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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1999

JULY 20, 1998.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4274]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (except the Food and Drug Administration and the Indian Health Service), and Education, Armed Forces Retirement Home, Corporation for National and Community Service, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Council on Disability, National Education Goals Panel, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security Administration, and the United States Institute of Peace for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

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Summary of Estimates and Appropriations

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriations including trust funds for fiscal year 1998, the budget estimate for fiscal year 1999 and the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 1999 in the accompanying bill.

1999 LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			1999 committee compared to—	
	1998 comparable	1999 budget	1999 committee	1998 comparable	1999 budget
Department of Labor	$12,659	$12,748	$11,262	−$1,397	−$1,486
Department of Health and Human Services:					
Public Health Service:					
Health Resources and Services Admin	3,662	3,826	3,948	+286	+122
Centers for Disease Control	2,384	2,497	2,591	+207	+94
National Institutes of Health	13,622	14,723	14,862	+1,240	+139
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2,147	2,275	2,458	+311	+183
Retirement Pay & Medical Benefits For Commissioned Officers	191	202	202	+11	+0
Health Care Policy and Research	147	171	171	+24	+0
Subtotal, Public Health Service	22,096	23,663	24,161	+2,065	+498
Health Care Financing Administration	128,773	139,489	139,489	+10,716	+0
Administration for Children and Families	11,983	14,796	13,493	+1,510	−1,303
Administration on Aging	871	871	861	−10	−10
Office of the Secretary	243	282	236	−7	−46
Total, HHS current year	163,965	179,088	178,284	+14,319	−804
Advances	37,927	37,240	37,240	−687	+0
Department of Education	30,701	32,142	31,481	+780	−660
Related Agencies	21,999	27,416	27,264	+5,265	−152
Social Security Administration	29,827	36,024	35,959	+6,132	−65
Grand Total, current year	229,364	251,394	248,285	+18,921	−3,109
Advances	42,597	44,891	44,418	+1,821	−473
Current year total using 302(b) scorekeeping	278,270	298,844	296,407	+18,137	−2,437
Mandatory	197,855	214,308	214,480	+16,625	+172
Discretionary	80,414	84,548	81,927	+1,513	−2,621

DISCRETIONARY

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			1999 Committee compared to—	
	1998 comparable	1999 Budget	1999 Committee	1998 comparable	1999 Budget
Department of Labor	$10,710	$11,120	$9,635	−$1,075	−$1,485
Department of Health and Human Services	32,837	34,505	34,204	+1,367	−301
Department of Education	29,445	31,185	30,523	+1,078	−662
Related Agencies	7,719	7,813	7,680	−39	−133
Scorekeeping Adjustments	−297	−75	−115	+182	−40
Total discretionary	80,414	84,548	81,927	+1,513	−2,621

Total Appropriations for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies

In addition to the amount included in the bill, very large sums are automatically appropriated each year for labor, health and human services, social security and education programs without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriation process. The principal items in this category are the unemployment compensation, social security, medicare and railroad retirement funds, federal payments for interest subsidy, default and servicing cost for the federal family assistance loan program and the full cost of loans made under the direct student loan program.

TOTAL INCLUDING PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1998	1999	Change
Annual appropriation bill, current year	$229,364	$248,285	$18,921
Annual appropriation bill, advances	42,597	44,418	+1,821
Permanent appropriations	666,715	695,758	+29,043
Deduct interfund payments	−75,370	−77,634	−2,264
Total	863,306	910,827	+47,521

Highlights of the Bill

Funding levels in the fiscal year 1999 appropriation for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies reflect the Committee's attempt to establish priorities within the very stringent limitations set by the bipartisan budget agreement made last year between the President and the leadership of the Congress. As a result of the budget caps and spending decisions made in fiscal year 1998, the allocation for this bill is $400 million below the freeze level as calculated by the Congressional Budget Office.

The President, faced with a similar situation, assumed the enactment of user fees and taxes on tobacco in order to increase funding across a broad range of accounts within the Departments and agencies funded within this bill. The Committee, however, cannot simply "assume" revenues or fees that are outside of its jurisdiction and must fund programs within the parameters of current law.

The Committee, therefore, has increased funding for programs that work for people and which represent a core Federal responsibility. It has attempted to maintain or increase funding for block grants that provide maximum flexibility for local officials. It has rejected the President's hastily formulated and thinly justified new program initiatives, favoring instead, to increase funding for existing programs that will more efficiently and effectively address identified needs. Finally, to meet Presidential and Congressional priorities and to offset the very tight allocation, programs have had to be cut or eliminated.

Bill Total.—Total funding for the fiscal year 1999 appropriation for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies is $296,407,261,000. For Discretionary accounts the bill provides $81,927,000,000. The bill is within its allocation as to both budget authority and outlays.

Mandatory programs.—The bill provides $214,480,261,000 for entitlement programs in fiscal year 1999. Seventy-one percent of the funding in the bill is for these mandatory costs. Mandatory spending programs in the bill are increasing at a 9.2% rate while discretionary spending remains essentially frozen.

Funding requirements for entitlement programs are determined by the basic authorizing statutes. Mandatory programs include general fund support for the Medicare and Medicaid programs, Supplemental Security Income, Black Lung payments, and the Social Services Block Grant. The following chart indicates the funding levels for the major mandatory programs in fiscal years 1998 and 1999 and the growth in these programs.

MANDATORY

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Fiscal year 1998	Fiscal year 1999	Change	Percent
Department of Labor:				
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	$1,007,000	$1,021,000	$14,000	1
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Health Care Financing Administration:				
Medicaid current law benefits	95,263,000	101,710,700	6,447,700	7
Medicare Payments to Health Care Trust Fund	60,904,000	62,953,000	2,049,000	3
Administration for Children and Families:				
Social Services Block Grant	2,299,000	2,299,000	0	0
Department of Education:				
Rehabilitation Services	2,555,086	2,615,266	60,180	2
Related Agencies:				
Social Security Administration:				
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	586,090	542,803	−43,287	−7
Supplemental Security Income	25,850,000	30,175,000	4,325,000	17

Department of Labor.—The bill appropriates $11,552,213,000 for the Labor Department, a decrease of $1,106,831,000 below fiscal year 1998 and $1,485,480,000 below the amount requested by the President. This funding level includes $3,665,226,000 in Federal funds to carry out the provisions of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Committee recommends an increase in funding for the Job Corps of $61,402,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The bill provides no funding for summer youth employment, but funds youth and adult training, and dislocated worker assistance at $2,435,475,000, the same as last year. Funding of $150,000,000 is

provided for school-to-work activities in the Departments of Labor and Education

Opportunity Areas for Out of School Youth.—The Committee provides no funding for this program. The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998 made $250,000,000 available for the program only if an authorization was enacted by July 1, 1998. Such an authorization was not enacted and the funds made available are no longer available and no additional funds are provided in this year's bill.

Employment Standards Administration.—The Committee recommends $312,333,000 for ESA. This level is $11,313,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and $3,858,000 below the President's request. The bill includes a provision blocking the promulgation of black lung regulations until the Small Business Administration and the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs certify to Congress that the regulations comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration.—The Committee recommends funding for OSHA at $336,678,000, $18,367,000 below the request and the same as last year's level. Within OSHA, state consultation grants are increased by 16 percent while funding for Federal enforcement is reduced by 4 percent. The bill includes language requiring peer review of new OSHA regulations except for ergonomics regulations.

Department of Health and Human Services.—The bill appropriates $215,443,260,000 which is $150,040,000 below the President's request and $13,634,662,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Funding for discretionary programs of $34,203,756,000 is $301,165,000 below the President's request and $1,367,076,000 above last year's level.

Health Resources and Services Administration.—Funding for HRSA programs is $3,888,522,000, an increase of $283,097,000 above last year and $121,554,000 above the President's request. Within HRSA, the consolidated health centers funding is at $924,000,000, an increase of $100,000,000, over the fiscal year 1998 level, health professions training is funded at $303,818,000, an increase of $11,300,000 over last year's level, and Ryan White AIDS Care Act programs are funded at $1,330,600,000, $181,088,000 above last year and $17,618,000 above the President's request.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.—Overall funding for CDC is $2,591,433,000, $207,795,000 above last year and $94,036,000 above the President's request. Increases are provided for high priority activities including the preventive health block grant, chronic and environmental disease prevention and breast and cervical cancer screening. Violence Against Women Act activities are funded at $51,000,000, $62,000 above the President's request.

National Institutes of Health.—The Committee proposes $14,862,023,000 for biomedical research activities at the National Institutes of Health. This funding level represents an increase of $98,710,000 over the President's request and $1,239,637,000, or 9.1 percent, over last year. This funding level indicates the very high

priority that the Committee places on the activities of NIH and its expectation that, at this level, increased research activity can occur. The Committee has maintained its policy of resisting disease specific earmarks in the bill and report, believing that decisions as to appropriate levels of funding and appropriate avenues of research are best left to the scientific managers at NIH. NIH has indicated that its allocation will allow increases above the overall NIH level for research related to parkinson's disease, alzheimer's disease, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, among others.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.—The bill provides $2,458,005,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, an increase of $260,849,000 above fiscal year 1998 and $183,362,000 above the request level. The Committee has provided $1,585,000,000 for the Substance Abuse Block Grant which is $274,893,000 above the 1998 level and $79,893,000 above the President's request.

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.—The bill provides $171,055,000 for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, an increase of $24,545,000 above last year and the same as the President's request.

Medicare and Medicaid.—The bill provides $107,916,644,000 for Medicaid and $62,953,000,000 in Federal funds for the Government's share of payments to Medicare. Funding of $1,269,700,000 is provided for Medicare contractor payments.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance.—The Committee recommendation rescinds the fiscal year 1999 appropriation of $1,100,000,000 for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Funding of $1,100,000,000 is provided for the fiscal year 2000.

Child Care and Development Block Grant.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000,000, the same as last year.

Social Services Block Grant.—The Committee recommends $2,299,000,000, the same level as last year and $390,000,000 above the President's request.

Head Start.—The bill includes $4,500,000,000 for Head Start, $152,567,000 above last year's level.

Community Services Block Grant.—Consistent with the Committee's policy of giving high priority to broad based block and state grants, the bill provides $500,000,000 for the community services block grant, an increase of $10,315,000 above fiscal year 1998 and $10,900,000 above the President's request.

Funding of Abortions.—The bill assures that the revised "Hyde" language adopted last year applies to all trust fund programs funded in the bill.

Medicare+Choice/abortion services.—The bill includes compromise language that assures that Medicare+Choice plans are not required to provide abortion services but that such services must be available to beneficiaries outside of the plan.

Human Embryo Research.—The bill includes the same language included in the fiscal year 1998 bill to prohibit the use of funds for research involving human embryos. This language also has the effect of prohibiting human cloning.

Needle Exchange.—The bill includes a prohibition on the use of Federal funds for needle exchange programs.

Organ Transplantation.—The bill would prohibit implementation of HHS regulations that change the allocation methodology for human organs.

Notification of Death for Organ Procurement.—The bill suspends regulations issued by the Health Care Financing Administration requiring, as a condition of participation in Medicare, that hospitals notify local organ procurement networks of all deaths occurring in the hospital.

Ergonomics Study.—The bill includes funding within the Office of the Secretary of HHS for a National Academy of Sciences study of the scientific literature concerning ergonomics.

Medicaid funding for Viagra.—The bill contains two provisions relating to Medicaid reimbursements for Viagra. The first would prohibit the use of funds to reimburse States for the cost of Viagra except for post-surgical procedures and would allocate the estimated $40,000,000 in savings as scored by the Congressional Budget Office to the federal Medicaid program to improve mental health services for children with emotional and behavioral disorders who are at-risk of violent behavior under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA). The second prohibits the Health Care Financing Administration from taking administrative action against States that do not cover Viagra.

The Committee is concerned by the recent outbreaks of violence in our nation's schools and believes one important tool to address this problem is to improve children's mental health services. The additional funding for mental health knowledge development and applications under SAMHSA will assist schools in identifying and addressing the mental health needs of children and preventing aggressive behaviors. Schools are an ideal location for children's mental health activities because they facilitate peer-based programs, comprehensive approaches, and access to professionals in a familiar environment where many of the problem behaviors occur.

Title X Compliance With State Laws and Requirements for Parental Consent.—The bill includes a provision requiring Title X clinics to comply with State laws relating to notification or reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape or incest. It also requires, with limited exceptions, that clinics must notify a parent or guardian prior to the provision of contraceptive drugs or devices to minors.

Department of Education.—The bill funds programmatic and support activities in the Department of Education at $33,140,057,000, a decrease of $660,511,000 below the President's request and $1,140,341,000 above last year's level.

Education Reform.—The bill reduces Goals 2000 to $245,500,000, a decrease of $245,500,000 below last year's level and $255,500,000 below the President's request. For School-to-Work, overall funding in both the Departments of Labor and Education is $150,000,000, a decrease of $250,000,000 below fiscal year 1998 and $100,000,000 below the President's request. For Technology for Education, the bill provides $541,000,000, the same level as last year.

Education for the Disadvantaged.—The bill provides $7,495,232,000, for grants to local education agencies. This level is the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and $421,768,000 below the request level. However, funding within the bill is concentrated

on the most disadvantaged districts through a $300,000,000 appropriation for Targeted Grants. The bill also provides $120,000,000, the same level as last year for Comprehensive School Reform.

School Improvement Programs.—The bill funds title VI (the Education block Grant) at $400,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000 over fiscal year 1998. Included in the bill is language that allows States to use funding from Goals 2000 and Eisenhower Professional Development funding for any purpose authorized under the Education Block Grant. The bill also provides $285,000,000 for the Eisenhower Professional Development program.

Safe and Drug Free Schools.—Safe and drug free schools is funded at $556,000,000, the same level as last year and $50,000,000 below the President's request.

Literacy.—The Committee bill reflects a transfer of literacy funds to Special Education. The fiscal year 1998 bill appropriated $210,000,000 for literacy and included a provision transferring the funds to Special Education if no authorization was enacted by July 1, 1998. As a result, no funding is provided for this program as it remains unauthorized.

Bilingual and Immigrant Education.—Bilingual and Immigrant Education programs are funded at $354,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and $33,000,000 below the President's request. The bill also includes language to:

1. Delete the provision capping at 25% the amount of funding that can be used for programs that mainly provide instruction in English (including immersion type programs);
2. Limit any student's participation in a federally funded bilingual education program to two years with two additional one year extensions;
3. Preference for refunding is given to programs that are successful in transitioning students into regular classes within two years and assuring high academic performance.

Special Education.—The Committee recommends overall funding for special education programs of $5,314,146,000, $503,500,000 above last year's level and $468,500,000 above the President's request. The bill also includes language amending the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to give local education agencies flexibility to move a child with disabilities to an alternative educational setting in situations where that child exhibits violent behavior. It also includes a provision prohibiting the Department of Education from penalizing states that decide not to provide services under IDEA for adult prisoners who otherwise qualify.

Vocational and Adult Education.—Vocational education state grants are funded at $1,030,650,000 and adult education state grants are funded at $365,000,000. Tech Prep is funded at the President's request level. Overall, this account is funded at $1,532,247,000, $24,549,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and $11,900,000 below the President's request.

Student Financial Assistance and Higher Education.—The Committee places a high priority on direct assistance to students. The bill includes funding to allow the maximum Pell grant to rise to $3,150. Federal work-study grants and TRIO are increased as is institutional development for minority schools. TRIO is funded at

$600,000,000, an increase of $70,333,000 above fiscal year 1998 and $17,000,000 above the President's request.

Education Research and Statistics.—The Committee proposes $447,667,000 for education research and statistics. This level is $16,229,000 above last year and $241,700,000 below the request level. The Committee has provided for $60,000,000 for after school learning centers, an increase of $20,000,000 over fiscal year 1998.

National Testing.—The bill prohibits the use of funds for any national testing (except for TIMSS) unless specifically authorized.

Social Security Administrative Costs.—Funding for the cost of administering the social security programs is $6,379,000,000, $30,040,000 below last year and $69,000,000 below the President's request. Full funding is provided for continuing disability reviews.

National Labor Relations Board.—Funding for the National Labor Relations Board is $174,661,000, the same as last year's level and $9,790,000 below the President's request. The bill includes a provision that effectively requires the NLRB to update for inflation the economic thresholds the agency uses to determine whether it has jurisdiction over a complaint. These thresholds have not been updated for inflation since the 1950s. The current threshold for many retail businesses of $50,000 in annual sales would be revised to approximately $262,000 pursuant to the new provision.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting.—CPB is an advance funded account with funds already appropriated through fiscal year 2000. Funding proposed by the Committee is $340,000,000 for 2001, an increase of $40,000,000 over last year and the same as the President's request.

Child Protection Act of 1998.—The bill includes the text of the Child Protection Act of 1998 which requires any school or library receiving federal funds for the purchase of computers or computer related equipment to install an obscenity filter on any computer to which minors have access.

Allowing Obstetrician-Gynecologists To Be Primary Care Physicians in Managed Care Plans.—The bill provides that any group health plan or health insurer, including managed care plans, must allow obstetricians and gynecologists to be designated by a female enrollee as her primary care physician.

Additional Cigarette Warning Labels.—The bill includes language requiring additional warning labels for cigarettes with respect to African-Americans.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

The Committee, again this year, has included a general transfer authority for the Departments and agencies funded under this bill. In doing so, it is providing the Executive with the ability to respond to emergencies or unanticipated needs. It is not the purpose of this authority to provide funding for new policy proposals that can, and should, be included in subsequent budget proposals.

The Congress sets funding levels for programs, projects and activities through the annual appropriations act and the accompanying tables included in the conference report. Absent the need to respond to emergencies or unforeseen circumstances discussed above, this authority cannot be used simply to increase funding for programs, projects or activities because of disagreements over the

funding level or the difficulty or inconvenience with operating levels set by the Congress.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

The Committee believes that while the Departments and agencies under its jurisdiction have made good progress toward the establishment of goals of the Government Performance and Results Act, they are still a long way from meeting its overall intent. As noted in specific instances throughout this Report, the Committee feels that individual performance indicators need to be developed for each program. These indicators need to focus on the improvements in employment and income, worker safety, health status, biomedical discoveries, the quality of life of various populations, educational achievement, and the many other goals that are the primary purpose of the programs funded by this bill. Individual indicators need to be specific and measurable wherever possible, need to be consistent with other measures used in similar programs and need to be supported by systems that can provide annual information on the progress being made to achieving stated goals. Baselines need to be established. Annual statements of the level of improvement should be included with respect to the President's request. If differences between the request level and the actual appropriation change the level of programmatic improvement, such changes should be reflected in the operating plans required in this report.

OPERATING PLANS

The Committee directs the Departments and agencies identified in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1998 bill to continue to provide it with operating plans on the dates identified in that report. The Committee further directs that, in any account, other than state and formula grant accounts, in which the funding level appropriated is different from the President's request, the reporting agency provide information to the Committee at a level of detail, consistent with the budget request, on the programs, projects and activities to be funded during the fiscal year. Any significant change in the funding of programs, projects or activities in accounts funded at the President's request must be identified to the Committee as part of the normal committee notification process.

The Committee is pleased that the Departments and agencies are making progress in upgrading their financial management systems to better determine the actual flow of appropriated dollars to individual programs and identifying obligation schedules. In addition to the account level estimates of outlays and obligations included in the fiscal year 1998 reports, the Committee directs that estimates of obligations and outlays be included for those accounts appropriated in this bill and those specific appropriations made in other authorizing acts for the Department and agencies subject to this reporting requirement. Finally the Departments and agencies subject to this reporting requirement should include estimates of obligations and outlays of any program, project or activity newly funded in this bill and any program, project or activity with a funding level that changes by more than 20%. The Committee further

directs that the Departments and agencies subject to this reporting requirement report within 30 days of the close of each quarter of the fiscal year on any account or program for which the obligations or outlays have varied by more that 20% from the estimates in the operating plans and provide an explanation for the variance. The Committee understands that some Departments and agencies are currently unable to provide all of the obligation and outlay data required by this report. While this inability is hard to understand given the funds that have been provided by this Committee to upgrade financial systems, agencies which find themselves in this situation are to submit such information as they can along with a timetable indicating their ability to meet all of the requirements of this section.

