Waters	Waxman	Woolsey
Watson	Weiner	Wu
Watt	Wexler	Wynn

NOT VOTING—14

Boyd	Jones (OH)	Peterson (MN)
Buyer	Kucinich	Platts
Davis, Tom	LaTourette	Pomeroy
Hunter	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Hyde	Moore (WI)	

□ 1200

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3010 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 337 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3010.

□ 1203

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3010) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, with Mr. PUTNAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, 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. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me say at the outset here that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I have had a discussion about the possibility of trying to finish this bill today. We want to make every effort to do so. And that will depend, of course, on what kind of cooperation we can get on amendments.

Also, I am going to ask unanimous consent to move the issue of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to come up as the first issue as there is a lot of interest in this. We will try to limit time on both sides and give people a chance to vote on this.

So all of that is an effort to expedite today's proceedings.

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize, as the subcommittee chairman says, we are trying to help Members get out of here today. We cannot do that unless we get cooperation from Members on amendments and on time.

Frankly, if I had my way, there would be one speech for this bill, one speech against it, and we would vote, because we are not going to make any significant changes in this bill given what the budget has done to us.

So we might as well get on with it. I would ask Members to give us their cooperation. I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) for bringing it to the House's attention.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues, I am pleased to present before the House today the fiscal year 2006 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

By taking into consideration the priorities of the President and the Members of this House, we have produced a bill that meets the needs of all Americans. We are appreciative of the efforts of the leader of the House and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), in providing a workable allocation for this bill.

I would also like to acknowledge the hard work, dedication, and expertise of my subcommittee staff, as well as the minority staff, in putting together this bill.

Mr. Chairman, we have made a commitment to reduce Federal deficits. With the reduction in the budget from last year, support for Pell grants required by the budget resolution, and that was money that has been spent in years past that we had to pay in this bill, and new implementation and processing costs of the Medicare Modernization Act, we had nearly $2 billion less to spend on programs that were funded in fiscal year 2005.

We made some tough decisions. We eliminated four programs and did not initiate eight new programs proposed by the President. But when looked at as a whole, this bill provides $142.5 billion to over 500 discretionary programs. It is a lot of money, and it does a lot of good.

It is a responsible, fair, and balanced bill. I believe it does a good job in meeting the needs of the American people. Let me start with education. Earlier on the rule, I quoted from an editorial piece by David Broder today that in polling the American people, they said education was the number one reason for the success of this Nation. Education is essential to the preservation of democracy, and an investment in education is an investment in people.

Mr. Chairman, Federal education spending has more than doubled since 1996, from $23 billion to $56.7 billion, as contained in this bill. Education funding in this bill for fiscal year 2006 is $476 million above the President's request. We added to his request. This is a significant commitment to the future of our Nation.

However, we must be prudent in our funding priorities to ensure that these dollars are targeted to programs that most directly improve the education of our Nation's students.

We have focused spending in this bill on the key areas that directly impact our children's education. First, and foremost, I believe that no child will be left behind if he or she has a quality teacher. Almost every teacher in our Nation's classrooms today is there for one reason: they care about children and want to help them reach their full potential.

We applaud their hard work and dedication and support them in this bill by providing funding to encourage people to enter the field of teaching, and provide incentives for quality teachers to remain in the classrooms. This bill supports teachers and students by increasing funding for title I by $100 million. Title I provides additional resources to low-income schools, to help principals, teachers, and students close education achievement gaps.

At the school level, Title I helps provide additional staffing, ongoing training, and the latest research, computer equipment, books or new curricula. That, coupled with strong accountability measures, helps disadvantaged children meet the same high standards as their more advantaged peers.

I want to say that this bill really tries to help every individual to be sensitive to the needs of all people. We, this morning, and every morning when we meet, give the Pledge of Allegiance. We close by saying ''with liberty and justice for all.'' That is what we have tried to do here, because education does give people liberty, it does give them justice, and the same thing with medical research.

Mr. Chairman, many of my colleagues spoke with me about the financial demands of special education on their local school districts. We also hear from parents about the need to support adequate special education funding to ensure their special needs children receive a quality education.

In this bill, funding for special education is increased by $150 million, which brings its total to over $11 billion, a nearly 378 percent increase since the fiscal year 1996.

I believe that quality of classroom teachers and principals is one of the most important factors that affects student achievement. This bill provides $100 million to reward effective teachers and to offer incentives for highly qualified teachers to be in our Nation's high schools, and particularly in high-needs schools.

Mr. Chairman, science and technology have been and will continue to be the engines of U.S. economic growth and national security. Excellence in discovery, innovation in science and engineering is derived from an ample and well-educated workforce. To ensure competency in a rapidly changing global market, this bill provides $190 million for the math and science partnership program. This program supports State and local efforts to improve student academic achievements in mathematics and science by promoting strong teaching skills for elementary and secondary school teachers.

Many of you already know that First Lady Laura Bush supports the Troops to Teachers programs, and has visited military bases to inform our troops about the opportunity to enter the field of teaching upon completion of their military service.

With maturity, training in mathematics or science, and assistance in appropriate courses for teaching, members of our Armed Forces make outstanding classroom teachers. And in fields where we currently have teacher shortages, this bill provides $15 million for the Troops to Teachers program.

During the 2001–2002 school year, approximately 42 percent of the Nation's schools were located in rural areas or small towns, and approximately 30 percent of all students attended these schools. The average rural or small town school serves 364 students, compared to 609 students served by the average urban school.

The small size of many rural schools and districts presents a different set of problems from those of urban schools and districts. This bill provides over $171 million to meet the needs of schools in rural communities.

TRIO, GEAR UP, Vocational Education State grants and adult education programs have strong support from Members of this body. These programs were proposed for termination in the President's budget. However, we have allocated over $3 billion for the continuation of these important efforts.

Title III programs are designed to strengthen institutions of higher education that serve a high percentage of minority students and students from low-income backgrounds. Federal grants made under those programs go to eligible institutions to support improvements in the academic quality, institutional management, endowments and fiscal stability. Funding is targeted to minority-serving and other institutions that enroll a large proportion of financially disadvantaged students and have low per-student expenditures.

□ 1215

Fiscal year 2006 spending for Title III programs is at $506 million; combined with the funding for Howard University, our commitment to minority serving institutions exceeds $747 million.

The sharp rise in college costs continues to be a barrier to many students. Pell grants help ensure access to postsecondary education for low- and middle-income undergraduate students by providing financial assistance. This bill increases the maximum award of a Pell grant to $4,100, the highest level in history. As required by the budget resolution, the bill provides $4.3 billion to retire the shortfall that has accumulated in the program over the last several years because of higher-than-expected student participation in the program. And, that is good, that more students are participating.

Health care is a critical part of the Nation's economic development. To assist in protecting health of all Americans and provide essential human services, this bill provides the Department of Health and Human Services over $63 billion for fiscal year 2006. Mr. Chairman, similar to the Department of Education, we have more than doubled the funding for HHS since 1996 from $28.9 billion in fiscal year 1996 to $63.1 billion in this bill.

At the forefront of new progress in medicine, the National Institutes of Health supports and conducts medical research to understand how the human body works and to gain insight into countless diseases and disorders. It supports a wide spectrum of research to find cures covering many medical conditions that affect people. As a result of our commitment to NIH, our citizens are living longer and better lives. In 1900, the life expectancy was only 47 years. By 2003 it was almost 78 years. And I am sure that it would be even more today.

The 5-year doubling of the NIH budget completed in fiscal year 2003 both picked up the pace of discovery and heightened public expectations. We now expect NIH to carefully examine its portfolio and continue to be a good steward of the public's investment. Funding for NIH has increased by over $142 million, bringing its total budget to $28.5 billion.

It is certainly a serious commitment to health research. All the information and advances we have gained from NIH would be useless if it does not make its way to health care providers and individuals, those most responsible for their own health. Thus, the work for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, better known as CDC, is critical to protecting the health and safety of people both at home and abroad. Infectious diseases such as SARS, West Nile Virus, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis have the ability to destroy lives, strain community resources, and even threaten nations. In today's global environment, new diseases have the potential to spread across the world in a matter of days, or even hours, making early detection and action more important than ever.

As the CDC director, Dr. Gerberding, and National Institutes of Health director, Dr. Zerhouni, have said, infectious disease and bioterrorism are one of the greatest threats to our safety and security today. CDC plays a critical role in controlling these diseases. Traveling at a moment's notice to investigate outbreaks both abroad and at home, CDC is watching over these particular and dangerous medical issues.

Recognizing the tremendous challenges faced by the CDC, we have provided nearly $6 billion for their budget in fiscal year 2006.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, many of the community health centers have served as America's health care safety net for the Nation's underserved populations. Health centers operating at the community level provide regular access to high-quality, family-oriented, comprehensive primary and preventative health care, regardless of ability to pay, and improve the health status of underserved populations living in inner-city and rural areas.

The health centers' target populations have lower life expectancy and higher death rates compared to the general population. These patients have less purchasing power and many are unable to afford even the most basic medical or dental attention. In 2003, the Community Health Centers served more than 12 million patients and I am sure many more in the last couple of years. Funding for the community health centers is $1.8 billion; again, an increase of $100 million over last year.

Children's hospitals across the Nation are the training grounds for our pediatricians and pediatric specialists. Many of these hospitals are regional and national referral centers for very sick children, often serving as the only source of care for many critical pediatric services. This bill provides $300 million to train these important caregivers who will care for America's youngest population, its children.

The AIDS Drug Assistance Program for funding is increased by $10 million and brings the Ryan White AIDS program total to over $2 billion. The increase in funding assists those infected with the virus in receiving vital medical attention.

We have provided nearly $6.9 billion for Head Start, a program designed primarily for preschoolers from low-income families. Head Start promotes school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services.

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program ensures that low-income households are not without heating or cooling, and provides protection to our most vulnerable populations: the elderly, households with small children, and persons with disabilities. The

funds are distributed to the States through a formula grant program and we have provided nearly $2 billion for fiscal year 2006.

Mr. Chairman, our society is judged not only by the care we provide to our young, but also how we treat our elderly. We owe a profound debt of gratitude to a generation of older Americans whose hard work, courage, faith, sacrifice, and patriotism helped to make this Nation great.

Funding in the nutrition programs, including Meals On Wheels for the elderly, are increased by over $7 million. This bill provides nearly $1.4 billion to the Administration on Aging to enhance health care, nutrition, and social supports to seniors and their family caregivers.

The Labor Department. We ought to support the aspirations of people: good health, security, meaningful work, creative and intellectual pursuits. The Department of Labor places a key role in many important worker training and protection programs. Therefore, we have restored funding to core job training and employment assistance programs.

A number of communities continue to experience plant closings and other layoffs, and we understand the need to support dislocated worker training programs that can assist workers return to gainful employment. In this bill we restore funding for dislocated worker assistance programs to over $1.4 billion, an increase of $62 million over the budget request.

The Job Corps program provides a comprehensive and intensive array of training, career development, job placement and support services to our disadvantaged young people between the ages of 16 and 24. Many people who enroll in a Job Corps Center never completed their high school education and may have other barriers to sustaining a job. This program ensures that disadvantaged young people are afforded an opportunity to successfully participate in the Nation's workforce.

For fiscal year 2006 this bill provides over $1.5 billion for this program, an increase of $25 million over the President's request.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate my chairman yielding. I rise just for a moment.

As you know, over the years in the Committee on Appropriations. I have not had the chance to serve on the gentleman's great subcommittee. Since I have the job chairing the whole committee now, I have involved myself in the gentleman's work; and I must say to my colleagues, our Members, as well as the public-at-large, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) over the years have done a fabulous job, especially this year in a year of some constraint.

We may have to come up with some money for a sound system for ourselves.

Mr. Chairman, I just want my colleagues to know how impressed I am with the work both the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) have done on behalf of the American public, whether it be Indian health care, or preschool, or dealing with labor issues that can be very contentious, a fabulous job of priorities.

I particularly want to compliment the gentleman for the priority he has given to the kind of research and development that is extending the good health as well as the lives of our citizens. I have been very impressed with those people from NIH but also from the Centers for Disease Control, fabulously involving America in the most important work; that is, healthy lives and longer lives for our citizens. I compliment the gentleman and thank him very much for the time.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Reclaiming my time, the Job Corps provides a comprehensive and intensive array of training, career development, job placement, and support services to disadvantaged young people between the ages of 16 and 24. Many people enrolled in the Job Corps Center never completed their high school education and have other barriers.

For fiscal year 2006, this bill provides over $1.5 billion for these programs and this is an increase. And we likewise protect the safety of workers.

Mr. Chairman, in order to implement more than 400 provisions of the Medicare Modernization Act and ensure that senior citizens receive the prescription drug benefits that we provide in MMA, we have allocated more than $1 billion over the fiscal year 2005 level to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and Social Security Administration.

While benefits that both of these agencies provide come through mandatory spending by way of the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provides the funding for the agencies' administrative costs. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services pay about one-third of national health care expenditures and pay for more than one-half of all senior health care costs.

Let me repeat that. Medicare and Medicaid pay for more than one-half of all senior health care costs. More than 85 million Americans rely on these programs for health care coverage. Last year the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services processed over 1 billion claims, answered over 52 million inquiries and reviewed nearly 8 million appeals.

SSA, Social Security Administration, will also play a vital role in the implementation of the Medicaid Modernization Act, as they will identify low-income beneficiaries who might be eligible for drug benefit subsidies, make low-income subsidy determinations, withhold premiums appropriate to beneficiaries' selected plans, and calculate Part B premiums for high-income beneficiaries.

The increases provided to CMS and SSA will enable them to implement and improve delivery of benefits and expedite the processing of disability claims, and that is very important. This bill meets our financial commitment for effective administration of these programs and ensures efficient services to recipients.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, much more could be said about this bill which touches every American at some point in life. We are mindful of the fiscal limitations on our bill and we have tried to use the allocation to fund our highest priorities. This bill does its part, its best, to meet the American people's needs.

I want to say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and also on our side, it was a great subcommittee. Both Republican and Democrat members worked very well together, and we may have some disagreements on the amounts of money, but I think within the confines of what was available, we pretty much are in agreement with the assignment of priorities that were made. All the members participated very effectively.

It is a responsible, fair, and balanced bill and I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, the following is a detailed table of the bill:

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION					
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES					
Grants to States:					
Adult Training, current year	184,618	153,736	153,736	-30,882	---
Advance from prior year	(706,304)	(712,000)	(712,000)	(+5,696)	---
FY 2007	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	---
Adult Training	896,618	865,736	865,736	-30,882	---
Youth Training	986,288	950,000	950,000	-36,288	---
Dislocated Worker Assistance, current year	345,264	226,867	345,264	---	+118,397
Advance from prior year	(841,216)	(848,000)	(848,000)	(+6,784)	---
FY 2007	848,000	848,000	848,000	---	---
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,193,264	1,074,867	1,193,264	---	+118,397
Federally Administered Programs:					
Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:					
Current year	70,800	56,717	---	-70,800	-56,717
Advance from prior year	(210,304)	(212,000)	(212,000)	(+1,696)	---
FY 2007	212,000	212,000	212,000	---	---
Dislocated Worker Assistance Nat'l Reserve	282,800	268,717	212,000	-70,800	-56,717
Less funding reserved for Community College Initiative (NA)	(-125,000)	---	---	(+125,000)	---
Dislocated Worker Assistance Nat'l Reserve	157,800	268,717	212,000	+54,200	-56,717
Total, Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,476,064	1,343,584	1,405,264	-70,800	+61,680
Native Americans	54,238	54,238	54,238	---	---
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	75,759	---	75,759	---	+75,759
Job Corps:					
Operations	844,670	851,019	851,019	+6,349	---
Advance from prior year	(586,272)	(591,000)	(591,000)	(+4,728)	---
FY 2007	591,000	591,000	591,000	---	---
Construction and Renovation	16,190	---	---	-16,190	---
Advance from prior year	(99,200)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(+800)	---
FY 2007	100,000	75,000	100,000	---	+25,000
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,551,860	1,517,019	1,542,019	-9,841	+25,000
National Activities:					
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	85,167	30,000	74,000	-11,167	+44,000
Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offender	49,600	---	---	-49,600	---
Evaluation	7,936	7,936	7,936	---	---
Prisoner Re-entry	19,840	35,000	19,840	---	-15,160
Community College initiative	124,000	250,000	125,000	+1,000	-125,000
Community College initiative (NA) 1/	(125,000)	---	---	(-125,000)	---
Subtotal, CC initiative, program level	249,000	250,000	125,000	-124,000	-125,000
Denali Commission	6,944	---	---	-6,944	---
Other	3,458	2,000	2,000	-1,458	---
Subtotal, National activities	296,945	324,936	228,776	-68,169	-96,160
Subtotal, Federal activities	2,261,602	2,164,910	2,112,792	-148,810	-52,118
Current Year	1,358,602	1,286,910	1,209,792	-148,810	-77,118
FY 2007	903,000	878,000	903,000	---	+25,000
Total, Training and Employment Services	5,337,772	5,055,513	5,121,792	-215,980	+66,279

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Current Year	(2,874,772)	(2,617,513)	(2,658,792)	(-215,980)	(+41,279)
FY 2007	(2,463,000)	(2,438,000)	(2,463,000)	---	(+25,000)
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS	436,678	436,678	436,678	---	---
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES	1,057,300	966,400	966,400	-90,900	---
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS					
Unemployment Compensation:					
State Operations	2,663,040	2,622,499	2,622,499	-40,541	---
National Activities	10,416	10,416	10,416	---	---
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation	2,673,456	2,632,915	2,632,915	-40,541	---
Employment Service:					
Allotments to States:					
Federal Funds	23,114	23,300	23,300	+186	---
Trust Funds	757,478	672,700	672,700	-84,778	---
Subtotal, allotments to States	780,592	696,000	696,000	-84,592	---
ES National Activities	64,976	33,766	33,766	-31,210	---
Subtotal, Employment Service	845,568	729,766	729,766	-115,802	---
Federal Funds	23,114	23,300	23,300	+186	---
Trust Funds	822,454	706,466	706,466	-115,988	---
One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information	97,974	87,974	87,974	-10,000	---
Work Incentives Grants	19,711	19,711	19,711	---	---
Total, State Unemployment & Employment Srvcs	3,636,709	3,470,366	3,470,366	-166,343	---
Federal Funds	140,799	130,985	130,985	-9,814	---
Trust Funds	3,495,910	3,339,381	3,339,381	-156,529	---
ADVANCES TO THE UI AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS 2/	517,000	465,000	465,000	-52,000	---
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION					
Adult Employment and Training	38,874	44,631	44,631	+5,757	---
Trust Funds	6,901	7,925	7,925	+1,024	---
Youth Employment and Training	39,627	38,805	38,805	-822	---
Employment Security	6,045	6,039	6,039	-6	---
Trust Funds	48,235	77,952	77,952	+29,717	---
Apprenticeship Services	21,136	21,655	21,655	+519	---
Executive Direction	6,845	6,993	6,993	+148	---
Trust Funds	2,065	2,111	2,111	+46	---
Welfare to Work	373	---	---	-373	---
Total, Program Administration	170,101	206,111	206,111	+36,010	---
Federal Funds	112,900	118,123	118,123	+5,223	---
Trust Funds	57,201	87,988	87,988	+30,787	---
Total, Employment and Training Administration	11,155,560	10,600,068	10,666,347	-489,213	+66,279
Federal Funds	7,602,449	7,172,699	7,238,978	-363,471	+66,279
Current Year	(5,139,449)	(4,734,699)	(4,775,978)	(-363,471)	(+41,279)
FY 2007	(2,463,000)	(2,438,000)	(2,463,000)	---	(+25,000)
Trust Funds	3,553,111	3,427,369	3,427,369	-125,742	---
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	109,374	114,462	114,462	+5,088	---
Policy and Compliance Assistance	17,357	17,458	17,458	+101	---
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Admin	4,482	5,080	5,080	+598	---
Total, EBSA	131,213	137,000	137,000	+5,787	---

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION					
Pension insurance activities	(12,211)	(42,122)	(42,122)	(+29,911)	---
Pension plan termination	(169,739)	(161,117)	(161,117)	(-8,622)	---
Operational support	(84,380)	(93,739)	(93,739)	(+9,359)	---
Total, PBGC (Program level)	(266,330)	(296,978)	(296,978)	(+30,648)	---
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	164,493	167,359	167,359	+2,866	---
Office of Labor-Management Standards	41,681	48,799	48,799	+7,118	---
Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	80,059	82,106	82,106	+2,047	---
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	97,339	100,129	100,129	+2,790	---
Trust Funds	2,023	2,048	2,048	+25	---
Program Direction and Support	15,252	15,891	15,891	+639	---
Total, ESA salaries and expenses	400,847	416,332	416,332	+15,485	---
Federal Funds	398,824	414,284	414,284	+15,460	---
Trust Funds	2,023	2,048	2,048	+25	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS					
Federal employees compensation benefits	230,000	234,000	234,000	+4,000	---
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Total, Special Benefits	233,000	237,000	237,000	+4,000	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS					
Benefit payments	358,806	308,000	308,000	-50,806	---
Administration	5,191	5,250	5,250	+59	---
Subtotal, FY 2006 program level	363,997	313,250	313,250	-50,747	---
Less funds advanced in prior year	-88,000	-81,000	-81,000	+7,000	---
Total, Current Year, FY 2006	275,997	232,250	232,250	-43,747	---
New advances, 1st quarter FY 2007	81,000	74,000	74,000	-7,000	---
Total, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	356,997	306,250	306,250	-50,747	---
ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND, Part B Administrative Expenses	40,321	96,081	96,081	+55,760	---
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND					
Benefit payments and interest on advances	1,004,951	1,010,011	1,010,011	+5,060	---
Employment Standards Adm. S&E	32,615	33,050	33,050	+435	---
Departmental Management S&E	23,705	24,239	24,239	+534	---
Departmental Management, Inspector General	342	344	344	+2	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disability	1,061,613	1,067,644	1,067,644	+6,031	---
Treasury Administrative Costs	356	356	356	---	---
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,061,969	1,068,000	1,068,000	+6,031	---
Total, Employment Standards Administration	2,093,134	2,123,663	2,123,663	+30,529	---
Federal Funds	2,091,111	2,121,615	2,121,615	+30,504	---
Current year	(2,010,111)	(2,047,615)	(2,047,615)	(+37,504)	---
FY 2007	(81,000)	(74,000)	(74,000)	(-7,000)	---
Trust Funds	2,023	2,048	2,048	+25	---

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Safety and Health Standards	16,003	16,628	16,628	+625	---
Federal Enforcement	169,652	174,318	174,318	+4,666	---
State Programs	91,013	92,013	92,013	+1,000	---
Technical Support	20,742	21,652	21,652	+910	---
Compliance Assistance:					
Federal Assistance	70,859	73,278	73,278	+2,419	---
State Consultation Grants	53,362	53,896	53,896	+534	---
Training Grants	10,218	---	10,218	---	+10,218
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance	134,439	127,174	137,392	+2,953	+10,218
Safety and Health Statistics	22,203	24,498	24,498	+2,295	---
Executive Direction and Administration	10,106	10,698	10,698	+592	---
Total, OSHA	464,158	466,981	477,199	+13,041	+10,218
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Coal Enforcement	115,251	118,335	118,335	+3,084	---
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	66,752	68,750	68,750	+1,998	---
Standards Development	2,334	2,506	2,506	+172	---
Assessments	5,238	5,445	5,445	+207	---
Educational Policy and Development	31,255	32,021	32,021	+766	---
Technical Support	25,111	25,736	25,736	+625	---
Program evaluation and information resources (PEIR)	17,525	15,671	15,671	-1,854	---
Program Administration	15,670	12,026	12,026	-3,644	---
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	279,136	280,490	280,490	+1,354	---
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	162,714	167,047	167,047	+4,333	---
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	77,845	77,845	77,845	---	---
Prices and Cost of Living	169,370	174,779	174,779	+5,409	---
Compensation and Working Conditions	78,942	81,532	81,532	+2,590	---
Productivity and Technology	10,503	10,847	10,847	+344	---
Executive Direction and Staff Services	29,629	30,473	30,473	+844	---
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	529,003	542,523	542,523	+13,520	---
Federal Funds	451,158	464,678	464,678	+13,520	---
Trust Funds	77,845	77,845	77,845	---	---
OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY					
Ofce of Disability Employ. Policy, Salaries & expenses	47,164	27,934	27,934	-19,230	---
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Executive Direction	26,720	29,504	29,504	+2,784	---
Departmental IT Crosscut	29,760	29,760	29,760	---	---
Departmental Management Crosscut	4,960	1,700	1,700	-3,260	---
Legal Services	79,769	81,907	81,907	+2,138	---
Trust Funds	311	311	311	---	---
International Labor Affairs	93,248	12,419	12,419	-80,829	---
Administration and Management	32,414	33,197	33,197	+783	---
Frances Perkins building security enhancements	6,944	6,944	6,944	---	---
Adjudication	25,665	27,126	27,126	+1,461	---
Women's Bureau	9,478	9,764	9,764	+286	---

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Civil Rights Activities	6,237	6,451	6,451	+214	---
Chief Financial Officer	5,182	5,340	5,340	+158	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	320,688	244,423	244,423	-76,265	---
Federal Funds	320,377	244,112	244,112	-76,265	---
Trust Funds	311	311	311	---	---
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING					
State administration, Grants	161,097	162,415	162,415	+1,318	---
Federal Administration	30,438	30,435	30,435	-3	---
National Veterans Training Institute	1,984	1,984	1,984	---	---
Homeless Veterans Program	20,832	22,000	22,000	+1,168	---
Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	8,482	7,500	7,500	-982	---
Total, Veterans Employment and Training	222,833	224,334	224,334	+1,501	---
Federal Funds	29,314	29,500	29,500	+186	---
Trust Funds	193,519	194,834	194,834	+1,315	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Program Activities	63,478	65,211	65,211	+1,733	---
Trust Funds	5,517	5,608	5,608	+91	---
Total, Office of the Inspector General	68,995	70,819	70,819	+1,824	---
Federal funds	63,478	65,211	65,211	+1,733	---
Trust funds	5,517	5,608	5,608	+91	---
Total, Departmental Management	612,516	539,576	539,576	-72,940	---
Federal Funds	413,169	338,823	338,823	-74,346	---
Trust Funds	199,347	200,753	200,753	+1,406	---
WORKING CAPITAL FUND					
Working capital fund	9,920	6,230	6,230	-3,690	---
Total, Title I, Department of Labor	15,321,804	14,724,465	14,800,962	-520,842	+76,497
Federal Funds	11,489,478	11,016,450	11,092,947	-396,531	+76,497
Current Year	(8,945,478)	(8,504,450)	(8,555,947)	(-389,531)	(+51,497)
FY 2007	(2,544,000)	(2,512,000)	(2,537,000)	(-7,000)	(+25,000)
Trust Funds	3,832,326	3,708,015	3,708,015	-124,311	---
Title I Footnotes:					
1/ Funding from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve					
2/ Two year availability					
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES					
BUREAU OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE					
Community health centers	1,734,311	2,037,871	1,834,311	+100,000	-203,560
Free Clinics Medical Malpractice	99	---	---	-99	---
Radiation Exposure Compensation Act	1,958	1,936	1,900	-58	-36
Healthy Community Access Program	82,993	---	---	-82,993	---
Hansen's Disease Services	17,251	16,066	16,066	-1,185	---
Buildings and Facilities	247	222	222	-25	---
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's	2,017	2,016	2,016	-1	---
Black lung clinics	5,951	5,912	5,912	-39	---
Subtotal, Bureau of Primary Health Care	1,844,827	2,064,023	1,860,427	+15,600	-203,596

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS					
National Health Service Corps:					
Field placements	45,068	40,705	40,705	-4,363	---
Recruitment	86,380	86,091	86,091	-289	---
Subtotal, National Health Service Corps	131,448	126,796	126,796	-4,652	---
Health Professions					
Training for Diversity:					
Centers of excellence	33,609	---	12,000	-21,609	+12,000
Health careers opportunity program	35,647	---	---	-35,647	---
Faculty loan repayment	1,302	---	---	-1,302	---
Scholarships for disadvantaged students	47,128	9,831	35,128	-12,000	+25,297
Subtotal, Training for Diversity	117,686	9,831	47,128	-70,558	+37,297
Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry	88,816	---	---	-88,816	---
Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:					
Area health education centers	28,971	---	---	-28,971	---
Health education and training centers	3,819	---	---	-3,819	---
Allied health and other disciplines	11,753	---	---	-11,753	---
Geriatric programs	31,548	---	---	-31,548	---
Quentin N. Burdick program for rural training	6,076	---	---	-6,076	---
Subtotal, Interdisciplinary Comm. Linkages	82,167	---	---	-82,167	---
Health Professions Workforce Info & Analysis	716	712	---	-716	-712
Public Health Workforce Development:					
Public health, preventive med. and dental programs	9,097	---	---	-9,097	---
Health administration programs	1,070	---	---	-1,070	---
Subtotal, Public Health Workforce Development	10,167	---	---	-10,167	---
Nursing Programs:					
Advanced Education Nursing	58,160	42,806	57,637	-523	+14,831
Nurse education, practice, and retention	36,468	46,325	36,468	---	-9,857
Nursing workforce diversity	16,270	21,244	16,270	---	-4,974
Loan repayment and scholarship program	31,482	31,369	31,369	-113	---
Comprehensive geriatric education	3,450	3,426	3,426	-24	---
Nursing faculty loan program	4,831	4,821	4,821	-10	---
Subtotal, Nursing programs	150,661	149,991	149,991	-670	---
Subtotal, Health Professions	450,213	160,534	197,119	-253,094	+36,585
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education	300,730	200,000	300,000	-730	+100,000
National Practitioner Data Bank	15,700	15,700	15,700	---	---
User Fees	-15,700	-15,700	-15,700	---	---
Health Care Integrity and Protection Data Bank	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
User Fees	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Subtotal, Bureau of Health Professions	882,391	487,330	623,915	-258,476	+136,585
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BUREAU					
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	723,928	723,928	700,000	-23,928	-23,928
Sickle cell service demonstration program	198	---	---	-198	---
Traumatic Brain Injury	9,297	---	9,000	-297	+9,000
Healthy Start	102,543	97,747	97,747	-4,796	---
Universal Newborn Hearing	9,792	---	10,000	+208	+10,000
Emergency medical services for children	19,830	---	19,000	-830	+19,000
Poison control	23,499	23,301	23,301	-198	---
Subtotal, Maternal and Child Health Bureau	889,087	844,976	859,048	-30,039	+14,072

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
HIV/AIDS BUREAU					
Ryan White AIDS Programs:					
Emergency Assistance	610,094	610,094	610,094	---	---
Comprehensive Care Programs	1,121,836	1,131,836	1,131,836	+10,000	---
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	(787,521)	(797,521)	(797,521)	(+10,000)	---
Early Intervention Program	195,578	195,578	195,578	---	---
Pediatric HIV/AIDS	72,519	72,519	72,519	---	---
AIDS Dental Services	13,218	13,218	13,218	---	---
Education and Training Centers	35,051	35,051	35,051	---	---
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	2,048,296	2,058,296	2,058,296	+10,000	---
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDs program level	(2,073,296)	(2,083,296)	(2,083,296)	(+10,000)	---
Telehealth	3,916	3,888	3,888	-28	---
Subtotal, HIV/AIDS Bureau	2,052,212	2,062,184	2,062,184	+9,972	---
SPECIAL PROGRAMS BUREAU					
Organ Transplantation	24,413	23,282	23,282	-1,131	---
Cord Blood Stem Cell Bank	9,859	---	---	-9,859	---
Bone Marrow Program	25,416	22,916	25,416	---	+2,500
Trauma Care	3,418	---	---	-3,418	---
State Planning Grants for Health Care Access	10,910	---	---	-10,910	---
Subtotal, Special programs bureau	74,016	46,198	48,698	-25,318	+2,500
RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS					
Rural outreach grants	39,278	10,767	10,767	-28,511	---
Rural Health Research	8,825	8,528	---	-8,825	-8,528
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	39,180	---	39,180	---	+39,180
Rural and community access to emergency devices	8,927	1,960	1,960	-6,967	---
Rural EMS	496	---	---	-496	---
State Offices of Rural Health	8,321	8,223	8,223	-98	---
Denali Commission	39,680	---	---	-39,680	---
Subtotal, Rural health programs	144,707	29,478	60,130	-84,577	+30,652
Family Planning	285,963	285,963	285,963	---	---
Health Care-related Facilities and activities	482,729	---	---	-482,729	---
Bioterrorism hospital grants to States 1/	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Program Management	147,080	145,992	145,992	-1,088	---
Total, Health resources and services	6,803,012	5,966,144	6,446,357	-356,655	+480,213
Total, Health resources & services program level	(6,828,012)	(5,991,144)	(6,471,357)	(-356,655)	(+480,213)
Evaluation tap funding	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	---	---
HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS (HEAL) PROGRAM:					
Liquidating account	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	---	---
Program management	3,244	2,916	2,916	-328	---
Total, HEAL	3,244	2,916	2,916	-328	---
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:					
Post-FY 1988 claims	66,000	70,884	70,884	+4,884	---
HRSA administration	3,151	2,832	3,500	+349	+668
Total, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	69,151	73,716	74,384	+5,233	+668
Total, Health Resources and Services Admin	6,875,407	6,042,776	6,523,657	-351,750	+480,881
Total, HRSA program level	(6,904,407)	(6,071,776)	(6,552,657)	(-351,750)	(+480,881)

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION					
Infectious Diseases	1,667,095	1,696,964	1,704,529	+37,434	+7,565
Evaluation Tap Funding	(12,794)	(12,794)	(12,794)	---	---
Subtotal, Program level	(1,679,889)	(1,709,758)	(1,717,323)	(+37,434)	(+7,565)
Health Promotion	1,021,709	964,421	983,647	-38,062	+19,226
Health Information and Service	94,438	89,564	195,069	+100,631	+105,505
Evaluation Tap Funding	(134,235)	(134,235)	(28,730)	(-105,505)	(-105,505)
Subtotal, Program level	(228,673)	(223,799)	(223,799)	(-4,874)	---
Environmental health and injury	285,721	284,820	285,721	---	+901
Occupational safety and health 2/	198,970	198,859	164,170	-34,800	-34,689
Evaluation Tap Funding	(87,071)	(87,071)	(87,071)	---	---
Subtotal, Program level 2/	(286,041)	(285,930)	(251,241)	(-34,800)	(-34,689)
Global health	293,863	306,079	309,076	+15,213	+2,997
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13) (emergency)	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Subtotal, Program level	(308,863)	(306,079)	(309,076)	(+213)	(+2,997)
Terrorism preparedness and response 1/	---	---	1,616,723	+1,616,723	+1,616,723
Public Health research:					
Evaluation Tap Funding	(31,000)	(31,000)	(31,000)	---	---
Public health improvement and leadership	266,842	206,541	258,541	-8,301	+52,000
Preventive health and health services block grant	118,526	---	100,000	-18,526	+100,000
Buildings and Facilities	269,708	30,000	30,000	-239,708	---
Business services	278,838	263,715	298,515	+19,677	+34,800
Total, Centers for Disease Control	4,510,710	4,040,963	5,945,991	+1,435,281	+1,905,028
Evaluation Tap Funding (NA)	(265,100)	(265,100)	(159,595)	(-105,505)	(-105,505)
Total, Centers for Disease Control program level	(4,775,810)	(4,306,063)	(6,105,586)	(+1,329,776)	(+1,799,523)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Cancer Institute	4,825,259	4,841,774	4,841,774	+16,515	---
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,941,201	2,951,270	2,951,270	+10,069	---
National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research	391,829	393,269	393,269	+1,440	---
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1,713,584	1,722,146	1,722,146	+8,562	---
Juvenile diabetes (mandatory)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	---	---
Subtotal, NIDDK	(1,863,584)	(1,872,146)	(1,872,146)	(+8,562)	---
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	1,539,448	1,550,260	1,550,260	+10,812	---
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	4,303,640	4,359,395	4,359,395	+55,755	---
Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	99,200	100,000	---	-99,200	-100,000
Subtotal, NIAID	4,402,840	4,459,395	4,359,395	-43,445	-100,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,944,067	1,955,170	1,955,170	+11,103	---
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	1,270,321	1,277,544	1,277,544	+7,223	---
National Eye Institute	669,070	673,491	673,491	+4,421	---
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	644,505	647,608	647,608	+3,103	---
National Institute on Aging	1,051,990	1,057,203	1,057,203	+5,213	---
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	511,157	513,063	513,063	+1,906	---
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	394,259	397,432	397,432	+3,173	---
National Institute of Nursing Research	138,072	138,729	138,729	+657	---
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	438,277	440,333	440,333	+2,056	---
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,006,419	1,010,130	1,010,130	+3,711	---
National Institute of Mental Health	1,411,933	1,417,692	1,417,692	+5,759	---
National Human Genome Research Institute	488,608	490,959	490,959	+2,351	---
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	298,209	299,808	299,808	+1,599	---
National Center for Research Resources	1,115,090	1,100,203	1,100,203	-14,887	---

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	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	122,105	122,692	122,692	+587	---
National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities	196,159	197,379	197,379	+1,220	---
John E. Fogarty International Center	66,632	67,048	67,048	+416	---
National Library of Medicine	315,146	318,091	318,091	+2,945	---
Evaluation Tap Funding	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	---	---
Subtotal, NLM	323,346	326,291	326,291	+2,945	---
Office of the Director 1/	358,047	385,195	482,216	+124,169	+97,021
Biodefense countermeasures 1/	---	---	(97,021)	(+97,021)	(+97,021)
Buildings and Facilities	110,288	81,900	81,900	-28,388	---
Total, National Institutes of Health (NIH)	28,364,515	28,509,784	28,506,805	+142,290	-2,979
Global HIV/AIDS Fund Transfer	-99,200	-100,000	---	+99,200	+100,000
Evaluation Tap Funding	(8,200)	(8,200)	(8,200)	---	---
Total, NIH, Program Level	(28,273,515)	(28,417,984)	(28,515,005)	(+241,490)	(+97,021)
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)					
Mental Health:					
Programs of Regional and National Significance	274,297	210,213	253,257	-21,040	+43,044
Mental Health block grant	410,953	410,953	410,953	---	---
Evaluation Tap Funding	(21,803)	(21,803)	(21,803)	---	---
Subtotal, Program level	(432,756)	(432,756)	(432,756)	---	---
Children's Mental Health	105,112	105,129	105,129	+17	---
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	54,809	54,809	54,809	---	---
Protection and Advocacy	34,343	34,343	34,343	---	---
Subtotal, Mental Health	879,514	815,447	858,491	-21,023	+43,044
Subtotal, Program level	(901,317)	(837,250)	(880,294)	(-21,023)	(+43,044)
Substance Abuse Treatment:					
Programs of Regional and National Significance	418,066	442,752	405,131	-12,935	-37,621
Evaluation Tap Funding	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	---	---
Subtotal, Program level	(422,366)	(447,052)	(409,431)	(-12,935)	(-37,621)
Substance Abuse block grant	1,696,355	1,696,355	1,696,355	---	---
Evaluation Tap Funding	(79,200)	(79,200)	(79,200)	---	---
Subtotal, Program level	(1,775,555)	(1,775,555)	(1,775,555)	---	---
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment	2,114,421	2,139,107	2,101,486	-12,935	-37,621
Subtotal, Program level	(2,197,921)	(2,222,607)	(2,184,986)	(-12,935)	(-37,621)
Substance Abuse Prevention:					
Programs of Regional and National Significance	198,725	184,349	194,950	-3,775	+10,601
Program Management	75,806	75,817	75,817	+11	---
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(18,000)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(-2,000)	---
Subtotal, Program level	93,806	91,817	91,817	-1,989	---
Total, SAMHSA	3,268,466	3,214,720	3,230,744	-37,722	+16,024
Evaluation Tap funding	(123,303)	(121,303)	(121,303)	(-2,000)	---
Total, SAMHSA program level	(3,391,769)	(3,336,023)	(3,352,047)	(-39,722)	(+16,024)

