on improving the effectiveness of over 15 different Federal grant programs through education about new initiatives and participation in joint activities that reduce duplication of efforts. We are concerned that this reorganization will eliminate this function and bring about greater inefficiency and confusion among Federal programs. The Office currently serves as a model for the cost-effective expansion in delivering medical care through its grant program. For example, during a recent period (1999 to 2000) the program's grantees increased patient encounters by over 83 percent while its budget increased by only 56 percent. In addition, Federal dollars used by OAT grantees are used to leverage other funds, further expanding access to care while saving costs to the Federal Government.

Finally, following the horrific events of September 11, 2001, it is ever more important that we have a powerful OAT that can assist rural and underserved communities with the development of telehealth programs. The large Federal investment already made in establishing a network of programs providing telemedicine services can be used to educate rural medical professionals on how to diagnose, report, and respond to effects of terrorism. This education is critical since high mortality rates could occur if diseases resulting from the release of bio-warfare agents and other terrorist actions are not recognized and treated properly in their early stages.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, this Member supports the conference report for H.R. 3061 and urges his colleagues to approve it.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of a bipartisan appropriations bill that provides resources to important federal priorities. First, I am pleased with the level of funding for education. Last week this House approved the most sweeping reform in federal education policy since 1965. That legislation was designed to elevate the quality of our nation's schools and bridge the achievement gaps that have been tolerated for too long in our country. It will require more of our students and teachers by setting higher standards and tracking progress over time.

While the H.R. 1 reform bill was a monumental achievement, it was hollow rhetoric until today. Today, we are taking the first step to provide the federal resources necessary to support the type of reforms and the level of excellence in education that we outlined in H.R. 1. today, we are moving closer to keeping the federal government's promises to our local schools and students.

The FY 2002 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill provides a 16 percent funding increase for education programs overall, including a 17 percent boost in elementary and secondary education programs and a 13 percent increase in the maximum Pell Grant. This will translate into helping local school districts hire 32,000 additional teachers and increasing the number of Pell Grant recipients to 4.3 million. In addition, it includes a boost in special education spending for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Although I, like many of my colleagues, believe that supporting our local schools with 40 percent of the costs of special education is a high priority, this legislation will provide the highest level of funding ever for special education by boosting the federal percentage from 12 percent to 17 percent of all costs, a 19 percent increase over last year. I am pleased that we are doing so much to meet our obligations to our children and recognizing that education is an important long-term priority.

While Congress has done much lately to improve education, recent events have demonstrated the essential nature of preserving our health care infrastructure. Because a strong health care system improves the life of every American, I am pleased that this appropriations bill continues to move us down the track of doubling the funding for NIH over five years, by providing a 15 percent increase over last year's funding levels. Federal resources devoted to the National Institutes of Health are the backbone of biomedical research throughout the nation. This increase will invest in potentially life-saving discoveries about a plethora of disease processes and treatment techniques. In addition it will provide increased resources to assist rural areas by strengthening the federal assistance given to rural hospitals and increasing support for the National Health Service Corp.

This legislation also recognizes the evolving nature of our world and new priorities in health care response that we face in ensuring Homeland Security. It dedicates additional resources to public health prevention and bioterrorism preparedness. There is an 11% increase for the Centers for Disease Control (the front-line of our nation's bioterrorism preparedness and response team) and funding to begin establishing an environmental health tracking network to assist in monitoring and responding to disease trends.

Although I am disappointed that this legislation's strong commitment to public health does not include an expansion in the federal requirements for mental health parity, I am pleased that the Conference Committee had the foresight to include an extension of the existing regulations for an additional year. This coupled with a 6 percent increase in funds for the Mental Health Services Administration will assist more Americans who suffer from mental illness.

In many ways the long-term stability and prosperity of our nation is provided for in this legislation. Our education system is fortified; our health care system is equipped, and finally, our nation's workers are assisted. This legislation helps to adequately assist displaced workers and provide training to adults and youth. Never in the last decade have we needed to be more aggressive about providing services for victims of economic downturn and investing in long-term priorities that will create long-term economic prosperity and national security.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, last week we reauthorized funding of education programs with a solid balanced approach for the future. Today's Labor, Health, Human Services and Education bill provides the first year of funding on that vision. Nothing is more important for the future livability of our communities than a sound education system; schools are the building blocks of stable neighborhoods and healthy children.

I am pleased with the progress that has been made on education in this Congress. While there are pressing needs for security and defense, and the state of the economy is on everybody's minds, nothing will make more difference for the long term livability of Oregon and communities around the country than having a solid education system. Especially in these difficult economic times, assistance from the federal government plays a critical role. I enthusiastically support this bill, which provides a 16% increase over last year, an increase three times larger than the administration had requested. For special education, a critical need, the rate of increase is even higher at 19%.