EXTENDED AVAILABILITY OF SALARY AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

The Committee has provided that salary and expense accounts funded in this bill remain available for obligation through December 31, 1999. This provision allows an additional, "fifth quarter" for the obligation of these funds. In making this provision available to the Executive, the Committee hopes to avoid the rush to obligate funds at the close of the fiscal year and the attendant lack of wisdom and forethought that often accompanies these last minute decisions. It is the Committee's intention to have this extended period of obligation used only sparingly for emergency or abnormal situations and it is specifically not the intention of the Committee to have the effective fiscal year for these accounts become January 1 to December 31.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Departments and agencies funded under this bill to provide it with a report on September 15th of the funds it expects to obligate in the "fifth quarter" made available in this bill and a report on January 15th of the funds actually obligated in this "fifth quarter."

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends $4,000,873,000 for this account which provides funding authorized primarily by the Job Training Partnership Act. The bill also includes a rescission of a $250,000,000 appropriation for fiscal year 1999 that was made in last year's appropriations bill. This is a reduction of $1,231,864,000 from the fiscal year 1998 level and a reduction of $1,322,500,000 from the budget request.

The Training and Employment Services account is comprised of programs that enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services. As required by the Job Training Partnership Act, this appropriation is forward-funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1999 will support the program from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000.

The account is comprised of two activities—Grants to States and Federally-administered programs. Grants to States give Governors the primary responsibility for the operation of training programs in their States. In partnership with the private sector and all levels of government, training programs attempt to emphasize increasing participant skills and private sector placement.

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

The Committee notes that the Department is making progress in developing objective, measurable standards for achieving the goals of the various job training programs pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to refine the baseline data presented in the budget justification and believes that it is essential to develop specific, measurable standards for each and every one of these programs. There is a particular need in JTPA to develop more timely performance data. The annual performance plan should include the specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur with respect to all measures as a result of the proposed funding levels.

Adult training—Title II–A

For adult training programs under title II–A of the Job Training Partnership Act, the bill provides $955,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and a reduction of $45,000,000 from the budget request. This will provide a program level of about 386,000 adult participants. This program is designed to prepare adults for participation in the labor force by increasing their occupational and educational skills, resulting in improved long-term employability, increased employment and earnings, and reduced welfare dependency. It is operated at the local level through service delivery areas designated by the Governors. Each area has a private industry council to provide guidance and oversight with respect to activities under that area's job training plan, in partnership with the unit or units of general local government in the areas. The private industry council includes representatives of the private sector, educational agencies, organized labor, and other groups in the area. All funds are allocated to the States by statutory formula.

Youth training—Title II–C

For youth training programs under title II–C of the Act, the bill provides $129,965,000. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget request. This will provide a program level of about 163,000 youth participants. This program is intended to improve the long-term employability of youth, enhance their educational, occupational, and citizenship skills, and encourage their school completion. Like adult training, the program is administered by local service delivery areas, as directed by private industry councils. Funds are allocated to the States by statutory formula.

Summer youth employment—Title II–B

The bill includes no funding for the summer youth employment program for the summer of 1999. The fiscal year 1998 funding level was $871,000,000, and the budget request for fiscal year 1999 is the same. This program has not provided permanent skills training or education for young people. It has not done a good job of preparing young people for the real world of work.

The Department's own reviews in the past have indicated that "subsidized employment programs alone have not been successful in producing lasting gains in employment or earnings for youth participants once the program was over" and that "temporary employment programs without additional services bring little or no post-program benefits to disadvantaged youth." The Department's reviews have also indicated that subsidized work experience ". . . has generally not had long-term positive effects on employment and earnings."

The Committee believes that this program is a lower-priority Federal activity that we cannot afford this year because of the extremely tight budget caps under which we are operating. This program can be funded by States and localities if the need is great in their geographic areas and by the private sector. Private sector jobs would be much more useful and productive for these young people in any event.

Dislocated workers—Title III

The bill provides $1,350,510,000 for dislocated worker programs. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and $100,000,000 below the budget request. An estimated 654,000 participants are expected to be served by this appropriation.

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

The Committee urges the Department to continue to seek permanent cooperative relationships with private outplacement firms and to fully utilize the private, for-profit sector in service to workers through the title III program.

Job Corps—Title IV–B

For the Job Corps, the bill provides $1,307,619,000 for program year 1999. This is an increase of $61,402,000 over the 1998 level and the same as the budget request. The amount in the bill includes $1,157,047,000, an increase of $29,321,000 over 1998, for center operations to support 69,700 participants at 118 centers. The Committee has provided sufficient funding to maintain the program and allow the opening of new centers that are currently in the pipeline. Small enhancements are provided to continue the process of modernizing the vocational training offerings and to continue the upgrading of furnishings and equipment in dormitories and classrooms. The bill also includes $150,572,000 for facility con-

struction, rehabilitation, and acquisition, the same amount requested by the President and an increase of $32,081,000 over the 1998 amount. This amount is primarily for repairs and rehabilitation at existing centers and to complete the facility expansion initiative begun in fiscal year 1998. The Committee encourages the Department to relocate centers that are in poor physical condition, particularly in those cases where the physical plant is a major deterrent to the center's performance. The bill includes an increase of $20,520,000 for this purpose.

The Department should continue to examine low-cost options for serving more at-risk youth through Job Corps, such as expanding slots at existing high-performing centers or constructing satellite centers in proximity to existing high-performing centers. The Committee recognizes that the Department is proceeding with the selection of five new sites using funds appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

The Committee acknowledges the efforts being made by the Department to expedite the review process used to address the facility construction and rehabilitation needs of Job Corps centers and to investigate options such as design-build to meet these requirements. The Department should continue to make every effort to streamline this process to ensure each center's construction and rehabilitation needs are met in the most cost-effective and expeditious manner.

The Committee urges Job Corps to make every effort to establish effective working relationships with workforce development entities, employers and through community partnerships that will enhance services to students and increase their career opportunities. The Committee acknowledges the steps Job Corps has taken in this area, but believes considerably more can be done to ensure all centers work in partnership with their communities to provide better services through state and local resources.

Historically, low income young people with children have been the most difficult to serve population in Job Corps. A collaborative partnership between Job Corps and Head Start would allow both programs to maximize the use of limited resources to serve this target population and to reach geographic and demographic areas not currently being served by existing programs. Expanding child care services on Job Corps campuses would enable more economically disadvantaged single parents to obtain the education, training and parenting skills needed to make a better life for their children and for themselves. Job Corps and Head Start would co-locate child care programs on Job Corps campuses, whereby Job Corps would provide facilities and Head Start would operate programs.

The Committee acknowledges the need for expanded child care services on Job Corps campuses to help more single parents enroll and succeed in the program. The Committee applauds the Department of Labor's efforts to collaborate and combine resources with the appropriate programs within the Department of Health and Human Services, such as Head Start, and to establish cost-effective partnerships furthering the mission and purpose of both Job Corps and Head Start as requested in last year's report. The Committee urges the Department of Labor to work with Head Start to select locations with available space for construction or rehabilitation of child care centers and with a need for child care services in areas

where a qualified, high quality Head Start program is available and willing to participate. The Committee urges the Department to construct or rehabilitate facilities on some Job Corps campuses to co-locate Head Start programs to serve residential and non-residential Job Corps students and their children.

The Committee urges the Department to continue to crack down on poor-performing Job Corps centers. A significant number of centers appears to be at the bottom of the performance rankings year after year. While recognizing that the Department has taken some steps to address this situation, the Committee believes that continued close attention is warranted. If changing the center operator and other management actions do not solve the problems, then the Department should consider closing some of the chronic poor-performers.

The United States will host the 1999 Women's World Cup soccer tournament, the largest women's sporting event in history. The Committee encourages the Department to provide for materials needed to allow Job Corps trainees to participate in the preparations for the World Cup Games. This partnership would allow Job Corps trainees to apply their developing vocational skills in a professional setting as part of an international sporting event.

School-to-work

The bill includes $75,000,000 for the school-to-work opportunities initiative under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. This is a reduction of $125,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $50,000,000 below the budget request. This program is designed to provide a national framework within which all States can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work, or to further education or training. It is jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Education. A like amount is included for the program in the Department of Education. Funds support grants to States to develop school-to-work systems to ease the transition from school to work. Activities can include recruiting employers, obtaining in-depth information on local labor markets, designing school-based and work-based curricula, and training school-based and work-based staff.

This program is on a phaseout schedule as was planned when it was started several years ago. The Committee recommendation will accelerate the phaseout.

Native Americans

For Native American programs, the bill provides $53,815,000. This is the same as the President's budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged Native Americans through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent unsubsidized jobs. About 19,000 participants would be served.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

For Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs, the bill provides $71,017,000. This is the same as the President's budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. This program is aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services are supposed to prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care, day care and housing are also provided. About 38,000 participants would be served.

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

Veterans' employment

For veterans' employment, the bill provides $7,300,000. This is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. These funds provide special employment and training programs designed to meet the unique needs of disabled, Vietnam-era, and recently separated veterans.

Other Federally-administered programs

For other Federally-administered programs, $50,647,000 is provided for program year 1999. This is $47,266,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level and $6,500,000 below the budget request. The Committee allowance includes funding for research and evaluation ($10,000,000), the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee ($5,000,000), pilots and demonstrations ($25,000,000), women in apprenticeship ($647,000), homeless veterans ($3,000,000), and the National Skills Standards Advisory Board ($7,000,000).

The Committee has concerns about the Administration's new initiatives with respect to child care apprenticeships and to creating alternatives to agricultural labor for dependents of migrant farmworkers. A total of $9,000,000 is proposed to be spent on these two initiatives. The Committee has reduced these requests because it believes that these proposals may not be well thought out. The Department needs to do more work on them before spending this amount of money.

The Committee has not provided funding for an opportunity areas for out-of-school youth program proposed by the Administration. The budget request includes $250 million as an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2000. An appropriation of $250 million was made for this in last year's appropriations bill contingent upon enactment of a specific authorization for the program by July 1, 1998. Such an authorization has not yet been enacted. While the Committee recognizes the importance of helping out-of-school youth acquire the skills to obtain jobs and retain them to build better lives for themselves and their families, it believes that significant expansion of the current pilot projects should await action by the authorizing committees. The Committee will consider funding this request once authorizing legislation is enacted.

The Committee has included sufficient demonstration funding to implement an innovative, comprehensive workforce reform effort

addressing three key job components: employment retention, transitional community service, and construction jobs advancement.

The Committee recognizes the need to provide effective employment services to poor, primarily single, adults who have significant multiple barriers to employment. The Committee urges the Department to provide funding to demonstrate how these individuals can be successfully integrated into the workforce.

The Committee encourages the funding of a demonstration project to recruit and train displaced homemakers for jobs in information technology.

The Committee is aware that employment-related skills development is an essential component of sustained recovery from addiction. Within the funds provided for pilots and demonstrations, the Committee urges the Secretary to provide a grant to an organization that has successfully infused employment-related skills services into its recovery programs. The purpose of this grant is to design and evaluate a curriculum that will prepare addicts to make the transition from addiction to employment.

The Committee applauds the successful development of national skill standards for the metalworking industry and believes that this path breaking effort can provide guidance to other industries that are attempting to develop such skill standards in order to maintain their international competitiveness. The Committee understands that implementation of these new metalworking standards at the state level requires that numerous obstacles be overcome, including the cost to state agencies of updating their credentialing and testing processes, the burden that testing fees impose on low-income applicants, and the need to update curricula and retrain educators. Accordingly, the Committee believes that the Department should develop a pilot project aimed at identifying successful methods to promote adoption at the state level of the new metalworking skill standards and be prepared to testify on this proposal during next year's committee hearings.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

The bill includes $440,200,000 for community service employment for older Americans. This is the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 level and the President's budget request. The Committee notes that this program again this year lacks an authorization for appropriations. The program, under title V of the Older Americans Act, provides part-time employment in community service activities for unemployed, low-income persons aged 55 and over. Participants receive the minimum wage. It is forward-funded from July to June, and the fiscal year 1999 appropriation will support the effort from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000. An estimated 61,500 job slots will be supported by the bill.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for activities funded in this program.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

The bill includes $360,700,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of $11,700,000 over the fiscal year 1998 com-

parable level. The fiscal year 1999 allowance provides funding for certain worker adjustment entitlement programs.

For trade adjustment assistance benefits, as authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the bill includes $218,000,000. This is an increase of $10,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The bill provides $94,300,000 for training, job search and job relocation allowances to workers adversely affected by imports. The funding for this activity is also authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. This is a reduction of $2,400,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

For NAFTA transitional adjustment assistance benefits, also authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended as a result of the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the bill includes $26,000,000. This is an increase of $4,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The bill also includes $22,400,000 for NAFTA transitional adjustment assistance training for workers affected by imports from Mexico and Canada. This is an increase of $100,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The bill includes $3,274,573,000 for this account, a reduction of $225,844,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level and $93,600,000 below the budget request. Included in the total availability is $3,122,476,000 authorized to be drawn from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund and $152,097,000 to be provided from the general fund of the Treasury. The funds in this account are used to provide administrative grants and assistance to State agencies which administer Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and operate the public employment service. In addition, funds are provided for the one-stop career center program.

The Committee notes that the Department is making progress in developing objective, measurable standards for achieving the goals of these programs. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to refine the baseline data presented in the budget justification and believes that it is essential to develop specific, measurable standards for all activities. The annual performance plan must include the specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur with respect to all measures as a result of the proposed funding levels.

For Unemployment Insurance Services, the bill provides $2,321,458,000. This total includes a regular contingency amount of $196,333,000, which may be drawn from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. The recommendation is $83,600,000 below the budget request and $199,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee has not provided the request for an additional $91,000,000 for State integrity activities. Although the Committee realizes that this is an important area that deserves attention, sufficient funds do not exist in this year's budget allocation to accommodate it. It is estimated by the Department that the States are already spending about $360,000,000 for these activities in the current fiscal year. An additional $8,000,000 requested for coding conversion costs for

States to update the old Standard Industrial Classification codes has also not been approved. The reduction below the FY 1998 amount is accounted for by a one-time appropriation of $200,000,000 in FY 1998 for Year 2000 computer conversion costs. For national UI activities, the bill includes $10,000,000; this is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level.

For the Employment Service, the bill provides $816,615,000 which includes $23,452,000 in general funds together with an authorization to spend $793,163,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. These amounts are the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and the budget request. Included in the bill for the Employment Service is $761,735,000 for State grants, available for the program year of July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000. This is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Committee has provided $54,880,000 for ES national activities, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Over half of these funds are used for the alien labor certification program. The bill includes $20,000,000 specifically for administration by the States of the Work Opportunities Tax Credit and the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit.

The Committee has provided $136,500,000 for States to establish one-stop career centers to integrate the provision of labor market and training services to unemployed workers and to employers through collaboration of local service providers. This is a reduction of $26,844,000 from the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $10,000,000 below the budget request. This includes $65,700,000 for one-stop implementation grants to States and $70,800,000 for labor market information activities. One-stop implementation grants are declining in accordance with the original plan when the program was begun. The Committee has not approved a request for $10,000,000 for a new initiative to promote the use of technology in lifelong learning; this request was linked to a similar request in the Department of Education which the Committee has also not funded because it lacks a specific authorization.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the O*NET data provided by the Department to public, private and not-for-profit career information system providers and is concerned by reports that perhaps this critical data is not being distributed as openly or efficiently as had previously been the case. The Committee urges the Department to continue to provide O*NET data to traditional career information system providers in a timely and unrestrictive manner.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

The bill includes $357,000,000, the same as the budget request and a reduction of $35,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level. The appropriation is available to provide advances to several accounts for purposes authorized under various Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, whenever balances in such accounts prove insufficient. The bill anticipates that fiscal year 1999 advances will be made to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The separate appropriations provided by the Committee for all other accounts eligible to borrow from this account in fiscal year 1999 are expected to be sufficient. Should the need arise, due to unanticipated changes in the economic situation, or for other legitimate reasons, advances will be made to the needy accounts to the extent funds are available. Funds advanced to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund are repayable with interest to the general fund of the Treasury.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes total funding for this account of $137,711,000. This is $5,749,000 below the request and $6,029,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. This includes $93,995,000 in general funds and authority to expend $43,716,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. General funds in this account provide the Federal staff to administer employment and training programs under the Job Training Partnership Act, the Older Americans Act, the welfare-to-work program, the Trade Act of 1974, and the National Apprenticeship Act. Trust funds provide for the Federal administration of employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act and the Immigration and Nationality Act.

PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides $86,159,000 for this account, a reduction of $4,815,000 from the budget request and an increase of $4,103,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA) is responsible for the enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) in both civil and criminal areas. This involves ERISA fiduciary and reporting/disclosure requirements. PWBA is also responsible for enforcement of sections 8477 and 8478 of the Federal Employees' Retirement Security Act of 1986 (FERSA). The agency was also given new responsibilities under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

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

The Corporation's budget for fiscal year 1999 includes benefit payments of $977,380,000, multi-employer financial assistance of $14,250,000, an administrative expenses limitation of $10,958,000,

and administrative expenses that are exempt from limitation of $147,724,000. Only the administrative expenses limitation is subject to the appropriations process. The amount in the administrative expense limitation is the same as the request and $525,000 over the fiscal year 1998 amount.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $312,333,000 for this agency. This is a reduction of $3,858,000 below the budget request and an increase of $11,313,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The bill includes $310,409,000 in general funds for this account and also contains authority to expend $1,924,000 from the Special Fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. In addition, an amount of $30,191,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is the same as the request and $4,044,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level.

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

With respect to the Government Performance and Results Act, the Committee notes that the agency's annual performance plan indicates that measurement systems and baseline data are not currently available for some of its performance goals. This concerns the Committee, and it urges the agency to take all necessary steps to correct the deficiencies soon. The performance plan needs to show the specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur with respect to all measures as a result of proposed funding levels.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000 to continue the development and implementation of the electronic filing of reports required to be filed under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, and a computer database of the information for each submission that is indexed and easily searchable by the public via the Internet. The Committee has provided $1,000,000 over the budget request to accelerate this project.

The Committee is concerned about the difficulty the public has obtaining full and complete information on these reports. Further, the Committee expects the Department to continue pursuing this project by including funding for it in future budget requests. The General Accounting Office is expected to review the Department's implementation plan and other activities to determine whether these efforts will achieve the goal of improving the timeliness, accuracy, and availability of the information contained in the reports filed under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

The General Accounting Office shall report its findings to the Appropriations Committees after it has made its review.

A process for verifying the accuracy of data submitted for Davis-Bacon wage surveys is important for improving public confidence in the integrity of the process and the accuracy of the resulting wage determinations. To address this concern, the Department should ensure that an appropriate portion of the funds appropriated for the Davis-Bacon wage survey program is expended to randomly sample all data submissions to verify their accuracy. In addition, a sample of all data submissions should be selected for on-site data verification against actual payroll records. The Committee expects the General Accounting Office to review the Department's activities to determine whether these efforts will achieve the goal of improving the timeliness, accuracy and reliability of Davis-Bacon wage determinations. The GAO shall report its findings to the Appropriations Committees after it has made its review.

The Committee has included language in the bill to prohibit the Department from issuing the final revised black lung regulations until the Small Business Administration and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs have certified to Congress that the regulations comply with the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

The bill includes $179,000,000, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $22,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable appropriation. This appropriation primarily provides benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). The payments are required by law.

The total amount to be available in fiscal year 1999, including anticipated reimbursements from Federal agencies of $1,846,000,000 and carryover funds from the prior year, is $3,070,292,000, an increase of $109,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 comparable level.

The Committee recommends continuation of appropriation language to provide authority to deposit into the Special Benefits account those funds that the Postal Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other entities are required to pay to cover their "fair share" of the costs of administering the claims filed by their employees under FECA. The Committee also recommends approval of appropriation language to provide that $20,250,000 of the funds transferred from the "fair share" agencies to pay the costs of administration will be available to the Secretary of Labor to finance capital improvements relating to upgrading and enhancing the Federal Employees' Compensation program computer system hardware and software and to finance staff costs related to the FECA periodic roll management project and improved medical bill screening. The remaining balance of the administrative costs paid by the "fair share" agencies will revert to Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

The bill includes authority to obligate $1,021,000,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in fiscal year 1999. This is an

increase of $14,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the budget request.