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY					
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:					
Federal Funds	---	---	318,695	+318,695	+318,695
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(260,695)	(260,695)	---	(-260,695)	(-260,695)
Clinial effectiveness research (NA)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	(-15,000)	(-15,000)
Reducing medical errors (NA)	(84,000)	(84,000)	---	(-84,000)	(-84,000)
Subtotal, Program level	(260,695)	(260,695)	(318,695)	(+58,000)	(+58,000)
Health Insurance and Expenditure Surveys:					
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(55,300)	(55,300)	---	(-55,300)	(-55,300)
Program Support:					
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(2,700)	(2,700)	---	(-2,700)	(-2,700)
Total, AHRQ	---	---	318,695	+318,695	+318,695
Evaluation Tap funding (NA)	(318,695)	(318,695)	---	(-318,695)	(-318,695)
Total, AHRQ program level	(318,695)	(318,695)	(318,695)	---	---
Total, Public Health Service appropriation	43,019,098	41,808,243	44,525,892	+1,506,794	+2,717,649
Total, Public Health Service program level	(43,664,196)	(42,450,541)	(44,843,990)	(+1,179,794)	(+2,393,449)
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES					
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID					
Medicaid current law benefits	171,407,893	204,166,276	204,166,276	+32,758,383	---
State and local administration	9,318,602	9,803,100	9,803,100	+484,498	---
Vaccines for Children	1,468,799	1,502,333	1,502,333	+33,534	---
Subtotal, Medicaid program level	182,195,294	215,471,709	215,471,709	+33,276,415	---
Less funds advanced in prior year	-58,416,275	-58,517,290	-58,517,290	-101,015	---
Total, Grants to States for medicaid	123,779,019	156,954,419	156,954,419	+33,175,400	---
New advance, 1st quarter	58,517,290	62,783,825	62,783,825	+4,266,535	---
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS					
Supplemental medical insurance	114,002,000	128,015,000	128,015,000	+14,013,000	---
Hospital insurance for the uninsured	87,000	202,000	202,000	+115,000	---
Federal uninsured payment	199,000	206,000	206,000	+7,000	---
Program management	215,000	164,000	164,000	-51,000	---
General revenue for Part D benefit	---	53,596,000	53,596,000	+53,596,000	---
General revenue for Part D administration (CMS)	---	357,000	357,000	+357,000	---
General revenue for Part D administration (SSA)	---	320,000	320,000	+320,000	---
HCFAC reimbursement	---	80,000	---	---	-80,000
Prescription drug eligibility determinations	105,900	99,100	99,100	-6,800	---
Subtotal, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	114,608,900	183,039,100	182,959,100	+68,350,200	-80,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	---	-5,216,900	-5,216,900	-5,216,900	---
New Advance FY 2007	5,216,900	---	---	-5,216,900	---
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	119,825,800	177,822,200	177,742,200	+57,916,400	-80,000
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT					
Medicare reform funding 3/ 4/ 5/ (NA)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Research, Demonstration, Evaluation	77,494	45,194	65,000	-12,494	+19,806
Medicare Operations	1,722,984	2,189,987	2,172,987	+450,003	-17,000
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(720,000)	(720,000)	(720,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Medicare Operations program level	(2,442,984)	(2,909,987)	(2,892,987)	(+450,003)	(-17,000)

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Revitalization plan	24,205	24,205	24,205	---	---
State Survey and Certification	258,735	260,735	260,735	+2,000	---
Federal Administration	581,493	657,357	657,357	+75,864	---
Total, Program management, Limitation on new BA.	2,664,911	3,177,478	3,180,284	+515,373	+2,806
Total, Program management, program level	(3,384,911)	(3,897,478)	(3,900,284)	(+515,373)	(+2,806)
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control:					
Part D drug benefit/medicare advantage (MIP)	---	75,000	---	---	-75,000
Medicaid and SCHIP financial management	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Total, Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control	---	80,000	---	---	-80,000
Total, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	304,787,020	400,817,922	400,660,728	+95,873,708	-157,194
Federal funds	302,122,109	397,560,444	397,480,444	+95,358,335	-80,000
Current year	(238,387,919)	(334,776,619)	(334,696,619)	(+96,308,700)	(-80,000)
New advance, FY 2007	(63,734,190)	(62,783,825)	(62,783,825)	(-950,365)	---
Trust Funds	2,664,911	3,257,478	3,180,284	+515,373	-77,194
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES					
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES					
Payments to territories	23,000	33,000	33,000	+10,000	---
Repatriation	1,000	1,300	1,300	+300	---
Subtotal, Welfare payments	24,000	34,300	34,300	+10,300	---
Child Support Enforcement:					
State and local administration	3,610,465	3,715,816	3,715,816	+105,351	---
Federal incentive payments	446,000	458,000	458,000	+12,000	---
Access and visitation	10,000	12,000	12,000	+2,000	---
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,066,465	4,185,816	4,185,816	+119,351	---
Total, Family support payments program level	4,090,465	4,220,116	4,220,116	+129,651	---
Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,200,000	-1,200,000	-1,200,000	---	---
Total, Family support payments, current request.	2,890,465	3,020,116	3,020,116	+129,651	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2007	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---
Total, Family support payments	4,090,465	4,220,116	4,220,116	+129,651	---
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Formula grants	1,884,799	1,800,000	1,984,799	+100,000	+184,799
Emergency allocation:					
Contingent emergency allocation	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
Emergency allocation	297,600	---	---	-297,600	---
Total, Low income home energy assistance	2,182,399	2,000,000	1,984,799	-197,600	-15,201
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE					
Transitional and Medical Services	192,028	264,129	264,129	+72,101	---
Victims of Trafficking	9,915	9,915	9,915	---	---
Social Services	164,888	151,121	160,000	-4,888	+8,879
Preventive Health	4,796	4,796	4,796	---	---
Targeted Assistance	49,081	49,081	49,081	---	---
Unaccompanied minors	53,771	63,083	63,083	+9,312	---
Victims of Torture	9,915	9,915	9,915	---	---
Total, Refugee and entrant assistance	484,394	552,040	560,919	+76,525	+8,879

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	2,082,921	2,082,910	2,082,910	-11	---
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	---	---
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS					
Programs for Children, Youth and Families:					
Head Start, current funded	5,454,314	5,499,336	5,499,000	+44,686	-336
Advance from prior year	(1,388,800)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(+11,200)	---
FY 2007	1,400,000	1,388,800	1,400,000	---	+11,200
Subtotal, Head Start, program level	6,843,114	6,899,336	6,899,000	+55,886	-336
Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Program	88,724	88,728	88,728	+4	---
Maternity Group Homes	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Prevention grants to reduce abuse of runaway youth	15,178	15,179	15,179	+1	---
Child Abuse State Grants	27,280	27,280	27,280	---	---
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	31,640	31,645	31,645	+5	---
Community based child abuse prevention	42,858	42,859	42,859	+1	---
Abandoned Infants Assistance	11,955	11,955	11,955	---	---
Child Welfare Services	289,650	289,650	289,650	---	---
Child Welfare Training	7,409	7,409	7,409	---	---
Adoption Opportunities	27,116	27,119	27,119	+3	---
Adoption Incentive (no cap adjustment)	31,846	31,846	31,846	---	---
Adoption Awareness	12,802	12,802	12,802	---	---
Compassion Capital Fund	54,549	100,000	75,000	+20,451	-25,000
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	26,012	---	2,621	-23,391	+2,621
Evaluation tap funding	(6,000)	(6,000)	(8,000)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
Subtotal, Program level	(32,012)	(6,000)	(10,621)	(-21,391)	(+4,621)
Developmental Disabilities Programs:					
State Councils	72,496	72,496	72,496	---	---
Protection and Advocacy	38,109	38,109	38,109	---	---
Voting access for individuals with disabilities	14,879	14,879	14,879	---	---
Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance	11,542	11,529	11,529	-13	---
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities	31,549	31,548	33,548	+1,999	+2,000
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities programs	168,575	168,561	170,561	+1,986	+2,000
Native American Programs	44,786	44,780	44,780	-6	---
Community Services:					
Grants to States for Community Services	636,793	---	320,000	-316,793	+320,000
Community Initiative Program:					
Economic Development	32,731	---	32,731	---	+32,731
Individual Development Account Initiative	24,704	24,699	24,699	-5	---
Rural Community Facilities	7,242	---	7,242	---	+7,242
Subtotal, Community Initiative Program	64,677	24,699	64,672	-5	+39,973
National Youth Sports	17,856	---	---	-17,856	---
Community Food and Nutrition	7,180	---	---	-7,180	---
Subtotal, Community Services	726,506	24,699	384,672	-341,834	+359,973

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Domestic Violence Hotline	3,224	3,000	3,000	-224	---
Family Violence/Battered Women's Shelters	125,630	125,991	125,991	+361	---
Early Learning Fund	35,712	---	---	-35,712	---
Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49,598	49,993	49,993	+395	---
Independent Living Training Vouchers	46,623	59,999	50,000	+3,377	-9,999
Abstinence Education	99,198	138,045	110,000	+10,802	-28,045
Evaluation Tap Funding	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	---	---
Subtotal, Program level	(103,698)	(142,545)	(114,500)	(+10,802)	(-28,045)
Faith-Based Center	1,375	1,400	1,400	+25	---
Program Direction	185,210	185,217	185,217	+7	---
Total, Children and Families Services Programs	9,007,770	8,386,293	8,688,707	-319,063	+302,414
Current Year	(7,607,770)	(6,997,493)	(7,288,707)	(-319,063)	(+291,214)
FY 2007	(1,400,000)	(1,388,800)	(1,400,000)	---	(+11,200)
Evaluation Tap funding	(10,500)	(10,500)	(12,500)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
Total, Program level	9,018,270	8,396,793	8,701,207	-317,063	+304,414
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES	305,000	305,000	305,000	---	---
Discretionary Funds	98,586	105,000	99,000	+414	-6,000
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION					
Foster Care	4,895,500	4,685,000	4,685,000	-210,500	---
Adoption Assistance	1,770,100	1,795,000	1,795,000	+24,900	---
Independent living	140,000	140,000	140,000	---	---
Total, Payments to States	6,805,600	6,620,000	6,620,000	-185,600	---
Less Advances from Prior Year	-1,767,700	-1,767,200	-1,767,200	+500	---
Total, payments, current year	5,037,900	4,852,800	4,852,800	-185,100	---
New Advance, 1st quarter	1,767,200	1,730,000	1,730,000	-37,200	---
Total, Administration for Children & Families	26,756,635	25,934,159	26,224,251	-532,384	+290,092
Current year	(22,389,435)	(21,615,359)	(21,894,251)	(-495,184)	(+278,892)
FY 2007	(4,367,200)	(4,318,800)	(4,330,000)	(-37,200)	(+11,200)
Evaluation Tap funding	(10,500)	(10,500)	(12,500)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
Total, Administration for Children & Families	26,767,135	25,944,659	26,236,751	-530,384	+292,092
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING					
Grants to States:					
Supportive Services and Centers	354,136	354,136	354,136	---	---
Preventive Health	21,616	21,616	21,616	---	---
Protection of vulnerable older americans-Title VII	19,288	19,360	19,360	+72	---
Family Caregivers	155,744	155,744	155,744	---	---
Native American Caregivers Support	6,304	6,304	6,304	---	---
Subtotal, Caregivers	162,048	162,048	162,048	---	---
Nutrition:					
Congregate Meals	387,274	387,274	391,147	+3,873	+3,873
Home Delivered Meals	182,827	182,826	184,656	+1,829	+1,830
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	148,596	148,596	150,082	+1,486	+1,486
Subtotal, Nutrition	718,697	718,696	725,885	+7,188	+7,189
Subtotal, Grants to States	1,275,785	1,275,856	1,283,045	+7,260	+7,189

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Grants for Native Americans	26,398	26,398	26,398	---	---
Program Innovations	43,286	23,843	23,843	-19,443	---
Aging Network Support Activities	13,266	13,266	13,266	---	---
Alzheimer's Disease Demonstrations	11,786	11,786	11,786	---	---
White House Conference on Aging	4,520	---	---	-4,520	---
Program Administration	18,301	17,879	17,879	-422	---
Total, Administration on Aging	1,393,342	1,369,028	1,376,217	-17,125	+7,189
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:					
Federal Funds	184,155	172,643	172,643	-11,512	---
Trust Funds	5,804	5,851	5,851	+47	---
Subtotal	189,959	178,494	178,494	-11,465	---
Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	30,900	30,742	30,742	-158	---
Minority health	50,518	47,236	47,236	-3,282	---
Office of women's health	28,818	28,715	28,715	-103	---
Minority HIV/AIDS	52,415	52,415	52,415	---	---
Health care information technology	---	---	---	---	---
Afghanistan	5,952	5,952	5,952	---	---
Embryo adoption awareness campaign	992	992	992	---	---
IT Security and Innovation Fund	14,695	14,630	---	-14,695	-14,630
Evaluation tap funding (ASPE) (NA)	(39,552)	(39,552)	(39,552)	---	---
Total, General Departmental Management	374,249	359,176	344,546	-29,703	-14,630
Federal Funds	368,445	353,325	338,695	-29,750	-14,630
Trust Funds	5,804	5,851	5,851	+47	---
Evaluation tap funding	(39,552)	(39,552)	(39,552)	---	---
OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS	57,536	80,000	60,000	+2,464	-20,000
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 6/	---	75,000	58,100	+58,100	-16,900
Evaluation tap funding	(16,943)	(2,750)	(16,900)	(-43)	(+14,150)
Total, Health Information Tech. program level	(16,943)	(77,750)	(75,000)	(+58,057)	(-2,750)
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:					
Federal Funds	39,930	39,813	39,813	-117	---
HIPAA funding (NA)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	---	---
Total, Inspector General program level	(199,930)	(199,813)	(199,813)	(-117)	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:					
Federal Funds	31,726	31,682	31,682	-44	---
Trust Funds	3,287	3,314	3,314	+27	---
Total, Office for Civil Rights	35,013	34,996	34,996	-17	---
MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS					
Retirement payments	241,294	256,193	256,193	+14,899	---
Survivors benefits	14,750	15,600	15,600	+850	---
Dependents' medical care	74,592	56,759	56,759	-17,833	---
Total,Medical benefits for Commissioned Officers	330,636	328,552	328,552	-2,084	---
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE EMERGENCY FUND					
HRSA homeland security activities 1/	514,618	510,500	---	-514,618	-510,500
CDC homeland security activities 1/	1,622,757	1,616,723	---	-1,622,757	-1,616,723
NIH homeland security activities 1/	47,021	97,021	---	-47,021	-97,021
Office of the Secretary homeland sercurity activities	63,821	83,589	63,589	-232	-20,000
Other PHSSEF homeland security activities	109,198	120,000	120,000	+10,802	---
Supplemental (P.L. 108-234) (emergency)	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Total, PHSSEF	2,407,415	2,427,833	183,589	-2,223,826	-2,244,244

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Total, Office of the Secretary	3,244,779	3,345,370	1,049,596	-2,195,183	-2,295,774
Federal Funds	3,178,152	3,256,205	980,431	-2,197,721	-2,275,774
Trust Funds	66,627	89,165	69,165	+2,538	-20,000
Total, Title II, Dept of Health & Human Services	379,200,874	473,274,722	473,836,684	+94,635,810	+561,962
Federal Funds	376,469,336	469,928,079	470,587,235	+94,117,899	+659,156
Current year	(308,367,946)	(402,825,454)	(403,473,410)	(+95,105,464)	(+647,956)
FY 2007	(68,101,390)	(67,102,625)	(67,113,825)	(-987,565)	(+11,200)
Trust Funds	2,731,538	3,346,643	3,249,449	+517,911	-97,194

Title II Footnotes:
1/ Funds provided for biodefense activities are reflected within HRSA, CDC, and NIH respectively.
2/ Includes Mine Safety and Health.
3/ Funds provided in P.L. 108-173, the 2003 Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement & Modernization Act
4/ $1 billion available for fiscal years 2004-2005
5/ $250 million available for fiscal years 2005-2008
6/ An additional $50 million for Health IT within AHRQ

TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)					
Basic Grants:					
Advance from prior year	(1,883,584)	(1,383,584)	(1,383,584)	(-500,000)	---
Forward funded	5,547,798	5,955,536	5,452,798	-95,000	-502,738
Current funded	3,472	3,472	3,472	---	---
Subtotal, Basic grants current year approp.	5,551,270	5,959,008	5,456,270	-95,000	-502,738
Subtotal, Basic grants total funds available	(7,434,854)	(7,342,592)	(6,839,854)	(-595,000)	(-502,738)
Basic Grants FY 2007 Advance	1,383,584	975,846	1,478,584	+95,000	+502,738
Subtotal, Basic grants, program level	6,934,854	6,934,854	6,934,854	---	---
Concentration Grants:					
Advance from prior year	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	(1,365,031)	---	---
FY 2007 Advance	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	---	---
Subtotal, Concentration Grants program level	1,365,031	1,365,031	1,365,031	---	---
Targeted Grants:					
Advance from prior year	(1,969,843)	(2,219,843)	(2,219,843)	(+250,000)	---
FY 2007 Advance	2,219,843	2,822,581	2,269,843	+50,000	-552,738
Subtotal, Targeted Grants program level	2,219,843	2,822,581	2,269,843	+50,000	-552,738
Education Finance Incentive Grants:					
Advance from prior year	(1,969,843)	(2,219,843)	(2,219,843)	(+250,000)	---
FY 2007 Advance	2,219,843	2,219,843	2,269,843	+50,000	+50,000
Subtotal, Education Finance Incentive Grants	2,219,843	2,219,843	2,269,843	+50,000	+50,000
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs, program level	12,739,571	13,342,309	12,839,571	+100,000	-502,738
Even Start	225,095	---	200,000	-25,095	+200,000
Reading First:					
State Grants (forward funded)	846,600	1,041,600	1,041,600	+195,000	---
Advance from prior year	(195,000)	(195,000)	(195,000)	---	---
FY 2007 Advance	195,000	---	---	-195,000	---
Subtotal, Reading First State Grants	1,041,600	1,041,600	1,041,600	---	---
Early Reading First	104,160	104,160	104,160	---	---
Striving readers	24,800	200,000	30,000	+5,200	-170,000

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Literacy through School Libraries	19,683	19,683	19,683	---	---
High School Intervention	---	1,240,000	---	---	-1,240,000
State Agency Programs:					
Migrant	390,428	390,428	390,428	---	---
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	49,600	49,600	49,600	---	---
Subtotal, State Agency programs	440,028	440,028	440,028	---	---
Evaluation	9,424	9,424	9,424	---	---
Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	205,344	---	10,000	-195,344	+10,000
Migrant Education:					
High School Equivalency Program	18,737	18,737	18,737	---	---
College Assistance Migrant Program	15,532	15,532	15,532	---	---
Subtotal, Migrant Education	34,269	34,269	34,269	---	---
Total, Education for the disadvantaged	14,843,974	16,431,473	14,728,735	-115,239	-1,702,738
Current Year	(7,460,673)	(9,048,172)	(7,345,434)	(-115,239)	(-1,702,738)
FY 2007	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	(7,383,301)	---	---
Subtotal, forward funded	(7,264,865)	(8,677,164)	(7,144,426)	(-120,439)	(-1,532,738)
IMPACT AID					
Basic Support Payments	1,075,018	1,075,018	1,102,896	+27,878	+27,878
Payments for Children with Disabilities	49,966	49,966	49,966	---	---
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	7,838	7,838	5,000	-2,838	-2,838
Construction (Sec. 8007)	48,545	45,544	18,000	-30,545	-27,544
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	62,496	62,496	65,000	+2,504	+2,504
Total, Impact aid	1,243,863	1,240,862	1,240,862	-3,001	---
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS					
State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality	1,481,605	1,481,605	1,481,605	---	---
Advance from prior year	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	---	---
FY 2007	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	---	---
Subtotal, State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality, program level	(2,916,605)	(2,916,605)	(2,916,605)	---	---
Early Childhood Educator Professional Development	14,695	14,696	14,696	+1	---
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	178,560	269,000	190,000	+11,440	-79,000
State Grants for Innovative Education (Education Block Grant)	198,400	100,000	198,400	---	+98,400
Educational Technology State Grants	496,000	---	300,000	-196,000	+300,000
Supplemental Education Grants	18,183	18,183	18,183	---	---
21st Century Community Learning Centers	991,077	991,077	991,077	---	---
State Assessments/Enhanced Assessment Instruments	411,680	411,680	411,680	---	---
High school assessments	---	250,000	---	---	-250,000
Javits gifted and talented education	11,022	---	---	-11,022	---
Foreign language assistance	17,856	---	---	-17,856	---
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	62,496	62,496	62,496	---	---
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,185	7,185	7,185	---	---
Education for Native Hawaiians	34,224	32,624	24,770	-9,454	-7,854
Alaska Native Education Equity	34,224	31,224	31,224	-3,000	---
Rural Education	170,624	170,624	170,624	---	---
Comprehensive Centers	56,825	56,825	56,825	---	---
Total, School improvement programs	5,619,656	5,332,219	5,393,765	-225,891	+61,546
Current Year	(4,184,656)	(3,897,219)	(3,958,765)	(-225,891)	(+61,546)
FY 2007	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	(1,435,000)	---	---
Subtotal, forward funded	(3,990,442)	(3,736,482)	(3,805,882)	(-184,560)	(+69,400)
INDIAN EDUCATION					
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	95,166	96,294	96,294	+1,128	---

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Federal Programs:					
Special Programs for Indian Children	19,595	19,595	19,595	---	---
National Activities	5,129	4,000	4,000	-1,129	---
Subtotal, Federal Programs	24,724	23,595	23,595	-1,129	---
Total, Indian Education	119,890	119,889	119,889	-1	---
INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT					
Troops-to-Teachers	14,793	14,793	14,793	---	---
Transition to Teaching	44,933	44,933	44,933	---	---
National Writing Project	20,336	---	20,336	---	+20,336
Teaching of Traditional American History	119,040	119,040	50,000	-69,040	-69,040
School Leadership	14,880	---	14,880	---	+14,880
Advanced Credentialing	16,864	8,000	16,864	---	+8,864
Charter Schools Grants	216,952	218,702	216,952	---	-1,750
Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities	36,981	36,981	36,981	---	---
Voluntary Public School Choice	26,543	26,543	26,543	---	---
Magnet Schools Assistance	107,771	107,771	107,771	---	---
Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE):					
Current funded	414,079	156,296	27,000	-387,079	-129,296
Teacher Incentive Fund	---	500,000	100,000	+100,000	-400,000
Ready to Learn television	23,312	23,312	---	-23,312	-23,312
Dropout Prevention Programs	4,930	---	---	-4,930	---
Close Up Fellowships	1,469	---	1,469	---	+1,469
Advanced Placement	29,760	51,500	30,000	+240	-21,500
Total, Innovation and Improvement	1,092,643	1,307,871	708,522	-384,121	-599,349
SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION					
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities:					
State Grants, forward funded	437,381	---	400,000	-37,381	+400,000
National Programs	152,537	267,967	152,537	---	-115,430
Alcohol Abuse Reduction	32,736	---	---	-32,736	---
Mentoring Programs	49,307	49,307	49,307	---	---
Character education	24,493	24,493	24,493	---	---
Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	34,720	---	34,720	---	+34,720
Carol M. White Physical Education Program	73,408	55,000	73,408	---	+18,408
Civic Education	29,405	---	29,405	---	+29,405
State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	26,784	---	---	-26,784	---
Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	860,771	396,767	763,870	-96,901	+367,103
Current Year	(860,771)	(396,767)	(763,870)	(-96,901)	(+367,103)
FY 2007	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, forward funded	(464,165)	---	(400,000)	(-64,165)	(+400,000)
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION					
Current funded	84,816	---	---	-84,816	---
Forward funded	590,949	675,765	675,765	+84,816	---
Total, English Language Acquisition	675,765	675,765	675,765	---	---
SPECIAL EDUCATION					
State Grants:					
Grants to States Part B current year	5,176,746	4,893,746	5,326,746	+150,000	+433,000
Part B advance from prior year	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	(5,413,000)	---	---
Grants to States Part B (FY 2007)	5,413,000	6,204,000	5,413,000	---	-791,000
Subtotal, Grants to States, program level	10,589,746	11,097,746	10,739,746	+150,000	-358,000
Preschool Grants	384,597	384,597	384,597	---	---
Grants for Infants and Families	440,808	440,808	440,808	---	---
Subtotal, State grants, program level	11,415,151	11,923,151	11,565,151	+150,000	-358,000

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
IDEA National Activities (current funded):					
State Improvement	50,653	---	50,653	---	+50,653
Special Education-Voc Rehab transition initiative	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Technical Assistance and Dissemination	52,396	49,397	49,397	-2,999	---
Personnel Preparation	90,626	90,626	90,626	---	---
Parent Information Centers	25,964	25,964	25,964	---	---
Technology and Media Services	38,816	31,992	31,992	-6,824	---
Subtotal, IDEA special programs	258,455	202,979	248,632	-9,823	+45,653
Total, Special education	11,673,606	12,126,130	11,813,783	+140,177	-312,347
Current Year	(6,260,606)	(5,922,130)	(6,400,783)	(+140,177)	(+478,653)
FY 2007	(5,413,000)	(6,204,000)	(5,413,000)	---	(-791,000)
Subtotal, Forward funded	(6,052,804)	(5,719,151)	(6,202,804)	(+150,000)	(+483,653)
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH					
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,635,845	2,720,192	2,720,192	+84,347	---
Client Assistance State grants	11,901	11,901	11,901	---	---
Training	38,826	38,826	38,826	---	---
Demonstration and training programs	25,607	6,577	6,577	-19,030	---
Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	2,302	---	2,302	---	+2,302
Recreational programs	2,543	---	2,543	---	+2,543
Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	16,656	16,656	16,656	---	---
Projects with industry	21,625	---	19,735	-1,890	+19,735
Supported employment State grants	37,379	---	30,000	-7,379	+30,000
Independent living:					
State grants	22,816	22,816	22,816	---	---
Centers	75,392	75,392	75,392	---	---
Services for older blind individuals	33,227	33,227	33,227	---	---
Subtotal, Independent living	131,435	131,435	131,435	---	---
Program Improvement	843	843	843	---	---
Evaluation	1,488	1,488	1,488	---	---
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind Youth and Adults	10,581	8,597	8,597	-1,984	---
National Inst. Disability and Rehab. Research (NIDRR)	107,783	107,783	107,783	---	---
Assistive Technology	29,760	15,000	29,760	---	+14,760
Subtotal, discretionary programs	438,729	339,106	408,446	-30,283	+69,340
Total, Rehabilitation services	3,074,574	3,059,298	3,128,638	+54,064	+69,340
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	16,864	16,864	17,000	+136	+136
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF (NTID):					
Operations	53,672	53,672	55,337	+1,665	+1,665
Construction	1,672	800	800	-872	---
Total, NTID	55,344	54,472	56,137	+793	+1,665
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY	104,557	104,557	107,657	+3,100	+3,100
Total, Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities	176,765	175,893	180,794	+4,029	+4,901
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION					
Vocational Education:					
Basic State Grants/Secondary & Technical Education					
State Grants, current funded	403,331	---	403,331	---	+403,331
Advance from prior year	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---	---
FY 2007	791,000	---	791,000	---	+791,000
Subtotal, Basic State Grants, program level	1,194,331	---	1,194,331	---	+1,194,331

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Tech-Prep Education State Grants	105,812	---	105,812	---	+105,812
National Programs	11,757	---	11,757	---	+11,757
Tech-Prep Education Demonstration	4,899	---	---	-4,899	---
Occupational and Employment Information Program	9,307	---	---	-9,307	---
Subtotal, Vocational Education	1,326,106	---	1,311,900	-14,206	+1,311,900
Adult Education:					
State Grants/Adult basic and literacy education:					
State Grants, current funded	569,672	200,000	569,672	---	+369,672
National Programs:					
National Leadership Activities	9,096	9,096	9,096	---	---
National Institute for Literacy	6,638	6,638	6,638	---	---
Subtotal, National programs	15,734	15,734	15,734	---	---
Subtotal, Adult education	585,406	215,734	585,406	---	+369,672
Smaller Learning Communities, current funded	4,724	---	4,724	---	+4,724
Smaller Learning Communities, forward funded	89,752	---	89,752	---	+89,752
Community Technology Centers	4,960	---	---	-4,960	---
Total, Vocational and adult education	2,010,948	215,734	1,991,782	-19,166	+1,776,048
Current Year	(1,219,948)	(215,734)	(1,200,782)	(-19,166)	(+985,048)
FY 2007	(791,000)	---	(791,000)	---	(+791,000)
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,210,264)	(215,734)	(1,196,058)	(-14,206)	(+980,324)
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE					
Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)	(4,050)	(4,150)	(4,100)	(+50)	(-50)
Pell Grants:					
Regular Program	12,364,997	13,199,000	13,383,000	+1,018,003	+184,000
Enhanced Pell grants for State scholars	---	33,000	---	---	-33,000
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	778,720	778,720	778,720	---	---
Federal Work Study	990,257	990,257	990,257	---	---
Federal Perkins Loans:					
Loan Cancellations	66,132	---	66,132	---	+66,132
Presidential math and science scholars	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
LEAP program	65,643	---	65,643	---	+65,643
Subtotal, discretionary programs	14,265,749	15,050,977	15,283,752	+1,018,003	+232,775
Total, Student Financial Assistance	14,265,749	15,050,977	15,283,752	+1,018,003	+232,775
STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION					
Administrative Costs	119,084	939,285	124,084	+5,000	-815,201
Fed Direct Student Loan Reclassification (Leg prop)	---	-625,000	---	---	+625,000
LOANS FOR SHORT-TERM TRAINING	---	11,000	---	---	-11,000
HIGHER EDUCATION					
Aid for Institutional Development:					
Strengthening Institutions	80,338	80,338	80,338	---	---
Hispanic Serving Institutions	95,106	95,873	95,873	+767	---
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	238,576	240,500	240,500	+1,924	---
Strengthening historically black graduate insts	58,032	58,500	58,500	+468	---
Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	11,904	6,500	6,500	-5,404	---
Strengthening Tribal Colleges	23,808	23,808	23,808	---	---
Subtotal, Aid for Institutional development	507,764	505,519	505,519	-2,245	---
International Education and Foreign Language:					
Domestic Programs	92,465	92,466	92,466	+1	---
Overseas Programs	12,737	12,737	12,737	---	---
Institute for International Public Policy	1,616	1,616	1,616	---	---
Subtotal, International Education & Foreign Lang	106,818	106,819	106,819	+1	---

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	162,108	22,211	49,211	-112,897	+27,000
Minority Science and Engineering Improvement	8,818	8,818	8,818	---	---
Interest Subsidy Grants	1,488	---	---	-1,488	---
Tribally Controlled Postsec Voc/Tech Institutions	7,440	7,440	7,440	---	---
Federal TRIO Programs	836,543	369,390	836,543	---	+467,153
GEAR UP	306,488	---	306,488	---	+306,488
Byrd Honors Scholarships	40,672	---	---	-40,672	---
Javits Fellowships	9,797	9,797	9,797	---	---
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	30,371	30,371	30,371	---	---
Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	68,337	---	58,000	-10,337	+58,000
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	15,970	15,970	15,970	---	---
Community college access	---	125,000	---	---	-125,000
Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education	6,944	---	---	-6,944	---
Underground Railroad Program	2,204	---	---	-2,204	---
GPRA data/HEA program evaluation	980	980	980	---	---
B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships	980	---	980	---	+980
Thurgood Marshall legal education opportunity program	2,976	---	---	-2,976	---
Total, Higher education	2,116,698	1,202,315	1,936,936	-179,762	+734,621
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Academic Program	205,507	205,506	207,507	+2,000	+2,001
Endowment Program	3,524	3,524	3,524	---	---
Howard University Hospital	29,759	29,759	29,759	---	---
Total, Howard University	238,790	238,789	240,790	+2,000	+2,001
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM: (CHAFL)	573	573	573	---	---
HBCU CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM -- Federal Adm	210	210	210	---	---
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES					
Research, development and dissemination	164,194	164,194	164,194	---	---
Statistics	90,931	90,931	90,931	---	---
Regional Educational Laboratories	66,132	---	66,132	---	+66,132
Research in special education	83,104	72,566	72,566	-10,538	---
Special education studies and evaluations	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---
Statewide data systems	24,800	24,800	24,800	---	---
Assessment:					
National Assessment	88,985	111,485	88,985	---	-22,500
National Assessment Governing Board	5,088	5,088	5,088	---	---
Subtotal, Assessment	94,073	116,573	94,073	---	-22,500
Total, IES	523,234	479,064	522,696	-538	+43,632
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	419,280	418,992	418,992	-288	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	89,375	91,526	91,526	+2,151	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	47,327	49,408	49,000	+1,673	-408
Total, Departmental management	555,982	559,926	559,518	+3,536	-408
Total: Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs	24,555,998	25,504,846	23,725,884	-830,114	-1,778,962
TITLE III GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Pell grant shortfall payoff 1/	---	---	4,300,000	+4,300,000	+4,300,000
Total, Title III, Department of Education	59,212,775	58,939,040	63,714,964	+4,502,189	+4,775,924
Current Year	(44,190,474)	(43,916,739)	(48,692,663)	(+4,502,189)	(+4,775,924)
FY 2007	(15,022,301)	(15,022,301)	(15,022,301)	---	---

1/ Part of the HEA reauthorization budget request.

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED	4,669	4,669	4,669	---	---
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE					
DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS					
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	94,240	96,428	96,428	+2,188	---
Volunteers in Homeland Security	4,960	---	---	-4,960	---
Teach for America	---	4,000	2,000	+2,000	-2,000
National Senior Volunteer Corps:					
Foster Grandparents Program	111,424	112,058	112,058	+634	---
Senior Companion Program	45,905	47,438	47,438	+1,533	---
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	58,528	60,288	60,288	+1,760	---
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	215,857	219,784	219,784	+3,927	---
Program Administration	38,688	39,750	39,750	+1,062	---
Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	353,745	359,962	357,962	+4,217	-2,000
National and Community Service Programs: 1/					
National service trust	142,848	146,000	146,000	+3,152	---
AmeriCorps grants	287,680	275,000	270,000	-17,680	-5,000
Innovation, assistance, and other activities	13,227	9,945	9,945	-3,282	---
Evaluation	3,522	4,000	4,000	+478	---
National Civilian Community Corps	25,296	25,500	25,500	+204	---
Learn and Serve America: K-12 and Higher Ed	42,656	40,000	40,000	-2,656	---
State Commission Administrative Grants	11,904	12,642	12,642	+738	---
Points of Light Foundation	9,920	10,000	10,000	+80	---
America's Promise	4,464	5,000	5,000	+536	---
Subtotal, National & Community Service Programs	541,517	528,087	523,087	-18,430	-5,000
National and Community Service, Salaries & expenses 1/	25,792	27,000	27,000	+1,208	---
Office of Inspector General 1/	5,952	6,000	6,000	+48	---
Total, Corp. for National and Community Service	927,006	921,049	914,049	-12,957	-7,000
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:					
FY 2008 (current) with FY 2007 comparable	400,000	---	400,000	---	+400,000
FY 2007 advance with FY 2006 comparable (NA)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	---	---
FY 2006 advance with FY 2005 comparable (NA)	(386,880)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(+13,120)	---
Rescission of FY 2006 funds (NA)	---	(-10,000)	(-100,000)	(-100,000)	(-90,000)
Subtotal, FY 2006 program level	386,880	390,000	300,000	-86,880	-90,000
Digitalization program, current funded 2/	39,387	---	---	-39,387	---
Previous appropriated funds (NA) 3/	---	(30,000)	(30,000)	(+30,000)	---
Interconnection, current funded 2/	39,680	---	---	-39,680	---
Previous appropriated funds (NA) 3/	(75,000)	(52,000)	(52,000)	(-23,000)	---
Subtotal, FY 2006 appropriation	79,067	---	---	-79,067	---
Subtotal, FY 2006 comparable	(154,067)	(82,000)	(82,000)	(-72,067)	---
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	44,439	42,331	42,331	-2,108	---
FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	7,809	7,809	7,809	---	---
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES	280,564	262,240	249,640	-30,924	-12,600
MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION	9,899	10,168	10,168	+269	---
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFO SCIENCE	993	993	993	---	---
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY	3,344	2,800	2,800	-544	---
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	249,860	252,268	252,268	+2,408	---
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	11,628	11,628	11,628	---	---
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	10,510	10,510	10,510	---	---

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
Dual Benefits Payments Account	107,136	97,000	97,000	-10,136	---
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits	-7,936	-7,000	-7,000	+936	---
Subtotal, Dual Benefits	99,200	90,000	90,000	-9,200	---
Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account	150	150	150	---	---
Limitation on Administration	102,543	102,543	102,543	---	---
Inspector General	7,196	7,196	7,196	---	---
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	20,454	20,470	20,470	+16	---
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME					
Federal benefit payments	38,109,000	37,487,174	37,487,174	-621,826	---
Beneficiary services	45,929	52,000	52,000	+6,071	---
Research and demonstration	35,000	27,000	27,000	-8,000	---
Administration	2,986,900	2,897,000	2,897,000	-89,900	---
Subtotal, SSI program level	41,176,829	40,463,174	40,463,174	-713,655	---
Less funds advanced in prior year	-12,590,000	-10,930,000	-10,930,000	+1,660,000	---
Subtotal, regular SSI current year	28,586,829	29,533,174	29,533,174	+946,345	---
Total, SSI, current request	28,586,829	29,533,174	29,533,174	+946,345	---
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2007	10,930,000	11,110,000	11,110,000	+180,000	---
Total, SSI program	39,516,829	40,643,174	40,643,174	+1,126,345	---
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
OASDI Trust Funds	4,359,033	4,665,400	4,617,600	+258,567	-47,800
HI/SMI Trust Funds	1,256,968	1,704,000	1,643,100	+386,132	-60,900
Social Security Advisory Board	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
SSI	2,986,900	2,897,000	2,897,000	-89,900	---
Subtotal, regular LAE	8,604,901	9,268,400	9,159,700	+554,799	-108,700
SSI User Fee activities	124,000	119,000	119,000	-5,000	---
SSPA User Fee Activities	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Total, Limitation on Administrative Expenses	8,729,901	9,388,400	9,279,700	+549,799	-108,700
MEDICARE REFORM FUNDING					
Medicare reform funding 4/ 5/	(446,054)	---	---	(-446,054)	---
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Federal Funds	25,542	26,000	26,000	+458	---
Trust Funds	64,836	67,000	66,805	+1,969	-195
Total, Office of Inspector General	90,378	93,000	92,805	+2,427	-195
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	-2,986,900	-2,897,000	-2,897,000	+89,900	---
Total, Social Security Administration	45,370,662	47,248,044	47,139,149	+1,768,487	-108,895
Federal funds	39,687,825	40,809,644	40,809,644	+1,121,819	---
Current year	(28,757,825)	(29,699,644)	(29,699,644)	(+941,819)	---
New advances, 1st quarter	(10,930,000)	(11,110,000)	(11,110,000)	(+180,000)	---
Trust funds	5,682,837	6,438,400	6,329,505	+646,668	-108,895
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	47,609,539	48,974,398	49,245,903	+1,636,364	+271,505
Federal Funds	41,807,064	42,416,091	42,796,491	+989,427	+380,400

LABOR-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES-EDUCATION-RELATED AGENCIES--FY 2006 (H.R. 3010)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2005 Comparable	FY 2006 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Comparable	Bill vs. Request
Current Year	(30,477,064)	(31,306,091)	(31,286,491)	(+809,427)	(-19,600)
FY 2007 Advance	(10,930,000)	(11,110,000)	(11,110,000)	(+180,000)	---
FY 2008 Advance	(400,000)	---	(400,000)	---	(+400,000)
Trust Funds	5,802,475	6,558,307	6,449,412	+646,937	-108,895

Title IV Footnotes:
1/ FY 2006 House jurisdiction change--account moved from former VA-HUD Appropriations.
2/ Current funded
3/ Requested funds for these activities are from previously appropriated funds
4/ Funds provided in P.L. 108-173, the 2003 Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement & Modernization Act
5/ Available in fiscal years 2004 and 2005

SUMMARY

Federal Funds	488,978,653	582,299,660	588,191,637	+99,212,984	+5,891,977
Current year	(391,980,962)	(486,552,734)	(492,008,511)	(+100,027,549)	(+5,455,777)
2007 advance	(96,597,691)	(95,746,926)	(95,783,126)	(-814,565)	(+36,200)
2008 advance	(400,000)	---	(400,000)	---	(+400,000)
Trust Funds	12,366,339	13,612,965	13,406,876	+1,040,537	-206,089
Grand Total	501,344,992	595,912,625	601,598,513	+100,253,521	+5,685,888

RECAP

Mandatory, total in bill	357,872,275	454,393,513	458,613,513	+100,741,238	+4,220,000
Less advances for subsequent years	-77,712,390	-76,897,825	-76,897,825	+814,565	---
Plus advances provided in prior years	74,061,975	77,712,390	77,712,390	+3,650,415	---
Total, mandatory, current year	354,221,860	455,208,078	459,428,078	+105,206,218	+4,220,000
Discretionary, total in bill	143,472,717	141,519,112	142,985,000	-487,717	+1,465,888
Less advances for subsequent years	-19,285,301	-18,849,101	-19,285,301	---	-436,200
Plus advances provided in prior years	19,241,277	19,285,301	19,285,301	+44,024	---
Subtotal, Discretionary, current year	143,428,693	141,955,312	142,985,000	-443,693	+1,029,688
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
SSI User Fee Collection	-124,000	-119,000	-119,000	+5,000	---
Vaccines for children legislative proposal	---	-100,000	---	---	+100,000
Smallpox vaccine injury compensation (rescission)	-20,000	---	---	+20,000	---
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund (rescission)	-66,000	---	---	+66,000	---
Health professions student loan (rescission)	-19,000	---	-15,912	+3,088	-15,912
MMA Health Care infrastructure improvement program (P.L. 109-13) (rescission)	-58,000	---	---	+58,000	---
Title V Chapter III (P.L. 109-13) (rescission)	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
H-1B (rescission)	-100,000	---	---	+100,000	---
Job Corps construction FY06 advance (rescission)	---	-25,000	---	---	+25,000
National Emergency Grant (healthcare premium) (rescission)	---	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000	---
Workers compensation (NY 9-11) (rescission)	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	---
Workers compensation (9-11) (rescission)	---	-120,000	-120,000	-120,000	---
Community College initiative (rescission)	---	---	-125,000	-125,000	-125,000
75 percent rule scoring	9,000	---	---	-9,000	---
Medicare eligible accruals (permanent,indefinite)	---	33,912	33,912	+33,912	---
CPB (FY 2006 Rescission)	---	-10,000	-100,000	-100,000	-90,000
Less emergency appropriations	-362,600	---	---	+362,600	---
Total, discretionary	142,678,093	141,590,224	142,514,000	-164,093	+923,776
Adjustment to balance with 2005 enacted	-1,038	---	---	+1,038	---
Total, discretionary (FY 2005 enacted)	142,677,055	141,590,224	142,514,000	-163,055	+923,776
Grand total, current year (incl FY 2005 comparable)	496,899,953	596,798,302	601,942,078	+105,042,125	+5,143,776
Grand total, current year (incl FY 2005 enacted)	496,898,915	596,798,302	601,942,078	+105,043,163	+5,143,776

□ 1230

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is the clearest demonstration that I can think of of what happens when Congress puts $140,000 tax cuts for people who make $1 million a year or more ahead of our investment needs in our children, ahead of our investment needs in our health care system, and ahead of supporting programs that will help our workers compete in world markets. This bill, make no mistake about it, is a prescription for a second-class economy.