I am also pleased with the improvements in health and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) funding. This conference report includes extra support for National Institutes of Health research, a vital 11% increase for the Centers for Disease Control. These important organizations are even more vital to our preparedness and security in light of the threats that face our nation. We have also maintained LIHEAP funding from FY01, \$300 million over the President's request, to help low-income Oregonians and other Americans access heating assistance during a time of cold weather and skyrocketing energy costs. Finally, Congress will send the President a bill without the proposed cuts in Head Start funding, maintaining a program that is vital to the development of young children.

My hope is that we can build on this progress in the next session of congress to be able to assure that our children have stable education funding and that our communities have more resource to modernize schools and provide a full range of services that our children deserve and that citizens demand. The federal government needs to be a full partner; this bill goes a long way towards fulfilling that promise.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, the Labor H.H.S. conference report signals a bipartisan commitment to place education as a top priority. Education must be top priority not just for children of privilege, not just for those who speak English as their first language, all children deserve the opportunity to learn!

Latinos remain among the most educationally disadvantaged of all students. Education must be a top priority for all children. In education, our children are the underdogs. Our children are without a voice. As elected officials we have the responsibility of voicing loudly and plainly the educational realities of poor and disadvantaged children.

I can assure you that we in the Hispanic Caucus have not forgotten our roots. We are standing strong and fighting hard not only for our children but all children, so that no child is left behind. This bill makes significant strides in funding for our educational priorities but make no mistake that we as Hispanic members of Congress will continue pushing for adequate and protected funding for bilingual education, immigrant and special education.

We will continue fighting so that every poor child, eligible for services can receive assistance. We are not only fighting for our children to catch up we are also fighting for our children to move ahead, excel, fulfill their hopes and dreams and lead us into the 21st century.

We need to move out of the box to meet the needs of the changing population to meet the unique needs of our community. We need to provide the resources so that the opportunities for our children are real. We need to provide the resources so that all children, if they work hard, can succeed. That is the American promise. That is the American dream. We must remember the words of Cesar Chavez: Si se puede, Yes we can!

With the passage of this bill we are well on our way. I strongly support final passage of H.R. 3061.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sincere disappointment with the Republican House conferees and their leadership who gave the big insurance companies their holiday wish and abandoned the millions suffering from mental illness when they killed the mental health parity amendment in conference.

Mental illnesses are brain disorders. They are as much physical illness as diabetes or heart disease. Members of Congress and federal workers already have health insurance providing parity for mental health benefits. Other Americans deserve the same protection. The cost of parity is low and the benefits are significant. For example, in my own state of Ohio mental health and substance abuse costs for state employees dropped with parity.

There are 54 million Americans with mental illness, two-thirds of whom receive no treatment. The Wall Street Journal has estimated that untreated mental illnesses cost U.S. businesses \$70 billion a year in lost productivity and absenteeism; other estimates are much higher. Parity is inexpensive, support for it is broad, the authorizers have not acted, and those who opposed the amendment should be ashamed for voting to protect unconscionable discrimination.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the conference report and I urge its adoption. I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. OBEY, for yielding me this time and for his strong and forceful leadership not only on this bill, but also for the American people.

I want to recognize the chairman of our Subcommittee, Mr. REGULA. He has been an absolute pleasure to work with and has gone out of his way to ensure that the bill was crafted in a bipartisan manner and that the concerns of Members on both sides of the aisle were considered.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report provides tremendous increases for health, education and worker safety and training. We've been able to follow up on the promises we made on this floor last week when we passed the ESEA conference report in this bill. Increases in Title I funding will ensure that our most disadvantaged children have access to a quality education. Pell Grants will reach a maximum of \$4,000 per student, giving low-income students a helping hand in paying for college. Overall, the bill boosts education funding by over \$1 billion, to its highest level ever. In health programs, the bill continues to provide an unprecedented level of funding for medical research. We are in an age of tremendous

discovery in medical research, and the resources provided to NIH will help find treatments and cures for many diseases. There are increases for mental health research and treatment, HIV/AIDS programs, and programs for the elderly. And, we address the growing threat of bioterrorism by giving the CDC, our leader in this fight, greater resources to help keep our nation secure.

Even with these vast increases for so many programs, we know that next year will be very different. The surpluses we've enjoyed have disappeared. And, the President's tax cuts will take up more and more of the federal budget as we go forward. We're just beginning to fund education and healthcare at the levels they deserve. I am concerned, as are many of my colleagues, that we will not be able to provide this same level of funding next year.