The total amount available for fiscal year 1999 will provide $453,725,000 for benefit payments, and $50,919,000 and $356,000 for administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury, respectively. Also included is $516,000,000 for interest payments on advances from the general fund of the Treasury. In fiscal year 1998, comparable obligations for benefit payments are estimated to be $466,650,000, while administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury respectively are $45,994,000 and $356,000. Interest payments on advances are estimated at $494,000,000 for fiscal year 1998.

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

It is estimated that 68,500 people will be receiving black lung benefits financed from the Trust Fund in fiscal year 1999. This compares with an estimated 72,500 receiving benefits in fiscal year 1998.

The basic financing for the Trust Fund comes from a coal excise tax for underground and surface-mined coal. Additional funds come from reimbursement payments from mine operators for benefit payments made by the Trust Fund before the mine operator is found liable, and advances from the general fund, estimated at $357,000,000 in fiscal year 1999. The advances to the Fund assure availability of necessary funds when liabilities may exceed other income. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 continues the current tax structure until 2014.

OCCUPATION SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $336,678,000 for this agency. This is a reduction of $18,367,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. This agency is responsible for enforcing the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 in the Nation's workplaces.

The Committee has frozen this agency's budget overall, but it has reallocated funding within the total to place more emphasis on compliance assistance, in particular for State on-site consultation grants. Federal enforcement funding has been reduced by 4 percent below last year, while compliance assistance has been increased by 7 percent. The Committee has provided $84,870,000 for compliance assistance, an increase of $5,570,000 over the fiscal year 1998 amount. Compliance assistance activities include on-site consultation programs by designated State agencies for which the bill includes $40,943,000, an increase of $5,570,000; conducting general outreach activities and providing technical assistance at the request of employers; training and education grants; fostering and promoting voluntary protection programs that give recognition and assistance to employers who establish exemplary occupational safe-

ty and health programs; and the OSHA training institute. The agency should continue the dual strategy of enforcement targeted to the most hazardous industries and employers and expand partnerships and compliance assistance activities to assist employers and workers in meeting their obligations to ensure workplace safety and health.

With respect to the Government Performance and Results Act, the Committee notes that the agency's annual performance plan indicates that measurement systems and baseline data are not currently available for some of its performance goals. This concerns the Committee, and it urges the agency to take all necessary steps to correct the deficiencies soon. The performance plan needs to show the specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur with respect to all measures as a result of proposed funding levels.

The Committee supports OSHA's efforts to expand the Voluntary Protection Program and other voluntary cooperative programs. The Committee expects OSHA to continue to place high priority on the VPP, including increasing the number of small businesses enrolled in the program.

The Committee urges OSHA to expand its safety training grants to include more small business organizations. The Committee believes the nationwide network of nearly 1,000 Small Business Development Centers could provide a unique setting for training small employers.

The Committee encourages the agency to expand the number of non-governmental participants at the training institute.

The Committee has provided not less than $300,000 under the safety and health standards activity for OSHA to convene independent peer review panels to consider the scientific basis for major rules. The Committee has excluded ergonomics from the peer review provision because it has provided funding for a comprehensive review of ergonomics data and science by the National Academy of Sciences. To require both peer reviews would be redundant. The Committee agrees with the recent Presidential/Congressional Commission on Risk Assessment and Risk Management that peer review is an important and effective mechanism for evaluating the accuracy or appropriateness of technical data, observations, interpretations, and the scientific and economic aspects of regulatory decisions. The Committee has given the Secretary the flexibility to determine the size and composition of the peer review panels and urges her to consider various perspectives when choosing panel members and to balance the members from various backgrounds, including industry and academia.

The Committee is aware of the State of New Jersey's pending application for the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) program. The Committee encourages the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to include funding for this program in its FY 2000 budget request.

The Committee has included language carried in the bill since 1976 in one instance and 1979 in the other that restricts the use of funds for certain purposes. First, the bill includes language that effectively exempts farms employing 10 or fewer people from the provisions of the Act except those farms having a temporary labor

camp. Second, the bill includes language exempting businesses employing 10 or fewer in industry classifications having a lost workday injury rate less than the national average from general schedule safety inspections.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $203,397,000 for this agency. This is $7,768,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. This agency enforces the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act in underground and surface coal and metal and non-metal mines.

During the MSHA appropriations hearing, the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health was questioned as to the agency's announced intention to seek to have the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission's decision in the *National Gypsum* case overturned. That decision defined "significant and substantial" violations of the Mine Act as violations that are "reasonably likely to result in a reasonably serious injury or illness." The Committee notes with approval that by *Federal Register* notice of April 23, 1998, MSHA announced that it would not pursue its activity with respect to the *National Gypsum* decision which in the Committee's view reflects Congressional intent. However, in cases before the Review Commission, there has been discussion of reversing or revising the 17 years of case law precedents. Some have stated that a new interpretation of the "plain language, legislative history, and remedial purpose" of the Mine Act supports rejecting this precedent or creating presumptions that avoid this precedent. The "reasonable likelihood" standard best reflects Congressional intent and is consistent with the plain language, legislative history, and remedial purpose of the Mine Act. By focusing on serious hazards, the "reasonable likelihood" standard permits the Commission, the industry, the workforce and MSHA to focus on serious risks and prevent them.

The Committee has continued language carried in the bill since 1979 prohibiting the use of funds to carry out the training provisions of the Act with respect to shell dredging or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate or surface limestone mine. Although the Committee recommends including this language for another year, the Committee hopes and intends that the agency and the affected industry groups will work together cooperatively over the coming year to see that the miner training regulations are revised so that they are acceptable to all parties. The Committee expects the agency to submit a report prior to its appropriations hearing on the fiscal year 2000 budget request outlining the progress that has been made by that time and explaining in detail any significant issues that remain unresolved.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The total funding recommended by the Committee for the Bureau of Labor Statistics is $398,870,000. This is an increase of $18,327,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the

budget request. The bill includes $344,724,000 in general funds for this account and authority to spend $54,146,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics. Its principal surveys include the Consumer Price Index and the monthly unemployment series.

The Committee has approved $11,159,000, the full amount requested by the Administration, for the Consumer Price Index revision. This revision is critical to the Nation's economy and to the Federal budget. The Committee directs the Bureau to give this matter the very highest priority. In addition, the bill includes a requested program increase of $9,068,000 to make further improvements in the CPI, including speeding up the process of updating the market basket, expanding the amount of information collected on certain goods and services for improving methods of adjusting for quality changes, and to enable the introduction of supplemental indexes that will reflect the ability of consumers to substitute among goods and services.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $163,770,000 for Departmental Management activities. This is $25,290,000 below the budget request and an increase of $12,140,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The bill includes $163,471,000 in general funds for this account along with authority to transfer $299,000 from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. In addition, an amount of $20,422,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is the same as the budget request and $871,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

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

The Committee commends the Department for achieving a clean audit under the terms of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994. An audited financial statement is like a "scorecard" that reflects a department's progress in achieving the significant financial management reforms required by the CFO Act, and in providing effective stewardship and management of government funds.

The bill includes an increase of $3,000,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs for the purpose of providing funding to the ILO to support the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor. The Committee realizes that this is a serious problem around the world, but it simply cannot afford to provide the requested increase of $27,000,000 for this purpose within its budgetary allocation. The amount provided doubles the amount available in fiscal year 1998. The Committee has not provided separate funding for a new commission on workers and economic change.

This does not have a statutory basis. If the Secretary believes that this requires separate funding, she can utilize her reprogramming or transfer authorities to do so.

The Committee urges the Women's Bureau to continue to support effective organizations that provide technical assistance and training on displaced homemaker programming.

The Committee is encouraged by agency interest in interdepartmental coordination of programs within the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The Committee continues to be concerned that the Departments have no forum in place for continuous interdepartmental collaboration. The Working Group on Comprehensive Early Childhood Family Centers, headed by the Department of Education, recommended that the Departments create such a forum, and this has yet to occur. Therefore, the Committee urges the Departments to institutionalize interdisciplinary collaboration at all levels, and requests a progress report on steps taken to accomplish such departmental collaboration and program coordination no later than March of 1999.

The Committee recognizes that family literacy programs have proven effective in reaching some of the most difficult to serve populations. In an effort to ensure the quality of family literacy services provided through Federally funded programs, the Committee urges the Department of Labor to use available funds to secure technical assistance, dissemination of materials and information about best practices, program evaluation, and other activities. Such assistance should be secured through the National Institute for Literacy and should involve public or private nonprofit organizations with a record of providing effective services to family literacy providers.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The bill includes $182,719,000 to be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. This is the same as the budget request and $740,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

For State grants, the bill provides $80,040,000 for the Disabled Veterans Outreach program. This amount is sufficient to finance about 1,440 State staff. The bill also provides $77,078,000 for the Local Veterans Employment Representative program. This amount is sufficient to finance about 1,300 State staff.

For Federal administration, the bill provides $25,601,000, an increase of $740,000. This includes $2,000,000 to operate the National Veterans Training Institute, the same amount requested by the Administration as a separate line item. Attendees at the Institute are primarily State employees who provide employment services to veterans. The Committee believes that the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies should pay the full cost of training for their employees that is provided by the NVTI.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $46,272,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This is a reduction of $3,533,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. This includes $42,627,000 in general funds for this account along with authority to transfer

$3,645,000 from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. In addition, an amount of $306,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

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

The Committee believes that all of the Inspectors General need to do a better job of accounting for and tracking the savings that they claim to generate by their efforts. More attention must be paid to how much money is actually collected each year and paid back to the Federal government. The Committee directs the Inspector General to continue to report to the Committee each quarter on:

(1) the actual payments, as a result of fines, restitutions or forfeitures, made to the United States Government as a result of his activities; and

(2) how "funds put to better use" were used; this report must identify funds made available for use by management and the programs, projects, and activities that were increased as a result of these funds.

The Committee continues to be concerned by the inability of the Inspector General to obtain the necessary data from the Department of Justice to inform the Committee about the amounts of money that are being recovered. It is not adequate to simply tell the Committee that the data are not available. Steps must be taken by the Inspector General and others in the Executive Branch to address this shortcoming.

In order to better track the actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use achieved as a result of Inspector General activities, the Committee directs the Office of the Inspector General to begin reporting its results on a reporting period basis rather than a cumulative basis. For each semiannual report, the Committee directs the Office of Inspector General to provide, in tabular form, for audit findings: 1) total number and dollar value of new findings, 2) total number and dollar value of findings on which management concurs from this semiannual report, 3) total value of receivables booked by management from this semiannual report, and 4) total of funds offset or recovered from audit findings in this semiannual report. In each subsequent semi-annual report, the Inspector General is to update the information on management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections for each prior semiannual report. For each of these reportable actions, the Office of Inspector General shall include both the total management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections from all prior reports and new, management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections during the current reporting period.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Office of the Inspector General to consolidate these reports in the semiannual reports required under the Inspector General Act.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The bill includes $3,888,522,000 for health resources and services programs. This is $283,097,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level for these activities and $121,554,000 above the Administration request.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) supports programs which provide health services to disadvantaged, medically underserved, and special populations; improve infant mortality rates; direct the education, supply, and distribution of a wide range of health professionals; and provide technical assistance regarding the utilization of health resources and facilities. A large number of the programs funded in this account are currently unauthorized, including all health professions activities.

Consolidated Health Centers–

The Committee provides $924,883,000 for the consolidated health centers, which is $100,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $85,415,000 above the Administration request.

The Committee repeats bill language from previous years limiting the amount of funds available for the payment of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act to $5,000,000. Without such language, the Department of Justice could tap the consolidated health centers line item for $30,000,000 for claims payment, which is far in excess of historical levels.

The Committee is committed to reducing health disparities among ethnic and minority populations and is supportive of the goals of the President's Health Disparities Initiative. However, the Committee believes that increasing programs that have already been proven effective in reducing health disparities by improving health outcomes and creating access to health care is a higher priority than creating new programs and more bureaucracies. Therefore, the Committee has provided an increase of $100,000,000 to consolidated health centers. These centers provide immediate access to high quality, cost-effective, and culturally sensitive preventive and primary health care services to over 10 million individuals in 3,500 underserved communities. The Committee requests HRSA to report back to it on how this additional funding will be used to reduce health disparities among ethnic and minority populations.

In each of the fiscal years 1997 and 1998, the Committee made available up to $6,000,000 of the health centers appropriation for loan guarantees of loans made to health centers for the costs of developing and operating managed care networks or plans and for facility improvements. This funding will not be needed in fiscal year 1999, and is, therefore, available for other purposes. Of the total amount available for consolidated health centers, the Committee expects $10,000,000 will be used for grants under section 330(c)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act to assist health centers in meeting the substantial start-up expenses for planning and organizing managed care networks and plans, which must be made

before a health center can use the loan guarantee program. The Committee does not intend that the use of these funds for this purpose will result in the reduction of any other grant to an existing health center.

The Committee understands the difficulties with which the loan guarantee program established under section 330(d) of the Public Health Service Act is being implemented and requests the Administrator to provide a report by December 31, 1998 on the status of this initiative including recommendations on how its implementation could be expedited.

The Committee urges HRSA to demonstrate and evaluate the benefits of linking primary care services of community health centers with substance abuse treatment centers and provide a status report on this initiative prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is the leading cause of cirrhosis and liver cancer, is a major reason for liver transplants, and is the most common cause of non-A and non-B viral hepatitis in the world. An estimated 4.5 million Americans are infected with HCV, but only about 225,000 know they have this incurable and often deadly virus. The Secretary of HHS and the Surgeon General are implementing a plan to identify the remaining 4.3 million infected individuals as well as develop educational programs for health care professionals and the public at large to support recognition, diagnosis, counseling, and testing of those at risk for hepatitis. As more individuals become aware they are infected with HCV it will be important to have a model care system in place that can be replicated across the country. Therefore, the Committee urges HRSA to establish a pilot demonstration program that will cover the Washington metropolitan area and surrounding States to develop a patient care system for those afflicted with this disease. It is expected that this pilot program will become self-sustaining and serve as a model for other areas of the country to use.

The Committee commends HRSA for focusing its efforts on health services delivery to those most in need through the consolidated health centers programs. Specifically, the Committee is pleased with the success of the school-based health centers funded under the Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities initiative. Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities currently serves over 22,000 children and adolescents by working in areas with the greatest need to target young people who are at risk for poor health because they are homeless, members of minority populations, or from low-income families. The Committee encourages HRSA to expand the "community school" model developed under the Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities initiative to other sites who will replicate the model.

The Committee is pleased with the collaborative work the agency has done with pediatric hospitals with extensive experience in administering community-based clinics to expand existing models for 24-hour, bilingual community-based pediatric health clinics for high-risk, minority children which are linked with full-service pediatric hospitals which have formed public and private partnerships with foundations and local organizations to areas designated by the Public Health Service as medically underserved. The Committee

encourages HRSA to improve existing models in urban areas which provide clinical and supportive services to adolescents at risk for STDs, HIV infection, and early pregnancy, provide access to low-cost preventive and pediatric treatment services for chronic illness and provide outcomes research, parenting education, and child abuse and neglect prevention and education.

National Health Service Corps: Field Placements–

The Committee provides $37,244,000 for field placement activities, which is $31,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $69,000 above the Administration request. These funds are used to support the activities of National Health Service Corps (NHSC) obligors and volunteers in the field, including travel and transportation costs of assignees, training and education, recruitment of volunteers, and retention activities. Salary costs of most new assignees are paid by the employing entity.

National Health Service Corps: Recruitment–

The Committee provides $78,166,000 for recruitment activities, which is $309,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $144,000 above the Administration request. The program awards scholarships to health professions students and assists graduates in repaying their student loans. In return for every year of support, these students are obligated to provide a year of service in health professional shortage areas usually located in inner cities or rural areas, with a two-year minimum obligation. The Committee reiterates its intent that funds provided be used to support multi-year, rather than single-year commitments.

The Committee is concerned with the limited progress of NHSC's oral health initiative. There continues to be problems in addressing oral diseases in underserved areas that could be remedied with more aggressive action by NHSC. The Committee request HRSA to evaluate this situation and provide it with a status report including recommendations to address this problem. The evaluation should include, but not be limited to, the possibility of reactivating the scholarship awards program for dentists and increasing the number of dental awards under the loan repayment program to accommodate all qualified applicants.

The Committee is pleased that the NHSC has continued its special site development initiative to place behavioral and mental health care providers in underserved areas. The Committee expects the Corps to continue to take the steps necessary to address the disproportionate shortage of behavioral and mental health care providers in the programs supported by HRSA.

Health Professions

The Committee provides $303,818,000 for all health professions training programs, which is $11,300,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $13,223,000 above the Administration request. The Bureau of Health Professions provides both policy leadership and support for health professions workforce enhancement and educational infrastructure development.

The Committee recognizes the Nationwide shortage of behavioral and mental health professionals, particularly among minorities and

in underserved areas. The Committee urges the Bureau of Health Professions to increase its efforts to meet the behavioral and mental health needs of underserved populations.

The Committee continues to encourage collaboration between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and HRSA to conduct interdisciplinary health professions training projects, including training of mental health professionals, for practice in managed care settings and other primary care health settings. The Committee encourages HRSA to assess and disseminate exemplary interdisciplinary models of practice that integrate health care, mental health, and addictions services in primary care. The Committee requests that HRSA be prepared to report on the status of such efforts at the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Grants to communities for scholarships

The Committee provides $553,000 for grants to communities for scholarships, which is $22,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level. The Administration did not request funding for this program. The program provides grants to States to provide financing for community organizations located in health professions shortage areas to make scholarship awards to health professions students in exchange for a service obligation in the community. Sixty percent of the costs of scholarships are paid by the State and sponsoring community organizations.

Health professions data systems

The Committee provides $246,000 for the health professions data systems, which is $10,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $9,000 above the Administration request. The program supports the collection and analysis of data on the labor supply in various health professions and on future workforce configurations.

Research on health professions issues

The Committee provides $468,000 for research on health professions issues, which is $18,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $17,000 above the Administration request. The program supports research on issues such as the extent to which debt has a detrimental effect on students entering primary care and the effects that Federally-funded educational programs for minorities have on the number of such individuals attending health professions schools.

Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service

The Committee provides $2,279,000 for nurse loan repayment for shortage area service, which is $80,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level. The Administration did not request funding for this program. This program offers student loan repayment to nurses in exchange for an agreement to serve not less than two years in an Indian Health Service health center, Native Hawaiian health center, public hospital, community or migrant health center, or rural health clinic.

Centers of excellence

The Committee provides $25,642,000 for centers of excellence, which is $963,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $885,000 above the Administration request. The program is designed to strengthen the national capacity to educate minority students in the health professions by offering special support to those institutions which train a significant number of minority health professionals, including African-Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans. Funds are used for the recruitment and retention of students and faculty, information resources and curricula, faculty and student research, and the development of plans to achieve institutional improvements. The Committee is pleased that HRSA has re-focused the minority centers of excellence program on providing support to historically minority health professions institutions.

Health careers opportunity program

The Committee provides $27,799,000 for the health careers opportunity program, which is $1,057,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $974,000 above the Administration request. This program provides funds to medical and other health professions schools for recruitment of disadvantaged students and preprofessional school preparation.

The Committee is pleased that HRSA has given priority consideration for health careers opportunity program (H-COP) grants to minority health professions institutions and recommends that grant review committees have proportionate representation from these institutions.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee provides $11,758,000 for exceptional financial need scholarships, which is $387,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $406,000 above the Administration request. This program provides scholarship aid to exceptionally needy students enrolled in medicine, osteopathic medicine, or dentistry who agree to practice primary care for five years after completing training.

Faculty loan repayment

The Committee provides $1,100,000 for faculty loan repayment, which is $40,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $37,000 above the Administration request. The loan repayment for faculty services program provides for the repayment of educational loans for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds who are health professions students or graduates, and who have agreed to serve for at least two years as a faculty member of a health professions school. The school matches the Federal contribution toward loan repayment. The program also supports fellowships for minority faculty members.