I know most of the discussion today will be focused on public broadcasting. I will be offering an amendment to add back $100 million that the committee cut out. Previously in the committee, I offered another amendment which added $400 million for this year's funding. We are simply trying to get it back up to last year's level. That is an important issue, and I hope that the House will vote for the amendment.

I want to make clear that even though the press has focused 90 percent of its attention on public broadcasting, in one sense that is fortunate because at least the people who pay attention to public broadcasting do have a megaphone of sorts, and they can get their message known. I believe our amendment today will pass, but even if it does, I would hope that the Members of this House and the members of the press would understand that that is far from the most important issue in this bill.

The most important thing about this bill is what it does to hurt the future of our children, what it does to avoid meeting the needs of people in this society who are sick and without health insurance, what it does to help our workers in the world economy.

The distinguished majority leader in discussing the budget resolution earlier this year said this: ''This is the budget the American people voted for when they elected a Republican House, a Republican Senate and a Republican White House.'' I quite agree, and this bill is also, unfortunately, the kind of bill that the American people are going to get because they voted for a Republican House, a Republican Senate, and a Republican White House.

Last year, the programs in this bill were $3.5 billion above the previous year. This year, this bill in a program-to-program basis cuts $1.6 billion from these programs.

Now, what does that mean? It means, for instance, that this bill even cuts into the President's signature programs in training, in health care and education. It cuts back substantially the President's recommendation for community college skills, for community health centers and high school reform. Let us take a look at what it does in other key areas of our economy.

For our workers, the administration is about to bring forth CAFTA, yet another misguided, misbegotten trade agreement. The administration is breaking arms and promising the Moon in order to get people to vote for that amendment; and yet this bill cuts the program that is supposed to be the traffic cop that protects American workers against having to compete against child and slave labor. It cuts that program by 87 percent. I do not think that the American people would agree with that.

This bill disinvests in job training and help for the unemployed. This bill for adult training grants is the lowest funding level in 10 years. It even cuts the Job Corps below current services level. And if you take a look at the health care area, of the 11 programs that we had on the books to help us develop the kind of health profession that we need, so that you have enough in rural areas and enough in your major metropolitan areas, this bill cuts 10 of those 11 programs. Only one is remaining, and 84 percent of that portion of the budget is gone. It also eliminates a community access program that is a key program that helps deliver health care services to the uninsured.

National Institutes of Health. There is not a politician in this House who does not go home and tell your constituents what you are doing on cancer research or Alzheimer's or Parkinson's. And what does this bill do? It means the National Institutes of Health are going to have 500 fewer grants to put out to scientists around the country than they had 2 years ago. We are backing off on the attack on disease.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance program. That is a program that helps low-income people and seniors avoid having to choose between heating their houses and feeding themselves. The program is cut by $200 million.

Education. Effectively, this is the first freeze on education funding in a decade. This bill cuts No Child Left Behind programs by $800 million. You have the mother of all mandates, telling the States and school districts what they must do here, what they must do there. That costs money. But the Federal Government is welshing on its responsibility and on its promise to help pay those costs. It is backing off.

On IDEA, the program that helps local units, or local school districts, pay for educating disabled kids. What does this bill do for that? Well, the Republican majority promised a few years ago that the Feds would pay 40 percent of the cost of that program. Today, this bill actually cuts the share of Federal participation from 18.6 to 18.2 percent of that program, welshing on another promise.

It freezes after-school centers for the fourth year in a row. It slashes education technology at a time when that has never been more important. It eliminates comprehensive school grants for 1,000 high-poverty school districts by eliminating the program. It freezes Impact Aid.

On Pell grants, the main program we use to help kids go to college, what does it do? On Pell grants, we are told by the College Board that the cost of a 4-year public university has increased $2,300 during the last 4 years. What is our response to it? The President says, well, we will fix the problem with a hundred bucks add-on to Pell grant. That takes care of 4 percent of the problem. This bill cuts that to 2 percent. It provides a measly $50 increase in the Pell grant program, and that does not address the fact that because the IRS has changed the eligibility tables there are going to be thousands and thousands of kids who are tossed off the program entirely. In fact, it is going to raise costs in my State by about $187 per student.

So what I would say is that this is the main legislation we will deal with this year that deals with the economic and social problems of the country. The main issue in this country the next 40 years is going to be how we gear ourselves up to economically compete with countries like China and India. We need to invest in all of the technology, all of the education that we can possibly invest in. This bill walks away from that obligation, and that is why I say it is a prescription for a second-rate economy. It walks away from our obligation to workers, and we will long regret it if we pass this bill.

I would urge a ''no'' vote on the bill. The problems with this bill have nothing to do with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). He is a fine man and a fine chairman, but this bill implements the Republican budget resolution in the broadest possible areas in our economy and our country. It is a major social and economic mistake, and it certainly does not represent my values, and I do not believe it represents the values of the American people.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REGULA. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK), a very fine member of our subcommittee.

Mr. ISTOOK. Madam Chairman, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for producing a solid bill under very challenging circumstances; but rather than talking about the entirety of the bill, I want to address myself to one particular process.

During the amendment process, there will be an amendment offered to add more funding to public broadcasting. I will oppose that amendment.

We should recognize two things: first, Big Bird and his friends can fly on their own; and, second, Americans have access to a wide variety and multitude of educational, cultural, and children's programming that are provided by a vast variety of diverse networks that we have today.

Public broadcasting has developed a major base of private donors, corporate donors and licensing fees and royalties

from programs. Because of this, Federal funding is only 15 percent, $1 in $7, of the budget for public broadcasting; and this bill only reduces a fraction of that 15 percent, about a 4 percent overall reduction for public broadcasting's budget. This will not jeopardize any program or any station, because they have ample resources already on hand to make up that difference.

Public broadcasters have accumulated major financial resources, hundreds of millions of dollars that they have invested in stocks, bonds and other securities, in addition to owning their broadcast facilities. In other words, Big Bird and his friends can fly on their own. But there is another factor.

Public broadcasting is not the only place to find education, cultural, historical documentaries and children's programs. We have achieved variety and diversity, thanks to networks that do not ask for Federal money. C–SPAN carries the proceedings of Congress to the world without a Federal subsidy. We have the Discovery Channel, the History Channel, Nickelodeon, the Arts and Entertainment Network, Lifetime TV, Family Channel, Food Network, Science Channel, and so forth.

We do not need a nationwide subsidy either to reach a few targeted households. I heard somebody say, well, we need public broadcasting to provide TV for the poor. Let us understand what we call poverty in the U.S.A. is not like poverty in Bangladesh, the Sudan, Haiti or anyplace else. In the United States, not only does almost every poor household have a TV, but two-thirds of them have cable television with full access to a vast diversity of programs.

It is getting harder and harder to distinguish public TV from the rest of broadcasting because other broadcasters, a great many, carry the same type of programs today, and each year public broadcasting looks more and more like other networks.

Public radio has even moved away from classical music and more toward talk radio that is common to the profit sector. Much of public TV has the same movies and old TV shows that we see on other networks, even as those other networks are adding more documentaries and more special programs.

Madam Chairman, as the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) has said, we have higher priorities than subsidizing one segment of America's broadcasters. The gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) has made tough decisions about those priorities, and we should support his decisions.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished minority whip.

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Chairman, I thank the distinguished ranking member and congratulate him on the extraordinary job he does as the ranking member not only on this subcommittee but on all the subcommittees.

Let me begin with a traditional disclaimer, and that disclaimer is I do not hold the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) personally responsible for this product. He has done the best he could with the resources that were given to him, and I congratulate him and thank him for that.

□ 1245

Nor do I hold the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) responsible, but I do hold responsible the policies that have been adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means, by the Committee on the Budget, and by this House.

Madam Chairman, just 3 months ago the Republican majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) stood on this House floor and with great passion stated, ''The one major responsibility of a government is to protect the innocent, vulnerable people.'' On that very same day in March, the President of the United States stated, ''The essence of civilization is that the strong have a duty to protect the weak.''

I served under Bill Natcher from Kentucky who chaired this committee for many years. He used to say as long as we take care of the education of our children and the health of our people, we will continue to live in the strongest and greatest Nation on the face of this earth. But now the political party that exploits every opportunity to talk about the culture of life, virtually ignores and dismisses what I call the culture of the living: the innocent, the vulnerable, the weak, who are living, breathing, members of the American family.

Today, this bill demonstrates in concrete terms how the Republican Party's misguided, irresponsible tax and budget policies have harmful consequences for so many living Americans.

Just yesterday President Bush visited my congressional district in Maryland. He stated, ''I know some workers are concerned about jobs going overseas.'' Yet this bill cuts job training for unemployed by $346 million. This bill cuts the President's community college skills training initiative in half. This bill cuts the International Labor Affairs Bureau by 87 percent which helps enforce child and slave labor abroad.

Mr. President, you are not meeting the concerns. He went on to say, ''I know some are concerned about gaining the skills necessary to compete in the global market that we live in.'' Yet this bill cuts No Child Left Behind by $806 million. This is $13.2 billion short of authorization and $40 billion short of what the President said we were going to fund when he signed the bill.

This bill provides only a $50 increase in Pell grants, notwithstanding hundreds of dollars of increases in college costs. This bill cuts education technology by 40 percent. This bill cuts the Community Services Block Grant in half. This bill cuts the administration's proposal for title I by $603 million.

Mr. President, you know the American people are concerned, but you have not responded. He went on to say this: ''I know that families are worried about health care and retirement. And I know moms and dads are worried about their children finding good jobs.''

Yet, Madam Chairman, this bill eliminates 10 out of the 12 title VII health profession training programs. These programs help alleviate the shortage of doctors and dentists in underserved areas to meet that concern that he recognizes the American people have.

This bill eliminates the Health Communities Access Program which helps health centers and public hospitals better serve the uninsured. This bill cuts the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program by $24 million. This bill freezes after-school centers for the fourth year in a row. This bill provides only a half a percent increase, far less than inflation, which means they will do less for the National Institutes of Health which researches the afflictions which confront Americans, like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.

Madam Chairman, I have the utmost respect for those who speak about the culture of life. But we must ask, what about the culture of the living? What about the people who are served by this bill, who need this bill, whose quality of life is critically affected by this bill? This bill is perhaps the most important piece of domestic legislation that this Congress considers every year. It is a statement of national and moral principle. But today it is nothing more than Exhibit A for the Republican Party's culture of fiscal irresponsibility.

Mr. REGULA. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Madam Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Madam Chairman, I rise to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the subcommittee for doing a remarkable job in funding our Nation's education, health and workforce priorities in a time of intense fiscal restraint.

This legislation includes in education: increased funding for special funding, for No Child Left Behind, and for Head Start. It has a tremendous increase in the Pell grant area which will help our young people go to college, get the education they need to succeed and contribute. It holds firm on TRIO and GEAR UP, so important to kids who are the first in their family to go to college. So in education, while it does not do everything, it does some important things for our children, and I thank the gentleman. I hope in conference we will find a little more additional money for title I, but this is a good start.

In health, it also has some very important accomplishments. By increasing Community Health Center funding, it decidedly reaches out to additional uninsured people. It provides the support vitally needed for the important initiative to implant information technology in our health care sector, which is our best hope of both improving quality and reducing long-term costs, and it provides the money needed for the government to educate our seniors about the important, generous prescription drug program that will go into effect January 1. I thank the gentleman for those very important education dollars.

There are, of course, as always, areas of concern. I hope that in conference there will be more money for the Community Services Block Grant because that is the critical, flexible money that cities, particularly, use to fill the holes in the safety net programs, to provide day-care for women returning to work, and so on.

In HCAP, I hope we will restore the funding and thoughtfully review some of the other problems in the bill. But this is a fine job done, and I commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chairman, I want to express my appreciation as well to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), for their hard work in crafting this legislation. I know they did the best they could with the allocation, and this bill does include many of our most important priorities, from education funding and worker training, to biomedical research and public health activities, and impacts the lives of virtually every American.

I am pleased that the bill makes significant investments in preparing for and responding to a potential pandemic influenza outbreak, and restores funding to the TRIO and GEAR UP programs, and partial funding to the Preventive Health Block Grant.

However, because of this limited budget allocation, many important needs will remain underfunded. For example, the bill provides the smallest increase for the National Institutes of Health in 36 years, squandering the momentum we built up in the 5 years completed in 2003. And despite an average 26 percent tuition increase in the last 2 years, the bill fails to adequately increase the maximum Pell grant award, and does nothing to stop the new financial aid formula that severely impacts the ability of low- and middle-income students to attend college. These changes will affect more than 1.3 million students nationwide, including 4,600 students in Westchester, New York.

The bill provides the smallest increase for elementary and secondary education in a decade, allows Congress to continue to renege on its promise to fully fund special education, IDEA.

The bill cuts the Corporation for Public Broadcasting base account by $100 million, and I urge my colleagues to support an amendment that I will be offering with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) to restore funding to CPB.

Madam Chairman, I also want to express my continued concern with the Weldon refusal clause provision included in the bill. For over 30 years there have been Federal laws which allow doctors, hospitals, and nurses to refuse to provide abortion services because of their religious beliefs. However, this provision extends that protection to HMOs and insurance companies. And just as the law protects religious and moral objections to performing medical services, it protects patients' access to accurate and complete medical information when making decisions about their health. The Weldon provision would unravel these protections. I want to make it very clear that States that attempt to protect access to these health services can be denied all of their Federal health, education, and labor funding. I will work to remove this provision from the final bill.

Madam Chairman, this legislation has significant flaws. However, I hope that as it moves through the process, we can work together to make necessary improvements to the final measure. I will vote ''no'' today.

Madam Chairman, I want to express my appreciation to Chairman REGULA and Ranking Member OBEY for their hard work in crafting this legislation.

This bill includes many of our most important priorities—from education funding and worker training to biomedical research and public health activities. The programs and policies in this legislation impact the lives of virtually every American.

I am pleased that the bill makes significant investments in preparing for and responding to a potential pandemic influenza outbreak and restores funding to the TRIO and GEAR UP programs and partial funding to the Preventive Health Block Grant.

However, because of the limited budget allocation many important needs will remain under-funded. For example,

This bill provides the smallest increase for the National Institutes of Health in 36 years, squandering the momentum we've built up over the last five years.

Despite an average 26 percent tuition increase in the last two years, the bill fails to adequately increase the maximum Pell grant award and does nothing to stop the new financial aid formula that severely impacts the ability of low-and-middle-income students to attend college. These changes will affect more than 1.3 million students nationwide, including 4,600 students in Westchester County, New York.

The bill provides the smallest increase for elementary and secondary education in a decade and allows Congress to continue to renege on its promise to fully fund special education. And frankly, I was appalled that the majority chose to completely eliminate the Foreign Assistance Language Program (FLAP). There is little disagreement that the nation continues to face a shortage of language experts after the attacks of September 11th. FLAP is the only federal program that supports language education for students in elementary and secondary schools.

The bill cuts the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Healthy Start, training grants for health care workers and grants for public health and hospital preparedness, and eliminates $100 million for the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis.

The bill cuts the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's base account by $100 million. I hope that my colleagues will support an amendment that I will be offering with Ranking Member OBEY and Representative LEACH to restore funding to CPB.

I'm also disappointed that when so many other programs faced the chopping block this year, the bill provides a $10 million increase for abstinence-until-marriage programs despite mounting evidence of the scientific and medical inaccuracy of their curricula and ineffective results. We all agree that we must teach our children that abstinence is the best way to prevent pregnancy and STDs. However, federal dollars should be invested only in programs with strong evaluation components and those found to provide medically and scientifically sound information to young people.

Madam Chairman, I also want to express my continued concern with the Weldon refusal clause provision included in the bill. For over thirty years, there have been Federal laws that allow doctors, nurses, and hospitals to refuse to provide abortion services because of their religious beliefs. However, this provision extends that protection to HMOs and insurance companies.

And just as the law protects religious or moral objections to performing medical services, it protects patients' access to accurate and complete medical information when making decisions about their health. The Weldon provision would unravel these protections, gutting the stipulations included in the Title X family planning program which require that all legal options are presented to a woman; denying rape and incest survivors access to legal abortion services; and overriding state constitutional patient protections. States that attempt to protect access to these health services can be denied all of their federal health, education and labor funding.

I will work to remove this provision from the final bill.

Madam Chairman, this legislation has significant flaws, however, I hope that as it moves through the process we can work together to make necessary improvements to the final measure.

I will vote "no" today.

Mr. OBEY. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON).

(Mr. JACKSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Madam Chairman, I do not know what to say about H.R. 3010. I know the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the subcommittee staff did the best they could under the circumstances. But to virtually eliminate title VII health professions is draconian and unconscionable.

Since I started serving on this subcommittee almost 6½ years ago, I have fought to end disparities, disparities in employment, disparities in education, and especially disparities in health.

Health disparities are real. If you are black in this country, your life expectancy is 66 years. If you are white in this country, your life expectancy is 74 years. Infant mortality is twice as high for African American babies than white babies.

Fortunately, institutions like the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences have laid out a framework on how to end these disparities. One of the recommendations of the IOM was to increase the number of health professions, and this bill virtually does the opposite. It essentially eliminates health professions, a cut of $250 million.

I think a society says a lot about the way it treats the weakest and most vulnerable of its citizens. I believe we live in a ''united'' States, and like a chain, we are only as strong as our weakest link. By leaving some of our citizens behind, we prove that we are not strong and compassionate, but weak and uncaring.

There is a phrase that former Labor-HHS Chairman Porter was fond of saying, ''Noblesse oblige,'' the belief that the wealthy and privileged are obliged to help those less fortunate. In Luke, chapter 12, verse 48, Jesus simply says, ''To who much is given, much is expected.''

We are the wealthiest country in the world. We spend more money on our military than the entire world combined, with the sole mission of protecting this country and advancing U.S. interests, interests which should include a high-quality education and high-quality health care for every American.

I keep hearing members of this committee and the House leadership say that this is a tight budget year. Well, this tight budget year did not occur because of immaculate conception. Congress voted to make it a tight budget year. Congress approved the budget resolution. Saying it is going to be a tough budget year is like a farmer saying he is going to have a bad harvest because he did not plant any seeds.

Madam Chairman, when Congress approved the budget resolution, we did not plant any seeds. Nothing will grow this year. This is not a natural disaster like a drought. This is a disaster of our own making.

What does it say about a society that approves tax cuts for millionaires instead of trying to solve why babies of color die sooner? What does it say about a society that approves tax cuts for millionaires instead of trying to solve what ails the weakest amongst of us?

Madam Chairman, I know the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the subcommittee staff were dealt a bad hand and did the best job they could under the circumstances, but we should be ashamed of this budget that has produced the product that is before us today.

□ 1300

In Matthew 6:21, Jesus says, ''For where your treasure is, there will your heart be, also.'' If this verse is true, what does it say about us, about this Congress, about our government, that we pass a budget resolution every year that spends almost half of our discretionary dollars on defense and hundreds of billions on all kinds of tax cuts for the most well off?

Madam Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to vote against this bill. In good conscience, none of us should support H.R. 3010.

Madam Chairman, I don't know what to say about H.R. 3010. I know Chairman REGULA and his subcommittee staff did the best they could under the circumstances, but to virtually eliminate Title VII Health Professions I think is draconian and unconscionable.

Since I started serving on this subcommittee almost six-and-a-half years ago, I have fought to end disparities—disparities in employment, disparities in education and especially disparities in health.

Health disparities are real. If you are black in this country, your life expectancy is 66 years. If you are white in this country, your life expectancy is 74 years. Infant mortality is twice as high for African American babies than for white babies.

Fortunately, institutions, like the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, have laid out a framework on how to end these disparities. One of the recommendations of the IOM was to increase the number of health professions. This bill does exactly the opposite. It essentially eliminates health professions—a cut of $250 million.

I think a society says a lot by the way that it treats the weakest and most vulnerable of its citizens. I believe we live in a 'united' states, and like a chain, we are only as strong as our weakest link. By leaving some of our citizens behind, we prove that we are not strong and compassionate but weak and uncaring.

There is a phrase that former Labor-HHS Chairman PORTER was fond of saying, ''Noblesse oblige'', the belief that the wealthy and privileged are obliged to help those less fortunate. In Luke, chapter 12, verse 48, Jesus simply says, ''To whom much is given, much is expected.''

We are the wealthiest country in the world. We spend more money on our military than the entire world combined with the sole mission of protecting this country and advancing U.S. interests. Interests which should include a high quality education and high quality health care for all Americans.

I keep hearing members of this committee and House leadership say that this is a tight budget year. Well this tight budget year did not occur by immaculate conception. Congress voted to make it a tough budget year. Congress approved the budget resolution. Saying it is going to be a tough budget year is like a farmer saying he is going to have a bad harvest because he didn't plant any seeds. Madam Chairman, when Congress approved the budget resolution we didn't plant any seeds. Nothing will grow this year. This is not a natural disaster like a drought. This disaster was of our making.

What does it say about a society that approves of tax cuts for millionaires instead of trying to solve why babies of color die sooner? What does it say about a society that approves tax cuts for millionaires instead of trying to solve what ails the weakest among us?

Chairman REGULA, I know you and your staff were dealt a bad hand and did the best job you could under the circumstances, but we all should be ashamed of the budget that has produced the product before us today.

In Matthew chapter 6, verse 21 , Jesus said, ''For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.'' If this verse is true, what does it say about us, about Congress, about our government that we pass budget resolutions each year that spend almost half of our discretionary dollars on defense, and hundreds of billions on all kinds of tax cuts for the most well off. I have a masters in theology from the Chicago Theological Seminary and have read my bible from cover to cover, and nowhere does it say, ''only clothe the naked and feed the poor if it fits into your annual budget resolution.'' Noblesse oblige, Madam Chairman.

In 1984, referring to Marxist-ruled Ethiopia, President Ronald Reagan said, ''a hungry child knows no politics.'' I would also add that a hungry child, or a sick child, doesn't know a 302(b) allocations from a point-of-order.'' All he knows is that he is hungry or sick.

Every day I am proud to say I am a Member of the United States Congress. Since December 1995, I have gone home every night and held my head high knowing I worked to improve the lives of all Americans. Tonight I will not be able to do that.

Madam Chairman, fellow Members of the House, I have dedicated my service on this subcommittee to ending disparities in health, education and employment. This bill will only increase them. In good conscience, I cannot support H.R. 3010.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), also a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for giving me the opportunity to serve on this committee and to work with them on so many of these important issues. I know this would be a different bill if the budget had provided the gentleman from Ohio more dollars to work with. I just want to explain some of the things that this bill does that will impact my State of Rhode Island.

In the area of education, the Leave No Child Behind Act is crushing each and every one of our communities because it is driving our property taxes up. All of our local school committees are in an outrage because of the Leave No Child Behind and we do not properly fund it.

In IDEA, Rhode Island is the number one State in the country with the most kids in IDEA, so the cuts to IDEA will obviously affect us disproportionately.

And, Mr. Chairman, we also have the case of military families. Rhode Island is home to the Navy. We have many families from the Navy, children, and they do not get the Impact Aid dollars that they need to properly get a decent education.

As has been said before, child labor has not been properly funded. Actually it has been cut by 87 percent, inspections. Medical research has gone up less than it has in 32 years.

But let me also, to the credit of Chairman REGULA, point out some of the good things that the bill does. The bill does restore money for elementary school counseling and the foundations for learning, both of which are programs that help deal with the emotional needs of our young people. In the area of mental health, the seniors mental health program has been restored, the child mental health block grant has been restored, and the youth suicide are restored. Suicide is twice the rate of homicide in this country. In the next year, we will lose 1,400 young people in our colleges and universities to suicide, and I am glad that those dollars have finally been restored in the budget. They should have never been cut by the President in the first place.

Finally, I am glad that this budget includes dollars to fund health information technology. We lose 98,000 people every year of preventable medical errors because providers do not have the information that they need at the point of service to give the best quality care that they can provide, and I am glad that we provided money in this bill to enable those providers to make those proper decisions and to save lives in our country.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

Mr. Chairman, I listened to my friend from Oklahoma talk about public broadcasting, flush with money, lots of other free choices, and that the quality of public broadcasting does not distinguish it from others. I would suggest strongly that he and anybody else who is confused about this go check with the people back home. They would be foolish to eliminate their assets, most stations are not flush in the first place. Asking them to eat their seed corn to continue operations would be criminal.

And if you are confused about the quality, watch it. Nobody has any difficulty telling the difference between the commercial opportunities and the high quality that is offered by public television. The number does not equal quality, and even the good commercial efforts are a pale imitation of the award-winning opportunities that are given to us by public television. But most critically, are the offerings for children. Look at what is on television every day, all day long, for kids in the commercial arena. Then compare it to public broadcasting, and I do not think anybody would agree with my friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I think that this budget as well as these spending bills are clear expressions of the values of the majority party and the White House, but they are clearly not the expression of the values of this country. This country believes in moving forward and investing in its future. It believes in having education for its children, opportunity for everyone, health care.

We are cutting to the bone. This is not a debate about cutting waste and fraud. This is a decision that has been made to give enormous amounts of money back to people that are already very, very wealthy; and the choice was to get that money to cut into education, not to fund No Child Left Behind, not to fund community health clinics, not to fund job training programs, not to fund those things that make this country strong and give us a promise for opportunity and prosperity.

This is the wrong way for us to go. The American people understand that this majority is not talking to the issues that matter most to them. The issues that matter for them are the future of this country and not just arbitrarily giving money back to people who, frankly, have not asked for it and do not need it. At a time when our country is stretched, there is a need of making sure that we have a competitive strategy. Other countries are moving forward. We need to get even, move ahead, and do what this country is capable of doing, and that is lead.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I just want to address one issue because it has been raised twice on the floor today, Mr. Chairman. The argument our friends on the majority side make is that we should be happy because the education budget has gone up considerably since they took over control of Congress.

Let me point out what the record of the majority party has been on education. When the Republicans took control of the Congress, they did so with the promise to abolish the U.S. Department of Education. Their first act was to rescind $1.8 billion in fiscal year 1995 in education funding. In the next year they tried to do the same to the tune of $3.7 billion. In the 7 years between 1995 and 2001, each of the Labor-Health bills passed by the House Republicans was below President Clinton's request for education. The net result is that there would have been nearly $19 billion less spent on education between 1995 and 2005 if we had enacted the Republican Labor-Health bills into law.

Title I. If Congress had approved the House Republican Labor-H bills, we would have spent $2.8 billion less than we actually spent. After-school centers. If the Congress had approved the House Republican Labor-H bills, we would have spent $516 million less for after-school centers. Special education. If Congress had approved the House Republican Labor-H bills, we would have spent $2.7 billion less for special education. On Pell grants, for the last 3 years, the Republican majority has proposed to freeze Pell grants. If the Republican proposals in fiscal year 2006 are adopted, the purchasing power of Pell grants will continue on a downward spiral.

The plain fact is yes, the money went up for education because Democrats dragged the Republican Party, kicking and screaming, to those higher numbers. So I am glad the Republicans are now trying to take credit for something they were pushed into. It does not matter who gets the credit so long as the school districts get the money.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the minority leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to this bill. I say reluctant, because I along with many of my colleagues in the House have a proud tradition of supporting it.

I salute the distinguished chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Subcommittee. The gentleman from Ohio follows a tradition of excellence on both sides of the aisle in the leadership of this committee. Before him, our committee was led by John Porter of Illinois who acted in a very bipartisan way addressing the needs of America's families. Before that, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) chaired the committee. Before that, Mr. Natcher who chaired it for a long time. Mr. Natcher again acted in a very bipartisan way. He used to say of this bill, this is the people's bill. He knew full well that this is the one piece of legislation that addressed the aspirations of the American people, that tried to allay the concerns that kept them up at night, the economic security of their families, meaning the security of their jobs, the security of their pensions, the health and well-being of their families as well, and, of course, the education of their children, our investment in America's future.

So it is very sad to see the place that we are today. And why are we here? We are here because a very, very skimpy, in terms of investments in America's future. And generous in terms of tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans, budget placed us in a place where the allocation for this subcommittee was one that made decisions very difficult. We say of this bill that it is ''lamb eat lamb.'' There is no way you can go into the bill and say, well, if we want to spend more money on education, we will just take it out of what? Children's health? Pension security? There is no good place to take money from in order to try to improve the situation or mitigate for the damage that has been caused by the cuts. Imagine, as our population growing and with inflation, this bill is about $6 billion effectively in cuts over last year; and, without even those considerations, $1.6 billion over fiscal year 2005.

Economists will tell you, and we all know just because we can observe it

ourselves, that one of the best investments we can make for America's future, for America's competitiveness and for the self-fulfillment of the American people and our children is our investment in education. In fact, economists will tell you that nothing brings more money back to the Treasury or grows the economy more than the education of the American people, early childhood education, K–12, higher education, postgraduate and lifetime learning for our workers. All of that is considered in this bill. All of that is shortchanged in this bill.

For one example, No Child Left Behind legislation. By the President's own legislation, not my figure, President Bush's figure, this bill for the fourth year straight cuts No Child Left Behind in terms of the authorization. We are now $40 billion in shortchanging No Child Left Behind, leaving millions of children behind. How can that be right? And children in title I, children who need special help in terms of reading, many of these children, 3 million of these children will not get help with reading and math that they were promised because this bill gives it $9.9 billion less than it deserves.

Remember, these are investments. How are they paid for? They pay for themselves because they return to the Treasury more than any tax cut and any kind of tax credit, any other instrument you can name. Educating the American people is a very wise investment.

The list goes on about the problems with the underfunding in terms of education. But the point to be made is in these cases, we have given the States a mandate to do a particular job, to reform education, and we have fallen $40 billion short in the money to match the mandates. No wonder people are squawking about No Child Left Behind. The money was not there to match the mandate.

And then on the issue of health care, there are so many examples of where this bill falls short. I will just focus on one, the National Institutes of Health. Many of us were part of the challenge to double the National Institutes of Health funding through the nineties. It seemed like a big task. We were determined to get it done. We realigned our priorities so that it would happen. We had a cooperative President in the White House, and it has happened.

□ 1315

But now in this bill, it will receive the lowest increase, .05 percent; but that represents a cut when we take into consideration inflation, and what it translates to is over 500 grants, since 2 years ago, 500 fewer grants will be able to be made.

People look to the National Institutes of Health with almost a reverential approach. They have the power to cure. Research is the answer for so many families in America. Every one of us, every family, is just one telephone call away from receiving a diagnosis or learning of an accident, which necessitates research at the National Institutes of Health.

And yet we are shortchanging the National Institutes of Health, which also has a pragmatic, practical aspect to it because, in order to be preeminent and excellent in science, we must be number one; and we cannot be number one if we must compete with a shortchanged budget for the National Institutes of Health. The list goes on, these disparities, whether we are talking about the cut in the bill that trims 84 percent, or $252 million taken from the health professions training.

This is one place where we can address health disparities in our country because by doing this, we will reduce the number of minority students who can enter the health professions. We will reduce the number of students, medical students, who will become primary care physicians. We will reduce the number of physicians who will be able to attend to the health needs of rural America, which is a very important aspect of the life of our country.

The bill cuts funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, we all know, by $100 million. It underfunds Head Start; freezes child care moneys; fails to raise the Pell grant by $100, as promised; freezes funding for most Ryan White programs to combat AIDS; and slashes the Community Services block grant in half. The list goes on and on. That is opposed to what this committee used to do and what this bill used to do.

In the late 1980s and the 1990s, especially in the 1990s, this subcommittee rose to the challenge of HIV/AIDS as it was making its assault on our country, with increasing the research, care, and prevention program initiatives in the bill. It has risen to the occasion by increasing funding drastically for breast cancer research and prostate cancer research and the rest. And now what are we doing but effectively giving a cut to the National Institutes of Health.

No bill better illustrates, I think, how America is great, because America is good, than this bill, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, because we met the needs of the American people. We did before, but not today. No bill illustrates how out of touch our budget priorities are, how completely out of touch the Republicans are in terms of meeting the needs of the American people. The bill should be about crucial investments in the future of America. They are grossly underfunded.

Mr. Chairman, this bill does not meet the needs of America's children. It does not meet the needs of America's workers. It does not meet the needs of America's seniors. It does not deserve our support.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state my concern with the manner in which Title I funds for No Child Left Behind are distributed.

Title I, the funds meant to provide aid to states and school districts to help educationally disadvantaged children achieve the same high standards as all other students, are increased in this bill by $100 million over last year, bringing the total funding to $12.7 billion.

However, Title I funds for Bridgeport, Connecticut, will be cut this year for the fourth year in a row under NCLB. According to the Department of Education, Bridgeport will receive $678,000 less in Title I funds for the next school year, going from $13.7 million to just over $13 million, and down from a high of $14.8 million in 2002.

I voted for NCLB. I support this legislation because it is a monumental step forward for American public education. I also believe NCLB grants unprecedented flexibility to local school districts, demands results in public education through strict accountability measures, empowers parents and provides a safety valve for children trapped in failing schools.

It is hard for me to fathom, however, that while we have increased funding for Title I by 52 percent since 2001, Bridgeport, one of the most disadvantaged school districts in the country, has received a cut of $1.8 million. I believe the law should make sense. The spirit of the bill is to provide funding to the neediest districts, and, quite frankly, cutting Bridgeport funding does not seem to reflect that intention.

While I realize it is not necessarily within the purview of this committee, I believe the formula needs to be fixed.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program.

The Community Services Block Grant provides the core funding for our local community action agencies, allowing them to address the problems that leave individuals in poverty.

Through job skills and employment programs, through educational opportunities for young children like Head Start, and through nutritionally sound programs like WIC, community action agencies work to make their community a better place to live and to offer opportunities for the economically disadvantaged to be successful and break the chains of poverty.

This Congress has continually demonstrated its support for CSBG. In fact, the Conference Agreement on the FE 2006 Budget Resolution added $600 million to maintain CSBG funding at its current level and the letter I circulated with my colleagues, Representatives PHIL ENGLISH (R–PA) and BRIAN BAIRD (D–WA) in support of level funding for CSBG garnered 122 bipartisan signatures.

Yet the bill we are considering today cuts CSBG funding in half. At a time when demands on our community action agency services from the working poor, older Americans, and families struggling with unemployment continue to increase, it is essential that Congress maintain its commitment to CSBG.

In my home state of Connecticut, this 50% reduction in funds to CSBG will result in a serious reduction of social services to our most vulnerable communities, reduction in services assisting families moving from welfare to work, and will seriously impact our community action agencies' ability to leverage other community dollars. The Thames Valley Council for Community Action in New London County, for example, generates and leverages $27 in other resources for every $1 funded under CSBG.