I want to mention one area of critical importance—the need to combat obesity in this country. The Surgeon General reported last week that two out of three American adults are overweight. In fact, he estimates that obesity will cause more deaths than smoking in the coming years. Reducing the rate of obesity can prevent unnecessary illness and death. We've been so successful in convincing people to quit smoking, and this should be the next big fight for public health. I know that Chairman REGULA and Mr. OBEY will be very interested in that effort, and I want to again thank the chairman and ranking member for their tireless efforts in putting this bill together. I urge adoption of the conference report.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 393, nays 30, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 504]

YEAS—393

Abercrombie	Bono	Condit	Hunter	Northup	Tierney	
Ackerman	Boozman	Conyers	Hyde	Norwood	Towns	
Aderholt	Borski	Cooksey	Inslee	Nussle	Traficant	
Allen	Boswell	Costello	Isakson	Oberstar	Turner	
Andrews	Boucher	Coyne	Issa	Obey	Udall (CO)	
Armey	Boyd	Cramer	Istook	Oliver	Udall (NM)	
Baca	Brady (PA)	Crenshaw	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz	Upton	
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Crowley	Jackson-Lee	Osborne	Taylor (MS)	
Baird	Brown (FL)	Culberson	(TX)	Ose	Taylor (NC)	
Baldacci	Brown (OH)	Cummings	Jefferson	Owens	Terry	
Baldwin	Brown (SC)	Cunningham	Jenkins	Oxley	Thomas	
Ballenger	Bryant	Davis (CA)	John	Pallone	Walsh	
Barcia	Burr	Davis (FL)	Johnson (CT)	Pascarella	Wamp	
Barr	Burton	Davis (IL)	Johnson (IL)	Pastor	Waters	
Barrett	Buyer	Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, E. B.	Payne	Watkins (OK)	
Barton	Callahan	Davis, Tom	Johnson, Sam	Pelosi	Watson (CA)	
Bass	Calvert	Deal	Jones (OH)	Peterson (MN)	Watt (NC)	
Becerra	Camp	DeFazio	Kanjorski	Peterson (PA)	Watts (OK)	
Bentsen	Cannon	DeGette	Kaptur	Petri	Waxman	
Bereuter	Capito	Delahunt	Keller	Phelps	Weiner	
Berkley	Capps	DeLauro	Kelly	Pickering	Weldon (PA)	
Berman	Capuano	DeLay	Kennedy (MN)	Platts	Weller	
Berry	Cardin	DeMint	Kennedy (RI)	Pombo	Whitfield	
Biggert	Carson (IN)	Deutsch	Kildee	Pomeroy	Wicker	
Bilirakis	Carson (OK)	Diaz-Balart	Kilpatrick	Portman	Wilson (NM)	
Bishop	Castle	Dicks	Kind (WI)	Price (NC)	Wilson (SC)	
Blagojevich	Chambliss	Dingell	King (NY)	Pryce (OH)	Wolf	
Blumenauer	Clay	Doggett	Kingston	Putnam	Woolsey	
Blunt	Clayton	Doolittle	Kirk	Quinn	Wu	
Boehlert	Clyburn	Doolittle	Kleczka	Radanovich	Wynn	
Boehner	Coble	Doyle	Knollenberg	Rahall	Young (FL)	
Bonilla	Collins	Dreier	Kolbe	Ramstad		
Bonior	Combust	Dunn		Rangel		

NAYS—30

Akin	Hefley	Royce
Bartlett	Hostettler	Ryun (KS)
Riley	Jones (NC)	Schaffer
Rivers	Chabot	Sensenbrenner
Rodriguez	Roemer	Kerns
Roemer	Cox	Sessions
Rogers (KY)	Crane	McInnis
Rogers (MI)	Duncan	Shadegg
Latham	Flake	Smith (NJ)
Ros-Lehtinen	Ross	Tancredo
Farr	Goodlatte	Pitts
Fattah	Hayworth	Toomey
Ferguson	Rothman	Rohrabacher
Filner	Roukema	Weldon (FL)
Fletcher	Royal-Allard	
Foley	Rush	
Forbes	Ryan (WI)	
Ford	Sabo	
Fossella	Sanchez	
Frank	Sanders	
Frelinghuysen	Sandlin	
Frost	Sawyer	
Gallegly	Saxton	
Ganske	Schakowsky	
Gekas	Schiff	
Gephhardt	Schrock	
Gibbons	Scott	
Gilchrest	Serrano	
Gillmor	Shaw	
Gilman	Shays	
Gonzalez	Sherman	
Goode	Sherwood	
Gordon	Shimkus	
Goss	Shows	
Graham	Shuster	
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Graves	Simpson	
McDermott	Skeen	
Green (TX)	Skelton	
Green (WI)	Slaughter	
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Grucci	Smith (TX)	
Gutierrez	Smith (WA)	
Gutknecht	Snyder	
Hall (TX)	Solis	
Hansen	Souder	
Harman	Spratt	
Hart	Menendez	
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Herger	Strickland	
Hill	Stump	
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	Thompson (MS)	
	Thornberry	
	Thune	
	Tiaht	
	Tiberi	
	Tauscher	
	Taylor (MS)	
	Taylor (NC)	
	Terry	
	Thomas	
	Thompson (CA)	
	Thompson (MS)	
	Thornberry	
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	Tiberi	
	Tauscher	
	Taylor (MS)	
	Taylor (NC)	
	Terry	
	Thomas	
	Thompson (CA)	
	Thompson (MS)	
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	Tauscher	
	Taylor (MS)	
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	Terry	
	Thomas	
	Thompson (CA)	
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