Financial assistance for disadvantaged health professions students

The Committee provides $6,957,000 for financial assistance for disadvantaged health professions students, which is $216,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $227,000 above the

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

Scholarships for disadvantaged students

The Committee provides $19,384,000 for scholarships for disadvantaged students, which is $737,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level. The Administration did not request funding for a scholarship program for disadvantaged students, but instead proposed funding for a new loan program for disadvantaged students. The scholarship program provides grants to selected health professions schools to provide scholarships to individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. By statute, 30 percent of the funds must go to schools of nursing. Up to 25 percent of a school's grant may be used to provide financial assistance to undergraduates. The Committee continues to intend that all health professions disciplines made eligible by statute be able to participate in the scholarships program.

Family medicine training and departments

The Committee provides $51,102,000 for family medicine training and departments, which is $1,908,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $1,760,000 above the Administration request. The program has four components: (1) grants to medical schools to promote the predoctoral training of medical students; (2) grants to support family medicine residency programs and their trainees; (3) grants to programs that train physicians who plan to teach in family medicine programs; and (4) grants to assist medical schools in establishing or improving family medicine academic administrative units.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee provides $18,290,000 for general internal medicine and pediatrics, which is $693,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $641,000 above the Administration request. The program is comprised of three different activities: (1) grants to medical schools and hospitals to plan and operate residency programs and to provide financial assistance for residents; (2) grants to institutions to meet the costs of training programs for physicians who plan to teach in general internal medicine and pediatrics, as well as to support the faculty trainees; and (3) grants to develop programs to support predoctoral activities, including ambulatory care experiences, curriculum development and student assistantships.

Physician assistants

The Committee provides $6,623,000 for physician assistants, which is $255,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $236,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants for the training of physician assistants and for the training of faculty who will teach in physician assistants programs. By law, no more than 10 percent of the funding may be used for faculty development.

Public health and preventive medicine

The Committee provides $8,294,000 for public health and preventive medicine, which is $308,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $282,000 above the Administration request. The program is comprised of three elements: (1) public health special projects; (2) public health traineeships; and (3) preventive medicine residencies. Public health special projects provide grants to schools of public health for developing projects in the areas of preventive medicine, health promotion and disease prevention, improving access to and the quality of health services in medically underserved communities, and reducing the incidence of domestic violence. Public health traineeship grants provide graduate training to individuals in the fields of epidemiology, environmental health, biostatistics, toxicology, and public health nutrition. Preventive medicine residency grants assist schools in developing new residency training programs or improving existing programs and in providing financial assistance to residency trainees. The Committee urges HRSA to increase the number of preventive medicine residents.

Health administration traineeships and special projects

The Committee provides $1,136,000 for health administration traineeships and special projects, which is $42,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $39,000 above the Administration request. This program provides grants to graduate degree programs in health administration, hospital administration and health policy analysis for traineeships for students and for special projects to prepare students for employment with public or nonprofit private agencies.

Area health education centers

The Committee provides $29,561,000 for area health education centers, which is $1,110,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $1,022,000 above the Administration request. The area health education centers (AHEC) program links university health science centers with community health service delivery systems to provide training sites for students, faculty and practitioners. The program supports three types of projects: (1) core grants to plan and implement programs; (2) special initiative funding for schools that have previously received AHEC grants; and (3) model programs to extend AHEC grants with 50 percent Federal funding.

The Committee urges HRSA to develop a training curriculum for health care providers in practice and providers in training through the AHEC program, especially programs directed toward educating primary care providers to improve the detection, diagnosis, treatment, and management of CFIDS patients.

Border health training centers

The Committee provides $3,889,000 for border health training centers, which is $142,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $130,000 above the Administration request. The program funds schools of medicine and osteopathy to support health education and training centers to improve the supply, distribution and quality of health personnel along the border between the United

States and Mexico and in other urban and rural areas with populations with serious unmet health care needs.

General dentistry residencies

The Committee provides $3,919,000 for general dentistry residencies, which is $139,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $127,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to dental schools to support residency programs and provide financial assistance to their students. In the primary care residency program, dentists learn to provide a broad range of services for patients requiring complex care, such as the developmentally disabled, high risk medical patients and those with infectious diseases. All grantees include community-based rotations, where residents provide oral health care to underserved populations and communities. Graduates of these programs have greater clinical expertise and consequently refer fewer patients to specialists.

The Committee is pleased with the work of the general dentistry program and encourages the program's expansion to serve more oral health care patients, particularly in rural and underserved populations.

The Committee recognizes that primary care dental services are provided to children by both general dentists and pediatric dentists and encourages HRSA to support training for both general and pediatric dentists.

Allied health special projects

The Committee provides $3,980,000 for allied health special projects, which is $475,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $141,000 above the Administration request. The program provides funding for allied health professions schools for establishing community-based programs, expanding enrollment, developing curricula in areas such as geriatrics, and establishing interdisciplinary training.

The Committee continues to encourage HRSA to give priority consideration to those projects for schools training allied health professionals experiencing shortages, such as medical technologists and cytotechnologists.

The Committee supports the efforts to reach underserved and vulnerable populations through telemedicine and expects that projects will be supported in both rural and urban communities to meet the health care needs of underserved and minority populations.

Geriatric education centers and training

The Committee provides $9,206,000 for geriatric education centers and training, which is $337,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $310,000 above the Administration request. The program supports grants to health professions schools to establish geriatric education centers to provide training for faculty who teach geriatrics and health care professionals who provide treatment. It also provides grants to medical schools and hospitals for geriatric training fellowships for physicians and dentists who plan to teach geriatrics.

Rural interdisciplinary traineeships

The Committee provides $4,314,000 for rural interdisciplinary traineeships, which is $156,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $154,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to health departments, academic institutions, and health professions schools to train practitioners to provide services in rural areas, to demonstrate models to improve access to health care, to deliver health care services to rural residents, and to increase the recruitment and retention of health professionals in rural areas.

Podiatric medicine

The Committee provides $702,000 for podiatric medicine, which is $27,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $24,000 above the Administration request. The program supports grants to hospitals and schools of podiatric medicine for primary care residency programs that provide traineeships to residents.

Chiropractic demonstration grants

The Committee provides $1,040,000 for chiropractic demonstration grants, which is $16,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $13,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to colleges and universities of chiropractic to carry out demonstration projects in which chiropractors and physicians collaborate to identify and provide effective treatment of spinal and lower back conditions.

Advanced nurse education

The Committee provides $12,943,000 for advanced nurse education, which is $493,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $454,000 above the Administration request. The program provides institutional support to nursing schools to plan and operate or significantly expand masters or doctoral level programs for nurse educators, public health nurses, or other clinical nurse specialties.

Nurse practitioners/nurse midwives

The Committee provides $18,259,000 for nurse practitioners/nurse midwives, which $695,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $642,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and schools of nursing, public health, and medicine to develop or significantly expand programs to train nurse practitioners and nurse midwives to provide primary health care.

Special projects

The Committee provides $10,968,000 for special projects, which is $419,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $386,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to nursing schools and public and nonprofit private entities to expand enrollment in nursing programs; to provide nursing practice arrangements in non-institutional settings; to support continuing education for nurses in medically underserved communities; to provide fellowships to individuals who are employed in long-term

care as paraprofessionals; and to demonstrate innovative nursing practices.

Nurse disadvantaged assistance

The Committee provides $4,010,000 for nurse disadvantaged assistance, which is $150,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $138,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to nursing schools and other entities to recruit individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, to provide counseling and preliminary education for them, to support stipends and to train school faculty.

Professional nurse traineeships

The Committee provides $16,528,000 for professional nurse traineeships, which is $610,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $560,000 above the Administration request. The program provides individual support to nurses receiving masters and doctoral degrees as nurse practitioners, midwives, educators, public health nurses, and other clinical nursing specialties.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee provides $2,868,000 for nurse anesthetists, which is $107,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $99,000 above the Administration request. The program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to support the costs of traineeships for licensed registered nurses to become nurse anesthetists. The program also funds grants to institutions to develop or expand programs to train nurse anesthetists. In addition, the program supports faculty fellowships to permit instructors to obtain relevant advanced education.

Hansen's Disease Services

The Committee provides $18,670,000 to support the operation of the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, Louisiana, research in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the regional ambulatory care program for Hansen's disease patients. This is $1,576,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $1,650,000 above the Administration request. The Gillis W. Long Center operates as a research and treatment center for persons with Hansen's disease (leprosy). The Federal government is required to provide care for anyone presenting themselves at the facility for care of Hansen's disease. The facility is expected to begin fiscal year 1999 with an inpatient census of approximately 115 patients. The regional ambulatory care program provides secondary and tertiary care in support of direct care at the Center and regionalized care of patients on an outpatient basis. It is expected to serve 3,000 patients in 11 locations.

The Committee authorized the transfer of the Carville facility to the state of Louisiana in the fiscal year 1998 bill. The transfer and the shift of residents would take place over a three-year period. Patients who desired could accept a lifelong stipend to live privately in the community; those who wished could remain with other patients in a long-term care facility in the Baton Rouge area. The Committee has provided an increase of $1,650,000 to cover the an-

ticipated costs in fiscal year 1999 associated with paying the assisted living allowances as specified by the Act.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

The Committee provides $700,000,000 for the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, which is $18,921,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $18,260,000 above the Administration request. The MCH block grant provides funds to States to meet a broad range of enhanced and wraparound health services, including personal health services; general, population-wide health services, such as screening; family support services; and integrated systems of care. About 17 million women, infants, children, adolescents and children with special health care needs will be served in fiscal year 1999. The authorizing statute provides that, up to a funding level of $600,000,000, 85 percent of the funds are distributed to the States, with 15 percent of the funds set-aside by the Secretary for special projects of regional and national significance (SPRANS). When the appropriation exceeds $600,000,000, 12.75 percent of the amount over $600,000,000 is directed to the Community Integrated Service Systems set-aside program. The remaining 87.25 percent is distributed by the same 85/15 percent allocation as in the basic block grant formula.

The Committee requests that HRSA provide a report prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing outlining the relationship between the MCH block grant and the Children's Health Initiative, including funding levels, goals and outcome measurements, and a proposal to consolidate these efforts.

The Committee is pleased with the Bureau's efforts in responding to the joint effort with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in the "Back to Sleep Campaign" for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and by continuing to focus on outreach to underserved populations. The Committee also commends the Bureau for establishing the SIDS program support center as recommended by the Nationwide survey of Sudden Infant Death Services in conjunction with the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance and encourages the Bureau to continue the research and data collection this center has begun.

The Committee expects the agency to allocate $500,000 of the SPRANS set-aside for the third and final year of the fluoridation program in States with fluoridation levels below 25 percent to allow them to develop implementation plans for increased fluoridation.

In addition, the Committee provides $3,500,000 more for SPRANS activities than would otherwise be the case under the statutory formula to continue the traumatic brain injury health services demonstration projects initiated in fiscal year 1997 under this authority.

The Committee encourages HRSA to expand the availability and accessibility of newborn screening services to apply public health recommendations for expansion of effective strategies. HRSA, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health, is encouraged to develop and implement a strategy for evaluating and expanding newborn screening programs, such as those for cystic fibrosis and Fragile X,

pilot demonstration projects, and the use of public health recommendations on specific conditions. In designing and implementing an expanded program, the Committee expects HRSA to include protections against genetic discrimination that may result from these screenings.

The Committee recognizes the important role of the 140 hemophilia centers in the treatment and prevention of the complications of hemophilia. The Committee expects HRSA to maintain support for these centers in order to sustain their treatment outreach to persons with hemophilia and ensure their participation with CDC and FDA on blood safety surveillance and patient notification efforts.

The Committee is concerned about the high rate of sexually transmitted diseases among young people and requests that HRSA report on efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of abstinence only programs funded through the Agency, particularly the behavioral impacts of these programs.

There is a concern that some hemophiliac treatment centers (HTCs) that participate in the PHS Drug Discount Pricing Program are purchasing drugs for hemophilia patients at a substantial discount and marking up the drugs to private or public insurers as well as the patients. The program, authorized in 1992 as part of the Veterans' Health Care Act, was intended to reduce the cost of providing pharmaceuticals for indigent populations or in the case of hemophilia, to serve insured patients with high drug costs, whose care is provided under Federally-funded health care entities or programs. It was not intended to be a subsidy program for health care entities. In addition, the Committee understands that HRSA is considering making participation in the Drug Pricing Discount Program a requirement for HTCs to receive grants from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau. The Committee notes there is no statutory requirement for these centers to participate in the program as a condition of receiving grants. In light of these concerns and the fact that the program has been in existence for five years, the Committee requests the Secretary to provide a report, by February 15, 1999, which would provide an assessment of the programs operation and discuss any future plans the Department has for it.

Healthy Start

The Committee provides $95,526,000 for the Healthy Start infant mortality initiative, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $279,000 below the Administration request. Healthy Start began as a five-year demonstration program to reduce infant mortality in 22 urban and rural communities. It has never been authorized as a separate program and operates under section 301 of the Public Health Service Act demonstration authority.

The Committee is concerned by the lack of information and data on the effectiveness of the Healthy Start demonstration programs. It is the Committee's understanding that such data will become available before the conference on the fiscal year 1999 bill. More importantly, the Committee expects the Secretary to provide baseline data on access to care, infant mortality, and other indicators

of health status for communities served; develop annual reporting systems for improvements in these indicators; and establish specific targets for improvement in health status measures to accompany the budget request.

As a demonstration program, Healthy Start also must be able to show that the techniques and models developed, and demonstrated as effective, by grantees are being adopted by other providers of care. Particular focus should be on other Maternal and Child Health grant recipients and state programs under the Children's Health Insurance Act (title XXI of the Social Security Act). The Committee expects the Secretary to include such indicators in the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

Organ Transplantation

The Committee provides $4,116,000 for organ transplantation activities, which is $1,338,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $5,000 above the Administration request. The program supports a scientific registry of organ transplant recipients; the National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, which matches organ donors with potential recipients; and grants and contracts with public and private non-profit organizations to promote and improve organ donations.

Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies

The Committee provides $150,000 for facilities interest subsidies, which is $74,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The program continues support of interest subsidies and loan guarantees for three loans for construction of health professions teaching facilities under a now discontinued Public Health Service Act authority. The remaining Federal commitment on these loans will expire in the year 2004.

Bone Marrow Program

The Committee provides $18,000,000 for the bone marrow program, which is $2,730,000 above both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request. In addition to funding from HRSA in fiscal year 1999, the National Marrow Donor Program is expected to receive $19,000,000 from the U.S. Navy. Funds are used for donor medical costs, donor centers, tissue typing, research, minority recruitment, and program administration. The registry is run by contract.

The Committee is pleased with the ongoing progress made by the National Marrow Donor program, under the direction of HRSA, to increase the chances of all the patients it serves to find a matched unrelated marrow donor, particularly for minority patients. The Committee directs HRSA to provide this increase to fully type the antigens of prospective new donors and potential donors whose blood samples have been partially typed in the past. A recent analysis by the national registry found that more than 90 percent of the donors for patients who received transplants through the program were fully typed at the times of the patient's preliminary searches. This increase will further reduce search times and costs for pa-

tients, thus increasing the likelihood that patients who need transplants will receive them in a timely manner.

Rural Outreach Grants

The Committee provides $32,592,000 for rural outreach grants, which is $156,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $60,000 above the Administration request. The program supports projects that provide health services to rural populations not currently receiving them and that enhance access to existing services.

The Committee encourages HRSA to give priority consideration to demonstration programs that create model health access programs and health-related jobs in rural and urban communities with the assistance of both a rural and an urban university that have the ability to provide options of policy models and technical assistance in health policy, job creation, and sustainability of community-based providers of health services.

Emergency Medical Services for Children

The Committee provides $13,000,000 for emergency medical services for children, which is $59,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $2,024,000 above the Administration request. The program supports demonstration grants for the delivery of emergency medical services to acutely ill and seriously injured children.

Black Lung Clinics

The Committee provides $5,000,000 for black lung clinics, which is $24,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The program supports 14 grantees which treat a declining population of coal miners with respiratory and pulmonary impairments. The clinics presently receive more than one-third of their funding from other sources, such as Medicaid and Medicare. Of the 14 grantees, three actually receive community health center funding as well as black lung grants.

Payment to Hawaii for Treatment of Hansen's Disease

The Committee provides $2,045,000 for the treatment of persons with Hansen's Disease in the State of Hawaii, which is the same as both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request. The program, which provides a partial matching payment to the State of Hawaii, dates to the period of Father Damien's facility for sufferers of Hansen's disease (leprosy). That facility now has only 67 residents who live there by choice, and the grounds have been converted to a historical site. Most patients diagnosed with Hansen's disease in Hawaii are now treated in the same manner as new patients on the mainland; their care is handled on an out-patient basis, with the program paying for about 5,300 outpatient visits per year.

Ryan White AIDS Programs

The Committee provides $1,330,600,000 for Ryan White AIDS programs, which is $181,088,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $17,618,000 above the Administration request. The Committee recognizes that each Part of the Ryan White CARE

Act provides services, which enable individuals to adhere to HIV drug treatments and access needed medical care.

The Ryan White CARE Act Amendments of 1996 requires States to comply with certain requirements in order to receive Federal funding for Ryan White activities. There is some concern that the Department is certifying States as being in compliance with these requirements when, in fact, they are not. Therefore, the Committee requests that the Secretary submit, by October 15, 1998, the following information: (1) a copy of the guidelines that were provided to State's to comply with section 300ff-21 et. seq. and section 300ff-47 of the Act; (2) a copy of the criteria used by the Department to evaluate and certify a State's compliance with these sections; (3) a copy of what each State submitted to the Department for its compliance evaluation; and (4) a copy of each State's final evaluation and certification approval document by the Department.

The Committee is concerned about the continued disparity in health outcomes for people with HIV and AIDS in communities of color and recognizes the need to provide additional services specifically targeted to HIV infected individuals in these communities. The Committee encourages HRSA to give priority consideration to allocating grants to grantees serving primarily minority populations.

Emergency assistance

The Committee provides $500,200,000 for the Part A, emergency assistance program, which is $35,464,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $11,226,000 above the Administration request. These funds provide grants to metropolitan areas with very high numbers of AIDS cases for outpatient and ambulatory health and social support services. Half of the amount appropriated is allocated by formula and half is allocated to eligible areas demonstrating additional need through a competitive grant process.

Comprehensive care programs

The Committee provides $670,000,000 for Part B, comprehensive care programs, which is $127,217,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $1,130,000 above the Administration request. The funds provided support formula grants to States for the operation of HIV service delivery consortia in the localities most heavily affected, for the provision of home and community-based care, for continuation of health insurance coverage for infected persons, and for purchase of therapeutic drugs.

The Committee is encouraged by the success of new drugs and combination therapies for HIV and AIDS, whose purchase is principally financed under Part B, and has included bill language identifying $385,500,000 specifically for the purchase of AIDS drugs. The fiscal year 1998 bill designated $285,500,000 for this purpose.

The Committee is concerned about the wide variation in State ADAP and Medicaid policies regarding eligibility, benefits, and formularies. The Committee is also concerned about the wide variation in State contributions to funding of ADAP and urges States that receive more than $1,000,000 under the targeted formula to match no less than twenty percent of the Federal contribution. The

Committee directs the program to use all means necessary to reduce the purchase price of AIDS drugs.

The Committee expects HRSA to encourage States to utilize Federal ADAP funding in the most cost effective manner possible to maximize access to and use of HIV drug therapies. States should be allowed, with ADAP funding, the flexibility to purchase and maintain insurance policies for eligible clients, including covering any costs associated with these policies, which provide a full range of HIV treatments and access to comprehensive primary care services as determined by the State. Funds should not be used to purchase insurance which provides inadequate access to HIV treatments or primary care as determined by the State.