Mr. Chairman, it is clear the CSBG dollars are a smart investment for this Congress and are essential to our nation's most vulnerable

citizens. While my colleagues and I intend to withdraw our amendment today, I thank the distinguished Chairman for the opportunity to debate this important issue here today and I look forward to working with him to increase funding through the remainder of the legislative process.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to state my opposition to the extension of the refusal clause provision.

The refusal clause exempts health care companies from any federal, state or local government law that ensures women have access to reproductive health services, including information about abortion.

If extended, this provision will continue to have many negative effects by overriding federal Title X guidelines that ensure women receive full medical information. A fundamental principle of Title X, the national family planning program, ensures pregnant women who request information about all their medical options, including abortion, be given that information, including a referral upon patient request.

I am also concerned this bill does not include an increase in funding for Title X. Each year approximately 4.5 million low-income women and men receive basic health care through 4,600 clinics nation wide that receive Title X funds. This program reduces unintended pregnancies and makes abortion less necessary. Had funding for Title X kept pace with inflation since 1980, with no additional increases, it would be funded today at double its current budget.

While Title X is receiving flat funding from last year, the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act of 2006 gives abstinence-only sex education programs an increase of $11 million, to an all time funding high of $168 million. Unlike Title X, abstinence-only programs do not provide clinical health services.

Additionally, research shows comprehensive sex-education programs, which teach both abstinence and contraception, are the most effective. There is no federal program that earmarks dollars for comprehensive sex education.

I support a woman's right to choose whether to terminate a pregnancy subject to Roe v. Wade, but we can all recognize the importance of preventing unintended pregnancies.

Abortion is a very personal decision. While a woman's doctor, clergy, friends, family and public officials may have an opinion, the ultimate decision rests solely with her. It is vital for every woman to have access to as much information as she needs in order to make this decision.

I oppose these provisions and encourage my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, there was an oversight in the No Child Left Behind Act, NCLB required teachers to meet their states highly qualified teacher requirement by the end of the 2005–2006 school year, about a year from now. Paraprofessionals were required to meet their requirements four years after enactment of NCLB. That would be January 8th of next year, halfway through the school year. Everyone agrees that it was an oversight and that these two dates should be aligned. I discussed various ways to fix this oversight with the Education and Workforce Committee Chairman Boehner and the staff, with the Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education Raymond Simon, and with the National Education Association.

Last week I received a letter from Deputy Secretary Simon which reads in part ''to enable the Department to enforce these two requirements in an efficient, effective and coordinated manner, the Department will align the paraprofessional timeline with the teacher timeline.'' I will include the entire letter for the RECORD.

I want to thank the Department of Education, Dep. Sec. Simon, chairman of the Education and Workforce Committee John Boehner and the staff, particularly, Sally Lovejoy and the National Education Association for working to resolve this oversight in a quick and efficient manner.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
June 15, 2005.

Hon. MIKE SIMPSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SIMPSON: Thank you for your recent questions about the time frame within which all paraprofessionals working in Title I-funded programs must meet certain qualifications.

The relevant qualifications and time frame for paraprofessionals are detailed in section 1119(d) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB). In general, this section states that all Title I paraprofessionals hired before enactment of NCLB must demonstrate competency by no later than four years after the law's enactment, i.e., January 8. 2006.

As you may know, the ESEA permits all veteran teachers of core academic subjects to have until the end of the 2005–2006 school year to demonstrate that they meet the requirements of NCLB; yet, as mentioned above. Title I paraprofessionals have only until January 8, 2006–the middle of the school year. We agree that it is unusual to have a deadline in the middle of the school year, and believe that the paraprofessional and highly qualified teacher provisions should be consistent. The Department will continue to be supportive of States, school districts and schools, in implementing these particular requirements.

You have suggested that the timeline for Title I paraprofessionals be consistent with the timeline for teachers. Your suggestion is reasonable and practical. Therefore, to enable the Department to enforce these two requirements in an efficient, effective and coordinated manner. the Department will align the paraprofessional timeline with the teacher timeline.

Thank you again for contacting me.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND SIMON.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this LHHS appropriation bill not only undermines what would otherwise be our nations greatest resource, its people, but as a document is not worthy of what I believe this country stands for.

As a matter of fact, as I look at what the Republican leadership lays out in this budget, I just don't know any more what we as a Nation stand for.

We obviously don't stand for equal and the best health care for every American, when you look at the imposition of an 11.9% cut in the programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration and the elimination of Sickle Cell programs, Universal Newborn Hearing, and Emergency Medical Services for Children.

We also don't believe that in this increasingly diverse country that our residents should be able to communicate fully with their healthcare provider—the health professions programs that are key to eliminating health care disparities are decimated.

It appears we don't understand or don't care that the African American community which is so devastated by HIV/AIDS has to have the resources itself to reverse its toll.

And we obviously don't care that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This country would rather neglect prevention and early care in favor of the high tech, more expensive treatments that come too little and too late if at all to the poor, the rural, the people of color to make a significant difference.

But that is fully in keeping with why we are where we are in this bill in the first place. This is a country that prefers to have the poor and the middle class citizens bear every burden from war to illness to environmental pollution, just so the richest people in this country can get richer.

What have we come to? We reject the crumbs from the table of the rich. We want what we deserve, good health a decent education and the opportunity for a good job with a living wage.

Apparently the White house and the Republican leadership which has pushed this appropriation to the floor doesn't think so.

The culture of life they talk about apparently does not extend past birth.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on this, to do whatever we can to block the tax cuts and to take our country back.

Let's really fund a culture of life by rejecting the tax cuts in favor of sharing the burdens and the bounty, and really have a budget that supports life.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to address something of great concern to the tens of thousands of students of all ages in my district: the need for more responsible funding for education.

The President's budget would have eliminated over 50 programs that benefit students. Unfortunately, the President called for the elimination of programs such as TRIO, GEAR UP and the Perkins program.

I was shocked to find these programs on the President's chopping block because they benefit the students who come from lower income families and are trying to be the first person in their family to go to college, and in some cases, to graduate from High School.

I commend Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member OBEY for agreing to keep these programs so that many more students can achieve their goals of getting a good education.

While I'm glad to see TRIO and Perkins programs in this bill, it still does not do enough for students in districts like mine. Enrollment rates are increasing in our area and throughout the country. Yet we increase funding for education to a level that can not begin to meet that need. Every Congress, we shrink the amount of funding increases to education. This time, we've brought it to a new low by raising our education funding by 3.6 percent.

Under this bill, Title I funding is increased by $1 billion. The thousands of students who benefit from Title I funds will greatly appreciate this increase. However, this is still $7 billion short of what is authorized for Title I under No Child Left Behind.

I support the efforts the committee has made to restore the TRIO and Perkins programs and increase Title I funds. We should

always do our best to fully fund these initiatives. This bill falls short of what we should be investing in education.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to a bill that does not value America's children and families.

The average American wants Congress to do more to ensure that our children receive the help they need to succeed in school and in life.

Instead, this bill implements a budget that values tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans more than it values education for the least wealthy Americans.

In 2001, Congress passed the No Child Left Behind Act. We and the President agreed, or at least I thought we did, that Federal education policy must include both reforms and resources.

I strongly support NCLB's goals, although as we move forward, I want us to look closely at what needs to be done to make it work best.

But, I can tell you right now that one thing that needs to be done is to keep the promise that Congress and the President made to the American people to fully fund NCLB.

Yet, not only would this bill provide $13 billion less than was promised for NCLB for this year, it would actually cut funding for NCLB compared to last year.

Over 4 years, this Congress has underfunded NCLB by more than $40 billion.

This bill would increase funding for Title I by less than 1 percent, at a time when we need to do more than ever to close the achievement gap not only within our country, but between our country and many of our economic competitors around the world.

It would freeze funding for teacher training, even as we face a looming teacher shortage—and we know that the most important factor in child's education is a good teacher.

It would freeze funding for after-school centers, even though last year we were only able to fund 38 percent of applications.

And this bill would cut funding for education technology by 40 percent, even as technology becomes more and more important to learning.

Another area in which this bill would do less is special education.

I think every member knows that in 1975, Congress and the President promised to fund 40 percent of schools' special education costs. Last year, 30 years after we passed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, we funded only 19 percent of those costs. Under this bill, that percentage would go down to 18 percent. That's what this bill does—or more accurately, doesn't do—for elementary and secondary education.

For younger children, even though we're only serving about half of the children who are eligible for Head Start, this bill would increase funding by less than 1 percent.

And for college students, it would provide only a $50 increase for Pell grants, even though tuition at the average public college has gone up by $2,300 since 2001.

Finally, this bill would make drastic cuts to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which does so much to promote a diverse and free-thinking society.

Public broadcasting provides forums for many voices that otherwise would not be heard.

It provides our children with the best educational programs on television, such as Sesame Street, and is a valuable source for reliable news programs for millions of Americans.

By cutting funding for CPB, we are weakening our strongest source of unbiased, diverse, educational and cultural programming.

In short, this bill is a step backward—a step we can't afford.

In his new book, ''The World is Flat,'' the New York Times' Thomas Friedman explains that America's historical economic advantages have disappeared now that ''the world is flat, and anyone with smarts, access to Google and a cheap wireless laptop can join the innovation fray.''

Mr. Friedman's and others' remedy is to ''attract more young women and men to science and engineering.''

But, it will be impossible for our country to continue to lead the world in innovation as long as Congress and the President choose tax cuts for millionaires over investment in education.

Mr. Chairman, that choice does not reflect the values of the people in my district, nor do I think it reflects the values of most Americans.

And so, I ask my colleagues to join me in opposition to this bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 3010 falls far short of helping rectify many of the problems facing our Nation's and specifically, my constituents' healthcare needs. There are a number of areas of this appropriations bill that will have a significant impact on the future of healthcare delivery for the underserved communities of this country. As the number of uninsured and underinsured continues to rise, the government programs which act as a safety net continue to be challenged to provide more care with less funding. While the President and his administration support the funding of Community Health Centers, CHCs, the implication of the funding shortfall with regards to the training of health care professionals is that there will be a lack of future physicians and health care providers to staff these very centers.

Specifically, three HHS programs targeting underrepresented minorities in the healthcare professions have been completely eliminated by this bill with no explanation from the committee. This evisceration totals $158 million that would otherwise directly lead to underrepresented minorities entering healthcare professions and potentially serving the very communities they grew up in and are hurting the most from the lack of access. The ''Centers of Excellence'' program, which last year contributed $33.6 million to health professions schools with significant minority enrollment, will no longer exist under this appropriations bill. In my district, the University of Illinois at Chicago has benefited from this program and stands to lose necessary funding to train a greater number of minority students.

The ''Health Careers Opportunity Program,'' HCOP, is also effectively eliminated by the $35.7 million cut from last year's funding again with no explanation from the committee. This program strives to build diversity in the health professions by developing a more competitive applicant pool. The program provides students from disadvantaged backgrounds an opportunity to develop the skills needed to successfully compete for admission to and graduation from health professions schools.

Lastly, the ''Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry'' program is effectively eliminated by the $88.8 million cut, again with no explanation from the committee. The aim of this program is to improve access to quality health care through the appropriate preparation, composition and distribution of the health professions workforce. The program emphasizes diversity, distribution and the quality of the health professions workforce as a means of improving access to care. Grants for training in primary care medicine and dentistry support academic administrative units, residency training, pre-doctoral training, faculty development, physician assistants, and general and pediatrics dentistry program areas. Like the previous two programs eliminated, this program specifically aims at increasing underrepresented minorities in healthcare professions with a focus on meeting the increased demand for primary care physicians and health care providers.

Overall, these programs are vital to meeting the needs of underserved communities in my district as well as those all around America. Eliminating their funding will create more holes in an already fragmented and fractured healthcare system. As the number of uninsured and underinsured Americans continues to rise, a greater number of health professionals will be needed to meet their demands. Cutting funding that would increase the numbers of these health professionals is not in the best interest of our constituents that are in need of increased access, quality professionals, and overall better care.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3010, the Fiscal Year 2006 Labor HHS Appropriations Act.

This bill contains funding for many important programs to protect our working men and women, provide for the education of our Nation's children, and support healthcare needs.

Specifically, I want to commend Chairman REGULA and the Appropriations Committee for working with me to include increased funding in this bill to ensure that our country is better prepared against the emerging threat of a pandemic influenza. As the chairman noted so eloquently in his opening statement, this bill is about setting priorities and the chairman has rightfully focused increased resources on this very real threat to our Nation's health and security.

The chairman has rightfully included in this bill $530,000,000 for the Strategic National Stockpile, which is $63 million above the 2005 funding level to expand our Nation's strategic national stockpile of antiviral treatments as well as $120 million to ensure a year-round influenza vaccine production capacity in the U.S. and the development and implementation of rapidly expandable influenza production technologies.

The avian flu is a huge health risk and national security concern that we cannot ignore.

The Centers for Disease Control and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services have both acknowledged that the avian flu is a leading and quickly emerging threat to our population and that of other nations.

Currently, the avian flu is very contagious among birds, including chickens, ducks, and turkeys. It is believed that most cases of this flu in humans has resulted from contact with sick birds.

Health experts warn that a global pandemic could occur if avian flu eventually undergoes genetic changes, making it easily contagious among humans. Such an event could create a

global pandemic, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in the U.S. and worldwide.

Already, the avian flu has killed 54 people in Southeast Asia in the past year, and just last week we learned of new human cases in Vietnam and a new case in Indonesia.

In response, the World Health Organization has again issued warnings to all governments urging them to act swiftly to control the spread of flu before it mutates into a form that can be easily transmitted among humans and become far deadlier. And further, these same health experts have urged all countries to increase their stockpiles of available antiviral treatments so that we are prepared for a worst case scenario.

This morning, I read with great interest Mort Kondracke's column in Roll Call, where he cited a cover story in the summer edition of the journal Foreign Affairs as saying avian flu could be ''the next pandemic.'' According to his column, the journal goes on to refer to avian flu as being ''far more dangerous than the Spanish flu that killed 50 million people worldwide in 1918 and 1919, including 675,000 in the United States.''

Mr. Chairman, we must prevent what is happening in Southeast Asia from spreading and reaching the American continent. If Americans are left unprotected and unprepared for an outbreak, there could be dire consequences.

Today, the national Strategic Stockpile includes antiviral treatment for just one percent of the population. If an avian flu pandemic occurred today, this would leave millions of Americans susceptible to infection, and possibly death.

The threat of avian flu spreading across our borders is not going away, and neither can our commitment to protecting the American people from such a risk. The funding included in this bill for the purchase of antiviral vaccines and ongoing efforts to develop an effective vaccine against the avian flu is hugely necessary for the security and health of all Americans.

Again, I commend the chairman for placing the highest priority on this urgent need and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Community Service Block Grant and in opposition to the cuts to this program. The Community Services Block Grant program distributes Federal money to more than 1,100 community action agencies nationwide that use those funds to lessen the effects of poverty.

In my Congressional District, there are six Community Action Agencies: Blue Valley Community Action, Central Nebraska Community Services, Community Action Partnership of Mid-Nebraska, Kearney, Goldenrod Hills Community Services, Northwest Community Action, and Panhandle Community Services. Each of these agencies provide invaluable services to the citizens of Nebraska.

Many people have asked about what CSBG funds do. In short, CSBG funds provide the glue that help Community Action Agencies coordinate funding and services across the spectrum of what families might need. An example of the success of CSBG was shared with me by Shelley Mayhew of the Blue Valley Crisis Intervention. Shelley worked with a young mother with a 5-year-old child who was abandoned, with no money or car, by her abusive and violent fiancé.

Unable to search for a job because of her inability to pay for childcare, lack of extended family support, lack of domestic violence services, and her lack of a car, since in rural Nebraska we have no mass transit system, this young mother was referred to Blue Valley Community Action Crisis Intervention. There, through the actions of staff at Blue Valley, the child was enrolled in school, the family received domestic violence counseling and found affordable housing, and the mother found a job that allows her to support her family. Today, this young mother is even enrolled in a program to help her prepare for homeownership. Shelly's caseworker says, ''I watched a family struggling and hopeless become self-sufficient and optimistic about the future. I feel very fortunate to be part of an agency that makes a difference in so many people's lives.''

This is just one story from my Congressional District. CSBG is a true State block grant program that allows States to establish and operate anti-poverty programs that meet the unique needs of their low-income communities. In Nebraska, it is critically important. I hope that the funding for this important program can be restored during the Conference Committee.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I offer my amendment no behalf of the thousands of women fighting a fierce battle against gyneocologic cancers. I would like to first thank Chairman LEWIS and Chairman REGULA for giving me the opportunity to speak on a topic that is not only a legislative priority, but a personnel commitment.

My amendment would simply redirect $5 million within the HHS budget to the Office of Women's Health to coordinate a national education campaign to educate the public on gynecologic cancers.

Every 7 minutes a woman is diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer. In 2005, over 82,000 will be diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer and over 27,000 women will die. The most common gynecologic cancers include ovarian, cervical and uterine cancers.

Too many women are dying because they were diagnosed too late. Education and early detection are the keys to saving women's lives and reducing these statistics. If diagnosed in the early stages, the 5 year survivability rates are as high as 95 percent.

Gynecologic cancers, when detected early, can often be prevented from becoming fatal. Since all women are at risk—no matter their ethnic background or socioeconomic status—it is critical that we find a way to inform women about the steps they can take to maintain their health.

Due to the private and intimate nature of these cancers, oftentimes women are uncomfortable discussing issues surrounding gynecologic cancers with friends and family. It is vital that we have a national dialogue to provide accurate and timely information to the public.

By simply educating women about these cancers, we have an opportunity to save lives. The messages are simple: learn the symptoms, have an annual exam and talk to your doctor. Unfortunately, most women do not know these messages, which is why we need to pass today's amendment.

Dollars spent on education are an appropriate use of federal resources. Education empowers individuals to make the best choices regarding their health care.

Last year, I discovered first-hand how important early diagnosis and education can be. My Legislative Director was diagnosed with cervical cancer. Her journey led me to work with Representatives SANDER LEVIN, KAY GRANGER and ROSA DELAURO and introduce H.R. 1245, ''the Gynecologic Education and Awareness Act of 2005,'' which has 193 bipartisan cosponsors.

This bill, also know as ''Johanna's law,'' has allowed me the privilege and honor to meet and work with an amazing group of survivors, patients, doctors, and families who have lost loved ones to these awful cancers.

I would like to personally thank Sheryl Silver, who started this whole effort over 4 years ago. In honor of her sister, Johanna, who died of ovarian cancer, Sheryl focused her energy and resources on writing, lobbying and working this bill. It is a model of how our democracy should work.

In addition, I would like to thank the Society of Gynecologic Oncologists (SGO) and the Gynecologic Cancer Foundation for their tireless efforts in saving women's lives. They have been invaluable to this Legislative effort. Dr. Beth Karlan, from Cedars Sinai Medical Center, is the President of SGO and the doctor who saved my Legislative Director's life and deserves a special note of heartfelt gratitude.

I appreciate the opportunity in raising this issue today. I look forward to working with Chairman JERRY LEWIS and Chairman RALPH REGULA and appreciate their hard work and their willingness to work with all members on their issues.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to add my voice to those of millions of Americans who are outraged at the dramatic reduction in much-needed support for public television stations across the country. Under the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2006, the Public Broadcasting Corporation will lose $100 million, a 25 percent reduction from last year's funding. In addition to such cuts, this measure also proposes the elimination of the highly successful ''Ready to Learn'' children's education service, as well as funds needed to upgrade aging satellite technology and make the conversion to digital programming that has been mandated by this very body. All told, these reductions amount to a nearly 50 percent decrease in funding for public broadcasting.

These reductions target a thriving network responsible for a wide range of intellectual and creative programming, much of it targeted toward children. Recently many Americans, and many in this chamber, have inveighed against the proliferation of sex and violence on television. They have rightly expressed frustration at the increasing difficulty of monitoring the objectionable material that appears on network stations. Yet these same members are now proposing a debilitating reduction in much-needed funding for the very network that provides quality substantive programming for children and serves as an educational resource for parents and teachers. These cuts will most dramatically impact local public television and radio stations, especially those in rural areas and those servicing minority audiences.

These budget cuts target the ''Ready to Learn'' children's program that has helped more than eight million American children improve their reading skills. This program has supported more than 6.5 hours of educational programming each weekday, and has even financed workshops for parents interested in helping their children learn how to read.

The cuts will also significantly affect the financial security of local public broadcasting affiliates; nearly 70 percent of funding allocated for the Public Broadcasting Corporation is transferred directly to these local stations. With these funds, local PBS stations like WNED and WBFO in my district in Western New York purchase national programs and produce their own local programming. In an age dominated by giant media conglomerates, PBS affiliates are often the only television station offering shows that are specifically targeted to their locality. This local perspective is particularly important in rural areas, like much of my district, that are deemed unprofitable by larger, for-profit media conglomerates. Moreover, Americans overwhelmingly trust and support PBS, even as their respect for the news media at-large has substantially decreased. As the sixth most-watched media outlet, PBS attracts the attention of more than 70 percent of American households at least once a month.

I have received hundreds of phone calls and letters from my constituents in Western New York who are outraged at this targeted attack on public broadcasting. I firmly believe that this Congress has a responsibility to fully support substantive programming for our constituents, particularly our youngest constituents. In an era when partisan bickering and raucous shouting matches have become increasingly prevalent on our Nation's television and radio stations, we have an opportunity to elevate the level of public discourse by supporting programming that seeks not only to entertain but also to educate.

By fully funding public broadcasting, we provide an unbiased, intellectual outlet for those Americans who do not have access to the gilded museums and vaunted cultural institutions of our nation's wealthiest cities. In a broadcast space increasingly dominated by rampant consumerism and the extreme elements of the political spectrum, we have an opportunity to back an enterprise devoted not to the acquisition of greater wealth, but to the betterment of our common culture. We must not allow our partisan differences to obscure the very real contribution of the Public Broadcasting Service, if not for ourselves than for the youngest members of our society.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, Americans have long relied on the Pell Grant program to help pay for higher education. For decades, the program has supported students as they strive to reach their potential. Now, at a time when tuition costs are rising significantly every year, the Pell Grant program has become even more important.

This year it is projected that 1.3 million students will see their Pell grants reduced, and another 90,000 will become ineligible entirely due to the administration formula tax table changes. I was going to offer an amendment with my colleague TIM BISHOP today which would have stopped future formula changes cutting more students. The amendment would have been ruled out of order.

Though the Bush Administration's change to the federal student aid formula was subtle, its effect is not. Just as states are raising the price tags for higher education, the Bush Administration tells students and their families that they must shoulder a greater share of the burden. Due to the fact the Pell grant formulas effect the rest of student aid the Bush student aid reduction will force students and families to pay $3.2 billion more overall for college this year.

And these aid cuts come at a time when tuition is rising at double-digit rates. Even without these cuts, students and working families are straining to pay for higher education. According to the College Board, tuition, room, and board at a 4-year public university costs an average of $11,354, which is $824 more than last year and $1,775 more than 2 years ago. In other words, tuition at public institutions has been increasing by almost ten percent each year. In fact, according to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, tuition and fees at public institutions in New Jersey have increased by more than 40 percent over the past 5 years. In some states, the increase is more than 60 percent.

Given rising college costs, reducing eligibility for financial aid seems short-sighted at best, and at worst, insensitive and uncompassionate.

Five million students rely on these grants to help pay for college. However because of these changes 36 percent of the 5 million students who receive Pell will have their awards reduced. The Pell Grant program has long embodied what government can and should do: serve as a pillar to lean on for individuals working hard and using their talents to achieve their dreams. Unfortunately and inevitably, these cutbacks have priced students out of college, forcing them to postpone their education and put career goals on hold. And those who do go on to college do so only by taking on larger burdens, including private loans that must be repaid starting immediately after graduation.

We believe the current course is taking us in the wrong direction. At a time when the country faces international competition and outsourcing, at a time when education has never been more important, Congress should be expanding college opportunity, not shrinking it. More than just an individual accomplishment or a point of pride for a family, college education is a public good. Our economy, culture, and communities benefit from having more college graduates.

I ask my colleagues to work with us to ensure that no students see their student aid reduced.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, the Labor-HHS Education Appropriations bill (H.R. 3010) that we are considering today is a sad reflection of Congress' commitment to our Nation, as it represents a gross underfunding of key domestic priorities as well as widens the disparities gap.

Access to an affordable, high-quality, public education helps save our children and generations yet unborn from the clutches of poverty, crime, drugs, and hopelessness. I would ask what could be more important or more necessary than to make sure that those who wish to better themselves through a high quality education are able to achieve that goal unobstructed by the barriers of financial disadvantage?

Regrettably, this bill would close the door of opportunity to more students by providing the smallest increase in education funding in 10 years.

Specifically, H.R. 3010 eliminates 24 important education programs. It freezes funding for after school centers, maintains the broken promise of IDEA full funding, and underfunds Title I by $9.9 billion below the investment promised in NCLB, leaving 3 million needy children to struggle without the academic assistance we pledged to provide. Despite the need to expand the affordability of higher education, this bill would provide only a paltry $50 increase to the maximum Pell Grant award.

Mr. Chairman, I am also deeply troubled by the fact that this bill fails to move America in a direction in which being a minority is not a mortality factor.

The National Institute of Medicine concluded that: Americans of color tend to receive lower-quality health care than do Caucasians; Americans of color receive inferior medical care—compared to the majority population—even when the patients' incomes and insurance plans are the same; and these disparities contribute to higher death rates from heart disease, cancer, diabetes, HIV/AIDS and other life-endangering conditions.

H.R. 3010 would expand the disparity in health care access by eliminating the Healthy Communities Access Program and ten health profession training programs. It would also cut by $871 million the Health Resources and Services Administration and freeze nearly all Ryan White AIDS Care programs at a time when AIDS disproportionately ravages communities of color.

H.R. 3010 would also leave the neediest with even less help by cutting the Community Services Block Grant by 50 percent.

Lastly, I know I echo the sentiments of many of my constituents and those around the country when I say—restore the funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). I received almost 200 calls from constituents concerned about the detrimental impact cuts to the CPB will impose.

In my state, the $100 million rescission in the bill means that Maryland Public Television will be cut by $1,192,198. For Maryland's public radio stations, it also translates into significant decreases in funding—WBJC by over $84,000; WESM by almost $63,000; WSCL by $55,000; and WEAA and WYPR, both based in my district, by $78,673 and $138,029 respectively. The CPB is an invaluable part of the educational and informational structure of our Nation—for both those young and the old. We should not deafen its voice by cutting nearly 50 percent of its budget.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 3010 represents a misguided attempt to restore fiscal sanity on the backs of those least able to bear the heavy burden.

Our collective belief in the principles of fairness and equality demand that we do more than the Bush Administration and House Leadership—who only offer hollow promises to address these disparities. We should hold them accountable and force an actual delivery on these promises by restoring funding for the numerous critical domestic programs in this bill. America expects and deserves this accountability.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, today I rise to express my concern that this bill zeroes out funding for the Foreign Language Assistance Program (FLAP) within the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriation Bill. FLAP is currently the only federal program that supports foreign language education at the elementary and secondary school level. It is widely understood that early language education is the key to language proficiency later on.

In order to start addressing the pressing need for skilled linguists and other language

professionals that currently exist, forty of my colleagues and I sent Chairman REGULA and Ranking Member OBEY a letter requesting $30 million for this program.

In the past, FLAP grants have helped elementary and secondary schools create and maintain high quality language programs in areas such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish and French.

Our Nation's language capabilities are underdeveloped because we have neglected to provide the language programs that currently exist. An increase in FLAP funding will pay large dividends in the future as new generations of Americans are exposed to foreign languages and cultures at a young age. Currently the demand for language services in the United States is greater than ever before. For reasons such as economic development, cultural growth and national security, Americans are learning that we need to have much better facility with all languages and dialects.

I understand that language education is one of the most pressing national security issues facing our Nation today. While the Defense Department, the State Department and our intelligence agencies have recently turned their attention to the language problem, their approach remains focused on immediate needs. However, programs such as FLAP are critical in addressing the long term problem by increasing interest in, and access to, language education.

The House has already gone on record this year in strong support of language education when it unanimously approved H. Res. 122, and established 2005 as the Year of Languages. I believe that an increase in FLAP funding would be an appropriate way to further show Congressional support for language education.

As this bill goes to conference I ask my colleagues to join me in demanding funding for foreign language education.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

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

Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of entering into a colloquy, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

I rise today with the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) for the purpose of engaging the chairman in this colloquy about the National Youth Sports Program.

Mr. Chairman, this year due to funding constraints, the National Youth Sports Program was not funded in this appropriation bill. The National Youth Sports Program is an educational partnership that has worked successfully for 37 years. It provides low-income children, ages 10 to 16, a 5-week summer program offering sports and academic programs at colleges and universities nationwide.

This proven program also reaches beyond academics and sports to provide opportunities for learning about good nutrition, developing leadership skills, and developing good character. Currently, the program serves about 76,000 kids at 201 colleges and universities across the country. Participants benefit from close contact with caring adults and learn about discipline and self-esteem that organized sports provide. In addition, NYSP gives many participants the first opportunity to experience a college or university campus from the inside. In my home State of Wisconsin, close to 1,600 young people participate in this program.

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I thank him for his work on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, over 36 years of dealing with young people as a coach, recruiting, and as a teacher, I have witnessed an unraveling of our Nation's families. Young people in America currently face more overwhelming obstacles than ever before. Nearly one half of all children grow up without one biological parent or are in some difficult home environment.

The main value of this program, as I see it, Mr. Chairman, is that it does give some very needy children on a college campus great supervision and through the vehicle of sports encourages them to do well in school, provides some character-building experiences. I have experienced personally these programs. I have participated in them; so I see great value and really appreciate the chairman's willingness to at least consider our proposal.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, the committee acknowledges the good work that is done by the National Youth Sports Program, but was unfortunately unable to fund this program due to funding constraints.

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Chairman, as the chairman is aware, earlier this year we did have a bipartisan letter of support from over 50 of our colleagues requesting a $20 million appropriation for NYSP. Given the importance of this program to many children throughout the country and the fact that NYSP has successfully leveraged Federal funding to secure substantial matching community investments, we would hope that if the funding is found on the Senate side that the House could be supportive, that the chairman could be supportive of the funding level coming out of the Senate in conference.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, the committee will do its best in the conference if additional funding is available to preserve the National Youth Sports Program.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the Republican education appropriations bill because it makes huge cuts to our critical education programs.

The Republican education measure will force millions of students, elderly, disabled and veterans to foot much of the bill for billions in unprecedented tax giveaways to corporations and the super rich.

This bill compromises our ability to build a highly skilled workforce and strong economy, just at the time when we need the investment the most.

THE REPUBLICAN EDUCATION BILL CUTS NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND

The Republican education bill actually cuts overall funding for No Child Left Behind by 806 million dollars this year.

The timing could not be worse. Schools are continuing to work to meet the challenges of NCLB.

In 2006, all students are to be taught by a highly qualified teacher for the first time.

These reforms are critically needed, yet we aren't meeting our commitment to fund them.

Since its passage, President Bush and the Republican controlled Congress have broken their pledge to fully fund NCLB by a total of nearly $40 billion.

DENYING CRITICAL MATH AND READING SERVICES TO MILLIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Republican education bill cuts the Administration's Title I funding increase by 83 percent.

As a result, more than 3 million children will be denied critical services to improve their math and reading skills.

Current funding for Title I grants—which help low-income children improve their academic skills—is now $10 billion short of what President Bush and the Congress promised under NCLB.

THE REPUBLICAN EDUCATION BILL MAKES IT EVEN HARDER TO PAY FOR COLLEGE

Millions of students and families continue to struggle to cover rising college costs and soaring loan debt.

Yet this bill provides no real relief.

Instead, the Republican education bill provides a meager $50 increase to the maximum Pell grant scholarship—which doesn't even cover the rise of inflation.

In addition, it falls nearly $1,000 short of President Bush's $5,100 maximum Pell promise—despite the fact that last year's maximum Pell grant scholarship was worth nearly $800 less, in real terms, than it was 30 years ago.

As a result, students will shoulder huge new debts as college expenses continue to rise.

The Republican education bill also shortchanges teacher training by freezing Teacher Quality State Grants—which have been frozen or cut for 3 years in a row.

As a result, 56,000 fewer teachers would receive the high quality training promised under NCLB.

This education bill marks the first year in nearly a decade that we are actually losing ground on IDEA.

The Republican education bill funds IDEA at less than half of the amount we promised when we enacted the law.

Congress promised to cover 40 percent of the costs of education for children with special needs—yet this year, we'll only cover 18 percent.

We need to move forward to close the gap between the amount Congress promised and the amount that we provided—not backwards, as this bill does.

This bill raids critical services to children, the disabled, veterans and college students to pay for billions in unprecedented tax giveaways to corporations and the super rich.

I strongly oppose the Republican education bill because it will force massive cuts to our key education programs and shortchange millions of American children, students and workers.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the Republican education appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3010

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For necessary expenses of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by such Act; $2,658,792,000 plus reimbursements, of which $1,708,792,000 is available for obligation for the period July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007; except that amounts determined by the Secretary of Labor to be necessary pursuant to sections 173(a)(4)(A) and 174(c) of such Act shall be available from October 1, 2005, until expended; and of which $950,000,000 is available for obligation for the period April 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, to carry out chapter 4 of such Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds provided herein under section 137(c) of such Act of 1998, $212,000,000 shall be for activities described in section 132(a)(2)(A) of such Act and $1,193,264,000 shall be for activities described in section 132(a)(2)(B) of such Act: *Provided further*, That $125,000,000 shall be available for Community-Based Job Training Grants: *Provided further*, That $7,936,000 shall be for carrying out section 172 of such Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law or related regulation, $75,759,000 shall be for carrying out section 167 of such Act, including $71,213,000 for formula grants, $4,546,000 for migrant and seasonal housing (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for permanent housing), and $500,000 for other discretionary purposes: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the transfer limitation under section 133(b)(4) of such Act, up to 30 percent of such funds may be transferred by a local board if approved by the Governor: *Provided further*, That funds provided to carry out section 171(d) of such Act may be used for demonstration projects that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers: *Provided further*, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Texas (Chairman BARTON) of the Committee on Energy and Commerce to discuss an amendment which I introduced and which was adopted by the Committee on Appropriations to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Fiscal Year 2006 appropriations bill. The Committee on Appropriations adopted my amendment, which blocks convicted sex offenders from receiving federally funded medication such as Viagra and other similar medication.

As the chairman may know, more than 800 sex offenders in 14 States have been reimbursed for Viagra and similar medication. The sex offenders being tracked for these statistics are level three sex offenders, which are the most threatening and dangerous of all convicted sex offenders.

The amendment, already incorporated in the bill before us, will prohibit any Federal funds under this act to be used for reimbursement to convicted sex offenders for Viagra or similar medication. Since this is an appropriations bill, it means that the effect of these provisions will last only for 1 year. I look forward to working with the gentleman from Texas (Chairman BARTON) on the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the gentleman from California (Chairman THOMAS) on the Committee on Ways and Means on legislation to stop this practice quickly and permanently.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California, the author of the amendment, section 519 of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Fiscal Year 2006 appropriation bill, for yielding to me.

Section 519, as authored by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), would prohibit Medicare, Medicaid, and other public health agencies from paying for erectile dysfunction medications to convicted sex offenders by modifying the medication coverage policies of entitlement programs established under the statutes within the jurisdiction of the Committee of Energy and Commerce, which I chair.

This provision is clearly, and I repeat, clearly, legislating on an appropriations bill, a clear violation of clause 2 of rule XXI of the rules of the House. Legislative changes affecting these public health programs should be properly considered by the authorizing committee of jurisdiction and not in an appropriations bill.

I am, however, very sympathetic to the goals of the sponsor of this provision, what the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) is trying to accomplish. I have with me a press report by the Associated Press just released today that says in California, the State that the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) is from, last year their program paid for 137 sex offenders to get these types of drugs, and I know the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) wants to prevent that.

So I am not going to object today because I believe that under no circumstances should taxpayers' dollars be used to pay for providing these medications to convicted sex offenders. We do not want to send the wrong message to these individuals or to the State public health officials that have allowed this to happen.

I did send a letter to the Committee on Rules asking that this language remain subject to a point of order on the floor today; but given these unique circumstances, I have agreed to allow this provision to be included in the bill today.

I want to put the House on notice and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), chairman of the full committee, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the subcommittee, that the Committee on Energy and Commerce will move legislation prohibiting convicted sex offenders from gaining access to these medications before the conference on this appropriations bill is complete.

This is the proper way for the House to address the issue. I would hope that all Members will support this legislation when it comes to the floor in the very near future.

[From the Associated Press]

STATE AGENCIES DIRECTED TO STOP PROVIDING SUCH DRUGS TO EX-CONVICTS

SAN FRANCISCO.—California taxpayers helped pay for Viagra and other impotence drugs for at least 137 registered sex offenders in the past year, the state Attorney General's office said.

An audit found that Medi-Cal—the state Medicaid agency that funds some health services programs for California's poor—spent $2.6 million to provide 5,855 men with Viagra and other erectile dysfunction drugs, including 137 men who were registered sex offenders, Nathan Barankin, spokesman for Attorney General Bill Lockyer, said Wednesday.

Lockyer's office received a list of Medi-Cal-funded Viagra recipients from the Department of Health Services and ran that list against the men whose whereabouts are registered with local law enforcement, Barankin said.

Last month, under federal pressure to prevent sex offenders from obtaining taxpayer-funded Viagra, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger directed state agencies to stop providing such ex-convicts with erectile dysfunction drugs.

The federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services even warned it might cut federal funding for states that do not make serious efforts to cut convicted sex offenders off from these drugs.

State authorities across the country have been searching their databases after a New York state audit showed that 198 sex offenders there received government-reimbursed Viagra between January 2000 and March 2005.

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I too support the spirit and intent of the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE). And if there ever was common sense, it is the fact that taxpayer money should not be used to provide Viagra and similar medications to convicted sex offenders, those among the worst in the country. So this is a short-term solution; but we need a long-term solution, a bill that I have introduced; and it is understood that the chairman will move that legislation. It focuses on drug utilization review programs that provide the States with the flexibility to prevent convicted sex offenders from obtaining Viagra with taxpayer money.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank both these gentlemen and commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), the author of the permanent legislation, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), the chairman of the primary committee with jurisdiction over this. This definitely needs to be made permanent. This is really just an interim step until that legislation can move.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), ranking member, for letting us have this colloquy.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to begin my remarks by acknowledging the obvious. The gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), ranking member, dealt the hand that was given to them.

□ 1330

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Ranking Member OBEY) of the subcommittee and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the chairman of the subcommittee, dealt the hand that was given to them.

But, my friends, when the budget is cut by $16 billion and you expect that the most vulnerable of America can raise their head and survive, you understand that a crisis is in the midst.

Now, I was prepared today to offer two amendments, because I believe that in helping that we can all work together. But I realize that the ranking member and the chairman have done everything that they could possibly do, and I buy into our leader's concept that this is simply borrowing from the lambs, the most vulnerable.

But I do want to acknowledge the two amendments that I would have offered today and share with my colleagues the reason for withdrawing them, because I hope that we will battle all the way to conference, restore the $16 billion that takes away from the most needy, but also from the Americans who depend on us the most.

Just a couple of days ago, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations stood on the floor of the House and they said they came in $3.5 billion under mark, meaning that they spent less than they were authorized or able to do. But even with that $3.5 billion, we find ourselves cutting over 20 Health and Human Services programs and over 25 educational programs to educate our children.

I would have offered the following two amendments, one dealing with the hepatitis C virus, and I pay tribute to a former constituent of mine, Ed Wendt, who lost his life in the battle with hepatitis C and liver disease, a Vietnam war veteran, somebody with whom I stood in front of the Justice Department fighting against the discrimination of veterans who have hepatitis C virus. Although many of them do not know it, nearly 4 million Americans are currently infected and 35,000 new infections occur each year. HCV costs millions of dollars in health care and lost wages, and this amendment would have offered an additional $1.5 million to deal with this issue.

Hepatitis C impacts African Americans, children, and adolescents, renal dialysis patients, HIV-positive patients. We need help.

But I will not offer this amendment to continue the battle for more dollars for all Americans on all issues. Today on the floor of the House I saw a former colleague, Congresswoman Meek. Carrie Meek was a soldier on the battlefield for lupus research, and I was prepared to offer an amendment to increase the dollars for lupus because we have not determined the cause of lupus. But because of the need to spread the wealth and the need to provide resources that we do not have because the majority determined that the most vulnerable of America do not need our attention, I will not offer that amendment.

I rise to offer the impact or to emphasize the impact that we will be facing. Do my colleagues realize that we are cutting dollars from community health clinics, we are cutting dollars from training and primary care medicine and dentistry, sickle cell demonstration projects are being zeroed out, early learning opportunities programs are being zeroed out? In education, we are zeroing out comprehensive school reform, parental information and resource centers. We are zeroing out arts and education, alcohol abuse reduction; all of those are being zeroed out. And even though I will be supporting my colleagues on the Congressional Black Caucus, because we are appreciative of being able to save TRIO, we will also be standing here to say that because we believe in the mandate of the gentleman from North Carolina (Chairman WATT) for this Congress, closing the disparities gap for Americans, particularly minority Americans and African Americans, we can stand here today and say that this legislation is a travesty, for it impacts the elderly, it impacts the most vulnerable, the sickest of Americans, it impacts the youngest of Americans.

In Texas alone we will be losing some $9 billion in language acquisition in education, we will be losing $62 billion in education technology, $7 billion in assessments. We will be losing $27 billion in innovative education. We will be losing $13 billion in rural education. We will be losing another amount in special ed.

Mr. Chairman, this bill needs to go back to address the needs of the most vulnerable Americans and to close the disparities gap.

Mr. Chairman, let me first say thanks to you and the Ranking Member for your work on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I had planned to offer two amendments but have decided to withdraw them due to existing funding cuts in the bill and the fact that there is not much room to transfer monies throughout the bill. Nevertheless, I feel it is very important to briefly discuss these amendments for they deal with two very pressing health issues (Lupus and Hepatitis-C). My first amendment, which was two fold, would have increased funding for the "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-Disease Control, Research, and Training", by $2.5 million. The second half of this amendment would have increased funding to the "National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities" by $1.5 million. The purpose of these funding increases would have been to increase educational programs on Lupus for health care providers and the general public. In addition, my first amendment would have sought to expand the operation of the National Lupus Patient Registry. Lupus is a chronic, disabling, and potentially fatal condition in which the immune system attacks the body's own organs and tissues. Lupus strikes primarily women and is twice as common among people of color. Currently, it is estimated that 1.5 to 2 million Americans have Lupus. There is no cure for Lupus, no new drugs have been approved to treat the disease in nearly forty years, and no valid medical measure to diagnose and track the disease's progression exists. This is a serious disease and we must focus more attention on it if we are to find a cure.

My second amendment would also have increased funding for "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-Disease Control, Research, and Training" for the purpose of increasing Hepatitis-C research activities. Particularly at risk for Hepatitis-C are African-Americans, children and adolescents, renal dialysis patients, HIV/HCV positive patients, and patients with hemophilia. Although many of them do not know it, nearly four million Americans are currently infected, and 35,000 new infections occur each year. This insidious virus takes thousands of lives annually—primarily through cirrhosis and liver cancer. HCV costs millions of dollars in healthcare and lost wages each year, but it receives inadequate attention from the public, the medical field, and the federal government.

Hepatitis-C is an inflammation of the liver including tenderness, and sometimes permanent damage. Hepatitis-C can be caused by various viruses or by substances such as chemicals, drugs, and alcohol. Hepatitis C virus is one of six known types of the hepatitis virus. I would urge my colleagues to take a closer look at this devastating disease.

I would also like to take a moment to express my concerns with some of the many funding cuts for Title VII programs in this year's appropriations bill. While I am pleased to see that funding was provided for Minority Centers of Excellence ($12 million) and Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students ($35 million), I am disappointed that Area Health Education Centers, Health Education and Training Centers, and Health Professions Training Programs were all zeroed out. These programs have been addressing the needs of medically underserved communities in Texas since 1991 by playing a key role in providing health services and health care professionals for our most vulnerable populations. I would hope that I would be able to work with the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member as this bill moves through conference to see if we can find some funding for these very important programs.

I am pleased to see that the Committee provided an increase over last year's funding level for Ryan White AIDS Programs. Specifically, the bill appropriates $2.1 billion for the programs, which is $10 million (2%) more than the current level but equal to the administration's request. This total includes $610 million for the emergency assistance program—which provides grants to metropolitan areas with very high numbers of AIDS cases—$1.1 billion for comprehensive-care programs, $196 million for the early-intervention program, and $73 million for the Pediatric HIV/AIDS program.

Head Start also received an increase in funding. The bill provides $6.9 billion for the program. This is $56 million more than the current level but slightly less than the administration's request. I would like to work with the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member to increase funding to the Administration's request during conference. The total for Head Start includes $5.5 billion in FY 2006 billion in advance appropriations from a prior year. The measure also includes $1.4 billion in advance FY 2007 appropriations.

Unfortunately, the bill only provides $14.7 billion for the Education for the Disadvantaged Children Program. It saddens me to say that this amount is $115 million less than the current level and $1.7 billion less than the Administration's request. I hope more funding can be provided for this important program during conference.

Before closing, I would like to express my dismay with the $100 million decrease in funding for Corporation for Public Broadcasting. A loss in CPB funding would seriously hamper PBS' ability to acquire the top quality children's educational programming that is used in classrooms, day care centers and millions of American households to educate, entertain and provide a safe harbor from the violent, commercial and crass content found in the commercial marketplace. PBS provides valuable services that improve classroom teaching and assist homeschoolers. These could be reduced or eliminated if federal funding is cut. These services include PBS TeacherSource, a service that provides pre-K through 12 educators with nearly 4,000 free lesson plans, teachers' guides, and homeschooling guidance; and PBS TeacherLine, which provides high-quality professional teacher development through more than 90 online-facilitated courses in reading, mathematics, science and technology integration. We must not cut funding for this valuable program.

Again, I thank the Chairman and the Ranking Member for their work on this bill, and I hope we can all work to further fund the programs mentioned in my statement as we move to conference.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the last word.

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, I had two amendments that I was going to offer on the Corporation of Public Broadcasting, and they have to do with restricting funding for opening a new office that would monitor dissenting and ideological statements.

Mr. Chairman, today I am offering an amendment that will help end the partisan attacks on public broadcasting by prohibiting the funding of the new Office of Ombudsmen at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The creation of such office is partisan, unnecessary, and contrary to the spirit of the law that created CPB, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Corporation of Public Broadcasting, CPB, Chairman, Kenneth Tomlinson, has inserted politics into our public media and has taken the public out. Recently we learned that Mr. Tomlinson secretly coordinated with a White House official to formulate ''guiding principles'' for the appointment of two partisan ombudsmen to monitor and critique all public broadcasting content. Furthermore, the ombudsmen were appointed by Tomlinson based on their purported political ideology—''one for the left and one for the right.'' These actions are in violation of the original mandate established by the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. This historic act forbids ''political or other tests'' from being used in employee actions and prohibits interference by Federal officials over public media content. Congress intended that the CPB serve as a firewall against outside political pressures, and the creation of the ombudsmen office at the CPB clearly contradicts that spirit.

Secondly, hiring outside ombudsmen at CPB is completely unnecessary. NPR already has an in-house ombudsman. In response to the unfounded accusations of liberal bias, the PBS board recently selected an independent ombudsman that is in line with the original bill's language, which states that the ''production and acquisition of programs'' is supposed to be ''evaluated on the basis of comparative merit by panels or outside experts, representing diverse interests and perspectives appointed by the corporations.'' There is clearly no need to spend additional taxpayer's money for the monitoring of public broadcasting programming, especially through the lens of political ideology.

The amendment I am offering today simply restores what was already in place by legal precedent by prohibiting the funding of the Office of Ombudsmen at CPB. This amendment is in the spirit of the 1967 act, which forbade ''any direction, supervision, or control over the content or distribution of public telecommunications programs and services.''

The American people, in poll after poll, have judged PBS to be ''fair and balanced'' compared to network and cable television. We do not need outside operatives to intervene. Furthermore, in these times of fiscal crisis for PBS, the last thing we need is to spend taxpayers' money on partisan media police. My amendment will help return balance and objectivity to our public media, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, once again our public broadcasting system is under attack by reactionary forces inside the beltway. This time, it is suffering a two-pronged assault; one on content, one on funding, and both politically motivated.

Congressman HINCHEY and I are offering an amendment to reinforce existing law and buffer PBS from the kind of political attacks that Corporation of Public Broadcasting, CPB Chairman, Kenneth Tomlinson, has brought upon Big Bird and Elmo. Mr. Tomlinson has revealed his personal crusade to discredit and destroy public broadcasting by unjustly accusing PBS and NPR of liberal bias, and working behind the scenes to stack the CPB's board and executive offices with operatives who share his ideological views.

According to recent reports, Tomlinson is promoting Patricia Harrison, the former co-chairwoman of the Republican National Committee, to be CPB's next president. Mr. Tomlinson also secretly coordinated with a White House official to formulate ''guiding principles'' for the appointment of two partisan ombudsmen to monitor and critique all public broadcasting content. Tomlinson suppressed a public poll showing that 80 percent of Americans judge PBS to be ''fair and balanced'' compared to network and cable television. Finally, Tomlinson diverted taxpayers' money to hire a partisan researcher for a stealth study to track ''anti-Bush'' and ''anti-TOM DELAY'' comments by the guests of NOW with Bill Moyers—a move that currently is being investigated by the Inspector General.

Mr. Chairman, the law is clear on this. The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 clearly forbids ''any direction, supervision, or control over the content or distribution of public telecommunications programs and services.'' Congress established the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to ''encourage the development of public radio and television broadcasting'' and to ''afford (public broadcasting) maximum protection from extraneous interference and control.'' Under the direction of Tomlinson, however, the CPB has engaged in a deliberate campaign to inject politics into public broadcasting.

The taxpayer-funded CPB is supposed to serve as a firewall between Washington, DC, politics and public broadcasting. Mr. Chairman, we must take the politics out of public broadcasting—and put the public back in. Our amendment will prohibit Mr. Tomlinson from exercising any direction, supervision, or control over the content or distribution of public broadcasting. It would also reaffirm the longstanding policy that public broadcasting must be free from outside interference. This is about the future of a vital public trust, a resource that is owned and enjoyed by everyone, and not allowing it to be hijacked by the nefarious agenda of a few political operatives. It is a shame that it has even come to arguing

for safeguards we used to take for granted, but the actions of Mr. Tomlinson demand it. I urge my colleagues to support our amendment.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OBEY:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amounts otherwise provided in this Act for the following accounts and activities are hereby reduced by the following amounts, and none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to carry out the rescission specified in this Act under the heading ''Corporation for Public Broadcasting'':

(1) ''Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—Training and Employment Services'', $58,000,000.

(2) ''Department of Labor—Departmental Management—Salaries and Expenses'', $4,640,000.

(3) ''Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Resources and Services'', $2,920,000.

(4) ''Department of Education—Higher Education'', $27,000,000.

(5) ''Department of Education—Departmental Management—Program Administration'', $8,380,000.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and any amendments thereto be limited to 30 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and myself as the opponent.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be considered at this point in the reading and, without objection, the debate will be considered within the time specified.

There was no objection.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we all know what this amendment is. It is very simple, and I will not take very much time on explain it.

We simply strike the $100 million rescission that was included in the Labor-HHS bill for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This restores the $100 million in funding for CPB, which distributes the majority of those funds to over 1,000 public television and radio stations nationwide, and uses the remaining funds to support national programming and public broadcasting systems.

It is offset by modest reductions in low-priority demonstration programs and administrative accounts in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Department. I think those reductions will not do serious harm to any of the administrative budgets involved.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to offer this amendment with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ranking Member OBEY) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

What we have today is a new remake of an old show: the misguided effort to deny the American people the quality, thought-provoking, and insightful programming of PBS.

Ten years ago, when the right wing launched an all-out assault on public television, Americans understood what was at stake and rallied around PBS. The Republican leadership retreated, and public broadcasting was saved.

Today, the majority is again trying to pull the plug on public television and radio. This time, well over a million Americans have signed petitions calling for the restoration of CPB's operating funds, and thousands more have contacted congressional offices in opposition to these devastating cuts.

Families across the country turn to public radio and television for educational programs, job training, the latest digital services, balanced news, local information; the very types of programs and services commercial television stations simply do not offer because they just are not profitable.

Local public stations are already struggling to provide these quality programs with limited dollars. This $100 million rescission, 25 percent of CPB's operating budget, could force many stations to fade to black.

Do we want to live in a society where pop culture dictates all that is offered on the airwaves? Do we want to live in a society in which the only characters that appear on Sesame Street and other children's programs are the ones that gross the highest profits, rather than those who deliver the most compelling lessons to our kids?

We have an opportunity today to send the same strong and successful message that beat back these cuts to public broadcasting 10 years ago. I urge my colleagues to restore this critical funding to CPB by voting in favor of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I understand one of the objections to the Obey amendment will be that it takes money from worker training programs and community health services. But I want to state that as a child psychologist, I cannot overstate the need to make the ability of quality, wholesome media a priority for our children, and I am certainly concerned about reducing these funds that would affect children's programming, as I am sure every Member is.

In southwestern Pennsylvania, it has been the home of WQED, the first community-owned TV station, production center for many PBS programs, and also the home for Fred Rogers' programs with Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood.

It is extremely important, and I am hoping in conference, as I expect this amendment may fail, in conference the chairman may work to help restore some programming funds for public broadcasting. I believe it is important to have nonviolent, noncommercial programs, because so many other programs still have so much in there that appears to be just infomercials for children's programming.

So I ask that as this proceeds, that the chairman work in conference and in other areas to help restore some of the programming funds that would help us with such important children's programming.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), one of the cosponsors of the amendment, and I appreciate very much his involvement in this activity.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished friend for yielding me this time.

I would like to just take a moment to discuss what might seem esoteric, that is a definitional issue. The word ''public'' means ''of or pertaining to the whole community.''

I mention this because public broadcasting is not intended to be a reflection of the views of any government. It is not government broadcasting we are talking about; it is public broadcasting. That was made clear when Congress created this particular program that so many of Americans hear and feel every day of their lives.

Public broadcasting simply was not to be the microphone of the government. Perspectives reflected are expected to be honest and of the highest quality, hopefully reflecting a variety of views. But all governments, Republican or Democratic, all government officials, left, right and center, should expect to be criticized and find views reflected that they do not agree with. It is simply better for society to have a questioning, skeptical press and, most particularly, a skeptical, questioning public broadcasting system than one that is slavishly supportive of any perspective, especially a perspective that might be considered a government one.

Here, all of us have heard a lot of criticism of public broadcasting, particularly journalists like Bill Moyers and Dan Schorr. Let me say, I do not think either would consider themselves a card-carrying arch-conservative. But the fact of the matter is that there have probably been no journalists in the last several generations who have uplifted public discourse more than these two men. We, all of us, will not agree with anything or everything that they say, but we certainly can respect them.

Let me end for the moment with the notion that public broadcasting is about increasing the civility level of public discourse. It is also about increasing the appreciation level for the American arts. I cannot think of any publicly funded endeavor that has done more for uplifting what we consider to be the values that underpin public policy rather than simply reflect perspectives on public policy itself. I cannot think of any publicly funded endeavor that has done more to bring out the best in the American arts.

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And so I would strongly urge my colleagues to reflect that these institutions of the Public Broadcasting System deserve our respect and our support.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, today we are talking about deficits, debt and tight spending. We are talking about tight veterans budgets and funding our troops. But the other side of the aisle will not let us even cut from the most obvious sources. I would like to let them know, and the other Members, let them know what PBS does not want you to know, Big Bird is a billionaire.

What they do not want you to know is that the marketing rights for Sesame Street and Barney total $1.3 billion. Merchandise from PBS can be found in every toy store across America, and yet that money does not appear on the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's balance sheet. Americans should be shocked.

This is the height of absurdity, a massive corporation shielding its profits so that it can continue to feed at the Federal trough. Where is the Democratic outrage at this? If this were a Fortune 500 company, we would be hearing breathless condemnations from the other side. But there is actually more. The average household income of a listener of NPR is approximately $75,000. Guess what? This means the taxpayers are being soaked so that the affluent people can get their news commercial-free.

This debate shows that many people have truly met a government program they could not cut. Mr. Speaker, Big Bird is strong enough to fly on his own. If we cannot get this billionaire off the public trough, than I ask how can we ever hope to cut spending.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the point that is being made. I think the listening public, the interested public, should know that the Federal funding for programs like Sesame Street, the popular children's programs, frankly only 2.5 percent of that comes from the Federal Government. Indeed, the billionaire could clearly take care of that.

And one more point. For all those people who are calling our offices from San Francisco and New York and otherwise across the country, if each would just send another dollar, they would not have to bother with this; they would save that in the phone bills.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I could not agree with you more. And that exactly should be the message, that those who want to support public broadcasting should do it through their personal checkbook.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is necessary because my friends on the other side know the cost of everything and the value of nothing. I rise in strong support of the amendment to restore funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

This is money already authorized by the Congress. Now my friends on the other side of the aisle are trying to take it away. Today's debate is laced with irony because to millions of Americans there is simply no debate over how important public broadcasting is to them and their children.

It is an educational and cultural enrichment to our whole society, and it is a success story of which we can be proud. I urge that we adopt the amendment which actually should be $200 million, instead of $100 million, because that is the amount that has been cut over here.

I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment. I commend the authors, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for their amendment.

The amendment should not have been needed. But the House can cure the mistakes of the Appropriations Committee by adopting the amendment by an overwhelming vote. Public broadcasting is a highly valued national investment. It generates extraordinary returns for local communities across our Nation. It preserves the highest quality programming and commitment to public service.

Public broadcasting must remain not only fully funded but insulated from political pressures which are now being placed upon it. Every Democratic Member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce recently signed a letter in support of restoring full funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, including funding for the digital conversion and an upgraded satellite interconnection system.

Some of these vital items remain zeroed out. But I hope we can rectify those matters later. Mr. Chairman, this important amendment values our children, and the in-depth journalism and life-long learning that sustains our democracy. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. If we do not, we will be sorry and the Nation will disapprove of our decision.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this amendment. I want to point out a number of reasons, not that I dislike public broadcasting or public television; I think they do great programming. My grandchildren love Elmo and Big Bird, and Between the Lions. I like a number of the programs.

But keep in mind, that this was created at a time, what, some 30-plus years ago when we did not have the huge variety of programming that is available today. And keep in mind, of course, that we have limited amounts of money.

I know that there has been a lot of conversation out across the country and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is involved here, and National Public Radio, they have the microphones available to reach people who are calling us. But I am not sure that those who call realize what would be eliminated if we were to adopt this amendment.

Just let me enumerate those. What this amendment does to make up the 100 million for CPB is takes $58 million out of the Department of Labor. For what purpose? Employment and training and administration, training and employment services. Takes away from young people's training opportunities. That is extremely important in today's world, where we have 32 percent of our high school graduates, not graduates, 32 percent of our high school students that do not graduate.

That is a national statistic. And we offer programs here, GEDs, training, all kinds of things to give them a chance later on as they realize their mistake in not finishing high school.

But this would take away, this amendment would take away from the Department of Labor employment and training administration services, $58 million. So that means some young man and some young woman across this Nation who suddenly realize how important it is to their future and to their country and to their community and to their family that they get additional training would not have that opportunity so that we can have public broadcasting.

Now, I point out that only 15 percent of the money that provides for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting comes from the Federal Government. And it has been pointed out that this would eliminate a number of these programs. But I would point out that Elmo and Big Bird and the Lions all make a lot of money, as was brought to our attention earlier today.

And they have opportunities to raise a lot of funds. All of us have seen the fund-raising. But we do not see fund-

raising out there to give young people a new opportunity to be retrained so that they can be employed. So let us not take that away. Another item that this would take away: the Department of Labor salaries and expenses.

We need people at the Department of Labor to manage the programs, to ensure that workers' safety is taken care of, to ensure that workers' rights are protected. We are not going to have a fund-raising program to do that, as can be the case with public broadcasting.

Third item. Takes away from the Department of Health and Human Services, health resources and services administration, health resources and services, $2.9 million.

Well, what is important to the people in this Nation is health: health research, health management; NIH. Keep in mind that the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control are both part of the Department of Health and Human Services. We do not do fund-raising for them. But we are going to take the money away, or propose to take it away, for the public broadcasting where they have lots of opportunity to raise money in the private sector.

Fourth item that is taken away by this amendment, that would be reduced, is the Department of Education, higher education. $27 million would be taken out of the Department of Education to fund the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. We have heard a lot of discussion today how important it is to have higher education, Pell grants, not enough. We have heard other items are not enough; and yet here we are proposing, in an amendment, to take away $27 million that is vital to the future of young people in higher education programs.

Lastly, Department of Education, program administration, $8 million-plus. Someone has commented today that we originally wanted to get rid of the Department of Education. But we are not. We have a great number of programs here in the Department of Education to improve teacher quality, principals, to improve opportunity for young people, to provide, through the TRIO and through the other programs of that type, an opportunity to provide for the historically black colleges. All of this money has to be administered.

And this would take away the money to do part of that. So I want to say to all of my colleagues, I realize all that you have been getting in the way of phone calls; but I dare say that if you said to those that call you, well, if we do what you are requesting me to do, would you be willing to eliminate the Department of Labor training services; the Department of Labor management; department of Health and Human Services resources; Department of Education higher education, and so on, I suspect that, if they were given the choice, that they would say, oh, wait a minute, these are important to us. They are important to my family. They are important to my community. They are important to the young people who are my neighbors and friends.

And given the fact that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has the ability to raise a lot of money, has the ability to fund the development of programs like Elmo and Big Bird. Go into a store, you will see a lot of these things on sale. I know that they produce a lot of profit for those that sell them.

So let me say to my colleagues today, when you cast this vote, keep in mind that you are trading off to give CPB more money, that they are very successful in raising money in the private sector; you are trading off against that all of these educational opportunities that will be limited to the tune of $100 million total.

□ 1400

Members should weigh which is more beneficial to the constituents we represent.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, how much remains on both sides?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 7 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Obey/Lowey/Leach amendment to H.R. 3010, the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act of 2006.

This amendment would restore the $100 million that this bill cuts from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, CPB.

I support CPB, NPR and PBS because they provide Americans of all ages with a broad range of valuable programmlng.

CPB helps fund local stations all across America, and if we implement these cuts, the impact on local services, community support and vital programming will be significantly damaging.

Local public broadcasting stations are leaders in education, news and information, and are attracting growing numbers of listeners as they air unique programs.

Restoring the $100 million cut will allow CPB to continue funding the important community service contributions of local public television and radio stations.

I support this amendment and encourage my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot believe some of the comments I have just heard from my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA).

Let me simply say with respect to the offsets we have in this amendment, with respect to the Labor Department all this does is to reduce funding for pilot and demonstrations in the department from $74 million in the committee bill to $16 million. It still leaves a significant amount of money in this account.

This is an area where the committee itself has indicated that they do not have sufficient information from the agency to even know how they are spending that money. So it seems to me that we are simply following the committee shot across the agency bow.

With respect to the Labor Department, departmental management, this essentially cuts the increase over last year for departmental management, excluding the International Labor Affairs Bureau. Large amounts of money in that department are being spent for activities that are clearly not authorized, and some procurement practices now being exercised by the agency do not meet the standards that we will want to have to defend in public.

With respect to HRSA program management, I cannot believe any objection is being made to the reduction in this account. The bill itself eliminates 11 programs in HRSA. If all of these programs are going to be eliminated, certainly there are fewer bodies that are needed to manage them, and this is simply consistent with the programmatic actions already taken by the committee.

With respect to the funds for the improvement of education, this amendment merely trims the additional funding provided in the committee over the administration's request for this item. None of these items are going to have any significant impact on the accounts involved.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time. More importantly, I thank the chairman for bringing fiscal discipline and leadership to the appropriations process.

I rise today not so much as a Member of Congress from Indiana but as the chairman of the largest caucus in the House of Representatives. The Republican Study Committee boasts over 100 members, men and women who are committed to fiscal discipline and traditional moral values. And so when the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) brings to the floor a Labor-HHS appropriations bill that makes the tough decisions to put our fiscal house in order, I have to rise, even on a controversial issue like Big Bird, to stand with this chairman and to thank him.

The stakes are high; $7.7 trillion is the current running money on the national debt. According to CBO, our fiscal 2004 national deficit number is $413 billion. In order to bring this bill in

and to keep discretionary spending below last year's level, this legislation literally eliminates 57 programs encompassed in this bill and asks many programs to accept up to a 50 percent cut. Asking the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that receives only 15 percent of its funding from the Federal Government to accept what amounts to a 22 percent reduction as we attempt to put our fiscal house in order is reasonable and responsible and precisely that which the American people elected the Republican majority to do.

We have no higher stewardship, no higher calling than to come onto this floor and into this Chamber and make the tough decisions. And put in the context of recognizing that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting receives 85 percent of its funding from sources beyond the Federal Government, in the context of its overall budget we are simply asking them to do with 4 percent less.

I rise in opposition to the amendment. I stand in strong conservative support of the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman Regula) and his desire to make the tough decisions and put our fiscal house in order.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. GILLMOR). The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

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

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Obey amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment to restore funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

PBS is exceptional because it's local. Unlike the mammoth international media conglomerates that dominate commercial TV, who answer only to their shareholders, the 348 PBS stations are locally owned and operated—accountable to the local communities they serve.

The bulk of CPB funding—67 percent—goes directly to local stations, allowing them to serve their communities with the excellent and highly valued programming that is the hallmark of PBS. This cut will slice between 30–40 percent out of most stations' overall budgets.

My district in New York is served by PBS channel Thirteen/WNET. If this cut to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is passed, Thirteen's budget would be cut by as much as $5 million. I want to be very clear about what that means for my constituents: A substantial number of local programs produced entirely out of discretionary funding would be eliminated. These are programs like New York Voices, Inside Albany, REEL New York, Women's History Month, Cantos Latinos, Harmony & Spirit: Chinese Americans in New York, Korean-American Spirit, The Irish in America, and New York Kids, outreach service programs to schools and other community partners would be completely cut, at least 40 jobs would be lost, and in addition the indirect impact of cuts would affect nation-wide programing like Great Performances, Wide Angle, and the Newshour with Jim Lehrer, and of course Sesame Street, as we've heard so much about today.

With its gold standard historical and cultural programming, PBS captures the culture and history of America. As we Americans face vast new challenges in a post-9/11 world, PBS helps us to understand who we are and where we have been—and to help us to see where we're going.

It is imperative that we restore CPB funding to ensure PBS's ability to continue to serve our country and our local communities in this vital role.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I think by perspective we should understand that there is no possibility all Americans can agree all the time or appreciate equally all aspects of the American arts. But what we all can do is respect honesty and quality and first amendment rights. And it is these qualities exercised in an uplifting, nondivisive way that public broadcasting symbolizes. So I again urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Obey amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment because it is our only chance to restore the $100 million that have been cut from public broadcasting.

Mr. Chairman, the cuts to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in this bill are stunningly shortsighted.

At a time when we're all concerned about the lack of decent programming on television and radio, public broadcasting offers consistent quality.

Yet the majority is cutting 46 percent from the budget that supports the broadcast of programs like the News Hour with Jim Lehrer and National Public Radio's All Things Considered, as well as documentary programs like The American Experience.

The majority also completely eliminates the program that helps fund Sesame Street, Arthur, Between the Lions, and other broadcasts that help prepare children for school.

For parents concerned about what their children are exposed to on television, what are the alternatives to PBS's educational shows? In looking at the television section of the Washington Post, here are some of the television section of the Washington Post, here are some of the programs running opposite Sesame Street: Jerry Springer, Divorce Court, Maury, Texas Justice, Judge Hatchett, Judge Joe Brown, Family Feud, Guiding Light and General Hospital.

So why does the majority want to cut this funding? They say it's to reduce the deficit. What they are ensuring is a deficit of education, information, and analytical thinking.

Does the majority expect the American people to take their argument seriously?

Already this year the majority has rammed through a $290 billion tax cut for the country's wealthiest families and an energy bill larded with billions for oil and gas producers. None of these costs are accounted for in their budget.

And now we're going to plug the budget deficit by cutting Sesame Street?

Mr. Chairman, the argument for these cuts are ridiculous. We should reinstate the budget for public broadcasting. Vote for the Obey amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), ranking member on the subcommittee with jurisdiction in this matter.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment.

To the Republicans: Keep your hands off of Big Bird. Sesame Street is balanced. Big Bird is there, but so is Oscar the Grouch to represent the Republican point of view. So every program has a balance to it.

But Ken Tomlinson, this new Republican head of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, has decided that there is a problem with public television and he has gone out to find the problem. And when he looks in the mirror the problem is he.

We are out here today because Ken Tomlinson has now opened the floodgates of criticism for a network which in polling is recognized as the most respected network in America. And after national security, in polling decided by the American people, it is the Federal program they like most after the Defense Department. But the Republicans and Ken Tomlinson today have named the former co-chairwoman of the Republican National Committee to be the new head, the new President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

So Tomlinson's answer to the absence of political balance is to name the Republican co-chair of their national committee. That is all you have to know about what the Republican Party is doing here on the House floor today.

Here is what public television is from 6 a.m. in the morning on, for 12 hours in a row: It is Zoom; it is Maya and Miguel; it is Arthur; it is the Berenstein Bears; Clifford the Big Red Dog; Dragon Tales; George Shrinks; Barney and Friends; Sesame Street. Until you hit 6 o'clock, when it is the News Hour with Jim Lehrer. It is NOVA. It is The American Experience.

They are attacking the Children's Television Network. They are turning CPB from Corporation for Public Broadcasting into Corporation for Political Boondoggle. That is the whole agenda that they have here today.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has 1 minute remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN).

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Obey amendment and also the 81 percent of the American people who said the Republican-controlled Congress is out of tune with their values and this is a perfect example.

Once again, the Republicans are out of step with mainstream America. This fact is made evident in the recent CBS poll taken that showed that the Republican dominated Congress' popularity is hovering around 30 percent, an outright embarrassing figure.

Public broadcasting is extremely important, and should not be simply ignored by conservatives here in Congress. For millions of parents, public broadcasting represents a children's television network of amazing excellence and value. At a cost of just over $1 per year per person, what parents and children get from free, over-the-air public television and public radio is an incredible bargain.

Now, I say to my colleagues, we are talking about a corporation (The Corporation for Public Broadcasting or CPB) that is a taxpayer-funded agency that provides critical dollars to public broadcasting across the country, and is considered by many, if not most of America, to be a ''highly reliable source of information.''

I remember when I first came to Congress, and Speaker Newt Gingrich had a similar plan, which was to ''zero out'' public broadcasting altogether. At that time, just as they are doing now, the Republicans were claiming that there was an extreme liberal bias in the programming. And then, as now, they tried to do away with the programming, but more practical voices prevailed and the funding was eventually restored. So here once again, led by Kenneth Tomlinson, the Republican who is now chairman of the corporation, the Republican Party wants to move PBS to the right wing of the political spectrum, and at the same time streamline their funding. I say to them that, along with Representative OBEY, I emphatically will fight to have this horrific cut in funding restored, and strongly support this amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Members recognized for unanimous-consent requests should not embellish such requests with oratory.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous-consent request to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON).

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

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of public broadcasting.

Mr. Chairman, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting provides an essential public service and we ought to pass this amendment to restore funding for a program that works.

This budget cut hurts our children and the least fortunate in our community the most. PBS is especially critical for low-income Americans who may not be able to send their children to preschool. For millions of Americans, PBS programs like Sesame Street and Reading Rainbow are the only educational resources available to their children. PBS programs produce the most popular videos used by American teachers in the classroom.

According to a recent poll, 82% of the public thinks money given to PBS is money well spent. But if this amendment doesn't pass, PBS affiliate WFYI in my district will lose $1 million, or ⅓ of the entire payroll for a station that reaches over a million households and 500,000 viewers every week. This is unacceptable.

But even more unacceptable is the threat this poses to the community services that WFYI provides on a daily basis to people in my district.

It provides workshops in day care centers for the most disadvantaged in Indiana.

For millions of Americans, PBS programs like Sesame Street and Reading Rainbow are the only educational resources available to their chIldren at home.

But WFYI also helps prepare low-income pre-schoolers for the first grade.

My hometown station sponsors over 400 volunteers who read to more than 2,000 Hoosiers who can't see the printed word. And there's much, much more.

Mr. Chairman, this station is not the exception. It is the norm. These services are the most threatened by this budget cut. No other broadcaster will ever offer the same level of community service that public television provides.

Let us pass the Obey amendment and restore full funding for public broadcasting.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I enthusiastically support the Obey amendment to restore PBS funds.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. OBEY, that seeks to prevent the use of funds in H.R. 3020 to carry out the recission of the ''Corporation for Public Broadcasting.'' This recission would have amounted to a 45 percent cut to local Public Radio and Television stations in FY 2006.

Under the legislation as drafted, rural stations and those serving minority populations would suffer greatly with respect to their operating budget. The grants that fall under the account affected comprise anywhere from 15 to 85 percent of their budgets. Most stations would be forced to layoff employees, to shut down local production—which would include local public affairs programs—and to cut back on local outreach. Mr. Chairman, public television is the backbone of mass media communications for most of the minority population—which includes in large part, our children who need guidance and education.

In Houston, to be specific, KUHF–FM would have suffered a cut of 46.4 percent or $228,197 of its funding. Similarly, KUHT–TV would have suffered a 44.4 percent or $679,049 cut of its funding. These amounts translate to severe loss in operating budget for these stations.

Relative to the State of Texas, over $6,263,296 or 42.8 percent of its funding would have been cut under the bill as drafted.

For the reasons stated above, Mr. Chairman, I fully support the Obey amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

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

I am a little tired, frankly, about hearing how wealthy Big Bird is. Your own witnesses here indicate that a very small amount of the money that we are talking about here goes to Sesame Street and Big Bird.

The money goes where you are cutting: the infrastructure. Big Bird will be around, but many small stations will not. We will lose the ability to create more ''Big Birds'' in the future. And it may well be to the point that as you slowly starve the infrastructure for public broadcasting, that the only way Big Bird will be watched is on a commercial station, on a cable station with commercials on it.

But where are we going to provide the other educational elements? Already there are a whole range of items here that you are ignoring, and you are undermining the fabric of that public station infrastructure that allows it to be seen in the first place.

Ask your local stations about the impact of what you are doing to their ability for people to be able to watch this quality programming.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains on each side?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Obey amendment.

Mr. Chairman, now we've heard it all. The Majority in the House has attacked the poor and the sick with their cuts to Medicaid; they have given away billions of dollars in tax breaks to corporations and the rich, and now they want to string up Big Bird.

The Drastic cuts that this bill will inflict on the Corporation for Public Broadcasting are dangerous to our freethinking and diverse society. Public Broadcasting provides a forum for groups who otherwise would not be heard and provides underserved areas with quality programming.

It helps to teach our children with the best educational programs on television like Sesame Street and Arthur. These shows not only help our children learn, but also motivate them to turn off the TV and pick up a book to read about their favorite characters featured on these shows.

Publc broadcasting is a favorite source for reliable information for Americans. Shows like Now and The Newshour are trusted by Americans to give them the straight story about current events in our world. By cutting funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting we are attacking our strongest source of unbiased, diverse, and cultured programming available.

These proposed cuts are just another step in the Bush Administration's agenda to dismantle Public Broadcasting and silence one of the last objective voices in American media. The President's recent attempts to politicize PBS by bringing in a partisan activist to be President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting are shameful.

I urge my colleagues to support the Obey amendment to restore the funding it needs and protect the Corporation for Public Broadcasting as a powerful voice of the people.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong support of this amendment in support of public broadcasting.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Obey-Lowey-Leach Amendment that would recoup full funding for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting for Fiscal Year 2006 because it will maintain the highest quality programming available to the American people today.

The Labor-HHS Appropriations Act before us today will eliminate $100 million in Federal funding for the CPB.

This bill will eliminate existing funding earmarked for interconnecting local stations and the transition to digital broadcasting—both necessary modernizations to carry public broadcasting through this century. Money to fund these improvements will be taken from general operating expenses, further limiting public broadcasters' resources.

Public broadcasting provides unique programming not found on major broadcast stations or cable television. Its programming aims to increase awareness, provide multiple viewpoints, treat complex social issues completely, and provide objective forums for deliberation. Public broadcasting serves no partisan master.

It is the most ''fair and balanced'' programming available. Its listening audience, polls have shown, is ⅓ liberal, ⅓ conservative, and ⅓ middle of the road politically.

Newt Gingrich tried to zero out public broadcasting subsidies 10 years ago. He acknowledged before an audience recently an ironic evolution. He listens to NPR every morning now as he drives to work.

While most television programming provides few outlets targeted and appropriate for young children, public broadcasting offers families unparalleled excellence and value. Whether it is Sesame Street or Reading Rainbow, public programs have taught generations of children practical grammatical and arithmetic skills while expanding their imagination and creativity. At a cost of just over $1 per year per person, what parents and children get from free, over-the-air public television and public radio is an incredible bargain and a national asset.

In Arlington, WETA, an invaluable FM and television station that serves us in Northern Virginia and Washington, DC, estimates that the proposed cuts will result in the loss of $1.6 million. Like most stations, WETA operates on a limited budget and the magnitude of this cut threatens the cancellation of programming such as ''Talk of the Nation'', ''Seasame Street'' or ''Marketplace.'' I'm even more afraid for rural radio and television stations that are even more reliant on public funding.

America won't accept a cut in these services. The harm they would do to children's education and the marketplace of ideas outweighs what little effect these cuts would have in the reduction of government spending. The Ameircan people understand we have a robust economy today. These cuts in programming are to pay for the tax cuts we've enacted over the last 5 years for the wealthiest among us.

If anything, we demand an expansion of public broadcasting. We want more programming that promotes detail, diversity, and balance. We need programs that take creative risks to engage the public in thoughtful discourse.

I urge my colleagues to support the Obey-Lowey-Leach Amendment and restore funding for the CPB. Do it for your own children.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I know the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has the right to close. How much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 1½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Chairman, let me say the choice before the House is simple. I think the American people recognize that public television and public radio are both national treasures. I think also that we all recognize that there has been a systematic attack on both for quite some time.

What is before us today is a very simple choice. We can either stand with those who are determined to see to it that public radio and public television continue to function reasonably effectively, or we can take an action today which will gut the ability of many of the stations to continue to produce quality programming and meet the needs of local areas.