Early intervention program

The Committee provides $91,300,000 for Part C, the early intervention program, which is $15,089,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $5,146,000 above the Administration request. Funds are used for discretionary grants to migrant and community health centers, health care for the homeless grantees, family planning grantees, hemophilia centers and other private non-profit entities that provide comprehensive primary care services to populations with or at risk for HIV disease. The grantees provide testing, risk reduction counseling, transmission prevention, and clinical care; case management, outreach, and eligibility assistance are optional services. Approximately 79,000 HIV positive persons or persons at high risk for HIV infection are expected to be served in fiscal year 1999.

Pediatric demonstrations

The Committee provides $44,000,000 for Part D, the pediatric AIDS demonstrations, which is $3,197,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $74,000 above the Administration request. The program supports demonstration grants to foster collaboration between clinical research institutions and primary community-based medical and social service providers for the target population of HIV-infected children, pregnant women and their families. The projects are intended to increase access to comprehensive care, as well as to voluntary participation in NIH and other clinical trials.

AIDS dental services

The Committee provides $7,800,000 for AIDS dental services, which is $37,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $13,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to dental schools and postdoctoral dental education programs to assist with the cost of providing unreimbursed oral health care to an estimated 73,000 patients with human immunodeficiency virus disease. Over one hundred dental schools and hospitals are expected to receive awards in fiscal year 1999. Dental students and residents participating in this program receive extensive training in the management of oral care of people living with AIDS.

The Committee notes that the program funding formula and reporting requirements have been revised in fiscal year 1998, and

therefore, requests that the agency provide adequate time and technical assistance so that grantees can comply with these revisions and any future program changes allowing for their continued participation in the program.

Education and training centers

The Committee provides $17,300,000 for AIDS education and training centers, which is $84,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $29,000 above the Administration request. The centers train health care personnel who care for AIDS patients and develop model education programs.

Family Planning

The Committee provides $202,903,000 for the family planning program, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $15,174,000 below the Administration request. The program provides grants to public and private non-profit agencies to support projects which provide a range of family planning and reproductive services, as well as screening for ancillary health problems such as hypertension and diabetes. The program also supports training for providers, an information and education program, and a research program which focuses on family planning service delivery improvements. During fiscal year 1999, an estimated 4.6 million clients are expected to be served.

The bill repeats language from the 1998 appropriations bill making clear that these funds shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be nondirective, and that these funds shall not be used to promote public opposition to or support of any legislative proposal or candidate for public office.

Rural Health Research

The Committee provides $7,500,000 for rural health research, which is $4,156,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $4,191,000 below the Administration request. The activity supports several rural health research centers and the Office for Rural Health Policy's advisory committee.

Health Care Facilities

The Committee has not included funding for health care facilities. $28,000,000 was provided for this purpose in fiscal year 1998; no funding was included in the Administration request. This expired authority provides funds to public and private nonprofit entities for construction or modernization of outpatient medical facilities. This activity has not been funded by the Committee on a regular annual basis.

Buildings and Facilities

The Committee provides $250,000 for buildings and facilities, which is $2,248,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. These funds are used to finance the repair and upkeep of buildings at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center at Carville, Louisiana.

National Practitioner Data Bank

The Committee does not provide funding for the national practitioner data bank for fiscal year 1999, which is the same as both the fiscal year 1998 action on appropriations and the Administration request. The Committee recommendation and the Administration request assume that the data bank will be self-supporting, with collections of $12,000,000 in user fees.

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

Program Management

The Committee provides $114,059,000 for the cost of Federal staff and related activities to coordinate, direct and manage the programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration. This amount is the same as both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request.

The Committee believes that the Department has not developed adequate measures of the quality of health care services, the maintenance or improvement in health status and cost, and other administrative measures that are called for by the Government Performance and Results Act. These measures need to be developed in consultation with the Committee and be consistent with indicators used for other Federal health service programs. They should also be consistent with evolving measures of health quality in the non-Federal health care sector. Subsequent submissions should include baseline data and systems to provide annual data on progress toward programmatic goals. The President's budget should include information on the improvements in indicators expected as a result of proposed funding levels.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for the Medical Facilities Guarantee and Loan Fund, which is $5,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the Administration request. Appropriations are used to pay interest subsidies on loans made or guaranteed prior to fiscal year 1977 for hospital construction. The bill includes language, as in prior years, which prohibits commitments for new loans or loan guarantees in fiscal year 1999.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM

The Health Education Assistance Loans (HEAL) program insured loans provided by non-Federal lenders to students in health professions schools. Under the accounting rules established in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, one account is maintained to pay the obligations arising from loans guaranteed prior to fiscal year 1992. A second account pays obligations and collects income from premiums on loans guaranteed in fiscal year 1992 and beyond. Each annual cohort of loans is independently tracked in this account. This program expired in fiscal year 1996. Fiscal year 1998 was the last year in which loans were obligated to previous borrowers under the HEAL authority.

The Committee provides $37,000,000 to liquidate obligations from loans guaranteed prior to 1992, which is $7,434,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the Administration request.

The Committee provides $3,688,000 for HEAL program management, which is $13,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the Administration request.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

The Committee makes available the release of $54,600,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund in fiscal year 1999, which is $9,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the Administration request.

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

Trust funds made available in the bill will support the liability costs of vaccines administered after September 30, 1988. They will also support the $3,000,000 in costs incurred by the agency in the operation of the program, which is the same as both the fiscal year 1998 level and the Administration request.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Committee recommends $2,591,433,000 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an increase of $207,795,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 level and $94,036,000 above the President's request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assists State and local health authorities and other health-related organizations to control and reduce disease and other health problems.

The Committee remains extremely concerned about the growth in administrative expenditures at the CDC and the manner in which these expenditures are summarized and reported to the Committee. Previous directives regarding these matters have been disregarded by the agency. Consequently, the Committee has reluctantly decided to display on the table accompanying this report administrative amounts associated with programmatic activities. In

addition, the Committee has created a new line item that limits funding for the Office of the Director.

Administrative activities encompass all non-extramural activities with the exception of program support services, centrally managed services, buildings and facilities, and the Office of the Director. The Committee intends that designated amounts for administrative activities are ceilings. The agency may allocate administrative funds for extramural program activities according to its judgment.

The Committee considers the table accompanying this report to be determinative of the CDC budget. Funds should be apportioned and allocated consistent with the table, and any changes in funding are subject to the normal notification procedures.

The Committee directs the CDC to develop as quickly as possible cost allocation systems for program support services and centrally managed services that more accurately reflect actual utilization of resources. The Committee intends that these systems be developed subject to the approval of the Departmental budget office and directs that they be implemented as soon as feasible but no later than the end of fiscal year 1999.

The Committee commends the CDC for certain elements of its Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) plan. As noted during the fiscal year 1999 budget hearings, for many of its activities, the CDC has chosen excellent baselines, targets, and goals. The Committee is particularly impressed with the GPRA plan for the HIV division. However, for many of its activities, including many newly proposed programs, the CDC has not completed an acceptable GPRA plan. The Committee is particularly disappointed that the President proposed new programs that were not accompanied by GPRA measures. The Committee directs the CDC to continue to work cooperatively with the Committee to improve the agency's comprehensive GPRA plan so that it will provide meaningful and timely information for management and budget officials at the agency and in Congress.

Preventive health services block grant

The Committee recommends $154,379,000 for the preventive health services block grant, an increase of $5,287,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $5,566,000 above the President's request. This program provides grants to States for a wide range of public and preventive health activities. The authorizing statute designates the first $7,000,000 appropriated for the block grant for rape services and prevention. The Committee has increased funding for this program consistent with the bill-wide policy of shifting resources from Federally-managed categorical programs to flexible block grants to allow States and communities to allocate funds to activities that serve their highest priorities.

Prevention centers

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for prevention centers, an increase of $3,949,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $3,964,000 above the President's request. This program awards grants to academic institutions for centers that conduct applied research to promote disease prevention and better health.

The Committee encourages the CDC to continue existing centers and to expand the number of centers as resources permit. The Committee encourages the CDC to establish a center focusing on prevention marketing and behavior change strategies to enhance health in disadvantaged communities. The Committee encourages the CDC in awarding funds for prevention centers to give special consideration to universities and health departments capable of serving high-risk, rural, and minority populations.

Childhood immunization

The Committee recommends $421,477,000 for the childhood immunization program, an increase of $11,319,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $21,909,000 above the President's request. This program is not authorized in law for fiscal year 1999. In addition, the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program funded through the Medicaid program is expected to provide $566,278,000 in vaccine purchases and distribution support in 1999, an increase of $129,174,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the substantial inaccuracy of vaccine purchase estimates provided to the Congress by the CDC. In recent years, the CDC has greatly overestimated actual vaccine purchases. The Committee has now received information indicating, contrary to previous years, that the current President's budget request greatly understates the amount needed by States for vaccine purchase in fiscal year 1999. The Committee will consider additional funds for vaccine activities when it receives a budget amendment from the Administration outlining the reasons for the increase in the estimates and indicating improvements in the estimating methodology to ensure that the new estimates are more accurate than past estimates provided to the Congress.

Immunization project grants are awarded to States and local agencies for planning, developing, and conducting childhood immunization programs including enhancement of the vaccine delivery infrastructure. The CDC directly maintains a stockpile of vaccines, supports consolidated purchase of vaccines for state and local health agencies, and conducts surveillance, investigations, and research into the safety and efficacy of new and presently used vaccines.

The bill includes a provision from the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act authorizing the CDC to transfer funds available from the sale of surplus vaccine from the vaccine stockpile to other activities within the jurisdiction of CDC.

The Committee encourages the CDC to allocate funds for immunization of inmates of state prisons in compliance with the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Immunization Practices.

Reductions in reported polio incidence have occurred in all regions of the world, but progress in Africa, where half the cases of polio are reported, has not kept pace with progress in other regions. The Committee believes that a greater effort is necessary to ensure that African countries meet the goal of polio eradication by the year 2000. The Committee further recognizes that achieving the goal of eradication will mean savings in human and financial costs. The Committee strongly supports the global polio eradication

program and encourages the CDC to expand the program within available resources.

Bioterrorism stockpile

The Committee recommends $51,000,000 to develop a civilian stockpile of antidotes, antibiotics and vaccines necessary to respond to acts of bioterrorism. This amount is the same as the President's request as communicated in the budget amendment of June 8, 1998. Prior to the markup of the bill, the Department of Health and Human Services declined to provide adequate detail regarding other aspects of the budget amendment including additional spending requests and offsets. In addition, as transmitted to Congress by the President and as described by the Department, the budget amendment offsets increases in fiscal year 1999 spending with reductions in fiscal year 2000 spending and thereby proposes a net increase in the President's budget request for fiscal year 1999. The Committee has therefore deferred consideration of the remainder of the request until the House-Senate conference on this bill.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

The Committee recommends $625,486,000 for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) activities, an increase of $542,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $3,262,000 above the President's request. The CDC HIV programs support HIV research, surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory studies, and prevention activities. The CDC provides funds to state and local health departments to develop and implement integrated community prevention plans.

The Committee is concerned that the CDC has allocated a disproportionate share of available funds to administrative activities thereby limiting the amount of funding available to state and local service providers. Annual fluctuations in administrative costs and delays in the release of HIV prevention funding have adversely affected community HIV prevention planning. The Committee directs the CDC to the greatest extent possible to minimize administrative overhead and to expedite the release of community prevention grants.

The Committee is concerned that racial minorities be more fully targeted and included in HIV prevention efforts. The Committee directs the CDC to consider allocating increased resources to address the HIV-related health disparities in ethnic and racial minority populations. In particular, the CDC should consider increased support of minority community-based organizations and minority regional and national organizations including education, technical assistance, infrastructure, capacity building, community development, and public health initiatives.

The Committee is concerned about the level of formal coordination of Federal global HIV/AIDS control efforts. The Committee intends that the CDC report on its efforts to coordinate such activities with other Federal agencies in the fiscal year 2000 budget justification.

Tuberculosis

The Committee recommends $119,962,000 for the tuberculosis (TB) program, an increase of $1,991,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $2,312,000 above the President's request. In addition to funding provided in this line item, CDC AIDS activities support HIV-related tuberculosis control efforts. The tuberculosis program provides grants to States and large cities for a broad range of tuberculosis control activities. In addition, the CDC supports state and local laboratories and conducts research, epidemiological investigations, and education and training seminars.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the CDC intends to update its strategic plan for the elimination of tuberculosis.

The Committee encourages the CDC to increase the scope and support of its global tuberculosis activities.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee recommends $123,753,000 for the sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) program, an increase of $11,636,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $2,172,000 above the President's request. This program awards grants to state and local health departments and other nonprofit entities to support a wide variety of public health activities to prevent and treat STDs. The CDC directly conducts special investigations, surveillance and epidemiologic research.

The Committee notes that the CDC did not timely provide the syphilis report requested in both the House and Senate reports accompanying the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act. While the Committee has not reduced the administrative funding accompanying this line item for fiscal year 1999, it will consider such adjustments in the future when the agency fails to comply with congressional directives or requests for information.

The Committee urges the CDC to continue to work with community based organizations to control the spread of HIV through the treatment of other STDs.

The Committee encourages the CDC to consider allocating increased resources to the syphilis program to implement the recommendations of the syphilis report provided to the Congress earlier this year.

The Committee encourages the CDC to increase its support for States that are in the early stages of implementing chlamydia reduction programs.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The Committee recommends $282,379,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, an increase of $70,402,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $18,811,000 above the President's request. The chronic and environmental disease program supports a wide variety of chronic and environmental disease research and prevention activities.

The Committee has provided an increase for the chronic and environmental disease prevention program above the comparable fiscal year 1998 level to permit increased funding for several initiatives including those on cardiovascular disease, tobacco, health disparities, oral health, asthma, chronic fatigue syndrome, sudden in-

fant death syndrome, pfiesteria, and arthritis. The increase in funding above the request does not imply the Committee's endorsement of full funding of the budget request. Rather, the Committee directs the CDC to develop a balanced allocation of funding for the priorities outlined in this report.

The Committee notes with approval the CDC's efforts to develop a national cardiovascular disease program. The Committee encourages the CDC to expand its current activities to additional states giving priority to those states with the highest age-adjusted cardiovascular disease mortality.

The Committee encourages the CDC to aggressively implement the initial phase of the National Arthritis Plan.

The Committee encourages the National Center for Environmental Health and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to cooperate with the National Center for Health Statistics to develop epidemiological data regarding limb loss including numbers of people with limb loss by anatomic description, cause, use of adaptive and prosthetic devices, and behavioral risk factors associated with amputation.

The Committee encourages the CDC to implement a community-based asthma intervention program and to work with state and local health departments to collect regional, state, and local data on the prevalence of pediatric and adult asthma. The Committee urges the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and the National Center for Environmental Health to cooperatively develop an initiative to improve communication between physicians and consumers regarding asthma prevention and treatment.

The Committee commends the CDC for developing a model death scene protocol for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in collaboration with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Health Resources and Services Administration. The Committee encourages the CDC to support demonstration projects in urban, suburban and rural settings to evaluate the effectiveness of the protocol.

The Committee approves the transfer of the American Stop Smoking Intervention Study (ASSIST) from the National Cancer Institute to the CDC in fiscal year 1999. The Committee encourages the CDC to increase funding for the current IMPACT states over the next several years to a level comparable to that of the ASSIST states. The Committee strongly urges the CDC to ensure that tobacco control funding is awarded to public health entities directly responsible for tobacco control. The Committee further encourages the CDC to ensure that minorities are appropriately targeted for smoking reduction. The increase in funding above the request for the chronic and environmental disease program does not imply the Committee's endorsement of full funding of the budget request. Rather, the Committee directs the CDC to develop a balanced allocation of funding for the priorities outlined in this report.

The Committee remains concerned about the disproportionate impact of prostate cancer on minorities. The Committee encourages the CDC to expand the prostate cancer awareness and outreach program targeted to high-risk populations through collaborations with public and non-profit cancer education organizations.

The Committee encourages the CDC to develop a comprehensive cancer control program to integrate existing categorical grantees. The Committee encourages the CDC to expand its support of state health departments to reduce colorectal cancer morbidity and mortality.

The Committee strongly urges the CDC to expand community fluoridation, sealant programs, and oral health surveillance.

The Committee encourages the CDC to continue implementation of the Pfiesteria surveillance system, to initiate case-control studies of new outbreaks of Pfiesteria-related illness, and to develop a biological test of human exposure to the toxin. The Committee expects the CDC to provide timely information on its Pfiesteria activities upon the request of individual Members of Congress.

The Committee encourages the CDC to enhance its chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) laboratory studies and surveillance projects including outreach to minorities, children and adolescents. The Committee is concerned about the delay in appointing a neuroendocrinologist to the CFS research group as recommended by the Committee in the fiscal year 1998 report.

The Committee urges the CDC to continue to work with lay and professional epilepsy organizations to develop a national outreach and education program directed to children and at-risk populations and to promote patient-centered treatment and management of epilepsy under managed care and Medicaid health plans.

The Committee urges the CDC to collaborate with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to educate physicians, other health professionals, and parents about the detection and management of primary immune deficiency diseases.

The Committee encourages the CDC to implement a national public and professional awareness campaign regarding folic acid and birth defects. The Committee urges the CDC to assist the States to develop and implement programs to increase consumption of folic acid among women.

Based on the external evaluation of the C. Everett Koop Community Health Information Center, the Committee encourages the CDC to implement the recommendations of the evaluation, enhance the Center, and disseminate the results of the evaluation to professional medical societies in the U.S.

The Committee commends the CDC for its current research into the potential environmental factors associated with lymphoma and encourages continued and expanded collaboration with the National Institutes of Health on this matter.

The Committee encourages the CDC to expand its support of coordinated health education programs in schools.

The Committee encourages the CDC to establish a competitive program for collaborative centers for research in autism epidemiology.

Breast and cervical cancer screening

The Committee recommends $159,071,000 for the breast and cervical cancer screening program, an increase of $16,292,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $15,586,000 above the President's request. The breast and cervical cancer screening program supports screening, education, and follow-up services for low-

income women, training for health care providers, quality assurance activities, national technical assistance and support, surveillance and program evaluation.

The Committee encourages the CDC to expand screening activities in the current WISEWOMAN States and to increase the number of States participating in the WISEWOMAN program if such increases are authorized in the law.

The Committee encourages the CDC to consider using case managers to work with clients and providers to help clients obtain screening, diagnostic and treatment services and to help clients overcome barriers to receiving services.

Infectious diseases

The Committee recommends $137,636,000 for the infectious diseases program, an increase of $24,779,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $24,879,000 below the Administration request. The program supports national surveillance of infectious diseases, the development of new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques, the acceleration of the general application of accepted prevention technologies, and strengthening of the capability to respond to outbreaks of new and re-emerging infectious diseases.

The Committee encourages the CDC to require reporting of chronic Hepatitis C to generate information on populations at risk of infection and modes of transmission. The Committee directs the CDC to be prepared to testify regarding a national plan to control Hepatitis C during the fiscal year 2000 budget hearings. The Committee encourages the CDC to implement the plan to notify blood and blood product recipients of their potential exposure to Hepatitis C.

The Committee encourages the CDC to develop better epidemiological data regarding chronic liver disease.

The Committee encourages the CDC to expand the multi-site program of surveillance, prevention and control of hospital-acquired infections.

The Committee encourages the CDC to consider establishing a national clearinghouse for correctional health care research and information as a resource for correctional and public health officials.

Lead poisoning prevention

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,898,000 for the childhood lead poisoning prevention program, an increase of $34,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the Administration request. The program provides grants to States and communities for screening, surveillance, epidemiology, education, laboratory activities and development of better lead screening devices.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the Food and Drug Administration has given final approval to a portable lead screening device. The Committee believes that this device will increase childhood screening rates in many underserved communities worldwide.

Injury control

The Committee recommends $64,397,000 for the injury control program, an increase of $14,633,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $15,061,000 above the President's request. The injury control program supports intramural research, injury control research centers, extramural research grants, and technical assistance to state and local health departments.

The bill contains a limitation included in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act to prohibit the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control from engaging in any activities to advocate or promote gun control. The Committee does not believe that CDC should advocate or promote policies to advance gun control initiatives, or discourage responsible private gun ownership. The Committee expects research on gun violence to be objective and grants to be awarded through an impartial peer review process.