□ 1415

Some objection has been raised to the offsets. The fact is, under the budget resolution, tough choices are required. You cannot get the offsets out of thin air. These offsets do as little damage to management accounts as is humanly possible. If anyone does not like the offsets involved, then I would suggest they amend the budget resolution so that we do not have to provide them.

But the choice is very simply: Are you going to support public broadcasting or are you not? And the vote will tell the tale.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, let me say, reiterate, I am a fan of public broadcasting and public radio; and, of course, my family members like Elmo and Big Bird and Between the Lions.

I do not have a closed mind on this subject. I am sure it will come up in conference in making agreement with the other body; but let me say to my colleagues, right now you are choosing between public television, and we provided $300 million in the bill, keep in mind there. We are not taking it all away. There is $300 million there. This is only 25 percent of this that we are talking about.

On the other side of the scales, you are going to hurt employment and training for young people. You are going to hurt the Department of Labor. You are going to hurt the Department of Health and Human Services that provides the Centers for Disease Control, that provides the National Institutes of Health on health research. You are going to hurt the Department of Education and their higher education programs and their departmental management.

I think when we put it on the scale, on one side is public television, we are giving them $300 million in this bill. They have the capacity to raise a lot of money in the public sector. On the other side of the scale are young people that need an opportunity for job retraining, that need an opportunity to participate in the American Dream. Those Departments have no ability to go out and raise money as does the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment. It is not the last word on this subject, but understand the trade-offs that I think are very damaging to young people and their opportunities in terms of higher education and job retraining.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment, which restores the full, previously appropriated level of funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, or CPB. As someone who has contributed personally to both NPR and PBS, the committee's scant proposal for CPB funding comes as a supreme disappointment.

Public television and radio stations are locally controlled. The primary mission of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is to enable those local stations to remain independent and free of advertising by providing a guaranteed, content-independent source of funding. For this reason, the Corporation's funding is set 2 years in advance. Mr. Chairman, I hope my colleagues can keep that in mind: the funding that the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment seeks to restore has already been passed. In 2003, I voted along with 241 of my colleagues to appropriate $400 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in fiscal year 2006. That the committee now seeks to override the will of the whole House is simply unfair to the stations and their viewers.

Each week, more than 80 million people watch PBS. Without even counting the 30 million who listen to NPR during that same period, that's a minimum of 80 million Americans who ask us each week to support this amendment. They may not leave their family rooms,

they may not pick up the phone, but make no mistake: they're voting with their remote controls. Each and every week, they're telling us how they feel.

Opponents of CPB funding regularly claim that Federal funding cuts will have no significant effect on public programming, and that public television can easily absorb any funding cut. But look at the facts: the Corporation for Public Broadcasting provides critical, irreplaceable support to some of public television's most popular programs. Had the proposed funding cuts been enacted for the current year, they would have caused a 20 percent drop in funding for Reading Rainbow. A 20 percent drop in funding for Sesame Street. A 54 percent drop in funding for Mister Rogers. A 27 percent drop in funding for NOVA, and a 27 percent drop in funding for the NewsHour, to which millions turn each night for balanced news coverage. And opponents call that ''no significant effect''?

Under the No Child Left Behind Act, Congress established two public television programs designed to facilitate education and learning: Ready to Learn, and Ready to Teach. Together, these two programs requested a total of $49 million for the coming budget year, which they would use to support educational programming like Sesame Street, Reading Rainbow, and Clifford the Big Red Dog. Rather than meet their request, the Appropriations Committee chose to rescind all 2006 funding from each of these programs, which we established just 3 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, these cuts are unwise. Entire generations of children have grown up watching Big Bird and Snuffleupagus; entire generations have learned to love books while reading along with LeVar Burton; entire generations have been taught to follow their dreams by Mister Fred Rogers and his characters. In an age when more and more children are spending more and more time in front of the television, public TV is one of the very last cuts we can afford to make. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, and for all the reasons above, I urge my colleagues to support the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment, and to restore full funding to the CPB.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in absolute opposition to the proposed appropriation cuts to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The CPB has been funding, great American treasures including PBS and National Public Radio, free of political influence or favoritism. These entities have become staples of society and to cut or diminish their badly needed funding is plainly, wrong.

Mr. Chairman, during a time in which this body claims to be the saviors of family values, I find it odd that it chooses to undermine public broadcasting, which truly embodies family values and clean programming.

The television and radio can be a precarious place for young and impressionable minds.

Much of what is sent over the airwaves is unsafe for the development children. The excessive violence and sex that is often found on TV is alarming to parents who are constantly looking for a viable alternative to the negative influences prevalent on television.

Mr. Speaker, PBS has been that oasis and refugee for families. Its educational and wholesome programming allows parents and children alike, to watch shows that place an emphasis on the positive aspects of American culture. Too often modern entertainers glorify the worst of our society and it is imperative that we counter that influence with the positive shows found on PBS and NPR.

I urge my colleagues here today to rise up in support of CPB, wholesome broadcasting and family values by rejecting these cuts to CPB.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Chairman, for years, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has provided countless Americans of all ages with high-quality, innovative programming.

But today, House Republicans have renewed their efforts against public broadcasting by reducing funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by $100 million. That is a 25 percent reduction in funding and would have a devastating effect on public television and public radio. If enacted, public broadcasting stations in Kansas City, Missouri serving my Congressional District would stand to lose over half a million dollars.

As a former radio talk show host on KCUR, the Kansas City affiliate of National Public Radio, I understand the importance of public broadcasting. These days, commercial television and radio provides us with more information about the runaway bride than the runaway budget, and more about the Desperate Housewives than the desperate lives of those whose Medicaid has been cut. Public broadcasting has, for over 40 years, provided the American people with the type of excellent educational, cultural and news programming that is rarely found on television. Whose children didn't grow up watching Big Bird, Arthur, or Clifford?

We cannot afford to lose this important national resource. So today, I will vote in favor of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment to restore the $100 million that was cut from public broadcasting. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Obey-Lowey-Leach amendment to H.R. 3010. This amendment would restore $100 million that was cut from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in subcommittee earlier this month. Public broadcasting is important for small communities across the country, even all the way out in the U.S. Territory of Guam. Small public broadcasting stations like KGTF Channel 12 in Guam are an important avenue for expression of local identity and community discussion.

I am particularly concerned that the proposed cuts to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) may disproportionately affect the CPB's commitment to quality programming for minority communities through the National Minority Consortia. For example, Pacific Islanders in Communications (PIC), which primarily receives its funding from CPB, develops Pacific Island media content and talent that leads to a deeper understanding of Pacific Island history, culture, and contemporary issues. Without continued funding from CPB, PIC would be unable to produce meaningful programs like Dances of Life or The Meaning of Food that have given indigenous communities in the Pacific a voice in our national conversation on race and culture. This August, PIC will be conducting a filmmaking workshop in Guam to build a greater capacity for cultural expression in the video medium.

As KGTF celebrates its 35th year broadcasting in Guam, I hope to be able to tell them that the future looks bright for public broadcasting and that Congress is appreciative and supportive of their excellent work. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment and restore funding to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) will be postponed.

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

Mr. Chairman, I do so to try to report to the House what is happening with respect to a unanimous consent request.

The gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) announced to the House earlier, and I concurred, that we are trying to make an attempt to get the House out today. We indicated that would require a lot of cooperation from both sides.

I think everyone understands how this bill is going to wind up. Much as I detest this bill and will vote against it, it is not going to be changed very much between now and the time it finally reaches final passage. No amount of fixing can fix this bill, in my view, because of the inadequate allocation.

The problem we have is that despite the gentleman from Ohio's (Mr. REGULA) best efforts and my best efforts and that of our staffs, at this point, there are still some 20 Republican amendments that people seem to be hell-bent on offering, and there are approximately 27 Democratic amendments that people seem to be hell-bent on offering.

If all of those amendments are offered, we will have to have at least 6½ hours of debate time. In order to finish today, because of events beyond our control, we have to be finished with debating by 4:30. Obviously, unless we get a much greater sense of give, not only will we be here tomorrow, we will be here a long time tomorrow.

So if Members are serious about wanting to get out today, it would be nice if they recognized that that means that we cannot dispose of 47 amendments in 2 hours.

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

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) makes it very clear. We are trying to eliminate some potential amendments with colloquies, and I hope that some of the Members will consider withdrawing their amendments.

We are making a real effort to try to finish it today; and with cooperation of all the Members, I think this can be accomplished. As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) points out, I do

not think the bill will be changed much in the final analysis by whatever amount of discussion we have.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FOSSELLA

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOSSELLA:

Page 10, strike lines 3 through 7, and insert the following:

WORKERS COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

Of the amounts made available under this heading in chapter 8 of division B of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–117), $50,000,000 shall be available for payment to the New York State Uninsured Employers Fund for reimbursement of claims related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and for reimbursement of claims related to the first response emergency services personnel who were injured, were disabled, or died due to such terrorist attacks, and $75,000,000 shall be made available upon enactment of this Act for purposes related to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, with priority given to administer baseline and follow-up screening and clinical examinations and long-term health monitoring, analysis, and treatment for emergency services personnel and rescue and recovery personnel: *Provided*, That such amounts are each designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

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

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and any amendments thereto be limited to 15 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and myself, the opponent.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) is recognized for 7½ minutes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

First, I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for not only the great work he does but also entertaining this, allowing us to submit this amendment and engaging in a colloquy.

We all know that September 11, 2001, was many things. It was the worst attack in our country's history. It was a devastating loss. Almost 3,000 individuals lost their lives. We are still recovering from the ravages of what happened on that day; and after that, bringing America together, Congress, along with the President of the United States, committed itself to New York. This has been appreciated.

But sadly, what has happened is for many people who rushed into Ground Zero selflessly, not thinking of themselves or their well-being, in an effort to rescue others who could have been victim to that dreadful attack, they became the heroes of our time. What has happened is many of those individuals who were injured immediately have been dealt with, whether it is worker's compensation or providing for their health care; but there is that segment of the population, those heroes, thousands of them perhaps, who rushed into Ground Zero who are now discovering the health effects of having to give almost their lives to rescue others.

We also know that it could be weeks, months, or years before some of these side effects show up, perhaps a respiratory problem, perhaps leg or arm injuries, that will only get worse over time.

What we intend to do today is to seek the restoration of $125 million to this appropriations budget. We believe, in a bipartisan way, that 9/11 is not over. Many, many people who thought nothing about giving of themselves for the sake of their fellow man are now just coming to learn that they may need our help.

Congress, rightly, responded to say to New York, we will be there to help; we will continue in our efforts to ensure that happens. It is imperative that this at least $125 million be restored, that the rescission that occurred be undone; and it is, I think, paramount that we stand united to show and to demonstrate to anybody who rushed into those burning buildings on 9/11, that this country will not forget the heroics, will not forget their efforts, and we will stand with them as long as they need our help.

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

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

We understand the importance of this, and originally we provided, that is, the government, the Federal Government, $175 million for this purpose; but only a limited amount of that has been spent in the last 2½ years, to be exact, $51 million out of the $175 million. In 2003, $44 million; in 2004, $6 million; in 2005, no money.

So what we are proposing is to rescind this and urging that it be reappropriated as the needs arise to meet whatever challenges. I think there is a problem a little bit in the language in that the money cannot really address the needs that are out there, and this is why a reappropriation or reauthorization would make it possible.

I think all of us are in agreement that we want to provide the money. It is just that the mechanics of it and doing that are not appropriate at this point.

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

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), my colleague.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time, and I thank him and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for their commitment and work on restoring these moneys; and I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for agreeing to this colloquy. I know that the rescission of 9/11 funds was not the gentleman's idea and that he has been put into a difficult position with OMB; but we sincerely appreciate the gentleman's help.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) and, of course, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ranking Member OBEY), and all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who responded with great commitment in helping New York City with the recovery.

Finally, I need to mention the names of some of the rescue workers who have come here today to Washington to put a human face on those who selflessly gave of themselves on 9/11 and still need our help. They are here with us today in the gallery. They are Marvin Bethea; John Feal; Mike McCormack, the rescue worker who literally found the flag on 9/11; John Sferarzo; Scott Shields; and Ron Vega. These men responded selflessly to the largest emergency of our time. They risked their lives to save others; and, today, they are first responders once again, but this time to save the health and compensation aid needed for their fellow workers at Ground Zero. They should be proud of the progress that we are making here today, but there is still much more that needs to be done.

It has been reported that 10 times the claims have been turned down by worker's compensation in New York State, and there is no question that there are still many workers who need health aid. Many of them are literally here today trying to speak with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle about their need.

I think it is absolutely an insult not only to the 9/11 workers but to all emergency aid workers to deny them the aid and compensation that they need, especially those that were hurt on 9/11.

We are asking for this money to be restored. It was allocated. It was part of the commitment this country made to helping New York and its workers and its people recover, and I will say that the New York delegation is totally united on this in our effort to preserve this money for the rescue workers and volunteers.

Again, we thank all for their commitment and hard work.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from upstate New York (Mr. WALSH), who has really led the effort to secure the funding for New York since 9/11.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me and for his leadership on this really, really emotional and important issue for our State and our Nation.

In the ensuing Federal action, we provided almost $21 billion to rebuild New York City and to rebuild the lives of these individuals. Less than $1 billion is going toward the health and well-being of human beings. All the other $20 billion went to rebuild the city. Of that, we are now being asked to rescind $125 million that was not spent on worker's compensation claims.

Today, I also met with some of these individuals. Some of them are sick. They have mental health problems. They have physical health problems. Some of them have no health insurance. We need to find a way, and I appreciate the gentleman from Ohio's (Chairman REGULA) statement about finding a way, because we do want this money to be spent. We do not want to leave any soldiers on the battlefield. We do not want to leave any wounds unhealed.

So with the gentleman from Ohio's (Mr. REGULA) help as we go forward, I think we can find a way to get this resolved, and I thank the gentleman.

□ 1430

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank my colleagues for their commitment and work on restoring these monies. None of us could have imagined that we would find ourselves here today, fighting to hold onto $125 million set aside for workers and responders who helped search for survivors and assist victims in the aftermath of September 11.

In my judgment, the committee's rescission of $125 million appropriated by Congress for New York State workers' compensation claims and related expenses breaks the President's promise to New York. The Office of Budget and Management has argued that these funds are no longer needed, but nothing could be further from the truth. What we do know is that the health needs of September 11 responders continue to be great and the Federal response continues to be incomplete. There have been ongoing concerns about the injuries and chronic illnesses sustained by first responders and other individuals who work or volunteered at the site in the weeks and months following the attack. The men and women were exposed to toxic materials, included asbestos, fiberglass, PCBs; and many may not even exhibit symptoms of sickness for years to come.

We simply cannot rescind the funds to assist those victims before we even review the full needs of September 11.

I rise in support of the Maloney amendment and thank my colleague from New York for her leadership on this issue.

When President Bush stood on the rubble of the World Trade Center, and when he sat in the Oval Office with New York's Congressional delegation almost four years ago, no one doubted his promise to give our State and city the funds we needed to recover from the terrorist attack on our Nation.

None of us could have imagined that we would find ourselves here today, fighting to hold onto $125 million set aside for workers and responders who helped search for survivors and assist victims in the aftermath of September 11.

In my judgment, this Committee's rescission of $125 million appropriated by Congress for New York State Worker's Compensation claims and related expenses breaks the President's promise to New York.

The Office of Budget and Management has argued that these funds are no longer needed, but nothing could be farther from the truth.

What we do know is that the health needs of September 11th responders continue to be great, and the federal response continues to be incomplete.

Since September 11, there have been ongoing concerns about the injuries and chronic illnesses sustained by first responders and other individuals who worked or volunteered at the site in the weeks and months following the attack.

These men and women were exposed to toxic materials, including asbestos, fiberglass, and PCBs, and many may not even exhibit symptoms or sickness for years to come. We simply cannot rescind the funds to assist those victims before we even review the full needs of September 11 responders.

If any of these funds are not needed for workers compensation payments, then we should redirect the money to supplement the federal response to the ongoing medical needs of September 11th responders.

When New York needed help, volunteers from New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, and even as far as Florida and California—and the list goes on—came to aid the victims of this tragic attack. I hope you will join me in fighting to preserve the funds to assist these individuals should they become ill as a result of their efforts in the aftermath of September 11th.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, the World Trade Center was in my district. I have dealt with hundreds of first responders who responded. The majority of all the first responders have now come down with respiratory ailments, and yet the State has betrayed them and we are betraying them because the insurance company that handles workers' comp has contested the worker comp claims at a rate of 10 times the normal rate of contest. And now we are going to rescind the money?

We have a hero who testified at a hearing last week that he got awards for rescuing people, and then at the workers' comp hearing, they said he was not even there.

The fact is thousands of people have come down with illnesses. Thousands more probably will. It would be the height of hypocrisy to rescind these funds and not have these funds available for the medical treatment of these people whom we know are sick. And, unfortunately, we know more will get sick, and the funds to treat those already sick are not there. I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY).

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in full and strong support of this amendment. I agree with the comments of colleagues in support of this amendment. I know that our great chairman is working very diligently and hard to make sure that what I consider to be a mistake does not indeed happen. I think we all need to focus on a number of points.

One of those points is this was decided by somebody at OMB in an effort to do a good thing, which was try to save some money; but it was not well-thought-out. It overturns the intent of this body and the intent of the other body a couple of years ago. We ought not let that process continue.

This is not just about New Yorkers. This is about all of us. This is about the commitments we make. There were 40,000 volunteers who went to the site. They were from all over the Nation. We need to honor that commitment.

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

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I understanding we are in tight fiscal times. However, given the circumstances the workers face, will you work with me and my New York colleagues and others as we move towards conference and think creatively on this issue and work with the administration to attempt to find a restoration of this much-needed funding?

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's comments and recognize this is a legitimate and important issue that needs to be addressed. The brave people who responded to the attacks on September 11 will always be remembered in the hearts of Americans, and I recognize that they need additional help.

While there is concern about the dormancy of this funding over the last few years, and questions over whether or not the needs match the available funding, I am pleased to hear that the State of New York plans on starting an actuarial review to determine just how much money is needed to address the problem.

In light of the gentleman's comments today, I will work with the gentleman, the administration, and the other body in an attempt to find ways of addressing these workers' needs as the bill moves forward.

Over the long term, I look forward to examining the needs of 9/11 responders in light of the actuarial review results, and working with the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and colleagues from New York State to maintain Congress' commitment to these heroes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. GILLMOR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

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

In order to avoid offering an amendment, I rise today to engage the chairman in a colloquy to discuss funding for the Healthy Communities Access Program, HCAP. HCAP funds the development of community-wide health care networks which organize and coordinate care for low-income and uninsured individuals. Through shared resources, HCAP networks help improve health care access, reduce emergency room use, and save a lot of money. HCAP is a flexible, bottoms-up approach that can be tailored to meet a community's unique needs. Without a coordinated community-based approach, the uninsured simply end up in the emergency room or go without care. Both results add to our growing health care crisis.

Since 2000, HCAP has leveraged $6 in the community for every $1 in Federal grant funds, and has saved $1.9 billion annually through increased efficiency in health care systems. It has provided access to health care for 6.2 million more uninsured and vulnerable people.

Five communities in my State of Tennessee have won HCAP grants since 2000, and I have worked closely with one of our current grantees, the Medical Foundation of Chattanooga. The HCAP coalition partners in Chattanooga have used this small investment to serve the uninsured.

While I understand well this year's budgetary constraints, I strongly believe programs like HCAP are providing essential support for improving access to care, reducing cost to the Federal Government, and making communities more self-sustaining. The HCAP program embodies exactly the kind of innovative approach to health care access and cost we must address across the Nation.

I ask the chairman to continue to work with me throughout the process to ensure this program can continue.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAMP. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for yielding and thank him for his work on the Committee on Appropriations to restore the HCAP funding.

The subcommittee has worked wonders with the allocation you have been given, and I know you are supportive of the HCAP program and have seen the tremendous outcomes achieved in communities with HCAP funding.

In Houston, we have utilized CAP funding to put together the necessary collaboratives to help solve our health care access problems. Unfortunately, this bill completely eliminates the CAP program at a time when the level of uninsured individuals in this country has reached 45 million and growing.

We know all too well that now is not the time to limit access to primary and preventive health care services in our community. Without this health care access, our uninsured constituents tend to seek health care from our hospital emergency rooms where costs are skyrocketing and beds are scarce.

In Harris County, 57 percent of diagnoses in our safety net hospital ERs could be treated in a primary care clinic. With HCAP funds, communities can shepherd folks to the appropriate health care home and put together the partnerships needed to develop additional community health centers for all of our uninsured.

This is truly a case where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. I appreciate the willingness of the chairman to work with us on this issue, and hopefully we can restore the funding on this worthy program in conference.

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

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I know that many Members support the Healthy Communities Access Program. I have seen an HCAP program in Ohio that seemed to work very well.

The President's budget proposed to terminate HCAP; and given Members' interest in other programs that were not funded in the budget, we felt we had to accept the President's proposal to restore others, like the pediatric GME program. And, of course, we increased the community health centers programs.

I will certainly try to work with our Senate colleagues to provide some funding for the HCAP in conference.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to engage in a colloquy, and I appreciate the tough spending decisions the gentleman has had to make on this bill. I intended to offer two amendments in the Labor-HHS-Education appropriation bill because I am concerned about the money that is being spent the wrong way by the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control.

At the NIH, the Institute of Child Health and Human Development has been commissioned by Congress to promote research to improve and save kids lives in the areas of Down syndrome, autism, vaccination, birth defects and infectious disease; but they are spending money in other nonresearch ways.

Since 1997, the NIH has been spending up to $175,000 a year to operate the Milk Matters Campaign, which was first created in the 1990s. The campaign features Bo Vine, the spokescow. This is a drawing of Bo Vine the spokescow. Also, money is spent not on research for disease but on coloring books. Here is one that the taxpayers fund called ''Milk Matters'' with Buddy the Brush.

Taxpayers fund these programs, but the money authorized by Congress was to go for research in these two areas. Some say it is not much money, but we need to keep Bo Vine the spokescow from becoming a herd and stampeding through the trough of taxpayer money.

Every year Congress is lobbied to increase funding for live-saving programs at the National Institutes of Health, and every year we are presented with a plea that more money is needed for research. So the money Congress takes from the taxpayers of America should be spent on saving lives and not on Web games and Bo Vine the cow.

Also in this bill is funding for a program at the Center For Disease Research. It is called the VERB youth activity program to Federal fund things like basketball games. This program's authorization has expired and the President has asked for the program to be terminated; yet today we are funding this program with $11.2 million of taxpayer money. The Centers for Disease Control is asking for more money for life-saving research, yet they are spending money on programs that are not authorized anymore.

Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman be willing to work with me and other fiscally responsible colleagues to protect taxpayer money from wasteful spending at the NIH and the CDC, and work with us to ensure that NIH and the CDC spend the money in the way it is appropriated in fiscal year 2006?

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

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the gentleman is questioning the value of milk as a healthy food, but maybe the way it is being sold.

I look forward to working with the gentleman as we head into conference. We do not want these things to happen either.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the Act; $2,463,000,000 plus reimbursements, of which $2,363,000,000 is available for obligation for the period October 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and of which $100,000,000 is available for the period

October 1, 2006, through June 30, 2009, for necessary expenses of construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps centers.

Of the funds provided under this heading in division G of Public Law 108–7 to carry out section 173(a)(4)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, $20,000,000 is rescinded.

Of the funds provided under this heading in division B of Public Law 107–117, $5,000,000 is rescinded.

Of the funds provided under this heading in division F of Public Law 108–447 for Community-Based Job Training Grants, $125,000,000 is rescinded.

The Secretary of Labor shall take no action to amend, through regulatory or administration action, the definition established in 20 CFR 667.220 for functions and activities under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 until such time as legislation reauthorizing the Act is enacted.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, $436,678,000.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during the current fiscal year of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I and section 246; and for training, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of chapter 2, title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (including the benefits and services described under sections 123(c)(2) and 151 (b) and (c) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002, Public Law 107–210), $966,400,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15 of the current year.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, $130,985,000, together with not to exceed $3,299,381,000 (including not to exceed $1,228,000 which may be used for amortization payments to States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment service agencies prior to 1980 and including $10,000,000 which may be used to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments of unemployment insurance beneficiaries in one-stop career centers), which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund including the cost of administering section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, section 7(d) of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the Immigration Act of 1990, and the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, and of which the sums available in the allocation for activities authorized by title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 502–504), and the sums available in the allocation for necessary administrative expenses for carrying out 5 U.S.C. 8501–8523, shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2006, except that funds used for automation acquisitions shall be available for obligation by the States through September 30, 2008; of which $130,985,000, together with not to exceed $672,700,000 of the amount which may be expended from said trust fund, shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, to fund activities under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, including the cost of penalty mail authorized under 39 U.S.C. 3202(a)(1)(E) made available to States in lieu of allotments for such purpose: *Provided*, That to the extent that the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) for fiscal year 2006 is projected by the Department of Labor to exceed 2,984,000, an additional $28,600,000 shall be available for obligation for every 100,000 increase in the AWIU level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 100,000) from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this Act which are used to establish a national one-stop career center system, or which are used to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance or immigration programs, may be obligated in contracts, grants or agreements with non-State entities: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this Act for activities authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, and title III of the Social Security Act, may be used by the States to fund integrated Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance automation efforts, notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–87.

In addition to amounts made available above, and subject to the same terms and conditions, $10,000,000 to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments of unemployment insurance beneficiaries in one-stop career centers, and $30,000,000 to prevent and detect fraudulent unemployment benefits claims filed using personal information stolen from unsuspecting workers: *Provided,* That not later than 180 days following the end of fiscal year 2006, the Secretary shall provide a report to the Congress which includes:

(1) the amount spent for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments of UI beneficiaries in One-Stop Career Centers, as well as funds made available and expended to prevent and detect fraudulent claims for unemployment benefits filed using workers' stolen personal information;

(2) the number of scheduled in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, the number of individuals who failed to appear for scheduled assessments, actions taken as a result of individuals not appearing for an assessment (e.g., benefits terminated), results of assessments (e.g., referred to reemployment services, found in compliance with program requirements), estimated savings resulting from cessation of benefits, and estimated savings as a result of accelerated reemployment; and

(3) the estimated number of UI benefit claims filed using stolen identification that are discovered at the time of initial filing, with an estimate of the resulting savings; and the estimated number of ID theft-related continued claims stopped, with an estimate of the amount paid on such fraudulent claims and an estimate of the resulting savings from their termination.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by sections 905(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as authorized by section 9501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; and for nonrepayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by section 8509 of title 5, United States Code, and to the ''Federal unemployment benefits and allowances'' account, to remain available until September 30, 2007, $465,000,000.

In addition, for making repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the current fiscal year after September 15, 2006, for costs incurred by the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, $118,123,000, together with not to exceed $87,988,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available for contracts that are not competitively bid.

WORKERS COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds provided under this heading in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–117, division B), $120,000,000 is rescinded.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, $137,000,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is authorized to make such expenditures, including financial assistance authorized by section 104 of Public Law 96–364, within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9104), as may be necessary in carrying out the program, including associated administrative expenses, through September 30, 2006, for such Corporation: *Provided,* That none of the funds available to the Corporation for fiscal year 2006 shall be available for obligations for administrative expenses in excess of $296,977,728: *Provided further*, That obligations in excess of such amount may be incurred after approval by the Office of Management and Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employment Standards Administration, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, $414,284,000, together with $2,048,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d) and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Labor is authorized to establish and, in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3302, collect and deposit in the Treasury fees for processing applications and issuing certificates under sections 11(d) and 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 211(d) and 214) and for processing applications and issuing registrations under title I of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

SPECIAL BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses (except administrative expenses) accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year authorized by title 5, chapter 81 of the United States Code; continuation of benefits as provided for under the heading ''Civilian War Benefits'' in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944; sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); and 50 percent of the additional compensation and benefits required by

section 10(h) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, $237,000,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation and other benefits for any period subsequent to August 15 of the current year: *Provided*, That amounts appropriated may be used under section 8104 of title 5, United States Code, by the Secretary of Labor to reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a reemployed, disabled beneficiary: *Provided further*, That balances of reimbursements unobligated on September 30, 2005, shall remain available until expended for the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses: *Provided further*, That in addition there shall be transferred to this appropriation from the Postal Service and from any other corporation or instrumentality required under section 8147(c) of title 5, United States Code, to pay an amount for its fair share of the cost of administration, such sums as the Secretary determines to be the cost of administration for employees of such fair share entities through September 30, 2006: *Provided further*, That of those funds transferred to this account from the fair share entities to pay the cost of administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, $45,001,000 shall be made available to the Secretary as follows:

(1) for enhancement and maintenance of automated data processing systems and telecommunications systems, $13,305,000;

(2) for automated workload processing operations, including document imaging, centralized mail intake and medical bill processing, $18,454,000;

(3) for periodic roll management and medical review, $13,242,000; and

(4) the remaining funds shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:

Provided further, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a notice of injury or a claim for benefits under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, or 33 U.S.C. 901 et seq., provide as part of such notice and claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as such regulations may prescribe.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended by Public Law 107–275, (the ''Act''), $232,250,000, to remain available until expended.

For making after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title IV of the Act, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, $74,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act, $96,081,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Labor is authorized to transfer to any executive agency with authority under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act, including within the Department of Labor, such sums as may be necessary in fiscal year 2006 to carry out those authorities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a claim for benefits under the Act provide as part of such claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as may be prescribed.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In fiscal year 2006 and thereafter, such sums as may be necessary from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended, for payment of all benefits authorized by section 9501(d) (1), (2), (4), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; and interest on advances, as authorized by section 9501(c)(2) of that Act. In addition, the following amounts shall be available from the Fund for fiscal year 2006 for expenses of operation and administration of the Black Lung Benefits program, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): $33,050,000 for transfer to the Employment Standards Administration ''Salaries and Expenses''; $24,239,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, ''Salaries and Expenses''; $344,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, ''Office of Inspector General''; and $356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, $477,199,000, including not to exceed $92,013,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the ''Act''), which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to $750,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education grants: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary of Labor is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act which is applicable to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Act with respect to any employer of 10 or fewer employees who is included within a category having a Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) occupational injury and illness rate, at the most precise industrial classification code for which such data are published, less than the national average rate as such rates are most recently published by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with section 24 of that Act (29 U.S.C. 673), except—

(1) to provide, as authorized by such Act, consultation, technical assistance, educational and training services, and to conduct surveys and studies;

(2) to conduct an inspection or investigation in response to an employee complaint, to issue a citation for violations found during such inspection, and to assess a penalty for violations which are not corrected within a reasonable abatement period and for any willful violations found;

(3) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to imminent dangers;

(4) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to health hazards;

(5) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to a report of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, and to take any action pursuant to such investigation authorized by such Act; and

(6) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to complaints of discrimination against employees for exercising rights under such Act:

Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not apply to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs 10 or fewer employees: *Provided further*, That not less than $3,200,000 shall be used to extend funding for the Institutional Competency Building training grants which commenced in September 2000, for program activities for the period of September 30, 2006, to September 30, 2007, provided that a grantee has demonstrated satisfactory performance: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.134(f)(2) (General Industry Respiratory Protection Standard) to the extent that such provisions require the annual fit testing (after the initial fit testing) of respirators for occupational exposure to tuberculosis.

□ 1445

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. PETERSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. GILLMOR). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 22 offered by Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania:

Page 16, line 4, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(reduced by $37,336,000)''.

Page 25, line 16, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $37,336,000)''.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and any amendments thereto be limited to 15 minutes to be divided equally and controlled by the proponent and myself, the opponent.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON).

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I have great respect for the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and the incredibly difficult task he and his staff have had before them to write this bill. I think he did a remarkable job and I want to commend him.

My amendment would simply make a modest adjustment to the bill by restoring funding for two vital rural health programs to their fiscal year 2005 levels. Specifically, my amendment allows for increases to rural outreach grants by $28.511 million and $8.825 million to rural health research. This $37 million increase is offset by a reduction to OSHA.

As Members may know, rural programs across the Federal budget continue to be proposed for cuts or elimination. As cochairman of the Congressional Rural Caucus, I feel obligated to rise and share my concern. Some argue that the Medicare bill we passed last year fixed rural health care and that we do not need to continue to fund rural programs, but this is comparing apples to oranges. The Medicare bill increased reimbursements for rural hospitals and doctors, while outreach grants that we are dealing with generally do not involve hospitals. Outreach funds go to a variety of providers that saw no benefit from the Medicare prescription drug bill, such as public health departments, community health centers, rural health clinics, mental health providers, and other community-based organizations that provide the finest care to our poorest.

Outreach grants run for 3 years with applicants being eligible for up to $200,000 per year. Outreach grants emphasize collaboration by key community groups, requiring at least three health care providers to come together to apply for the funding. The idea of the grants is to provide start-up funds to innovative approaches to health problems in rural areas with the applicants using the 3 years to make the program self-sustaining. According to a study by the University of Minnesota, more than 80 percent of programs established with outreach grants were still operating 5 years after Federal funding expired.

My amendment also restores funding for the $9 million rural health research program. This money supports eight rural health research centers around the country and also supports the Secretary's National Advisory Committee on Rural Health, which is composed of national leaders on rural health care and has an important role in shaping administration policy. The rural research centers help us understand how CMS payments interact with the reality of rural health practice, including the wage index issues researched by the University of North Carolina and physician payment issues researched in the past by the Rural Policy Research Institute in Nebraska.

The rural research line also funds the Secretary's National Advisory Committee on Rural Health which submits an annual report to the Secretary, the only rural-specific report our Secretary of Health may ever see in a given year. This funding line also carries out the function of evaluating Federal regulations within the Office of Rural Health Policy. Eliminating this program would effectively cut off the only rural policy shop within HHS.

If rural health fails, there are no winners. People travel long distances to more affordable, less accessible health care settings in our suburban areas. No one wins. Families are displaced, people are long distances from their loved ones and their support team, and the system pays considerably more, so there is no savings.

This is the worst possible time to eliminate funding for these programs. As the health care world continues to evolve, we have to ensure that rural America has a seat at the table of Congress and the administration. We need to restore funding for these two vital rural health programs I have just shared with you.

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

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

I have to reluctantly rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. He is a valuable member of our subcommittee and is certainly a strong voice for programs providing health care in rural areas. As the gentleman knows, we have tried to respond as much as possible within the constraints of the budget. That program seemed to be the highest priority rural health program for our Members. I realize the outreach program is popular among Members but we just felt we had to restore some of the other cuts proposed, like pediatric GME.

Unfortunately, the offset in the amendment is unacceptable and any cut in OSHA would savage the agency's ability to maintain its safety programs. This is a clear example of we wish we had more money, but we do not, and we are trying to make the best use of what we have.

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I am strongly opposed to this amendment. I take a back seat to no one in my support for rural health care. I have offered numerous amendments in the past to add to its budget. But this amendment gets the money to restore funding for rural health care in an outrageous fashion, because it takes it from the agency that is supposed to protect workers' health and lives.

In 2003, more than 5,500 workers were killed in this country by job injuries. That is 15 workers every day. In the steel industry, there has been a major increase in workplace fatalities the last 2 years. The impact of those fatalities is enormous. According to Liberty Mutual, the Nation's largest Workmen's Compensation company, the direct cost of these injuries and illness is $1 billion a week, and the total cost is between $200 and $300 billion a year.

The present budget proposal for OSHA in this bill is $477 million, which is less than $4.60 for every private sector worker. Under the current OSHA budget, OSHA can inspect workplaces on an average of once every 108 years, and this amendment will make that worse.

This is a case where, again, the budget resolution is totally inadequate. Neither of these programs should be cut. The problem is that this amendment takes money away from a program which will save workers' lives. I would urge a ''no'' vote. I most reluctantly take this position because I am strongly in favor of rural health care but not at the expense of workers' lives.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am not going to take a lot of time here to defend the cut in OSHA, but I will say that I have a lot of friends that work in plants and refineries and mills in my district, and if there is an agency that could better utilize their enforcement dollars, it is OSHA. I have many union workers, close friends of mine, that talk about the nonsense-type things that OSHA comes in and tinkers with when they could come in and instruct, because most employers today want to run a safe shop. If they had the process where they would come in and instruct, go after the real safety issues instead of the nit-picking issues that they do, I do not believe this small cut in OSHA would cost us one life. If OSHA used modern technology, they could double what they do in saving lives.

I want to say this in conclusion. Rural health care is struggling in America. We have always been at the short end of the payment system. We have always had to deal with less payment for the very same procedures. I was in the food business. I was in the retail business. Only in health care does the smallest get paid the least. When you go to a small store, you expect to pay a little more. But the big hospitals, the big institutions who have the volume, who have the multitude of customers and use those expensive pieces of equipment morning, noon, and night get paid more. It is the most unfair part. And why should rural citizens not have adequate equal access to good health care?

But let me tell you what happens too often. They leave their families, drive hundreds of miles away to an urban center that they are not even comfortable in, and the system will pay 50 percent more for the same health care that could be given to them in their own community. Nobody wins. And sometimes people die.

Mr. Chairman, I will reluctantly withdraw this amendment in hopes that the chairman and the ranking member will see that these two programs do not go unfunded in the final conference report.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I am sympathetic. I come from a rural district myself and live on a farm, as a matter of fact. I understand what the gentleman

is saying. He illustrates the fact that we have had to make very difficult priority judgments. Certainly I for one, and I know the gentleman from Wisconsin has a rural district, too, would be sympathetic to this in conference. We obviously cannot promise anything, but I hear my colleague's comments and his arguments and would certainly keep these in mind.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. I thank the chairman and the ranking member. I will hope and pray that they come through for rural America.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OWENS

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OWENS:

In title I, in the item relating to ''OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—SALARIES AND EXPENSES'', strike '': *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.134(f)(2) (General Industry Respiratory Protection Standard) to the extent that such provisions require the annual fit testing (after the initial fit testing) of respirators for occupational exposure to tuberculosis''.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment and any amendments thereto be limited to 10 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and myself, the opponent.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

□ 1500

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. GILLMOR). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS).

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

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment in support of OSHA and the safety of workers, in contrast to the last amendment offered which tried to trivialize the importance of workers' safety. My amendment is to protect first responders and receivers from bioterrorism and its deadly consequences. Several distinguished colleagues have joined me in offering this amendment: they are the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), who co-chairs the Nurse Caucus; the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), who is senior Democrat on the Committee on Education and the Workforce; and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), who is the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply strikes a dangerous provision in the underlying bill that would leave first responders and receivers without the most basic protection against bioterrorist attacks. This provision bans the annual fit testing of respirators or masks for our front-line heroes. Why is such a provision there? It is part of the effort to trivialize the whole concept of workers' safety. Why single out a small matter like this and deny the fit testing of respirators and masks for our front-line heroes?

Unless this provision is deleted, let me spell out the commonsense consequences, and bear in mind the fact that even on the Hill here when we had the anthrax attacks, the danger of people being exposed who were not protected was dramatized; and during the series of anthrax attacks, the two people who were casualties, who are unrecognized, unsung heroes, they are dead, were postal workers who died as a result of not being protected from anthrax. So to trivialize this situation, I think, is one more step in the attempt by the majority party to make OSHA seem like an irrelevant inconsequential agency.

In the event of an attack, emergency medical technicians from a local fire department would be the first on the scene to help scores of victims with the same unexplained illness. Unless they have respirators that fit properly, these emergency medical workers would themselves face exposure to the deadly bio-agent. Likewise, nurses in a local hospital would routinely have first contact with patients brought in with similar unexplained symptoms. Unless they had respirators, they would pass it on to other people.

Mr. Chairman, the provision in this bill that bans such fit testing of respirators clearly undermines a core tenet of preparedness in the event of a bio-terrorist attack. I would urge each Member to consider the fact that we were given opportunities to go get fitted for masks, to get used to how the masks go on, and most Members of Congress did not go; but those who did go found just to be fitted with a mask and get used to the idea is very difficult. By the time such an attack is under way, it is flat out too late to start fit testing respirators for individual workers.

The only Federal rule we have that requires the annual fit testing of respirators for these workers is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's tuberculosis prevention standard. Yet the bill we are now considering would prohibit OSHA from enforcing this requirement.

At a time when the Bush administration continues to issue daily color-coded terrorist alerts, it makes absolutely no sense to weaken the only standard we have to protect first responders and receivers from bioterrorism. We already know that in the hands of terrorists, airborne pathogens would quite literally become weapons of mass destruction capable of causing life-threatening illnesses and death for hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of Americans.

Examples of these pathogens include multidrug-resistant TB, smallpox, and pneumonic plague, among others. Elsewhere in this bill, we are appropriating $500 million for hospitals to purchase equipment for this purpose. We also are appropriating $30 million for hospitals to educate their workers, but we picked out this situation that says but we cannot have a standard which ensures responders and receivers would be protected by having a prefitting.

It would only cost about $11.7 million to fit test all the first responders and receivers in fiscal year 2006, and one third of the amount appropriated for hospital funding for workforce education on bioterrorism could be used for this purpose. Talk about a lack of common sense and egregious failure to act responsibly, this is it. And it is only there because of this great contempt for workers' safety and for OSHA.

The respirators first responders use, N95 masks, are 95 percent efficient at deterring pathogens if and only if they fit properly. According to the manufacturer of these respirators, and this is laid out in the instructions for use, there must be annual fit testing to ensure a proper fit. Even slight changes posed by weight gain or loss, dental work, or normal aging can interfere.

If we are going to carry out our duties in terms of homeland security, then this small step must be taken. Remove and ban this provision.

JUNE 22, 2005.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of nearly one million first responders and nurses represented by our organizations, we are writing to urge you to support an amendment to the Labor-Health and Human Services-Education Appropriations bill that would protect health care workers and first responders from unnecessary risk when exposed to tuberculosis (TB) as well as other natural or man-made airborne biological agents. The amendment to be offered by Representatives Major R. Owens and Steven C. LaTourette would remove a provision in the bill that prohibits the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) from enforcing the annual fit testing of respirator masks that employers are required to provide workers who are at risk of exposure to TB.

In December 2003, OSHA extended its respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) to apply to workplaces where there is a risk of exposure to TB. This requirement would protect nurses, first responders and other health care workers in workplaces where tuberculosis cases have previously presented. As

part of the respirator standard, employers are required to conduct an annual fit test, to ensure that an employee's respirator mask fits properly and provides the expected protection. When developing the respirator standard, OSHA determined that an annual fit test was necessary due to changes in a worker's weight, dental work and other factors that affect the facial seal of the respirator mask.

Properly fitted respirators not only safeguard against TB, but against additional airborne hazards such as SARS, anthrax, avian flu, monkey pox and other biological agents that could be released in a terrorist attack. Annual fit testing against TB will ensure that nurses and responders are prepared in advance from airborne biological threats. The need for a properly fitted respirator mask was demonstrated in Toronto during the SARS outbreak when several health care workers whose respirators had not been fit tested contracted SARS. Because the cost of the annual fit testing is small—estimated by OSHA at $10.7 million nationally—it is a wise investment to be made for those most vulnerable to TB and on the frontline of any biological threat or attack.

While many states have made progress against TB infection rates since the early 1990s, it is still a serious threat to many nurses and first responders. Furthermore, drug resistant TB is still a daily risk for nurses and first responders who care for immigrant, homeless, incarcerated and long-term populations.

The annual fit testing requirement is not unique to tuberculosis. The respirator standard requires other industries to conduct an annual fit test where there is risk of exposure to other airborne hazards. Indeed, health care facilities are required to conduct annual fit testing when the presence of other contaminants, such as ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, require the use of respirators. First responders and nurses at risk of exposure to tuberculosis should be afforded the same protections as workers who are at risk of exposure to other airborne hazards. Moreover, the annual fit test serves the public interest by reducing the possibility that first responders and nurses will become vectors of TB and other diseases.

For all of these reasons, we strongly urge you to support the Owens-LaTourette amendment and to help protect first responders and nurses from unnecessary and serious health risks.

Sincerely,

AFL–CIO; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; American Federation of Teachers; American Nurses Association; Communications Workers of America; International Association of Fire Fighters; International Brotherhood of Teamsters; International Union, United Auto Workers; Service Employees International Union; United American Nurses; United Food and Commerical Workers International Union; United Steelworkers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) for yielding me this time.

I join the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) in opposing the Owens amendment and would submit to my colleagues that this amendment offers this very straightforward question to Members of the House today: whether to continue the effective job that the Centers for Disease Control are doing currently to fight tuberculosis in the United States or whether, on the other hand, to adopt the Owens amendment and implement an expensive new regulation to allow OSHA to become involved in infectious disease control. That is the basic question.

I know that many of us in the House of Representatives and many people across the country are concerned about the issue of rising health care costs. And I will tell the Members that this amendment, if adopted today, would increase the cost of health care for Americans. It may sound reasonable and narrowly drawn at first, dealing only with the fit testing of respirators used to prevent tuberculosis; but I would invite Members to call their hospital administrators and find out what they have to say about this amendment, and what they will tell them is this will be an expensive new regulation for hospitals, and it will increase health care costs for Americans.

I think most of us agree that the correct people to fight infectious disease are the health care professionals in our hospitals, and the best agency to regulate and provide guidelines for these health care professionals is the Centers for Disease Control. They have been doing it since 1992, and they have been doing a good job of it.

This amendment is a back-door method of allowing OSHA a foothold in the regulation of infectious diseases, and I do not think we want to do that today. And one reason we do not want to do it is the success of CDC.

I direct the attention of my colleagues to this chart here. I do not know if every Member can see it, but we can see that tuberculosis rates are the lowest they have been since 1953, and they continue to drop. On the other chart, ''Reported TB cases in the United States, 1982 to 2003'', along about 1992 when CDC started providing guidelines for our health care facilities for regulation of tuberculosis, the TB rate started to drop, and it has continuously dropped.

CDC is winning the war against tuberculosis in this country. I thank the chairman for including this in the legislation last year. It is now the law of the land. I thank the chairman for keeping the legislation this year, and I urge my colleagues to stay with a proven record in fighting tuberculosis by voting ''no'' on the Owens amendment.

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

I rise in opposition to the amendment. It was included in the bill last year. It was offered as an amendment in full committee markup and passed and was retained in the conference report. This is good language, allows the committee to exercise its oversight rights, and tuberculosis outbreaks and hospitals ought to be regulated by the CDC, not OSHA. CDC is this Nation's primary infectious disease control agency, and we do not need other agencies to enact regulations that are not backed up by sound science in a misguided attempt to control infectious diseases. That is the CDC role. For that reason I oppose the amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by my friend and colleague from New York.

As public officials, we face many difficult decisions. This issue should not be one.

The amendment before us this morning would strike a provision in this bill that bans OSHA from conducting fit tests of the respirator masks worn by our first responders.

These masks are crucial to the survival of our first responders and it is only common sense that these masks must fit properly to perform as expected.

We would never ask our soldiers on the battlefield to go into combat with equipment that mayor may not perform as expected. Our first responders who are our domestic defenders deserve the same treatment.

We must do everything we can to help those who sacrifice so much to protect us.

Only yesterday, a group of 80 arms control and security experts released a survey commissioned by Senator LUGAR of Indiana which says that they believe there is a 70 percent chance of a WMD attack in the next 10 years.

We all agree that we should focus our efforts on preventing any future WMD attack, but we must ensure that our first responders are adequately protected should an attack take place.

I strongly support the amendment offered by Mr. OWENS and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment by Representatives STEVEN LATOURETTE, GEORGE MILLER, MAJOR OWENS, and BENNIE THOMPSON, to the Labor/HHS appropriations bill to strike a provision that bans the annual fit-testing of respirators for first responders and first receivers.

As many working Americans know, this ban on annual fit-testing undermines our national preparedness and that of our first responders in the event of a bio-terrorism attack. In the wake of the tragedies of September 11, 2001, it seems irresponsible for us to ban the annual fit-testing of respirators.

We all have heard about the dangers of airborne pathogens becoming ''weapons of mass destruction.'' The only federal rule mandating annual fit-testing of respirators for workers is the Occupational Health and Safety Administration's, OSHA, TB prevention standard. The bill before us would prohibit OSHA from enforcing this requirement.

This amendment is supported by the AFL–CIO, AFSCME, American Nurses Association, ANA, International Association of Fire Fighters, IAFF, and the International Safety Equipment Association, ISEA.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) will be postponed.

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

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I, along with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), was considering proposing an amendment to restore funds for the Community Service Block Grant program. Earlier this year, 121 of my colleagues and I sent a letter to the chairman and to the ranking member respectfully requesting that adequate funding be provided for the CSBG program. Recognizing the challenges that the chairman faced, we were disappointed that the bill provided 50 percent less funding than the previous year.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, we did receive their correspondence, and I appreciate the gentleman's concerns. They are not unlike the supporters of many other popular programs. I would also thank the gentleman for understanding the tight fiscal constraints that my committee is facing this year.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the chairman is absolutely right. We do not intend to diminish attention and concern for other programs within this measure, which we recognize represents a very tight balancing act. However, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House the ramifications of cutting this vital program.

CSBG ensures that America's low-income families and communities have access to quality programs that help meet their local needs. If this cut were to take place, current and future services would be eliminated or disrupted for about 6.5 million low-income individuals and 3 million families, including almost 2 million children.

As the chairman knows, CSBG supplies the core funding for more than 1,100 grantees, primarily Community Action Agencies nationwide. A cut in funding would put many important services provided by these agencies at risk. This includes domestic violence services, food banks, health and dental clinics, entrepreneurship skills and financing, asset development, job development and skills training, and youth training. And the list goes on.

I would like to use an example of one such organization in my district, the Greater Erie Community Action Committee, or GECAC. This cut would considerably limit GECAC's ability to provide tailor-made services and initiatives that help vulnerable families in Erie, Pennsylvania. An important facet of CSBG is the flexibility that allows GECAC to deliver community-designed responses to our unique needs.

Mr. Chairman, the bottom line is that we have seen great progress for many of America's poorer families as a result of this program. CSBG has provided invaluable assistance to our neediest families and gives individuals the necessary tools to help them get back on their feet.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, certainly I appreciate the gentleman's concerns, and I hope that we can work together in the coming months.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will further yield, I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to discuss this important issue this afternoon.

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

I rise for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with the gentlewoman from Washington (Miss MCMORRIS).

Miss MCMORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Miss MCMORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with the chairman, and I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I appreciate the chairman's leadership on the Labor-HHS and Education bill, and I especially appreciate his allowing me some time to highlight the significant role training in primary medicine plays in rural health and dental care.

My district in eastern Washington stretches from the Canadian border to the Oregon border and covers 23,000 square miles. As I travel around the district and hear from doctors, individuals, and families, I am told of the many challenges facing small rural communities in terms of access to health care.

□ 1515

In Congress, one of my top priorities is to ensure those in my district from Spokane, which is the largest medical center between Seattle and Minneapolis, to the more rural communities have access to quality, affordable health care.

It concerns me that eastern Washington and throughout rural America, we are seeing an increasing shortage of health care professionals. Already, 20 percent of the United States is impacted by health care personnel shortages. We need doctors, nurses, lab technicians and, especially in rural areas, we have a critical need for training in primary care medicine and dentistry.

Congress has recognized these challenges and has worked to preserve rural communities' access to health care by investing in the Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry program under Title VII of the Public Health Care Service Act, and administered in the Health Resources and Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. This funding plays a critical role in supporting programs that help train and bring health care professionals to rural areas of our country.

One of the regional programs that has benefited from Title VII grants is the rural health training program, referred to as WWAMI, which stands for Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho. This rural health training residency network trains its graduate students at rural sites within these five States, with the supposition that doctors practice where they were trained. Statistics show that this method has proven itself effective time and time again. Retention rates of doctors who have been trained in rural areas within these States show that 89 percent of physicians who have been trained in rural areas have chosen to practice in those rural areas. Federal grants have been instrumental in the development of this innovative program. Congress needs to continue to invest in training in primary care medicine and dentistry because, in areas of critical need, it is a vital resource used to ensure access to health care.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) will be able to address this issue in conference so that primary care training programs receive some Federal funding in fiscal year 06.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentlewoman for bringing the issue of training primary care physicians for service in rural areas to the attention of all of the Members.

All of us who represent rural areas share the gentlewoman's concern. It is very difficult for me to recommend not funding many of the health professions training programs. I certainly pledge to the gentlewoman that I will try to address this problem when we are in conference with our Senate colleagues.

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

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding me time, and I apologize for speaking out of order on an amendment that I did not understand the rules for providing debate time for.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Owens-LaTourette amendment. This bill before us endangers the lives of our Nation's nurses and our first responders, and it threatens the ability of our country to keep control of tuberculosis, and it blocks a critical requirement that nurses, EMTs, firefighters, and other first responders are fitted annually for tight-fitting respirators.

Mr. Chairman, these respirators are masks that protect these emergency responders, these health care professionals, from being exposed to deadly

diseases like tuberculosis or anthrax or any of the bioterrorist agents that could be used in a terrorist attack.

For these respirators to be effective, they must fit properly. And since people's faces change over the years as they gain or lose weight, they must be checked on an annual basis, which is currently required by law. It is a commonsense law.

Language inserted into this bill would eliminate that requirement. The Owens-LaTourette amendment would protect current law and the requirement for annual fit-testing of respirators. Retaining the requirements that respirators be fit-tested annually is essential to our efforts to control tuberculosis and to respond to bioterrorism.

If these respirators do not fit properly, the emergency responders we are counting on to prevent the spread of contagion, disease, and death may become infected themselves, and that would increase the number of patients we have to deal with and reduce our ability to effectively respond. It would certainly affect the ability of caregivers to respond. This is not the right way to prepare our Nation for bioterrorism or public health emergencies.

I urge my colleagues to support nurses, to support EMTs, firefighters, and other first responders by voting for the Owens-LaTourette amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended by 10 additional minutes, for a total of 15 minutes in time, and that I be allowed to yield that time to other Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I am here as chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, and to talk about the bill before us.

When I became Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus earlier this year, I encouraged my colleagues in the caucus to refocus their energies, and they agreed to do so, on the basic historical purpose of the Congressional Black Caucus: closing disparities that exist between African Americans and other Americans in this country.

That enabled us to develop, in a daylong retreat, an agenda around closing disparities in this country. It enabled us to give that agenda to the President of the United States on January 17 of this year, and to say to the President of the United States, we will not evaluate you on whether you are a Republican or a Democrat; we will evaluate you solely on whether you are proposing an agenda, an appropriation, a proposal that will close or widen the disparities that exist between African Americans and other Americans in this country. It enabled us to come, when we engaged in this debate on the budget and offer a Congressional Black Caucus budget that focused on the agenda of closing disparities between African Americans and other Americans. It enabled us to develop a legislative and an appropriations agenda that focused on that same objective.

So why are we here today? Because this bill literally blows up our whole domestic agenda that the Congressional Black Caucus has adopted. In health care, in education, in justice, and in all of the things that we believe are important, we believe this bill moves us in the wrong direction.

In our CBC budget, we proposed to roll back the tax cuts on people who make the highest amount of money in our country, people over $200,000 a year, and to get $20 billion, approximately, out of that rollback from which we could do our agenda. That was not allowed.

We cannot do what we want to do in the context of this bill because the only thing we could do in this bill, if we offered an amendment, would be to rob Peter to pay Paul. We would be taking from one worthy purpose to give to another.

But we cannot sit by and allow this bill, which rolls back adult training grants, U.S. employment services, youth training grants, Job Corps, community service block grants, LIHEAP, No Child Left Behind, and zeroes out a total of 48 programs that would have the effect of closing disparities between us and other Americans.

We must stand, and that is why we have asked for the time today.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) to talk about the health disparities that this bill will not help close.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this bill not only undermines our Nation's greatest resources, our people, but as a document, it is not worthy of what this country stands for. As a matter of fact, when I look at it, I just do not know what the Nation stands for.

It obviously does not stand, this bill says that it does not stand for equal and the best health care for every American when we look at the cuts in programs that provide needed services, maternal and child health, sickle cell programs, the HCAP program, rural health program, community health centers, and the failure to extend full Medicaid to the territories. It also says that the country does not believe that in this increasingly diverse country, that our residents should be able to communicate with their health care provider.

The health profession programs that are key to eliminating health care disparities are decimated, an 84 percent cut. That is scholarships, loan repayments, and outreach programs. It appears that they do not accept that the African American community, which is so devastated by HIV/AIDS, has to have adequate resources itself to reverse its toll, and that AIDS patients across this country need adequate ADAP funding to get the treatment they need.

This budget does not care, obviously, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This country, it says that this country would rather neglect prevention and early care in favor of high-tech, more expensive payments that come too little too late, if at all, to the poor, the rural, and the people of color to make a difference. This bill would make this country one that prefers to have the poor and the middle-class citizens bear every burden, from war to environmental pollution and to illness, just so that its richest people can get richer.

On behalf of my constituents and people of color across this country, I say we reject the crumbs from the tables of the rich. We want what we deserve: good health, a decent education, and the opportunity for a good job with a living wage.

This bill sends the wrong message. The culture of life that we hear so much about, apparently, this bill does not want it extended past birth.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this bill, to do whatever we can to block the tax cuts, and to take our country back. I say, let us really fund our culture of life. Let us fund those programs that are being eliminated from sickle cell, from training, and maternal and child health and, all of the programs that keep our communities healthy. Let us really fund the culture of life by rejecting tax cuts in favor of sharing the burdens and the bounty of this country, by investing in our people and their health, and really have a budget that supports life.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS).

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, the Congressional Black Caucus has always held up education as our number one priority. At the heart of our agenda to end disparities this year is a bill which calls for the Federal Government to require that all States equalize their distribution of education funds. It is a major problem across the country. Columbia University has recently started a project which identifies 28 States where there are lawsuits underway, just requiring basically that the States distribute education funds equally to minority areas and to rural areas as a first step toward ending disparities.

When Lyndon Johnson proposed Title I in the Elementary Education Assistance Act, he proposed it to go into the areas with the greatest needs, the greatest poverty. He was offering a way to help eliminate disparities. When we proposed that Title I funding be raised to the level of the promise, we promised enough money for it to have $13.2

billion this year and over the period of time that the legislation has existed. If we had lived up to the promise, we would have had $40 billion going into the system which basically is designed to help end disparities.

□ 1530

Title I money goes to the poorest areas of our country. Title I money goes, in big cities, to areas like my district. Title I money goes to areas where you will find the largest amount of health problems, you find the largest amount of people who are being put in prisons.

You will find the greatest rate of unemployment. So title I money is targeted to help end disparities. But it is not happening at the rate that it should, because of the fact that we are cutting back on our investment in education.

The people who live in the areas helped by title I funds are people who are important to the America of the future as anyone else. These are major human resources. We should invest in these human resources, follow the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) in terms of setting aside money for priority education programs.

If you reached into the tax cuts and gave less of a cut to the richest people in America, you could easily fund the promise of title I as well as many of these other education programs. But this budget reverses what has been happening over the last few years. For the first time, we have frozen education and actually gone backwards in some instances, because the rising cost of living means that you cannot have the same funding and get the same results when the costs are going up.

Not only has No Child Left Behind received what is really a cut, but the promise of funding IDEA, Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, with greater funds has been thrown away. The bill freezes after-school centers; education technology has been slashed. And on and on it goes. We are not investing in a major area of human resources that our Nation needs.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, solely for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE.)

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to associate myself with my colleagues to promote a better quality of life for all Americans and African Americans who are suffering greatly from the disparities that are found in health and education.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, solely for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN.)

(Mr. AL GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I too would like to associate myself with the comments from the Congressional Black Caucus. I would want to assure the chairman of the caucus that I think that what we are doing now is most appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, let me first say thanks to you and the Ranking Member for your work on this bill.

Despite the hard work that went into this bill, I will not be voting in favor of the bill.

More specifically, the bill cuts all funding for Area Health Education Centers, Health Education and Training Centers, and Health Professions Training Programs. All of these programs fall under Title VII and are very important to my constituents. These programs have been addressing the needs of medically underserved communities in Texas since 1991 by playing a key role in providing health services and health care professionals for our most vulnerable populations.

The bill also cuts funding in other important programs. For example, the bill provides the smallest increase for NIH in 36 years. It reduces the overall Centers for Disease Control and Prevention budget. Further it ends HHS contributions to the Global AIDS Fund. The bill also cuts substance abuse prevention and treatment and produces a continued decline in the number of research grants. While the bill provides a small increase for Head Start, it does not adopt the President's proposal to spend $45 million on new pilot programs under which State governments would take over management of the program in nine States. The bill also freezes appropriations on the Child Care Block Grant at the FY05 level of $2.083 billion, making it the fourth year in a row which this program has been either frozen or cut.

Unfortunately, the bill only provides $14.7 billion for the Education for the Disadvantaged Children Program. It saddens me to say that this amount is $115 million less than the current level and $1.7 billion less than the Administration's request. I hope more funding can be provided for this important program during conference.

Before closing, I would like to express my dismay with the $100 million decrease in funding for Corporation for Public Broadcasting. A loss in CPB funding would seriously hamper PBS' ability to acquire the top quality children's educational programming that is used in classrooms, day care centers and millions of American households to educate, entertain and provide a safe harbor from the violent, commercial and crass content found in the commercial marketplace. PBS provides valuable services that improve classroom teaching and assist homeschoolers. These could be reduced or eliminated if federal funding is cut. These services include PBS TeacherSource, a service that provides pre-K through 12 educators with nearly 4,000 free lesson plans, teachers' guides, and homeschooling guidance; and PBS TeacherLine, which provides high-quality professional teacher development through more than 90 online-facilitated courses in reading, mathematics, science and technology integration. We must not cut funding for this valuable program.

Let me also take a moment to speak on the Congressional Black Caucus Closing Disparities Agenda. Closing the achievement and opportunity gaps in education, assuring quality health care for every American, focusing on employment and economic security, building wealth and business development, ensuring justice for all, guaranteeing retirement security for all Americans, and increasing equity in foreign policy are all important issues that we as members of the Congressional Black Caucus strive to make advancements in every day.

The CBC acknowledges the unfortunate fact that disparities between African-Americans and white Americans continue to exist in 2005 in every aspect of our lives and that the historical mission of the CBC has not yet been fully accomplished. It is important to note that providing high-quality education to all public school students is very critical to achieving our objectives in all areas of our Agenda.

More specifically, we must continue supporting early childhood nutrition, Head Start and movements toward universal pre-schools. Providing education and assistance appropriate to the needs of each individual student to fulfill the promise of No Child Left Behind, dropout prevention, after-school programs, school modernization and infrastructure and equipment enhancement is important.

Increasing the availability of Pell Grants, scholarships, loan assistance and other specialized programs to enable and provide incentives to more African-American students to obtain college, graduate or professional degrees or otherwise receive training and retraining to meet changing job needs is also very important. The preservation and improving of Historically Black Colleges and Universities is also essential to our growth as a people. The following are some of the dramatic disparities that the CBC believes would be reduced by the above priorities:

In 2003, 39 percent of African-American 4th grade students could read at or above a basic reading level compared to 74 percent of white 4th grade students, and 39 percent of African-American 8th grade students performed at or above a basic math level compared to 79 percent of white 8th grade students;

High school completion rates—83.7 percent for African-Americans, and 91.8 percent for whites;

Bachelor Degree recipients—16.4 percent for African-Americans, and 31.7 percent for whites; and

Digital Divide—41.3 percent of African-Americans are capable of accessing the Internet, compared to 61.5 percent of whites.

Another important area of the CBC agenda centers on health care disparities. The twentieth century saw major advances in health care, health status, and longevity. Despite these gains, differential morbidity and mortality between Caucasian populations and people of color persist; creating what the CBC believes is one of the most pressing health problems affecting America today. Recent reports on racial and ethnic health disparities document the relatively poor health of African Americans, American Indians, Latinos, Asian Americans, and other underrepresented groups when compared to white Americans. Not only are these groups often less healthy, but they also tend to have shorter life expectancies, greatly increased rates of infant mortality, high rates of chronic disease such as diabetes, worse outcomes once diagnosed with an illness, and less access to health care.

Among the dramatic disparities the CBC believes could be reduced by taking action are:

In December 2004, the American Journal of Public Health reported that 886,000 more African-Americans died between 1991 and 2000

than would have died had equal health care been available;

While African-Americans comprised approximately 12 percent of the U.S. population in 2000, they represented 19.6 percent of the uninsured;

African-American men experience twice the average death rate from prostate cancer;

In 2002, the African-American AIDS diagnosis rate was 11 times the white diagnosis rate (23 times more for women and 9 times more for men);

African-Americans are two times more likely to have diabetes than whites, four times more likely to see their diabetes progress to end-stage renal disease and four times more likely to have a stroke; and

African-Americans are only 2.9 percent of doctors, 9.2 percent of nurses, 1.5 percent of dentists and 0.4 percent of health care administrators, yet African-Americans comprise 12 percent of the population.

As Congressional Black Caucus members, we will continue to work towards closing the gaps in education, health care, and employment.

I thank the Chairman for my time.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, solely for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN.)

(Mr. AL GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I too would like to associate myself with the comments from the Congressional Black Caucus. I would want to assure the chairman of the caucus that I think that what we are doing now is most appropriate.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, solely for the purpose of seeking a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

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

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the bill.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, today I rise to say this: you know for the sake of $140,000 tax cuts for those making more than a million dollars, Republicans continue to force working men and women, our children, and the poor to pay, putting the priorities of the wealthy over basic investments in education, health care in our communities. It is immoral; it is just downright wrong.

This bill widens the disparities which the Congressional Black Caucus is trying to close. The Republican leadership is totally detached from the realities on AIDS funding, by freezing funding for the Ryan White AIDS Care Program and ending the Global AIDS Fund Contribution. Critical support for HIV/AIDS patients is totally denied. They are detached from the reality on human services. Slashing the community services block grant program in half only hurts the poorest who have no other place to turn. They are detached from the reality of job training, cutting adult job training programs by $31 million, which makes it much more difficult for the 7.6 million Americans who are out of work to get ahead.

The Republican leadership is detached from the reality on youth services. Cutting services for successful programs by 36 million young people not only undermines our efforts to help our youth and become successful in life, but it helps generate a whole cycle of hopelessness and despair.

Let me just say, I think the Republican leadership is totally detached from the reality on education. Cutting funding for No Child Left Behind by $806 million only shortchanges public education. This bill fails to live up to any standard of morality. In fact, it really does take morality to a new low.

If this bill is to reflect our values of compassion, Mr. Chairman, it needs to stop taking from the poor and giving to the rich. This bill does nothing to close the glaring disparities put forth by the Congressional Black Caucus that we are trying to close.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this bill.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS.)

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, recognizing the fact that serious disparities continue to exist for African Americans in practically all aspects of life, the Congressional Black Caucus has focused much of its attention this session on closing these gaps and reducing those disparities.

Unfortunately, this budget, this appropriation in many ways dashed the hopes of those who had thought and hoped that maybe it would provide some help. Instead, it cuts at the heart of many of these programs and areas of concentration, which are absolutely essential if we are to reduce these gaps. This budget cuts job training, job development programs, health services, education.

We reduce educational opportunities and cut funds for prisoner reentry and successful reintegration of these individuals back into normal life as self-sufficient and contributing members of society.

I would hope, I would urge, I would implore, I would importune conferees that as you go to conference, please look seriously at putting money back into reentry programs so that these individuals, both juveniles and adults, can lead happy, productive, contributing lives; and let the 630,000 individuals who come home from prison each year have some help to become productive citizens.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, we have very many disparities in the criminal justice system, particularly the juvenile justice system. But many of these programs have been terminated to fund tax cuts, primarily for those with incomes over $200,000.

One of those programs is the Reintegration of Youthful Offenders program sponsored by the Department of Labor. It helps young people get jobs, and we know that those with jobs are much less likely to commit crimes in the future.

We could fund this program by eliminating the earmark of $10 million for random nonsuspicion-based drug testing. Studies show that that drug testing does not reduce drug use, and that is why that kind of drug testing is opposed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Public Health Association, and the National Education Association.

I would hope that as we go forward, adjustments in the budget to re-fund the Reintegration of Youthful Offender program and un-fund the earmark for $10 million for the random nonsuspicion-based drug testing could be made.

This amendment would be supported by the American Correctional Association, the Association for Addictive Professionals, and the National Association of Social Workers.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield for a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY).

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

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise because the racial disparity in unemployment, median family income, average household net worth, over-65 poverty rate, and infant mortality is not decreasing, it is increasing.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield solely for purposes of a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

(Mr. SCOTT of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to say that there are extraordinary discrepancies faced by African Americans and associate my remarks with the eloquent remarks of those who have preceded me from the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I yield solely for a unanimous consent request to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise against this bill. It has cut every program to help the poor and elderly in the entire government. It would be shameful to vote for it.

I object to this bill. This bill cuts every program designated to assist poor children and the elderly. It's shameful that anyone will vote for it.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to say to my colleagues, 15 minutes, an

hour and 15 minutes, 15 days would not be enough time for us to tell you how bad this bill is and how devastating it will be in opening disparities that already exist wider and wider and wider.

When we rise into the full House, we intend to offer a copy of the Congressional Black Caucus agenda, the legislative agenda, and a listing of 48 programs that are zeroed out by this bill. I do not know how we think there is going to be any kind of movement toward a closing of the disparities that exist between rich and poor, black and white in this country if we continue to go down the road we are going.

We have drained all of our resources off to war, to tax cuts, and left nothing to address the needs of our own country and our own people.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BRADLEY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire:

Page 16, line 4, insert ''(reduced by $25,000,000)'' after the aggregate dollar amount.

Page 70, line 23, insert ''(increased by $50,000,000)'' after the aggregate dollar amount.

Page 78, line 15, insert ''(reduced by $25,000,000)'' after the aggregate dollar amount.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment and any amendments thereto be limited to 10 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and myself, the opponent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by thanking the graciousness of the chairman of the subcommittee, as well as the chairman of the full committee, and the staff who have worked with us today to try and find an acceptable offset so that we can increase the amount of dollars in special education funding in this appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, we were unable to reach an agreement, and so I am proceeding with this amendment to increase appropriated dollars in this bill by $50 million and to take $25 million from OSHA, as well as $25 million from the Department of Education, both from the administrative accounts, in both of those Departments, to fund this additional request for special education.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, and as the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee know, we have made tremendous progress in funding our commitment to special education over the years. Yet we are falling short.

Since 1976, we have increased the percentage of special education from about 7 percent to now approximately 20 percent. But having said that, and having talked about the progress that we have made, when we first passed the Individuals with Education Disability Act in 1975, the Federal Government committed to fund 40 percent of the cost of special education. Today, though we have made significant progress, as I said, going from 7 percent to 20 percent, we are still 20 percent short.

Since I have been a Member of Congress, we have also appropriated in each budget that I have voted for, and the corresponding appropriations bills, nearly $1 billion more for special education in 2003 and in 2004. And in the 2005 budget this year, we budgeted $500 million, which I believe during tight budget times was an appropriate figure.

Unfortunately, in the appropriations process, that figure of $500 million was cut to $150 million. My amendment today, if accepted, would restore $50 million of that funding and increase the special ed funding.

□ 1545

Now, as I suspect most of my colleagues find when they do town hall meetings, as I do, that a constant question arises, When will the Federal Government fully fund its commitment to special education?

This is a question that I answer repeatedly in my home State of New Hampshire. As people struggle with the high cost of property taxes and all of the mandates that are put upon them both by the Federal Government and by State governments, they ask me when will the Federal Government fulfill its commitment to fully funding special education.

Well, I realize this amendment is a modest amendment, adding $50 million to the appropriated level for special education; nevertheless, it is important to continue to seek to do everything that we can to maintain our commitment to special education funding.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

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

I reluctantly rise in opposition to this amendment. I am a very strong supporter of the IDEA programs and we did put additional money in, as much as we were able to do given the constraints of what was given to us to work with. It is quite obvious there are a lot of good programs that we are not able to fund to the level we would like to. We did put $150 million increase in this bill, and anyone that has been listening to the debate today knows that there are a lot of favorite programs and a lot of good programs that we are not able to give the level of funding to that people would like to have.

But here we are talking about offsetting this, taking this money out of OSHA. Now, I understand the concern for these children, these students, but I also have a great concern for people who are in the workplace and need to be protected with safety inspections, need to be protected with the OSHA efforts to ensure that the workplace is safe and so on. And if we cut the funding for OSHA to fund this program, I do not think we are being fair to people who depend on OSHA to ensure that they have a safe place to work. And also it would have the effect of denying OSHA the money they need to go into places of employment and give them advice on how to make it safer.

Well, that is very important to the employer. It is important to the employee, and it is important to all the people who are part of this Nation's workforce. And here we have got a perfect example of having to make some very difficult trade-offs because IDEA is vital, too, in terms of opportunity for young people who have some type of a special need.

I wish we could do both. But we had to make priority judgments when we put this bill together. So we tried to increase IDEA and at the same time maintain OSHA to a level that would ensure worker safety. And for this reason I have to oppose this amendment because this, like many others, has a wonderful and a worthy intent; but in terms of priorities between the safety of the workplace and putting more in, and we do put a lot into the IDEA program, over $11 billion, we just have to make the choice.

Under those circumstances I would have to oppose the amendment.

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

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time to close on this amendment.

With all due respect to the chairman of the subcommittee, who I know has worked very hard over the years to increase our commitment to special education, I thank him for that and fully respect him for that. And I also understand the difficulty of the choices that we have to make.

Nevertheless, my amendment will help us, in some small but significant way, keep the commitment that the Federal Government made in 1975 when it passed the IDEA law, keep the commitment to local taxpayers, to State-funded and local-funded education efforts that we mandate right here in Washington. It will help us keep that commitment, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BRADLEY).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded

vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BRADLEY) will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I believe the budget we pass is reflective of the values we hold as a country and the vision we have for our Nation. And the budget resolution and appropriations bills, such as the ones we are debating here, are moral documents and we should treat them as such.

The bill before us is in clear disregard of the values that makes this country great. This is a bill that will do a disservice to our Nation and will only weaken its future. At a time when we can find the money to fund tax cuts of $140,000 for the lucky few who make over a million dollars a year, at a price tag of $10.7 billion next year alone, it is inexcusable and I find it immoral, that the first thing that goes is our investment in our children's future.

Mr. Chairman, educators in schools across the country have been working hard to implement the changes No Child Left Behind asked of them to achieve: to raise proficiency, to demonstrate results. And they have been working to do this despite a persistent underfunding of the law totaling nearly $30 billion in the 4 years since we passed No Child Left Behind. This bill would increase that deficit to $40 billion.

Now we are asking more of our schools than ever before. And yes, they can meet higher standards and they can increase performance, but we must provide them with the resources that we promised in this legislation.

Now, I served on a school board, Mr. Chairman. I know the struggle of impossible budgets and having to choose between new textbooks, better technology, music classes and meeting the capital challenges of a school district. No Child Left Behind promised a strong Federal partnership for our schools and educators, but this works only if we act as true partners. Yet this bill actually cuts funding for No Child Left Behind by more than $800 million from last year and by more than a billion dollars less than even the President's request.

In addition to slashing a number of the President's requests, this bill provides only half of his proposed increase for Pell grants, something the President himself has touted as a top priority.

Now, instead, this bill flat-funds, or cuts program after program. I believe it is a slap in the face to our young people that as we ask them to reach new heights and as they find themselves reaching higher costs in terms of college tuition, the only increase to financial aid in this bill, the only increase is a mere $50 to the maximum Pell grant. College tuition for a public university in my State has risen more than $1,500 over 4 years. In that time, the actual average Pell award increased a meager $432.

Mr. Chairman, I know the value of a Pell grant. I benefited from one. As the first in my family to attend college, receiving that aid gave me critical financial support, but also a boost of confidence that I could succeed. There are now nearly 5 million students who benefit from Pell grants, approximately 100,000 in my State alone. But not for long. Under a formula change by this administration, at least 90,000 students would lose their award and another 1.3 million would see reductions in their awards this year.

So in the end, what is the real value of a $50 increase? Not much, Mr. Chairman. Our young people deserve a real effort to help them finance their dreams of college. But that is not part of the vision Republicans have for our country. And we see clearly in this bill what their vision is not.

It is not a vision that includes the opportunity for all children regardless of background or income to attend college, or the chance for every child to have the best teachers, the best education, and the best chance to succeed regardless of the happenstance of where they were born.

Instead, what we get is the realization of the priorities of the President and this Republican Congress.

Tax cuts in the name of our children's future are not my priorities, Mr. Chairman. Our children deserve better. Our country deserves better. This bill does not represent our values. It does not represent the values of families in this country, and it certainly does not represent the values of the people I serve in New Jersey.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the bill. At the end of the day, it is a poor excuse for providing the caliber of education that the future of the country deserves.

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

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding to me so that I might engage in a colloquy with him to discuss the funding for the consolidated health centers program.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), as we all know, has been a tremendous supporter of health centers, and I appreciate his taking the time today to discuss how we can strengthen and expand the program next year.

As the gentlemen is well aware, Members of both sides of the aisle have risen in support of this critically important program over the years and I thank him for his great leadership in this regard. Within this bill and under these tight allocations, the subcommittee was able to provide an increase of $100 million for this program for fiscal year 2006, bringing overall spending to $1.817 billion.

While this is a step in the right direction, it is my hope that the gentleman will continue to work throughout the process to increase funding for the program closer to the President's request of $2.038 billion. As we search for ways to control Medicaid cost, reduce emergency room visits and keep people healthy, community health centers have served as a shining example, Mr. Chairman, of what works. The only problem is that we do not have more them of them across the country in communities of need.

This bill is the means to expand the program to more people, especially those who lack health insurance. And it is my hope that we do as much as possible in this regard to save money and keep people healthy in the future. I cannot emphasize strongly enough the important role that community health centers play in providing care to the millions of Americans who lack health insurance. For some, the only medical attention they receive comes from the local health center.

I applaud the subcommittee's approval of a $100 million increase. Much of that funding, unfortunately, is already committed, leaving very few additional resources to strengthen current health centers or expand to new communities outside the President's new initiative for poor counties. This year HHS actually canceled the last competition for new health centers site funding due to the lack of available funds. As the chairman is very well aware, many communities apply numerous times before they are selected. And with fewer and fewer opportunities, many communities may become discouraged by the process and withdraw from this model of care.

So I would ask the chairman to work throughout the process to increase the funding for this program to further expand access to care in a manner closer to the $304 million increase by the President. And a letter to that effect was signed by more than half of the House earlier this year.