The Committee has provided substantial additional funds for CDC youth violence prevention activities and commends the agency for developing a "best practices" project to gather and disseminate information regarding effective violence prevention strategies, especially among minorities. The Committee expects the CDC to continue its collaboration with public and private organizations dedicated to reducing youth violence by educating individuals who have not been reached through traditional violence prevention activities.

The Committee urges the CDC to coordinate its youth violence activities with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Department of Education. The Committee urges the CDC to consider hosting a conference including law enforcement, health, and education agencies and professionals to consider youth violence research and evaluations.

The Committee recommends that CDC collaborate with national and academic organizations, including schools of social work, to initiate a program on physical and emotional injuries associated with child maltreatment and neglect.

The Committee encourages the CDC to support a study to determine the cost-effectiveness of trauma care by comparing the functional outcomes of patients served by trauma center and non-trauma center facilities.

Occupational safety and health

The Committee recommends $185,792,000 for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), an increase of $228,000 over the President's request and $1,421,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. NIOSH conducts applied research, develops criteria for occupational safety and health standards, and provides technical services to government, labor and industry, including training for the prevention of work-related diseases and injuries. This appropriation supports surveillance, health hazard evaluations, intramural and extramural research, instrument and methods development, dissemination, and training grants.

Epidemic services

The Committee recommends $85,916,000 for epidemic services, an increase of $18,571,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998

amount and $9,000,000 below the request. The objectives of the program include the prevention and control of epidemics, the maintenance of surveillance systems, the training of public health epidemiologists, and the operation of the quarantine program. The program supports the Epidemic Intelligence Service program, the publication of the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, and a variety of infant and minority health programs.

The Committee encourages the CDC to support the development of a rapid toxic screen to measure human exposure to a wide variety of toxic substances.

Office of the Director

The Committee recommends $31,146,000 for the activities of the Office of the Director, a decrease of $2,515,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and an increase of $126,000 above the request. The Committee intends this amount to be a ceiling. The Director may transfer these funds to non-administrative, programmatic activities at her discretion. This line item includes amounts previously identified in the report for program management activities.

The Committee is pleased with CDC's commitment to improving the health status of minority and disadvantaged individuals and urges expansion of these efforts including the coordination of preventive health care with substance abuse treatment.

The Committee requests that the CDC report to it prior to the fiscal year 2000 budget hearings regarding current CDC cerebral palsy activities, development of a cerebral palsy prevention research plan, and the cost of implementing such a plan.

The Committee encourages the CDC to consider developing a national clearinghouse for correctional health care research, policy and guidelines.

National Center for Health Statistics

The Committee recommends a total of $84,573,000 for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and the request. Of this amount, $57,793,000 is derived from the one percent evaluation set-aside. The Center is responsible for collecting, interpreting, and disseminating data on the health status of the U.S. population and the use of health services. NCHS surveys include the National Vital Statistics System, the National Health Interview Survey, the National Survey of Family Growth, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and the National Health Care Survey.

The Committee encourages the Center to collect data on the prevalence of sarcoidosis by establishing it as a reportable disease and initiating a sarcoidosis patient registry in collaboration with the NHLBI, the NIAID and relevant national organizations.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends $12,800,000 for buildings and facilities, an increase of $6,008,000 above the President's request and $28,704,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation which included a one-time reprogramming of $20,000,000 for a laboratory project. This line item supports ongoing maintenance

projects, as well as safety repairs and equipment purchases. The Committee has included funding above the President's request for the infectious disease laboratory.

Prevention research

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the new prevention research program, an increase of $10,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $14,969,000 below the request. This program supports extramural research programs. The Committee has not approved funding for administrative or laboratory activities for this program.

The Committee encourages the CDC to consider awarding funds for non-traditional tobacco control activities conducted by institutions of higher education serving primarily minority individuals with the capacity to provide innovative education/media campaigns.

Health disparities demonstration

The Committee does not recommend separate line-item funding for the new health disparities demonstration program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $29,963,000 below the request. The Committee has provided funding for health disparities activities where they have been requested within existing programs and are accompanied by outcome performance measures. The Committee has not, however, provided funding for this program for which the CDC has not developed appropriate program goals or outcome measures.

Crime bill activities

The Committee recommends $51,000,000 for crime bill activities, an increase of $62,000 above the President's request and the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. Of the total, the President requested that $8,000,000 be derived from general revenues. The Committee has not approved this request. All activities in the bill are funded through the crime bill trust fund.

The Committee encourages the CDC to support development of community plans to prevent violence and implementation of coordinated community violence intervention and prevention activities. The Committee encourages the CDC to collaborate with community organizations with established programs for families and communities in urban, low-income settings.

The Committee encourages the CDC to expand family violence intervention and prevention programs coordinated with substance abuse treatment centers serving female clients.

The Committee encourages the CDC to support violence intervention and prevention programs that are developed within the communities they are designed to serve.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The Committee provides $14,862,023,000 for the 23 appropriations which together fund the programs of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). These include appropriations for the 18 research Institutes, the National Center for Research Resources, the John E. Fogarty International Center, the National Library of Medicine, the Office of the Director, and Buildings and Facilities. The total

in the bill is $1,239,637,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $98,710,000 above the Administration request. This funding level provides a 9.1 percent increase in total for the research components of NIH. The buildings and facilities account includes $90,000,000 for the fourth year costs of constructing the new clinical research center and $9,143,000 for completion of the new vaccine facility. Programs funded in this account are not authorized for fiscal year 1999.

Committee priorities.—The Committee views NIH as one of its very highest priorities and has made difficult resource allocation decisions throughout the bill to provide what it believes is the necessary funding level for NIH. NIH is the world's leading biomedical research institution; its investments in research save lives and reduce health care costs while creating jobs and economic growth in a global economy. This research has produced major advances in the treatment of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and mental illness that have helped thousands of American families. With the funding level provided, NIH will be able to support over 30,000 research project grants at 1,700 universities and research institutes across the U.S. NIH research has spawned the biotechnology revolution, whose products are projected to grow into a $50 billion industry by the turn of the century. The U.S.'s ability to translate scientific discoveries into new product development has resulted in its lead over Europe and Japan in pharmaceutical and biotechnology patents. While the Committee is firm in its commitment to budget restraints, it believes that funding of biomedical research is an important investment in the future health and economic well-being of our nation.

Balance in the research portfolio.—The Committee believes that NIH should distribute funding on the basis of scientific opportunity. As a result, the Committee has allocated the Institute appropriations consistent with the distribution recommended by NIH and reflecting the Director's judgment of scientific opportunity. If NIH believes that adjustments to this allocation are necessary as the fiscal year 1999 appropriations bill moves through the legislative cycle, the Committee would be pleased to consider them in later action on the bill.

To enhance NIH's flexibility to allocate funding based on scientific opportunity, the Committee has attempted to minimize the amount of direction provided in the report accompanying the bill. For example, there are no directives to fund particular research mechanisms, such as centers or requests for applications, or specific amounts of funding for particular diseases.

In stating that scientific opportunity should be the basis for allocating research funding, the Committee understands that other factors also are relevant to NIH's decisions, including such considerations as the infectious nature of a disease, the number of cases and deaths associated with a particular disease, the Federal and other costs of treating a disease, the years of productive life lost due to a particular disease, and the estimated proximity to research breakthroughs. The Committee does not presume to judge which criteria should take precedence or carry the greatest weight in individual funding decisions, but urges NIH to consider the full array of relevant criteria as it constructs its research portfolio.

AIDS funding.—Consistent with the philosophy outlined above, the Committee has again chosen not to earmark a specific dollar amount for AIDS research. In relying on NIH's recommendations for the allocation of the total funding provided by the Committee, the Committee understands that it would be NIH's intent to allocate AIDS funding consistent with the distribution outlined in the budget justification. The Committee understands that this allocation may change before the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Committee intends that the funds allocated for AIDS should be spent in a manner fully consistent with the AIDS research plan developed by the Office of AIDS Research (OAR) and expects the Director of NIH to use the full authority of his office to ensure that this occurs. The Committee has provided the Director of OAR, jointly with the Director of NIH, transfer authority to reallocate up to three percent of funds designated for AIDS research among Institutes, subject to normal reprogramming procedures. The Committee encourages NIH to use this authority whenever it believes that an adjustment in the allocation of AIDS funding between Institutes is appropriate to achieve scientific objectives or to facilitate promising research efforts.

The Committee continues to support OAR, its leadership, and its coordinated budget planning process and expects the individual institutes, centers and divisions to fully cooperate with OAR's work. The Committee has provided funding for the OAR within the Office of the Director and intends that the OAR will maintain its current structure and responsibilities, including the allocation of an emergency discretionary fund.

Government Performance and Results Act.—The Committee recognizes that the development of programmatic indicators for NIH under the Government Performance and Results Act is one of the most difficult conceptual and methodological problems in the Act's implementation. NIH should continue to work with the National Academy of Sciences and the other science agencies to develop a better conceptual and theoretical framework for such measures. The Committee believes that NIH should begin to implement the Act where it can. Measures of administrative efficiency and effectiveness can and should be adopted and tracked. Similarly, indicators of the ability of systems to support the research enterprise exist, and should be included. Presentation of these measures, including goals for improvements, baselines and reporting systems are an initial step. Information presented with the President's budget should include improvements in these indicators resulting from proposed funding levels. In addition, the Committee will expect the Director to include a report in his testimony next spring on the progress toward indicators relating directly to research and the translation of basic research findings to medical and other applications.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $2,787,830,000 for the National Cancer Institute (NCI), which is $245,271,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $19,616,000 above the Administration request. The Committee was pleased to learn that the first sustained, significant decrease in cancer mortality rates since such statistics

were first collected in the 1930s continues to be the case. However, the Committee also understands that for many cancers, incidence continues to rise and that the decline in mortality rates does not translate to all populations such as African-Americans. In light of this and the fact that the "baby boomer" population is approaching the age where 65 percent of cancer occurs, the Committee does not believe that this positive news is cause for complacency. Cancer continues to pose a major health threat to the American public and the costs, both human and economic, are catastrophic. Therefore, the Committee continues to support cancer research as a national priority.

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

Cancer coordination.—The Committee encourages NCI to continue its leadership role as coordinator of the National Cancer Program. As the facilitator of the Nation's fight against cancer, the Committee encourages NCI to continue to work in collaboration with private and voluntary sector organizations, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Federal agencies to address the coordination challenges outlined in the National Cancer Advisory Board's report entitled "Cancer at a Crossroads".

Cancer Centers Program.—The Committee commends NCI for the high quality work conducted through the Cancer Centers program and encourages NCI to expand the program as outlined in the fiscal year 1999 budget justification. The Committee urges the Institute to consider including a new competitively selected, peer-reviewed clinical cancer center at an academic health institution specializing in immunotherapy research using heat shock proteins as immunogens.

Childhood cancer.—The next decade promises to unlock several of the key genetic causes of childhood cancer and a greater research effort will be needed in order to translate these advances from the laboratory into the clinic. In addition, while the treatment outcome of childhood cancer has improved, the treatments themselves are often toxic and can harbor serious consequences in later life. Research into more specific and less toxic anti-cancer treatment is needed. The Committee continues to support research into childhood cancers.

Hepatitis C virus.—The NIH sponsored Consensus Development Conference recommended that studies are needed regarding the mechanisms of development of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with Hepatitis C virus. The Committee urges NCI to support research in this area.

Human papillomavirus and cervical cancer.—The NCI has made significant progress in understanding the link between the sexually transmitted human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer. It is estimated that more than 90 percent of cervical cancer cases result from HPV infection. The Committee urges the NCI to continue its

support for research into the development of a vaccine against HPV infection. The Committee also encourages the NCI to continue its collaboration with the NIAID in sponsoring basic and clinical research on HPV diagnosis and prevention as a risk for cervical cancer, and as applicable, develop screening techniques.

Lymphoma.—Lymphoma is one of the fastest growing cancers, striking upwards of 85,000 Americans each year with a 50 percent mortality rate. Approximately 600,000 Americans today are living with lymphoid malignancies. The Committee encourages NCI to: (1) enhance lymphoma research through the use of all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including program announcements and requests for applications; (2) convene a scientific workshop to examine the current state of lymphoma research and identify opportunities for further study; and (3) expand its current research into potential environmental factors responsible for lymphoma.

Minority populations.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the high rates of incidence and mortality related to breast and prostate cancer, particularly among African-Americans. The Committee is encouraged by NCI's collaboration with the Department of Defense in fighting these devastating cancer diseases and urges the Institute to continue to strengthen and expand its breast and prostate cancer research portfolio.

Neurofibromatosis.—Enormous advances continue to be made in research on neurofibromatosis (NF) since the discovery of the NF1 and NF2 gene, including the recent discovery that NF is involved with the c-AMP pathway affecting learning disabilities in addition to its cancer-fighting tumor suppressor functions. The Committee encourages NCI to strengthen its NF research portfolio in such areas as further development of animal models, natural history studies, and therapeutic experimentation and clinical trials. The Committee encourages NCI to use of all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including requests for applications, program announcements, the national cooperative drug discovery group program, and small business innovation research grants. Progress in developing new technologies and enhancing the understanding of the fundamental process of cancer will also benefit specific diseases such as NF. The Committee urges NCI to continue to coordinate its efforts with NINDS and be prepared to report on the status of the NF research grant program at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Ovarian cancer.—Ovarian cancer ranks fifth as a cause of cancer deaths among women and causes more deaths than any other cancer of the female reproductive tract. Because there is no simple diagnostic test to detect ovarian cancer, more than 70 percent of women are not diagnosed until the later stages of the disease. The five-year survival rate for these women is only fifteen to twenty percent. The Committee urges the NCI to fund clinical trials to evaluate the utility of current tumor markers and diagnostic imaging modalities in an effort to find an early detection tool for ovarian cancer. In addition, the Committee encourages NCI support for the identification of all genes expressed in ovarian cancer tumors at all stages of the disease in order to facilitate the identification of tools for early diagnosis.

Primary immune deficiency diseases.—These genetic disorders, which affect as many as one million people, mostly children, are characterized by unusually high incidences of several forms of cancer. The relationship between the genetics of the immune system and the genetics of cancer is an area ripe for scientific endeavor. For this reason, the Committee urges NCI to establish a trans-institute initiative with NIAID, NICHD, and NHGRI in sponsoring a symposium of leading experts in cancer, immunodeficiencies, pediatrics, and genetics to explore the most promising areas of research and develop a comprehensive agenda for future research initiatives.

Proton beam therapy.—The Committee heard testimony on the use of proton beam therapy as a treatment for inoperable and inaccessible brain tumors as well as cancers and certain vascular diseases. There are currently two proton beam therapy centers, one in the Northeast and one on the West Coast. The Committee encourages NCI to assist in efforts to convert an existing online accelerator into a proton beam therapy center to serve populations which do not have access to this therapy.

Translational research.—There has been an extraordinary explosion of scientific advances in cancer biology, immunology, molecular biology, and genetics that have occurred in the past few years as a result of previous investments in basic research. These advances provide unprecedented opportunities to develop new therapies, early detection technologies, and strategies to prevent cancer. The Committee is concerned that the translation of these promising discoveries into cancer patients is not keeping pace with the opportunities that exist due to changes in the healthcare marketplace and lack of current capabilities and infrastructure for translational research. The Committee urges NCI to evaluate the barriers and impediments that inhibit early-state clinical testing of new technologies such as vaccines, gene therapies, and monoclonal antibodies including the steps needed to remove these barriers.

Urological cancers.—Urological cancers like kidney, bladder, and prostate afflict thousands each year, with prostate cancer the second leading cause of cancer deaths among American men. The Committee urges NCI to significantly expand its research programs for these urological cancers. The Committee requests the Director of NIH together with the Director of NCI to submit a report, by January 1, 1999, outlining the activities the NIH is undertaking to enhance prostate cancer research.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $1,720,344,000 for the Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), which is $137,420,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $11,016,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute provides leadership for a national research program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood, in transfusion medicine, and in sleep disorders through support of basic, clinical, and population-based and health education research. The Women's Health Initiative (WHI) was transferred from the Office of the Director to NHLBI. WHI is a large cross-Institute initiative to study preven-

tion of conditions responsible for deaths, disability and frailty in older women—breast and colorectal cancer, heart disease, and osteoporosis. There are three components of the study: a randomized clinical trial; an observational study; and a community prevention study. The clinical trial is being conducted at 40 centers with 46,000 women participating. It is scheduled for completion in 2004.

Acute respiratory distress syndrome.—Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) affects approximately 150,000 Americans each year. The mortality rate is very high and there is urgent need to identify new treatments. The NHLBI Acute Respiratory Distress Clinical Network, established in 1994, is testing three protocols including a recently initiated study to determine whether administration of lisofylline soon after onset of acute lung injury or ARDS will reduce morbidity or mortality. Lisofylline has been shown to protect against tissue injury mediated by oxidants and to suppress production of a number of cytokine mediators that amplify the inflammatory process. Another protocol to address the use of pulmonary artery catheters in patients at risk for ARDS currently is in the planning stages. The NHLBI also plans to award several Specialized Centers of Research in Acute Lung Injury to focus on basic and clinical research in ARDS as a continuation of an extremely effective ongoing program.

The ARDS Network, consisting of 10 Critical Care Treatment Groups, has been established by NHLBI to identify effective therapies through prospective, randomized multi-centered clinical trials. The Committee is pleased to learn that the ARDS Network will be evaluating a promising investigational toxicity modifier. This product shows promise in preclinical investigations and may offer the first real innovation in the management of this disease over the past decade. The Committee believes that these types of innovative collaborations, supported by the public and private sectors, will serve to rapidly translate research progress from discovery to patients. The Committee looks forward to hearing about this initiative at the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Asthma.—The Committee recognizes the strong commitment of the NHLBI to research asthma in minority populations and is pleased at recent efforts by the Institute to extend its educational programs for these populations. In particular, the Committee has learned that the Institute plans to modify existing educational materials on asthma management to include documents, audiovisual materials, and information packages for general dissemination and for target groups of patients, families, and health care providers at the community level based on sociodemographic and cultural considerations.

The Committee is pleased with the early efforts of the Asthma Clinical Network to determine the effectiveness of asthma drugs and to identify better asthma management practices. During its first four years, the Network has completed and published two clinical trials of medication usage in patients with mild and moderate asthma. Two ongoing studies are evaluating the effects of asthma medications in altering clinical outcomes and airway inflammation in moderate and severe asthma patients. Another study to establish doses of different inhaled corticosteroids is expected to be complete in the near future.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program (NAEPP) has published updated asthma management guidelines and that NAEPP is working with national and local organizations to increase their use. The NAEPP has prepared a summary of asthma management approaches and published it for use by local asthma coalitions in programs for patients. Professionals will be encouraged to use the materials to support patient education efforts. The NAEPP Coordinating Committee should be utilized more by Congress and Federal agencies. The Committee urges the NAEPP Coordinating Council to report to Congress on the various Federal asthma initiatives currently underway and to make recommendations for future policy directions.

Atherosclerosis.—Atherosclerosis causing blockage of blood vessels underlies much of heart disease and stroke. The Committee encourages expansion of research using techniques of vascular biology, gene therapy, and non-invasive and non-radioactive imaging that could lead to the identification and treatment of high risk individuals before heart attack or stroke strikes. The Committee also encourages expanded research into the possible role of bacteria and viruses on inflammation of the walls of blood vessels in the development of heart attack and stroke. Research findings could lead to more effective strategies or antibiotic or vaccine therapies to help prevent heart attack or stroke.

Cardiovascular diseases.—The Committee recognizes the seriousness of heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases and is concerned that cardiovascular diseases have remained America's leading killer of men and women since 1919 and a major cause of disability. While advances have been made in the identification and treatment of risk factors for these diseases, over 58 million Americans continue to suffer from cardiovascular diseases with African-Americans suffering a disproportionately higher rate than the general population. The Committee encourages NHLBI to convene a trans-agency conference on cardiovascular diseases and stroke to assess progress and opportunities and develop a comprehensive research and prevention agenda for the 21st Century, including a focus on cardiovascular diseases in minority populations that are at a high risk. The Committee also encourages the Institute to support existing heart and stroke-related research programs and to invest in promising heart and stroke-related research initiatives.

Congenital heart defects.—Heart defects remain America's most common birth defect. They are the major cause of birth defect-related infant deaths and a significant cause of childhood disability that progresses into adulthood. Approximately one million Americans live with the effects of congenital heart defects. The Committee encourages NHLBI to expand research in pediatric cardiovascular diseases and continue research in emerging areas such as the use of new genetic tools to identify genes that control heart development. Continued progress against pediatric cardiovascular diseases will lead to better diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of congenital heart defects.

Congestive heart failure.—The result of a damaged heart muscle from diseases such as heart attack, high blood pressure, and congenital heart defects, congestive heart failure affects about five mil-

lion Americans. It is the leading cause of hospitalization for Americans age 65 and older. The Committee encourages NHLBI to study promising areas such as removal of non-functioning heart muscle, mechanical assist devices, animal hearts for transplant, transplantation of healthy heart cells, and the role of programmed cell death in the development of congestive heart failure.

Cooley's anemia.—The Committee is pleased that NHLBI has followed the recommendation of several special emphasis panels and is developing a network of collaborative clinical centers that will facilitate research into Cooley's anemia and possibly other diseases such as sickle cell anemia. The Institute should keep the Committee informed as to the status of this network and the expected areas of research on which it will concentrate.

End stage renal disease.—Hypertension is the second leading cause of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) in this country. Past NIH-supported research established the role of increased blood pressure in the kidney itself as an important cause of the loss of kidney function. This basic research stimulated a clinical trial that took this finding to the patient and is regarded as a research success in regard to process and increased therapies for people with ESRD. The Committee encourages NHLBI to study additional therapies for the treatment of hypertension that will slow the progression of chronic renal disease.

Gene therapy.—The Committee encourages NHLBI, in collaboration with NIDDK, to continue to support the innovative research directed at developing gene therapy for cystic fibrosis through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the program project and specialized center mechanisms. The increased understanding of delivery systems and the bodies immune response to vectors developed from the initial support of these is helping to pave the way not only for cystic fibrosis, but for cancer, cardiovascular disease, and the molecular medicine of the 21st Century.

Healthy lifestyles.—Success in translating awareness of heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular disease risk factors into behavior modification has been limited. For example, the role of diet as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease is well known yet, 30 to 40 percent of coronary heart disease deaths are attributed to obesity and high blood cholesterol and one-half of adult Americans have cholesterol levels above the desired level. The Committee urges NHLBI to expand research into behavior modification in order to create public health interventions that help people develop and maintain healthy behaviors. A focus should be placed on the causes of and treatment for obesity, which is increasing at an alarming rate. Additional emphasis also should be placed on the disproportionate occurrence of cardiovascular diseases in minority and other underserved communities. Studies on effective application of current research findings will yield recommendations benefiting all Americans.

Hemophilia.—The Committee remains supportive of NHLBI's hemophilia gene therapy research program and urges renewal and expanded research emphasis in this critical area. In light of the research opportunities in hemophilia gene therapy, the Committee urges the Institute to develop a research action plan, working with NIAID and the hemophilia scientific and medical community, that

fully addresses the complications of hemophilia and other bleeding disorders. In developing such a plan, NHLBI also should work collaboratively with NIDDK on how to improve hepatitis treatment options for persons with hemophilia. The Committee requests a report by March 31, 1999 on the status of these efforts.

Hypercholesterolemia.—The Committee encourages NHLBI to continue its efforts to persuade the National Committee for Quality Assurance to accredit health plans based on their ability to reach treatment goals established by the National Cholesterol Education Program in treating patients with hypercolesterolemia.

Langerhans cell histiocytosis.—Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis is a rare disorder that primarily affects children. Seventy-six percent of the cases occur before the age of 10, but also can be seen in adults. The disease causes an abnormal buildup of tissue cells most often in the bones, skin, liver, spleen, lungs, and brain where their size can cause severe damage. The Committee encourages NHLBI to continue ongoing basic research in this field and to pursue advancements in the treatment of histiocytosis.

Nutrition and obesity.—The role of diet as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease is well known. Thirty to forty percent of coronary heart disease deaths are attributed to obesity and high blood cholesterol and 50 percent of adults have cholesterol levels above the desired level. The Committee continues to support the initiatives taken by NHLBI in the nutrition and obesity area and urges the development of more focused research using all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including clinical research centers.

Primary pulmonary hypertension.—Primary Pulmonary Hypertension (PPH) is a rare, progressive, and fatal disease affecting predominantly women of all races and ages. This disease involves deadly deterioration of the heart and lungs and treatment is often exorbitantly expensive. The Committee urges NHLBI to continue basic research in this area, including gene therapy and clinical trials of promising pharmaceuticals. The Committee also encourages the Institute to take the necessary steps to ensure the submission of high quality proposals and qualified experts in the field to evaluate these proposals. The Committee recognizes and is pleased with NHLBI's work in the 1980s in PPH and with the recent program announcement and is hopeful that this announcement will lead to the funding of multiple research studies.

Sarcoidosis.—Ongoing NHBLI sarcoidosis research includes studies to: (1) identify the causes of the disease; (2) determine the pattern of inheritance in blacks and the role for major and minor genes in disease development; and (3) examine the immunological and inflammatory processes that occur in pulmonary sarcoidosis. Research findings are expected to improve understanding of sarcoidosis and lead to better treatment and perhaps, eventually, to a cure.

Sickle cell disease.—The Committee recognizes the terrible toll that sickle cell disease continues to have on African-Americans and encourages NIH to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including increasing the number of Comprehensive Sickle Cell Centers, to accelerate the search for a cure for this devastating disease. The Committee also urges NHLBI to apply the latest biomedical research advances and findings in this effort for a search for a cure.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

The Committee provides $228,961,000 for the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR), which is $19,935,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $94,000 above the Administration request. The Committee has included bill language to officially change the name of Institute to more accurately reflect the nature and scope of the work the Institute conducts.

Mission.—The NIDCR conducts and supports research and research training to improve craniofacial, oral and dental health. The Institute's programs reflect the genetic, behavioral and environmental factors that result in complex human disease and are clustered into the following areas: inherited disorders; infection and immunity; oral, pharyngeal and laryngeal cancers; chronic and disabling conditions such as bone and joint diseases and chronic pain; behavioral science, epidemiology and health promotion; and tissue engineering and biomimetics research to improve diagnostics and tissue repair and regeneration.

Early childhood caries.—The Committee is aware of the findings of the Early Childhood Caries Conference that dental caries is of epidemic proportions in many low socioeconomic preschool children in the United States. The Committee urges NIDCR to expand its research on this problem and, to the extent possible, collaborate with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to identify effective means of preventing and treating early childhood caries.

Minority oral health.—The Committee urges NIDCR to further its research efforts on minority oral health and work to strengthen its activities that are designed to increase the direct participation of minorities in dental research.

Temporomandibular disorders.—Temporomandibular disorders refer to a collection of medical and dental conditions affecting the joint between the lower jaw and the skull, and/or the muscles used for chewing as well as adjacent tissues. Over 10 million Americans, 90 percent being women of child-bearing age, are afflicted. The Committee urges NIDCR to expand research on the management of temporomandibular disorders as well as the study of patients who have been implant recipients and are now suffering craniofacial and systemic problems. In last year's report, the Committee encouraged NIDCR to consider forming a committee of representatives of Institutes with scientific resources which can be applied to study many facets of these disorders in order to develop a research plan. The Committee looks forward to hearing about the status of this effort at the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

The Committee provides $951,203,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), which is $78,972,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $9,709,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The NIDDK supports research in three major disease categories: diabetes, endocrinology, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases. The NIDDK supports a coordinated program of fun-

damental and clinical research and demonstration projects relating to the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases within these categories. The Institute also supports efforts to transfer the knowledge gained from its research program to health professionals, patients, and the general public.

Cooley's anemia.—The Committee has long supported research in the area of Cooley's anemia and remains committed to research efforts by the Institute that will establish non-invasive methods of measuring the accumulation of iron in the organs of patients, particularly the heart and liver, and the development of methods of iron removal that are more conducive to compliance than current methods. The Committee urges NIDDK to support new initiatives in order to enhance efforts in this area.

Diabetes.—Diabetes affects approximately 16 million Americans and is the leading cause of new adult blindness, kidney failure, and amputation as well as a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke. The Director of NIH has identified diabetes as an area of special emphasis in the budget request. The Committee is pleased that NIH has increased its focus on diabetes and expects diabetes research to remain a top priority. As recommended by the Committee, a scientific Diabetes Research Working Group has been established to develop for the Congress a comprehensive research plan for all NIH-funded diabetes research. The Committee is pleased that the Working Group has already reviewed the NIH diabetes research portfolio; heard public commentary and presentations from the diabetes voluntary community; and drafted preliminary subgroup reports. While the Committee awaits the full Working Group's final research plan, it notes that the Group has identified a number of "extraordinary research opportunities." Therefore the Committee urges all NIH institutes and centers to consider implementing the recommendations in a timely fashion so that no time is lost in bringing potential research benefits to diabetic patients and their families. The Committee also encourages the Working Group to include overall cost estimates to accomplish its recommendations in the final research plan.

Digestive Diseases.—Diseases of the digestive system continue to affect more than one-half of all Americans at some time in their lives. Serious disorders such as colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), and viral hepatitis take a significant toll in terms of human suffering, mortality, and economic burden. The Committee encourages the NIDDK to enhance its efforts to strike an appropriate balance between conducting basic studies on digestive diseases and bringing those research findings to the bedside in the form of improved patient care.

The Committee is encouraged by recent discoveries related to IBD, including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. These extremely complex disorders represent the major cause of morbidity and mortality from intestinal illness. The Committee encourages NIDDK to give priority consideration to the following areas of IBD research: (1) investigation into the cellular, molecular, and genetic structure of IBD; (2) identification of the genes that determine susceptibility or resistance to IBD in various patient subgroups; and (3) coordination and integration of basic investigations designed to clarify mechanisms of action and disease pathogenesis into clinical

trials, as described in the recent research agenda developed by the scientific community entitled "Challenges in Inflammatory Bowel Disease".

The Committee also remains concerned about the increasing frequency of IBS, a chronic complex of disorders that malign the digestive system. These common dysfunctions strike people from all walks of life and result in tremendous human suffering and disability. The Committee urges NIDDK to provide adequate funding for IBS functional bowel disorders research and give priority consideration to funding IBS education/scientific symposiums.

The Digestive Disease Centers program has been successful in addressing a wide range of maladies that result in enormous cost to the economy. Nevertheless, there remain many areas that could benefit from additional attention through this program, including pancreatic diseases, genetic disease and gene therapy, pediatric GI disease, hepatitis C, IBS and IBD, H. pylori, inflammatory cykotines, and food safety. The Committee encourages NIDDK to expand this program.

End stage renal disease.—End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) will affect over 300,000 Americans this year with the incidence of the disease increasing at a rate of eight percent a year. Given the enormous human and economic costs of ESRD, the Committee urges NIDDK to work closely with the Office of the Director, NHLBI, and NIAID to establish an ESRD Working Group to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan for all NIH-funded kidney disease research. This Working Group should include NIH Institute representatives as well as leading kidney disease researchers, representatives from industry, and leaders in national organizations that represent people living with ESRD.

Endoscopic research.—The Committee recognizes the potential benefits of research of endoscopic technology and procedures to improve diagnosis and outcomes for persons with gastrointestinal diseases, including cancer and chronic digestive disorders. The Committee encourages NIDDK to work with the gastroenterology community to expand support of research for the development, testing, and application of new endoscopic technology and techniques.

Hemophilia.—The Committee encourages NIDDK to work with NIAID, NHLBI, and NHGRI to expand research on effective hepatitis treatments for persons with hemophilia and to advance research on gene therapy technologies for hemophilia and other genetic disorders.

Hepatitis C virus.—The NIH sponsored Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Consensus Conference Development Conference made several recommendations, including large-scale, long-term studies to better define the natural history of hepatitis, especially to identify factors associated with disease progression to cirrhosis, studies of the pathogensis and mechanism of liver cell injury by HCV, and the development of a hepatitis clinical trial group to identify optimal treatment regimens. The Committee encourages NIDDK to enhance research in this area and to collaborate its efforts with NIAID.

Interstitial cystitis.—The Committee supports a strong interstitial cystitis (IC) research program. IC is a serious and debilitating bladder disorder which primarily affects women. The Committee is

pleased that in fiscal year 1998, NIDDK continued to fund IC clinical research and initiated a second phase of the IC Database consisting of clinical centers which will develop and test treatment protocols. The Committee encourages NIDDK to expand the IC research effort both to new investigators and new ideas utilizing available mechanisms, as appropriate, including request for applications to examine new strategies for IC symptom relief, epidemiology, and to further understand the basic science of IC. The Committee requests NIDDK prepare a report of ongoing research studies and new areas for research and solicitations demonstrating where advances can be made in the effective treatment and prevention of IC.

Liver diseases.—Twenty-five million Americans are or have been afflicted with liver, bile duct, or gallbladder diseases. Many of these diseases lead to chronic or end stage liver disease where liver transplantation becomes the only therapeutic option. The Committee is pleased with the development of the Liver and Biliary Disease strategic plan and urges NIDDK to enhance its liver disease research efforts and coordinate these efforts with the other Institutes identified in the strategic plan.

Nutrition.—Dialysis patients experience significant comorbidities that affect their quality of life and make their care more challenging. One of these complications, malnutrition, occurs in approximately 40 percent of dialysis patients and is a predictor of mortality in individuals with end stage renal disease (ESRD). ESRD patients who are malnourished have an increased susceptibility to many illnesses and are more likely to be hospitalized than other ESRD patients. However, the relationship between the nutritional health of dialysis patients and the optimal treatment of this condition are not well understood. The Committee encourages NIDDK to support clinical research on the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of malnutrition in ESRD patients, particularly to evaluate the clinical and cost effectiveness of the various modalities of nutritional support for the treatment of malnutrition in chronic dialysis patients.

The Committee received testimony about the progress in basic science related to nutrition and disease prevention and the need to more fully integrate basic and clinical nutrition science. Although NIH spends the majority of the Federal funds that are devoted to human nutrition research and training, it is the Department of Agriculture that is designated as the lead agency of the Federal government for human nutrition research. The Department of Agriculture conducts nutrition research at six nutrition research centers across the United States. Therefore, the Committee expects NIDDK to collaborate its nutrition research efforts with the efforts of the Department of Agriculture. The Committee also urges NIDDK to expand clinical nutrition research programs to assure the translation of research results into practice through training of professionals. The Committee has a particular interest in a focus on nutrition and obesity.

Oxalosis and hyperoxaluria.—The Committee is pleased to learn that NIDDK will hold a workshop to identify research opportunities related to oxalosis and hyperoxaluria and looks forward to

hearing about activities in this area during the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Pediatric kidney disease.—While kidney disease research has led to advances in the care and treatment of children and adolescents, these diseases persist as a major cause of illness and death among the most vulnerable population. In last year's report, the Committee encouraged NIDDK to develop and implement an interagency action plan for adult and pediatric kidney disease research. The Committee specifically made the distinction between adult and pediatric research because of the unique problems encountered by infants, children, and adolescents. The Committee therefore urges NIDDK to submit a status report prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing outlining specific actions taken to address the special research needs of children and adolescents suffering from kidney disease.

Pelvic floor dysfunction and incontinence in women.—The Committee understands that the NICHD is moving forward with plans to hold a workshop in the area of pelvic floor dysfunction, including prolapse, and incontinence in women to determine future directions for research. The Committee is pleased with these efforts and encourages NIDDK to continue collaborating with NICHD, NIA, and the Office of Research on Women's Health on this workshop and the subsequent basic and clinical research activities that are identified during the workshop.

Polycystic kidney disease.—The Committee is concerned that NIDDK did not take advantage of scientific momentum and redouble its efforts to find a treatment and cure for Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD). The Committee understands that science has progressed so that new PKD therapies are being predicted for the near future. Therefore, the Committee urges the Institute to substantially enhance its research effort on PKD through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including establishing inter-disciplinary centers, to develop therapies for the 600,000 Americans afflicted with this disease.

Proteinuria.—Proteinuria, or excess protein in the urine, is an early indication of kidney disease and appears long before the presence of any other clinical evidence of the problem. Individuals with a detectable level of protein in the urine are much more likely to develop renal failure. Furthermore, proteinuria also is a risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality especially in special populations including the elderly, African-Americans, Hispanics, individuals with diabetes mellitus, and individuals with hypertension. In order to determine the significant public health consequences of proteinuria, more information is needed about its incidence and prevalence, the actual magnitude of the associated risks, and its relationship to other cardiovascular risk factors. The Committee encourages NIDDK to expand its epidemiological research to delineate the risks associated with proteinuria.

Urological diseases.—The Committee has previously encouraged NIDDK to enhance its research on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of urological diseases. Because of the significant impact of urological diseases on men and women in this country, the Committee emphasizes its support of enhancing research efforts in this area.

Benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) affects more than 12 million men over the age of 50. The Committee urges NIDDK to increase its research into prostate growth factors and related issues. The Committee also encourages a collaborative program with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to better define the clinical and pathological spectrum of BPH and to determine the most effective medical and surgical treatments for the various categories and stages of this disease.

The Committee is pleased that NIDDK has responded to the request for a women's urological health initiative by hosting a conference to identify research issues. The Committee encourages the Institute to implement the conference recommendations.

The Committee is concerned that no research support is targeted to several critical areas of urology including male infertility and impotence, congenital anomalies of the genitourinary tract, and kidney stone disease and requests a report on the state of urology research including recommendations for new programmatic activities.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

The Committee provides $851,066,000 for the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), which is $71,809,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $9,327,000 above the Administration request.

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

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.—Recent advances in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) research have produced promising leads, many related to shared disease processes that appear to operate in many neurodegenerative diseases. The Committee encourages NINDS to enhance its research activities to seek greater understanding of how ALS progresses, possible new drugs and other treatments, and eventually a cure for the disease. The Committee also encourages NINDS to maintain ALS research as a high priority.

Batten's disease.—The Committee is pleased with the progress that has been made with regards to both the infantile and juvenile forms of Batten's Disease, specifically that the genes for the late infantile form have been found and that the research is focusing on developing a model to impact the disease. The Committee encourages NINDS to continue to focus on Batten's Disease research and to take advantage of promising opportunities in this area.

Dystonia.—The Committee continues to be pleased with NINDS efforts to encourage extramural initiatives in dystonia specific research. The Committee urges NINDS to work closely with other organizations having an interest in dystonia research to collaborate joint research programs encouraging investigators to study dystonia, particularly in light of the recent discovery of the DYT1

gene for early on-set dystonia which has prompted many new dystonia related research options.

Epilepsy.—The Committee encourages NINDS to expand efforts to create breakthroughs in the prevention and treatment of epilepsy. The Committee urges the Institute to maintain the crucial anti-epileptic drug development program which has led to the discovery of many important anti-epileptic medications. The Committee also urges NINDS to expand support directed to uncontrolled epilepsy in order to make progress in treating this disorder. The Committee is interested in the progress being made in understanding the critical issues impacting women with epilepsy, in particular the relationship between women's seizures and the hormonal cycle and expects the Institute to update the Committee on its plans to advance these areas at the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Learning disabilities.—The Committee commends NINDS for collaborating with NICHD in the area of learning disabilities research and encourages NINDS to continue this productive relationship to explore these neurological disorders.

Neurodegenerative diseases.—The Committee is encouraged by the increased emphasis placed on the study of neurodegenerative diseases within NINDS and across NIH. The Committee continues to support research investigating the role of neurotransmitters in neurodegenerative disorders.

The Committee received testimony regarding the high incidence of genetic, neurodegenerative disorders, such as Friedreich's ataxia and Usher syndrome, in the rural, medically underserved, Acadian population of Louisiana. The Committee urges NINDS to support research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the establishment of a Center for Acadiana Genetics and Hereditary Heath Care.