□ 1600

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

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his time and greatly appreciate his leadership on behalf of health centers across the country. I also appreciate the years of work that the gentleman from Florida has put in on behalf of health centers, and I dare say the current expansion would not have occurred without his leadership.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to the gentleman's remarks by discussing

the need to strengthen existing centers, like the one in my congressional district, Uvalde County Clinic. Although Uvalde County Clinic has a remarkable record of controlling costs while serving thousands of patients, they are still seeing cost increases that are forcing them to make decisions on what services to continue and which to cut back if increased funding is not available.

As a matter of fact, their funding has been cut this year since HHS has not yet sent out the base grant adjustments provided by this bill last year due to the new policy of reducing each center's grant by the across-the-board cuts approved last year.

As the chairman is aware, over the past few years, the President's budget has not included increased funding for existing centers to meet the rising costs, but each year we have ensured that some portion of the increase was provided for base grant adjustments. Unfortunately, this bill does not include any funding for base grant adjustments, and I would hope as we move through the process we are able to find a way to set aside some funding for existing centers for base grant adjustments.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's commitment to this program and hope that he will continue to work through the legislative process to ensure that the funding for the health centers program can be closer to the President's request and also include specific funding for base grant adjustments in the final bill.

Again, Mr. Chairman, the chairman has been a true champion of the health center program, and I look forward to our continued work together to expand community health centers to those most in need.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I thank both gentlemen, and I think what they are discussing is vitally important. I wish we could do more. I am a big fan of the community health centers. They help with the relief, the pressure on emergency rooms; and they give people without any other access to health care a place to go in an emergency.

I am pleased that both gentlemen are actively pushing; and I might also tell my colleagues, we have a great ally in the President of the United States. He believes in the health center program. In fact, we were not able to do as much as he requested in his budget because of other competing needs, but I hope as this body in the years to come will continue to strengthen the health centers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $280,490,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, including up to $2,000,000 for mine rescue and recovery activities; in addition, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302; and, in addition, the Mine Safety and Health Administration may retain up to $1,000,000 from fees collected for the approval and certification of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities; the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations; the Secretary is authorized to recognize the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association as a principal safety association and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may provide funds and, with or without reimbursement, personnel, including service of Mine Safety and Health Administration officials as officers in local chapters or in the national organization; and any funds available to the department may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, $464,678,000, together with not to exceed $77,845,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, of which $5,000,000 may be used to fund the mass layoff statistics program under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2).

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Disability Employment Policy to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants furthering the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities, $27,934,000.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for Departmental Management, including the hire of three sedans, $244,112,000 of which $6,944,000 to remain available until September 30, 2007, is for Frances Perkins Building Security Enhancements, and $29,760,000 is for the acquisition of Departmental information technology, architecture, infrastructure, equipment, software and related needs, which will be allocated by the Department's Chief Information Officer in accordance with the Department's capital investment management process to assure a sound investment strategy; together with not to exceed $311,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Not to exceed $194,834,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 4100–4113, 4211–4215, and 4321–4327, and Public Law 103–353, and which shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2006, of which $1,984,000 is for the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute. To carry out the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Programs (38 U.S.C. 2021) and the Veterans Workforce Investment Programs (29 U.S.C. 2913), $29,500,000, of which $7,500,000 shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $65,211,000, together with not to exceed $5,608,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA). I planned to offer an amendment, which is at the desk, but after discussing at length the merits of it with the chairman of the full committee and the chairman of the subcommittee, we reached an understanding that the importance of women's health and, particularly, gynecological awareness, is sufficient that we will be able to make every effort to try to find dollars to move gynecological awareness through the ordinary process without an amendment.

I certainly want to thank the chairman for his help on this. I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), who also wants to quickly make a couple of comments on the effort to raise gynecological awareness, one of the great and unheard-of killers of American women.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ISSA. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Excuse my froggy voice, I have got a little bit of a cold.

This is a silent killer. Even a primary physician many times misses a woman who has a gynecological cancer, and it is something where education is extremely important, very important.

I join with my colleague in asking the chairman of the committee in conference to do whatever funding is necessary or agreeable to make sure that there is an educational process so that women are informed on what can be done to protect themselves. If they get this cancer early, 95 percent of the women can survive more than 5 years, but this year 27,000 women will die because they do not know about it.

I join with the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) in urging the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), our chairman, to deal with this problem.

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

Mr. ISSA. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan, the coauthor of this legislation.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding,

and I want to join all of my colleagues in emphasizing the importance of this and congratulating the chairman and everybody concerned with willingness to take action on this.

As mentioned, this indeed is a serious problem. Each year about 80,000 women are diagnosed with gynecological cancers. If they are detected early, they are among the most curable. If they are not, they are among the most deadly, and so this education effort is so critical.

So I know the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) cares so much about this. I do hope and trust that a way will be found to address this issue. So many lives are at stake.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ISSA. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from San Diego for his bringing this item to our attention. I also thank very much the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

There is no doubt that the committee is very interested in this challenge. We intend to take their message to the conference and look forward to working with them and doing everything that is possible in the conference agreement.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the acquisition of a new core accounting system for the Department of Labor, including hardware and software infrastructure and the costs associated with implementation thereof, $6,230,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated in this title for the Job Corps shall be used to pay the compensation of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 102. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Labor in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That an appropriation may be increased by up to an additional 2 percent subject to approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 103. In accordance with Executive Order No. 13126, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended for the procurement of goods mined, produced, manufactured, or harvested or services rendered, whole or in part, by forced or indentured child labor in industries and host countries already identified by the United States Department of Labor prior to enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. For purposes of chapter 8 of division B of the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–117), payments made by the New York Workers' Compensation Board to the New York Crime Victims Board and the New York State Insurance Fund before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be deemed to have been made for workers compensation programs.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2006''.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

For carrying out titles II, III, IV, VII, VIII, X, XII, XIX, and XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, section 427(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, title V and sections 1128E, 711, and 1820 of the Social Security Act, the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, as amended, the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, as amended, the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act of 2000, and the Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act, as amended, and for expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease, nuclear, radiological and chemical threats to civilian populations, $6,446,357,000, of which $39,180,000 from general revenues, notwithstanding section 1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program under section 1820 of such Act: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $222,000 shall be available until expended for facilities renovations at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center: *Provided further*, That in addition to fees authorized by section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, fees shall be collected for the full disclosure of information under the Act sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the National Practitioner Data Bank, and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act: *Provided further*, That fees collected for the full disclosure of information under the ''Health Care Fraud and Abuse Data Collection Program'', authorized by section 1128E(d)(2) of the Social Security Act, shall be sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the program, and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act: *Provided further*, That $26,000,000 of the funding provided for Health Centers shall be used for high-need counties, notwithstanding section 330(s)(2)(B) of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further*, That no more than $45,000,000 is available until expended for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 104–73: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, $285,963,000 shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act to provide for voluntary family planning projects: *Provided further*, That amounts provided to said projects under such title shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be nondirective, and that such amounts shall not be expended for any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal or candidate for public office: *Provided further*, That $797,521,000 shall be for State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs authorized by section 2616 of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $25,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out Parts A, B, C, and D of title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act to fund section 2691 Special Projects of National Significance: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 502(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, not to exceed $116,124,000 is available for carrying out special projects of regional and national significance pursuant to section 501(a)(2) of such Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. JOHNSON OF CONNECTICUT

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut:

Page 25, line 16, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $11,200,000)''.

Page 29, line 1, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $11,200,000)''.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this amendment and any amendment thereto be limited to 10 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and myself, the opponent.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OBEY. Could the Clerk reread the amendment again?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) will control 5 minutes and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) will control 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I offer this amendment because one of the things that has concerned the Members of this body is the plight of the uninsured in America. The community health centers reach out to help the uninsured, and they are very effective and very important to that health care system, available to those who are either underinsured or uninsured.

But the HCAP grants are becoming equally important because they enable the community health centers to create a whole network in neighborhoods and urban communities that can reach out to the uninsured and the underinsured and bring them into the system and provide them with a patient home and the kind of support that they need.

Many of these people have chronic illnesses. Many of these people are a

very high cost to the system because they do not get care until they land in the emergency room or the hospital.

This amendment to provide some funds for the HCAP program is modest. It merely moves money from the CDC budget, from the VERB program, which is funding for an anti-obesity media campaign that is now duplicative of Federal and private sector programs. Even the Bush administration's OMB says, ''There is no longer a need for this Federal program.''

I would maintain that now that every school board is conscious of the problem of obesity and so many groups, including McDonald's, have taken on this cause, that it is not necessary to spend the Federal money on the obesity campaign; but it is absolutely crucial that we put some placeholder dollars in the budget for the HCAP program.

This program is in 45 States across the country and has already provided access to care for 6.2 million uninsured and vulnerable Americans and has placed about the same number of children and parents, children and adults, into either Medicaid or CHIP.

In Waterbury, Connecticut, the biggest city in my district, the HCAP program started only a year and a half ago. It has already provided 750 low-income city residents with case managers who help them coordinate complex care regimens, make sure they have access to low-cost medications and track their progress. This same program has enrolled 450 patients, HIV/AIDS patients and diabetes patients in the appropriate kind of management program to monitor their conditions and keep them healthy and out of the hospital, better quality of life to the patient, savings to society.

Eighty physicians because of HCAP, 80 physicians from Waterbury have signed up to provide their fair share of specialty care to this uninsured population, and the hospitals have donated lab services.

Ultimately, this HCAP grant is going to electronically provide electronic health records for 120,000 patients in the greater Waterbury area through every hospital and doctor's office so that this kind of patient coming into the system with no insurance but complex needs can immediately have their medical record accessed by their physician; their medication protocol accessed by their physician; the history of their care accessed by their physician. Therefore, the physician is able to provide to these uninsured and very ill people timely, fast, high-quality care.

So the HCAP program has been extremely helpful to building beyond the community health centers out into the community a system to provide access to medical care for uninsured people, and that is why I am so interested in the passage of my amendment that just would move a little money from a program that is at the end of its useful life into this critical area so there would be a placeholder on which we could build in conference.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me say to the gentlewoman, I am very empathetic to the question that she is raising. I must say that at this moment the committee is quite anxious to see us go forward with the funding in the VERB program, to measure further its effectiveness.

We are very empathetic to that which the gentlewoman is discussing, and we do intend to raise this question with the Senate. It is not an issue that will go undiscussed, and I am very hopeful as we will go forward that we will be able to be responsive to the gentlewoman's request.

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Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of California. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman feel confident even without any placeholder, should, say, the Senate fail to provide a placeholder, as they have in the past, that we will be able to address this in conference?

Mr. LEWIS of California. I have every reason to believe that we will be able to address it in conference.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I appreciate the good work the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee has done.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. PUTNAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the program, as authorized by title VII of the Public Health Service Act, as amended. For administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, including section 709 of the Public Health Service Act, $2,916,000.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

For payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund, such sums as may be necessary for claims associated with vaccine-related injury or death with respect to vaccines administered after September 30, 1988, pursuant to subtitle 2 of title XXI of the Public Health Service Act, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That for necessary administrative expenses, not to exceed $3,500,000 shall be available from the Trust Fund to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING

To carry out titles II, III, VII, XI, XV, XVII, XIX, XXI, and XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, and 501 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease, nuclear, radiological and chemical threats to civilian populations; including purchase and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries; and purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $5,945,991,000, of which $30,000,000 shall remain available until expended for equipment, and construction and renovation of facilities; of which $30,000,000 of the amounts available for immunization activities shall remain available until expended; of which $530,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Strategic National Stockpile; and of which $123,883,000 for international HIV/AIDS shall remain available until September 30, 2007. In addition, such sums as may be derived from authorized user fees, which shall be credited to this account: *Provided,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, the following amounts shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act:

(1) $12,794,000 to carry out the National Immunization Surveys;

(2) $3,516,000 to carry out the National Center for Health Statistics surveys;

(3) $24,751,000 to carry out information systems standards development and architecture and applications-based research used at local public health levels;

(4) $463,000 for Health Marketing evaluations;

(5) $31,000,000 to carry out Public Health Research; and

(6) $87,071,000 to carry out research activities within the National Occupational Research Agenda:

Provided further, That none of the funds made available for injury prevention and control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used, in whole or in part, to advocate or promote gun control: *Provided further,* That up to $30,000,000 shall be made available until expended for Individual Learning Accounts for full-time equivalent employees of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: *Provided further,* That the Director may redirect the total amount made available under authority of Public Law 101–502, section 3, dated November 3, 1990, to activities the Director may so designate: *Provided further,* That the Congress is to be notified promptly of any such transfer: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $12,500,000 may be available for making grants under section 1509 of the Public Health Service Act to not more than 15 States, tribes, or tribal organizations: *Provided further,* That without regard to existing statute, funds appropriated may be used to proceed, at the discretion of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with property acquisition, including a long-term ground lease for construction on non-Federal land, to support the construction of a replacement laboratory in the Fort Collins, Colorado area: *Provided further,* That of the funds appropriated, $10,000 is for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: *Provided further,* That employees of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Public Health Service, both civilian and Commissioned Officers, detailed to States, municipalities, or other organizations under authority of section 214 of the Public Health Service Act for purposes related to homeland security, shall be treated as non-Federal employees for reporting purposes only and shall

not be included within any personnel ceiling applicable to the Agency, Service, or the Department of Health and Human Services during the period of detail or assignment.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAPUANO

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CAPUANO:

Page 29, line 1, insert after the dollar amount the following: ''(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Chairman, this is a very small problem, but a very big problem to a handful of small people that need our help.

Basically, there is a program now run out of the CDC. It is called Reach 2010. It allows community-based coalitions, mostly community health centers, to focus on eliminating racial and ethnic health disparities in six priority areas: infant mortality, breast and cervical cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, HIV–AIDS and child immunizations.

The reason this issue has come up is because in the last several years this program has received money from the NIH National Center For Minority Health and Health Disparities. But because of the budget crunches they have faced, they have let it be known they intend to cut back their portion of the program, which will definitely cut programs on the street that are truly helping people.

This proposal would restore that $5 million into the CDC budget by reducing another part of the budget that, even with this cut, will still be $50 million above the President's request.

I know most Members already know there are health disparities in the country, but just a few statistics to frame the debate. When it comes to infant mortality, black infants are 2.3 times more likely to die than white infants.

Cardiovascular disease, African Americans have a 30 percent higher rate of cardiovascular disease and a 41 percent higher rate of strokes. Just today, a coalition of health care providers in Boston came out with a study that confirmed what everybody knew. The black men in Boston die, on average, 5 years sooner than white men. Blacks are twice as likely to die from diabetes as whites.

Again, these are not new statistics, this is not a new issue to people. It is an issue we have been trying to deal with, and because of the budget crunch so many people are facing, this particular program faces a small, yet important cut that we are trying to restore.

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

Mr. CAPUANO. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, let me say I think the gentleman's amendment is a good one. It is an important program and an important initiative, and I would hope that the committee would accept it.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) bringing this to our attention. The gentleman knows the difficulty we are facing in terms of funding overall, but it was very significant that the gentleman brought this matter to the committee's attention, and your advocacy is going to be very helpful to us as we go to conference.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, understanding that this is an issue that has sort of crept up on Members, and the chairman will do his best.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to cancer, $4,841,774,000, of which up to $8,000,000 may be used for facilities repairs and improvements at the NCI-Frederick Federally Funded Research and Development Center in Frederick, Maryland.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and blood and blood products, $2,951,270,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to dental disease, $393,269,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to diabetes and digestive and kidney disease, $1,722,146,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to neurological disorders and stroke, $1,550,260,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, $4,359,395,000: *Provided*, That up to $30,000,000 shall be for extramural facilities construction grants to enhance the Nation's capability to do research on biological and other agents.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to general medical sciences, $1,955,170,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to child health and human development, $1,277,544,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, $673,491,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For carrying out sections 301 and 311 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health sciences, $647,608,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to aging, $1,057,203,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, $513,063,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders, $397,432,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to nursing research, $138,729,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, $440,333,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to drug abuse, $1,010,130,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health, $1,417,692,000.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to human genome research, $490,959,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to biomedical imaging and bioengineering research, $299,808,000.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to research resources and general research support grants, $1,100,203,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to pay recipients of the general research support grants program any amount for indirect expenses in connection with such grants.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to complementary and alternative medicine, $122,692,000.

NATIONAL CENTER ON MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to minority health and health disparities research, $197,379,000.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

For carrying out the activities at the John E. Fogarty International Center, $67,048,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to health information communications,

$318,091,000, of which $4,000,000 shall be available until expended for improvement of information systems: *Provided,* That in fiscal year 2006, the Library may enter into personal services contracts for the provision of services in facilities owned, operated, or constructed under the jurisdiction of the National Institutes of Health: *Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, $8,200,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology and related health services.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health, $482,216,000, of which up to $10,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 217 of this Act: *Provided,* That funding shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 29 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only: *Provided further,* That the Director may direct up to 1 percent of the total amount made available in this or any other Act to all National Institutes of Health appropriations to activities the Director may so designate: *Provided further,* That no such appropriation shall be decreased by more than 1 percent by any such transfers and that the Congress is promptly notified of the transfer: *Provided further,* That the National Institutes of Health is authorized to collect third party payments for the cost of clinical services that are incurred in National Institutes of Health research facilities and that such payments shall be credited to the National Institutes of Health Management Fund: *Provided further,* That all funds credited to the National Institutes of Health Management Fund shall remain available for 1 fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they are deposited: *Provided further,* That up to $500,000 shall be available to carry out section 499 of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further,* That in addition to the transfer authority provided above, a uniform percentage of the amounts appropriated in this Act to each Institute and Center may be transferred and utilized for the National Institutes of Health Roadmap for Medical Research: *Provided further*, That the amount utilized under the preceding proviso shall not exceed $250,000,000 without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further,* That amounts transferred and utilized under the preceding two provisos shall be in addition to amounts made available for the Roadmap for Medical Research from the Director's Discretionary Fund and to any amounts allocated to activities related to the Roadmap through the normal research priority-setting process of individual Institutes and Centers: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided $10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of NIH.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For the study of, construction of, renovation of, and acquisition of equipment for, facilities of or used by the National Institutes of Health, including the acquisition of real property, $81,900,000, to remain available until expended.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

For carrying out titles V and XIX of the Public Health Service Act (''PHS Act'') with respect to substance abuse and mental health services, the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act, and section 301 of the PHS Act with respect to program management, $3,230,744,000: *Provided,* That notwithstanding section 520A(f)(2) of the PHS Act, no funds appropriated for carrying out section 520A are available for carrying out section 1971 of the PHS Act: *Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, the following amounts shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act:

(1) $79,200,000 to carry out subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1935(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1935(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart II of part B of title XIX;

(2) $21,803,000 to carry out subpart I of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1920(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1920(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart I of part B of title XIX;

(3) $16,000,000 to carry out national surveys on drug abuse; and

(4) $4,300,000 to evaluate substance abuse treatment programs.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

For carrying out titles III and IX of the Public Health Service Act, and part A of title XI of the Social Security Act, $318,695,000; and in addition, amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements, and the sale of data shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided,* That no amount shall be made available pursuant to section 927(c) of the Public Health Service Act for fiscal year 2006.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act, $156,954,419,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after May 31, 2006, payments to States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the last quarter of fiscal year 2006 for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, $62,783,825,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under title XIX may be made for any quarter with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, as provided under section 1844, 1860D–16, and 1860D–31 of the Social Security Act, sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d) of Public Law 97–248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, $177,742,200,000.

In addition, for making matching payments under section 1844, and benefit payments under 1860D–16 and 1860D–31 of the Social Security Act, not anticipated in budget estimates, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act, titles XIII and XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, and the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, not to exceed $3,180,284,000, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the Public Health Service Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act, and such sums as may be collected from authorized user fees and the sale of data, which shall remain available until expended: *Provided,* That all funds derived in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 from organizations established under title XIII of the Public Health Service Act shall be credited to and available for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further,* That $24,205,000, to remain available until September 30, 2007, is for contract costs for CMS's Systems Revitalization Plan: *Provided further,* That $79,934,000, to remain available until September 30, 2007, is for contract costs for the Healthcare Integrated General Ledger Accounting System: *Provided further,* That funds appropriated under this heading are available for the Healthy Start, Grow Smart program under which the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services may, directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, produce and distribute informational materials including, but not limited to, pamphlets and brochures on infant and toddler health care to expectant parents enrolled in the Medicaid program and to parents and guardians enrolled in such program with infants and children: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Health and Human Services is directed to collect fees in fiscal year 2006 from Medicare Advantage organizations pursuant to section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 1876(k)(4)(D) of that Act.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

For carrying out subsections (d) and (e) of section 1308 of the Public Health Service Act, any amounts received by the Secretary in connection with loans and loan guarantees under title XIII of the Public Health Service Act, to be available without fiscal year limitation for the payment of outstanding obligations. During fiscal year 2006, no commitments for direct loans or loan guarantees shall be made.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), $2,121,643,000, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, $1,200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For making payments to each State for carrying out the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children under title IV–A of the Social Security Act before the effective date of the program of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) with respect to such State, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided,* That the sum of the amounts available to a State with respect to expenditures under such title IV–A in fiscal year 1997 under this appropriation and under such title IV–A as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation

Act of 1996 shall not exceed the limitations under section 116(b) of such Act.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

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

Mr. Chairman, in 1992 this Congress passed the Energy Policy Act of 1992. In that act was a requirement that all Federal agencies have to make sure that 75 percent of all vehicles they purchase each year are alternatively fueled vehicles. These vehicles run on ethanol or biodiesel or other alternatives fuels. However, very few agencies are actually meeting this requirement. In fact, highlighted in a recent lawsuit, the Federal Government was found not to be in compliance with the act, but no agency did worse than the Department of Labor last year. The Department of Labor was only able to achieve a 19 percent goal.

The goal of EPAct was to reduce our dependence on foreign oil by 30 percent by 2010. The department only purchased 5,000 gallons of E85 and 200 gallons of biodiesel, yet it purchased over 5.3 million gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel. Not only is this bad in terms of helping us reduce our dependence on foreign oil, it is also a bad fiscal move as E85 is selling for less than regular gasoline in many areas of the country.

Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that when this bill is in conference, some language can be added that will encourage the department to do a better job at meeting the requirements set forth by Congress to help reduce our dependence on foreign oil. How can we expect the average consumer to reduce oil use when we cannot even get our own Federal agencies to take the steps necessary to make our Nation more secure?

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

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois makes a very good point. We should be leading the way. The Federal Government should be a model. With the energy problems that confront us, we have to look to alternative fuels as one of the ways through which this can be achieved. I commend the gentleman for his comments and hope that the Department of Labor is listening.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

For making payments under title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, $1,984,799,000.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities and for costs associated with the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children authorized by title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–422), for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296), and for carrying out the Torture Victims Relief Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–179), $560,919,000, of which up to $9,915,000 shall be available to carry out the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–193): *Provided,* That funds appropriated under this heading pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 for fiscal year 2006 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities to remain available through September 30, 2008.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For carrying out sections 658A through 658R of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990), $2,082,910,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided,* That $18,967,040 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which $992,000 shall be for the Child Care Aware toll-free hotline: *Provided further,* That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G, $270,490,624 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which $99,200,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further,* That $9,920,000 shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, $1,700,000,000: *Provided,* That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX of such Act shall be 10 percent.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 310 and 316 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, as amended, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of Public Law 95–266 (adoption opportunities), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–89), sections 1201 and 1211 of the Children's Health Act of 2000, the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, sections 261 and 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, part B(1) of title IV and sections 413, 429A, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act, and sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 103–322; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act, sections 439(h), 473A, and 477(i) of the Social Security Act, and title IV of Public Law 105–285, and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out said Acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 103–322, and section 126 and titles IV and V of Public Law 100–485, $8,688,707,000, of which $31,846,000, to remain available until September 30, 2007, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670–679) and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, 2006: *Provided,* That $6,899,000,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, of which $1,400,000,000 shall become available October 1, 2006, and remain available through September 30, 2007: *Provided further,* That $384,672,000 shall be for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act: *Provided further,* That not less than $7,242,000 shall be for section 680(3)(B) of the Community Services Block Grant Act: *Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, $8,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act: *Provided further,* That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: *Provided further,* That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible property which permits grant funds, or intangible assets acquired with funds authorized under section 680 of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended, to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant for purposes and uses consistent with the original grant: *Provided further,* That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended, shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations: *Provided further,* That $75,000,000 is for a compassion capital fund to provide grants to charitable organizations to emulate model social service programs and to encourage research on the best practices of social service organizations: *Provided further,* That $14,879,000 shall be for activities authorized by the Help America Vote Act of 2002, of which $9,919,000 shall be for payments to States to promote access for voters with disabilities, and of which $4,960,000 shall be for payments to States for protection and advocacy systems for voters with disabilities: *Provided further,* That $110,000,000 shall be for making competitive grants to provide abstinence education (as defined by section 510(b)(2) of the Social Security Act) to adolescents, and for Federal costs of administering the grant: *Provided further,* That grants under the immediately preceding proviso shall be made only to public and private entities which agree that, with respect to an adolescent to whom the entities provide abstinence education under such grant, the entities will not provide to that adolescent any other education regarding sexual conduct, except that, in the case of an entity expressly required by law to provide health information or services the adolescent shall not be precluded from seeking health information or services from the entity in a different setting than the setting in which abstinence education was provided: *Provided further,* That within amounts provided herein for abstinence education for adolescents, up to $10,000,000 may be available for a national abstinence education campaign: *Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein for abstinence education for adolescents, $4,500,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out evaluations (including longitudinal evaluations) of adolescent pregnancy prevention approaches: *Provided further,* That $2,000,000

shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

For carrying out section 436 of the Social Security Act, $305,000,000 and for section 437, $99,000,000.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV–E of the Social Security Act, $4,852,800,000.

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV–E of the Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, $1,730,000,000.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under section 474 of title IV–E, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and section 398 of the Public Health Service Act, $1,376,217,000, of which $5,500,000 shall be available for activities regarding medication management, screening, and education to prevent incorrect medication and adverse drug reactions.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for general departmental management, including hire of six sedans, and for carrying out titles III, XVII, XX, and XXI of the Public Health Service Act, the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission Act, and research studies under section 1110 of the Social Security Act $338,695,000, together with $5,851,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund, and $39,552,000 from the amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out national health or human services research and evaluation activities: *Provided,* That of the funds made available under this heading for carrying out title XX of the Public Health Service Act, $13,120,000 shall be for activities specified under section 2003(b)(2), all of which shall be for prevention service demonstration grants under section 510(b)(2) of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended, without application of the limitation of section 2010(c) of said title XX: *Provided further,* That of this amount, $52,415,000 shall be for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities; and $5,952,000 shall be to assist Afghanistan in the development of maternal and child health clinics, consistent with section 103(a)(4)(H) of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002.

MEDICARE APPEALS

For expenses necessary for administrative law judges responsible for hearing cases under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (and related provisions of title XI of such Act), $60,000,000, to be transferred in appropriate part from the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Funds.

HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

For expenses necessary for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, including grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for the development and advancement of an interoperable national health information technology infrastructure, $58,100,000: *Provided,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, $16,900,000 shall be available from amounts under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out health information technology network development.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles for investigations, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $39,813,000: *Provided,* That of such amount, necessary sums are available for providing protective services to the Secretary and investigating non-payment of child support cases for which non-payment is a Federal offense under 18 U.S.C. 228.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, $31,682,000, together with not to exceed $3,314,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan, and for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55), such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease, nuclear, radiological and chemical threats to civilian populations, and to ensure a year-round influenza vaccine production capacity, the development and implementation of rapidly expandable influenza vaccine production technologies, and if determined necessary by the Secretary, the purchase of influenza vaccine, $183,589,000: *Provided,* That $120,000,000 of amounts available for influenza preparedness shall remain available until expended: *Provided further,* That, in addition to the amount above, $8,589,000 shall be transferred from amounts appropriated under the head ''Disease Control, Research, and Training'' for activities authorized by section 319F–2(a) of the Public Health Service Act to be utilized consistent with section 319F–2(c)(7)(B)(ii) of such Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for not to exceed $50,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 202. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs through and with funds provided by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund or the World Health Organization.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be used to implement section 399F(b) of the Public Health Service Act or section 1503 of the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, Public Law 103–43.

SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shall be used to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level I.

SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated in this title for Head Start shall be used to pay the compensation of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended pursuant to section 241 of the Public Health Service Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other taps and assessments made by any office located in the Department of Health and Human Services, prior to the Secretary's preparation and submission of a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House detailing the planned uses of such funds.

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding section 241(a) of the Public Health Service Act, such portion as the Secretary shall determine, but not more than 1.3 percent, of any amounts appropriated for programs authorized under said Act shall be made available for the evaluation (directly, or by grants or contracts) of the implementation and effectiveness of such programs.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 208. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Health and Human Services in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: *Provided,* That an appropriation may be increased by up to an additional 2 percent subject to approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further,* That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: *Provided further,* That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 209. The Director of the National Institutes of Health, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes and centers from the total amounts identified by these two Directors as funding for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus: *Provided,* That the Congress is promptly notified of the transfer.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 210. Of the amounts made available in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus, as jointly determined by the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the ''Office of AIDS Research'' account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 2353(d)(3) of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any entity under title X of the Public Health Service Act unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how

to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

SEC. 212. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare Advantage program if the Secretary denies participation in such program to an otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall make appropriate prospective adjustments to the capitation payment to such an entity (based on an actuarially sound estimate of the expected costs of providing the service to such entity's enrollees): *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to change the Medicare program's coverage for such services and a Medicare Advantage organization described in this section shall be responsible for informing enrollees where to obtain information about all Medicare covered services.

SEC. 213. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provider of services under title X of the Public Health Service Act shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

SEC. 214. (a) Except as provided by subsection (e) none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to withhold substance abuse funding from a State pursuant to section 1926 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–26) if such State certifies to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by May 1, 2006, that the State will commit additional State funds, in accordance with subsection (b), to ensure compliance with State laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to individuals under 18 years of age.

(b) The amount of funds to be committed by a State under subsection (a) shall be equal to 1 percent of such State's substance abuse block grant allocation for each percentage point by which the State misses the retailer compliance rate goal established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 1926 of such Act.

(c) The State is to maintain State expenditures in fiscal year 2006 for tobacco prevention programs and for compliance activities at a level that is not less than the level of such expenditures maintained by the State for fiscal year 2005, and adding to that level the additional funds for tobacco compliance activities required under subsection (a). The State is to submit a report to the Secretary on all fiscal year 2005 State expenditures and all fiscal year 2006 obligations for tobacco prevention and compliance activities by program activity by July 31, 2006.

(d) The Secretary shall exercise discretion in enforcing the timing of the State obligation of the additional funds required by the certification described in subsection (a) as late as July 31, 2006.

(e) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to withhold substance abuse funding pursuant to section 1926 from a territory that receives less than $1,000,000.

SEC. 215. In order for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to carry out international health activities, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease, chronic and environmental disease, and other health activities abroad during fiscal year 2006, the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) may exercise authority equivalent to that available to the Secretary of State in section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(c)). The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consult with the Secretary of State and relevant Chief of Mission to ensure that the authority provided in this section is exercised in a manner consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927) and other applicable statutes administered by the Department of State, and

(2) is authorized to provide such funds by advance or reimbursement to the Secretary of State as may be necessary to pay the costs of acquisition, lease, alteration, renovation, and management of facilities outside of the United States for the use of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Department of State shall cooperate fully with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that the Department of Health and Human Services has secure, safe, functional facilities that comply with applicable regulation governing location, setback, and other facilities requirements and serve the purposes established by this Act. The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized, in consultation with the Secretary of State, through grant or cooperative agreement, to make available to public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies in participating foreign countries, funds to acquire, lease, alter, or renovate facilities in those countries as necessary to conduct programs of assistance for international health activities, including activities relating to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, chronic and environmental diseases, and other health activities abroad.

SEC. 216. The Division of Federal Occupational Health hereafter may utilize personal services contracting to employ professional management/administrative and occupational health professionals.

SEC. 217. (a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the National Institutes of Health may use funds available under section 402(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(i)) to enter into transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out research in support of the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research.

(b) PEER REVIEW.—In entering into transactions under subsection (a), the Director of the National Institutes of Health may utilize such peer review procedures (including consultation with appropriate scientific experts) as the Director determines to be appropriate to obtain assessments of scientific and technical merit. Such procedures shall apply to such transactions in lieu of the peer review and advisory council review procedures that would otherwise be required under sections 301(a)(3), 405(b)(1)(B), 405(b)(2), 406(a)(3)(A), 492, and 494 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 241, 284(b)(1)(B), 284(b)(2), 284a(a)(3)(A), 289a, and 289c).

SEC. 218. Funds which are available for Individual Learning Accounts for employees of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry may be transferred to ''Disease Control, Research, and Training,'' to be available only for Individual Learning Accounts: *Provided*, That such funds may be used for any individual full-time equivalent employee while such employee is employed either by CDC or ATSDR.

SEC. 219. $15,912,000 of the unobligated balance of the Health Professions Student Loan program authorized in subpart II, Federally-Supported Student Loan Funds, of title VII of the Public Health Service Act is rescinded.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006''.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (''ESEA'') and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, $14,728,735,000, of which $7,144,426,000 shall become available on July 1, 2006, and shall remain available through September 30, 2007, and of which $7,383,301,000 shall become available on October 1, 2006, and shall remain available through September 30, 2007, for academic year 2006–2007: *Provided*, That $6,934,854,000 shall be available for basic grants under section 1124: *Provided further*, That up to $3,472,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education on October 1, 2005, to obtain annually updated educational-agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: *Provided further*, That $1,365,031,000 shall be available for concentration grants under section 1124A: *Provided further*, That $2,269,843,000 shall be available for targeted grants under section 1125: *Provided further*, That $2,269,843,000 shall be available for education finance incentive grants under section 1125A: *Provided further*, That $9,424,000 shall be available to carry out part E of title I: *Provided further*, That $10,000,000 shall be available for comprehensive school reform grants under part F of the ESEA.

IMPACT AID

For carrying out programs of financial assistance to federally affected schools authorized by title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $1,240,862,000, of which $1,102,896,000 shall be for basic support payments under section 8003(b), $49,966,000 shall be for payments for children with disabilities under section 8003(d), $18,000,000 shall be for construction under section 8007 and shall remain available through September 30, 2007, $65,000,000 shall be for Federal property payments under section 8002, and $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for facilities maintenance under section 8008: *Provided*, That for purposes of computing the amount of a payment for an eligible local educational agency under section 8003(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (20 U.S.C. 7703(a)) for school year 2005–2006, children enrolled in a school of such agency that would otherwise be eligible for payment under section 8003(a)(1)(B) of such Act, but due to the deployment of both parents or legal guardians, or a parent or legal guardian having sole custody of such children, or due to the death of a military parent or legal guardian while on active duty (so long as such children reside on Federal property as described in section 8003(a)(1)(B)), are no longer eligible under such section, shall be considered as eligible students under such section, provided such students remain in average daily attendance at a school in the same local educational agency they attended prior to their change in eligibility status.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For carrying out school improvement activities authorized by titles II, part B of title IV, part A of title V, parts A and B of title VI, and parts B and C of title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (''ESEA''); the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002; the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, $5,393,765,000, of which $3,805,882,000 shall become available on July 1, 2006, and remain available through September 30, 2007, and of which $1,435,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2006, and shall remain available through September 30, 2007, for academic year 2006–2007: *Provided*, That $411,680,000 shall be for State assessments and related activities authorized under sections 6111 and 6112 of the ESEA: *Provided further*, That $56,825,000 shall be available to carry out section 203 of the Educational

Technical Assistance Act of 2002: *Provided further*, That $12,132,000 shall be available to carry out the Supplemental Education Grants program for the Federated States of Micronesia, and $6,051,000 shall be available to carry out the Supplemental Education Grants program for the Republic of the Marshall Islands: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of these amounts may be reserved by the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to administer the Supplemental Education Grants programs and to obtain technical assistance, oversight and consultancy services in the administration of these grants and to reimburse the United States Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education for such services.

INDIAN EDUCATION

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title VII, part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $119,889,000.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by part G of title I, subpart 5 of part A and parts C and D of title II, parts B, C, and D of title V, and section 1504 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (''ESEA''), $708,522,000: *Provided*, That $36,981,000 shall be for subpart 2 of part B of title V: *Provided further*, That $127,000,000 shall be available to carry out part D of title V of the ESEA, of which $100,000,000 of the funds for subpart 1 shall be for competitive grants to local educational agencies, including charter schools that are local educational agencies, or States, or partnerships of (1) a local educational agency, a State, or both and (2) at least one non-profit organization to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need areas: *Provided further*, That such performance-based compensation systems must consider gains in student achievement, among other factors, and may reward educators who choose to work in hard-to-staff schools: *Provided further*, That up to $700,000 of the funds available under title V, part D, subpart 1 of the ESEA may be used for evaluation of the program carried out under the DC School Choice Incentive Act of 2003.

□ 1630

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. PUTNAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3010), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITATION ON AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3010, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole of H.R. 3010 pursuant to House Resolution 337, notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no further amendment to the bill, as amended, may be offered except pro forma amendments offered at any point in the reading by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate, the additional amendments specified in this order, and amendments en bloc specified in this order; it shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or a designee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to offer amendments en bloc as follows: Amendments en bloc shall consist of amendments that may be offered under this order, or germane modifications of any such amendment; such amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, except that modifications shall be reported, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; all points of order against such amendments en bloc are waived; the original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

The additional amendments specified in this order are as follows:

amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 24;

an amendment by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) regarding coverage of certain drugs;

an amendment by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) regarding enforcement of certain compliance agreements;

an amendment by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) regarding grants under the Public Health Service Act;

an amendment by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) regarding designations of critical access hospitals;

an amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) regarding certain appointments to Federal advisory committees;

an amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) regarding United Airline pension plans;

an amendment by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) regarding the content or distribution of public telecommunications programs and services under the Communications Act of 1934;

an amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) regarding military recruiters;

an amendment by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) regarding funding levels and income tax rates;

an amendment by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) regarding special allowances under the Higher Education Act;

an amendment by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) regarding interoperable information technology;

an amendment by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) regarding funding for the Medicaid Commission;

amendments by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) regarding veterans programs of the Department of Labor, LIHEAP, section 503 of H.R. 3010, or a limitation on the use of certain education funds; and

an amendment by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) regarding funding for certain education programs.

Each additional amendment may be offered only by the Member named in this request or a designee, or by the Member who caused it to be printed in the RECORD or a designee, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of debate; and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; and an amendment shall be considered to fit the description stated in this request if it addresses in whole or in part the object described.

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

Mr. OBEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think the Members need to understand what is happening. As we indicated at the beginning of the debate, the gentleman from Ohio and I were trying to work things out so that we could finish debate on this bill this afternoon. That, unfortunately, has not been possible. We have had quite a bit of cooperation from some Members and quite a bit less from others. As a result, it appears that at this moment we still have 26 amendments to consider. As you know, there is an event which some Members of the Congress feel required to attend tonight, not the gentleman from Ohio and not the gentleman from Wisconsin, but because of that event, we are going to be required to begin voting very shortly. An offer was made to continue to debate this bill throughout that event, allowing Members to return afterwards, but that offer was not accepted, and so the problem we have now is that, despite our best efforts, we will be here tomorrow, and, if this unanimous consent agreement is accepted, we might be finished by 3 or 4 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say one other thing. I would ask Members in the future if they are offering amendments