Neurofibromatosis (NF).—Recent advances in NF research have linked NF to cancer, brain tumors, and learning disabilities. Because of the enormous promise of NF research, the Committee encourages NINDS to strengthen its NF basic and clinical research portfolio through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including requests for applications, program announcements, the national cooperative drug discovery group program, and small business innovation research grants. The Committee urges the Institute to continue to coordinate its efforts with NCI and be prepared to report on the status of the NF research grant program at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing. The Committee also encourages the Institute to continue to work with NCI and the NF research community, including patient advocacy groups, in identifying and pursuing scientific opportunities that will ultimately allow for the development of effective treatments for NF.

Parkinson's disease.—The Committee recognizes the personal and economic costs resulting from Parkinson's disease and considers research in this area a high priority. The Committee is very encouraged by promising developments in understanding the disorder's cause and pathophysiology and in developing effective treatments and recognizes the benefit of breakthroughs in such areas on other disorders within and outside the Institute's scope. The Committee urges the Institute to intensify its investment in Parkinson's focused research, including its coordination with NIA, NIEHS, and

other Institutes. The Committee is encouraged by the initiation of a core center program and urges NINDS to expand the program. In addition, the Institute is urged to utilize all other available mechanisms, as appropriate, including requests for applications, program announcements, and extended funding of selected investigators now working in the field, to further implement the 1997 Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act. The Committee requests NINDS to report on its progress in implementing the Act at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Post-polio syndrome.—The Committee encourages NINDS to continue research into post-polio syndrome. The study of post-polio syndrome provides a useful model by which weakness-overuse-injury cycles can be studied and applied to tendinitis, carpel tunnel syndrome, and other strain/sprain injuries. The Committee also encourages NINDS to collaborate its research efforts in this area with those of the Department of Defense.

Restless legs syndrome.—The Committee encourages NINDS to follow up on recent scientific publications highlighting the public health significance of Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) and Periodic Limb Movement Disorder (PLMD). Any research conducted should include studies which investigate the relation of RLS and PLMD to other conditions such as pregnancy, diabetes, renal disease, fibromyalgia, spinal cord injuries, neuropathies, and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder and should be coordinated with the appropriate Institutes.

Rett syndrome.—The Committee continues to be concerned about Rett syndrome, a crippling brain disorder that strikes baby girls after early normal development. Recent research has shown that brain cells are not dying, as previously thought, but are inactive. Recent advances in genetics have led researchers to narrow the search for the gene responsible for Rett Syndrome. It is important that NINDS keep momentum with this new discovery, which may soon lead to knowledge of the cause, treatment, and cure. The Committee urges the Institute to continue to support further research on the causes of, biological markers for, and treatment and cure for Rett syndrome.

Spinal muscular atrophy.—The Committee recognizes the personal hardship and economic costs resulting from the diseases known as Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) Type I, II, and III. The Committee is encouraged that in 1995, the SMA gene was discovered and in 1996, the missing protein was identified. The Committee urges NINDS to intensify its efforts to develop methods of treatment and ultimately to discover a cure for these devastating diseases. The Committee encourages NINDS to utilize all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including Requests for Applications and extended funding of selected investigators in the field. The Committee also encourages the Institute to explore areas of promising research identified in the 1998 International Workshop, which was sponsored by Families of SMA.

Stroke.—The Committee is aware of the enormous economic cost and toll in human suffering resulting from strokes and encourages NINDS to place a high priority on stroke research. The Committee also encourages NINDS to expand its stroke education program

and to initiate and continue innovative approaches to improve stroke diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Committee provides $1,470,460,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), which is $121,325,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $520,000 above the Administration request. The Committee believes it is essential that the national strategy to address the threat of new and reemerging diseases be broad-based, incorporating research as well as surveillance activities. Biomedical research supported by NIH forms the foundation upon which surveillance and response are ultimately based, providing the basic research tools necessary to detect and limit the impact of new and reemerging infections. Ongoing research support also contributes to the scientific training infrastructure required to maintain the capability to identify and control new diseases, both nationally and internationally.

Mission.—The NIAID supports and conducts basic and clinical research and research training programs in infectious diseases caused by, or associated with, disorders of the immune system. NIAID supported research includes research on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), asthma and allergies, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, tropical diseases, and emerging microbes. The goals of NIAID research are to better understand disease pathogenesis, to improve disease diagnosis, to develop new and improved drugs to treat diseases, and to develop new and improved vaccines to prevent disease, many of which significantly affect public health.

Allergic diseases.—Allergic diseases afflict 20 percent of Americans and describes a myriad of medical conditions such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food allergies, and anaphylaxis. The Committee believes that Asthma, Allergic and Immunologic Diseases Cooperative Research Centers, which provide an infrastructure and collaborative environment to study the complex problems associated with asthma, allergic, and immunologic diseases, are an effective research mechanism. The integration of basic and clinical research initiatives through these centers to improve the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of these diseases are key to finding effective long-term solutions.

Asthma.—The Committee notes the number of asthma patients and asthma related deaths have increased dramatically in the past decade. The morbidity and mortality among minority populations continue to be disproportionately high. The prevalence of asthma is 24 percent higher in African American children than in white children. Inner city residents suffer disproportionately from asthma. The Committee urges NIAID to strengthen research in this area.

The Committee recognizes the leadership role the Institute has played in the Inner City Asthma Study. Results of the study have shown that home based interventions coupled with a counselor-based intervention program has lead to a reduction in asthma symptoms for children with severe asthma. Interventions studied in the Inner City Asthma Study led to an additional six weeks of symptom free days for children. The Committee commends the In-

stitute for their research into these community based intervention strategies for treating and managing asthma and urges that this effort be enhanced.

Cervical cancer.—Significant progress has been made in understanding the link between the sexually transmitted human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer. It is estimated that more than 90 percent of cervical cancer cases result from HPV infection. The Committee urges the NIAID to continue its collaboration with NCI in sponsoring basic and clinical research on HPV diagnosis and prevention, including possible vaccines, as a risk for cervical cancer, and as applicable, develop screening techniques.

Hemophilia.—Last year the Committee encouraged NIAID, working with the national hemophilia leadership, to determine further research steps to address the complications of hemophilia, including treatment for HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis. The Committee urges NIAID to develop a research action plan, working with the hemophilia scientific and medical community that fully addresses the complications of hemophilia and other bleeding disorders. In developing such a plan, NIAID should work collaboratively with NIDDK on how to improve hepatitis treatment options for persons with hemophilia.

Hepatitis C virus.—The NIH sponsored Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Consensus Conference Development Conference made several recommendations, including additional studies on the recovery from and persistence of viral infections, the development of tissue cultures and small animal models including the use of chimpanzees, and the development of better diagnostic tests as well as a vaccine for HCV. The Committee encourages NIAID to enhance research in this area and to collaborate its efforts with NIDDK.

HIV and women.—The rate of HIV infection in women is rapidly rising and AIDS is the leading cause of death in minority women. The Committee encourages NIAID to make HIV-related prevention, treatment, and care needs of women, particularly minority women, a top priority. The Institute is also encouraged to continue its collaboration with NICHD, particularly on the development and utilization of female-controlled barrier methods for HIV prevention.

The Committee commends the continued support for the Women's Interagency HIV Study so that women can be followed prospectively to obtain the information critical to treatment and prevention efforts. The Committee believes that it is important to maintain geographical representation and to continue the study's broad scope in addressing a variety of women's health issues.

Inflammatory bowel disease.—The Committee is aware of a recent scientific research agenda entitled "Challenges in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)" that identifies linkages between the immune system and IBD. The Committee encourages NIAID to support research in this area.

Malaria.—The Committee is concerned about recent outbreaks of malaria, both in the United States and abroad. The World Health Organization estimates that approximately 300 to 500 million new cases of malaria occur worldwide each year. The Committee commends NIH and NIAID for their leadership at home and abroad in advancing the international collaborative research project, the Multilateral Initiative on Malaria, and for implementing NIAID's Re-

search Plan for Malaria Vaccine Development. Malaria is a complex disease and its control will require a significant research effort in vaccine development and other research areas. The Committee urges NIAID to continue an aggressive malaria research program through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including establishing tropical disease research units that focus on multidisciplinary approaches to the study of the disease.

Microbicides.—The Committee appreciates the leadership role that NIAID has taken in the development of topical microbicides to prevent STDs and HIV infection and encourages the Institute to enhance the microbicides research program. The Committee urges NIAID to continue efforts to develop rapid, inexpensive, easy-to-use STD diagnostic tests, which are critical to the prevention and control of STDs as well as STD control programs aimed at preventing HIV infection.

Organ transplant research.—The Committee commends NIAID for their efforts in the areas of immunologic intolerance and urges the Institute to further research efforts in the area of basic and clinical transplantation immunology. The Committee hopes that this research will further our understanding of the immunologic mechanisms of transplantation tolerance, acute and chronic transplant rejection, and the mechanism of action of immunosuppression in experimental and clinical transplantation. The Committee encourages NIAID to continue to sponsor workshops for the development of research questions in these areas, and focused approaches to these questions. In addition, the Committee commends NIAID for their continued leadership in facilitating cooperative clinical trials in pediatric renal transplantation and for their efforts to promote industry and academic cooperation in basic research and clinical trials.

Primary immune deficiency diseases.—More than 70 primary immune deficiency diseases have been identified to date, with 500,000 cases diagnosed and estimates of another 500,000 undiagnosed. These diseases, which impair the body's immune system, strike most severely at children, many of whom do not survive beyond their teens or early 20s. The Committee encourages NIAID to maintain its focus on these devastating disorders and is pleased that NIAID recently expanded its clinical research registry for primary immune deficiencies. In addition, the Committee believes that the Centers of Excellence in Immunology that the Institute plans to launch in fiscal year 1999 represent an ideal vehicle for high-quality, peer-reviewed research into these genetic diseases. The Committee also believes that collaboration with existing immunodeficiency research centers provides the most rapid means of addressing these needs. The Committee encourages NIAID to expand its role in educating physicians, raising public awareness, and rapidly translating basic research findings into clinical practice.

Sarcoidosis.—The Committee recognizes NIAID's past support of the Sarcoidosis National Network, a national network of sarcoidosis patients, their family members, and the public health community and encourages its continued support of this effort. The Committee also encourages NIAID to continue its examination of the infectious disease component of sarcoidosis.

Tropical disease research.—NIAID's support for international tropical disease research is critical for the advancement of the understanding of emerging, reemerging and other tropical diseases. Through these programs, United States researchers are able to collaborate with their colleagues worldwide in efforts that are necessary to gain research expertise in areas endemic for tropical infectious diseases. The Committee supports important research programs on global health including International Collaborations in Infectious Disease Research, Tropical Disease Research Units, and Tropical Medicine Research Centers.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis (TB) is responsible for more deaths worldwide than any other single infectious disease and NIAID's support for TB research is critical in developing improved diagnostic tests and treatments in response to the re-emergence of TB in the United States. The Committee is concerned that the widespread use of antibiotics has caused some strains of the TB microbe to evolve and develop resistance to the full battery of drugs currently relied on for treatment. The Committee is encouraged that NIAID-supported researchers have begun to understand multi-drug resistant TB (MDR TB) and hope to develop methods to quickly determine which drug therapy is appropriate for MDR TB strains so patients can begin an appropriate treatment therapy immediately, thus reducing the risk of transmitting the disease to others.

The Committee recognizes NIAID's cooperation with the Fogarty International Center (FIC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in coordinating domestic and international TB control efforts and encourages continued cooperation between the Institute, FIC, and USAID.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Committee provides $1,150,840,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), which is $86,881,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $8,754,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The NIGMS supports research and research training in the basic biomedical sciences. Institute grantees, working in such fields as cell biology, biophysics, genetics, developmental biology, pharmacology, physiology, and biological chemistry, study normal biological processes to better understand what goes wrong when disease occurs. In this way, NIGMS supports the new knowledge, theories, and technologies that can then be applied to the disease-targeted studies supported by other NIH components. NIGMS-supported basic research advances also find applications in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. The Institute's training programs help provide the scientists needed by industry and academia and have a special focus on increasing the number of minority scientists through programs such as Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) and Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS). The Committee expects NIGMS to continue to support these training programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Committee provides $728,817,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), which is

$55,308,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $2,527,000 above the Administration request.

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

Behavioral science.—The Committee supports behavioral research on child development and behavior, including new initiatives to identify how behavioral roots of chronic diseases are established and to help mediate critical behaviors that can lead to life threatening events such as automobile accidents, AIDS, and lung cancer. These include initiatives to prevent health risk behaviors and promote health behaviors in middle childhood.

Childhood development and degenerative brain disorders.—The Committee urges NICHD to enhance its efforts in functional imaging of the child's brain and research efforts directed toward the study of development and degenerative disorders of childhood. The Committee urges the Institute to support an established program, which will provide a national resource for training scientists and technical support staff and serve as a unique training and research collaboration site for other research institutions in childhood development brain disorders throughout the country.

Childhood violence.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of acts of violence committed by children and encourages the Institute to work with the NIMH along with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Justice to research the root causes of violent behavior on the part of children and how to prevent it.

Chromosome abnormalities.—The Committee urges NICHD to expand and intensify research into the treatment of mental retardation caused by chromosome abnormalities, especially the syndromes of chromosome 18.

Contraceptive research.—The Committee is committed to basic, investigator-initiated research and recognizes that in some fields, such as contraceptive/infertility research, additional mechanisms to attract young professionals into the field may be beneficial. Accordingly, the Committee urges NICHD to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including educational loan repayments, to expand research in this area.

Demographic research.—The Committee commends NICHD for its continued support of demographic research which provides objective, policy-relevent scientific information about our population trends. The Committee supports NICHD's initiative to conduct important demographic studies such as those of poor families and neighborhoods, adolescent health, welfare-to-work transitions, and child care. The Institute's leadership in developing new data and research on fatherhood will help to fill a serious gap in our understanding of family formation, family strengths, and the development and well-being of children. The Committee applauds NICHD's successful coordination with other Federal units in developing and supporting these studies. It encourages the Institute to provide for training the next generation of demographic scientists to carry on this important research.

Fragile X.—Fragile X is the most common inherited cause of mental retardation and results from the failure of a single gene to produce a specific protein. The Committee urges NICHD to enhance its efforts to find a cure and expand the understanding of the role of the Fragile X protein in brain function. The Committee is pleased that NICHD has added Fragile X patients to its expanded program of autism research and urges the Institute to consider including Fragile X patients in the pediatric psychopharmacology clinical trials as an effort to develop safe and effective medication for individuals with Fragile X.

Learning disabilities.—The Committee is pleased that NICHD has placed a high priority on learning disabilities research. The Committee has been impressed with the recent accomplishments reported from the research program on reading development and disability, and looks forward to learning the results of the new research program on mathematics. In addition, the Committee encourages NICHD to take the lead in coordinating this research effort with the other Institutes that have jurisdiction over learning disabilities research, namely NINDS, NIMH, and NIDCD.

Microbicides.—The Committee appreciates the leadership role that NICHD has taken in the evaluation and development of physical and chemical contraceptive methods that are also effective in preventing STDs and HIV infection. The Committee encourages further efforts in this area as well as research on hormonal methods of contraception that may influence susceptibility to STDs and HIV infection.

National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research.—The Committee is encouraged by the research activity of National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (NCMRR) especially since the Center is still relatively new. The Committee encourages the NCMRR to implement the recommendation of the NIH Advisory Board on Medical Rehabilitation Research, including the establishment of a research centers program. The centers program should include both research centers of excellence involving basic and clinical scientists and a clinical research network to test improved methods of care for persons with disabilities. An area of interest that would be an appropriate focus for centers research is brain injury.

Pelvic floor dysfunction and incontinence in women.—The Committee understands that the NICHD is moving forward with plans to hold a workshop in the area of pelvic floor dysfunction, including prolapse, and incontinence in women to determine future directions for research. The Committee is pleased with these efforts and encourages continued collaboration with NIDDK, NIA, and the Office of Research on Women's Health on this workshop and the subsequent basic and clinical research activities that are identified during the workshop.

Primary immune deficiency diseases.—The Committee is pleased with the establishment of peer-reviewed, collaborative research projects between the Institute and the Jeffrey Modell Foundation and urges NICHD to continue these efforts. In addition, the Committee notes that NICHD has played the leading governmental role in supporting efforts to educate physicians and initiate national awareness campaigns concerning the early diagnosis and effective

treatment of these diseases. The Institute is urged to build on its past success in translating basic research to clinical research and then to clinical application through education and awareness programs, in conjunction with nonprofit foundations.

Reading disabilities.—The Committee commends the NICHD for its outstanding programmatic research efforts to better understand reading development and reading disabilities. The Committee also commends the Institute for the leadership role it has played in planning and convening, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, the National Reading Panel, which is now engaged in assessing the status and quality of research based knowledge on reading development and reading instruction.

The Committee is pleased with NICHD for its research contributions in understanding how children whose primary language is English develop reading skills, the factors that contribute to reading difficulties, and how specific types of reading instruction can help to prevent and remediate reading problems among children whose first language is English. The Committee urges the Institute and the Department of Education to develop research programs that address reading development, reading difficulties, and reading instruction with children whose first language is Spanish, and to identify and/or develop the most optimal instructional programs to improve their early reading achievement.

The Committee is encouraged by the accomplishments reported from the NICHD research program on early childhood development, reading development and disorders, and other topics related to education. The Committee encourages NICHD to take the lead to work collaboratively with the Office of Educational Research, Statistics, and Improvement within the Department of Education to develop a coordinated approach for Federal peer-reviewed research on early childhood development, reading development and disorders, and other topics related to education. This will ensure that the research of each agency complements the other.

Rett syndrome.—The Committee continues to be concerned about Rett syndrome, a crippling brain disorder that strikes baby girls after early normal development. Exciting recent research has shown that brain cells are not dying, as previously thought, but are inactive. Recent advances in genetics have led researchers to narrow the search for the gene responsible for Rett Syndrome. It is important that NICHD keep momentum with this new discovery, which may soon lead to knowledge of the cause, treatment, and cure. The Committee urges the Institute to continue to support further research on the causes of, biological markers for, and treatment and cure for Rett syndrome.

Sudden infant death syndrome.—NICHD is to be commended for its aggressive efforts to reduce sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) deaths through the national collaborative "Back to Sleep" campaign. This campaign has been responsible for a 30 percent reduction in SIDS rates, the highest reduction in infant mortality rates in 20 years. To continue this progress, the Committee expects that the NICHD will continue the second SIDS five-year research plan through this, its fifth year. These plans, developed in collaboration with the SIDS scientific and advocacy community, has provided guidance, structure, and support to the NICHD SIDS re-

search program. The Committee encourages NICHD to review the progress of the last two five year plans to determine if a third plan is needed. The Committee also encourages NICHD to continue to provide outreach to underserved populations, minorities, and to day-care providers, all of whom have not responded in large numbers to the "Back to Sleep" campaign thus far.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $383,447,000 for the National Eye Institute (NEI), which is $28,421,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $304,000 above the Administration request.

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

Diabetes.—NEI is one of the major supporters of diabetes research. Ocular complications of diabetes are significant problems for diabetics. The Committee encourages NEI to continue its efforts in this area, especially the work of the vision researchers on the new Diabetes Research Working Group.

Low vision.—The Committee encourages NEI to address the problem of low vision in the elderly resulting from age-related macular degeneration. The Committee also encourages NEI to support a new eye-health education effort concerning low vision. The Committee is interested in hearing about reports in the scientific literature linking smoking to age-related macular degeneration and cataracts.

Macular degeneration.—Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of blindness in older Americans and will almost quadruple in the next 25 to 30 years. The Committee commends NEI for its work in this area, particularly its genetics research and clinical trials of new preventive and treatment strategies and encourages NEI to continue research in this area.

National program plan.—NEI has recently completed its sixth National Program Plan. The Committee is pleased that a wide range of groups, including patient advocates, researchers, industry, and others all had input into this planning process. This articulation of goals, objectives, and research priorities should serve the Institute well in managing its program of vision research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The Committee provides $356,047,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Science (NIEHS), which is $26,555,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $277,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The NIEHS mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally related illness and dysfunction by understanding how environmental exposures affect health, how individuals differ in their susceptibility to these effects, and how these susceptibilities change over time. This mission is achieved through multidisci-

plinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies that encompass training, education, technology transfer, and community outreach.

Acute pulmonary hemorrhage.—The Committee urges NIEHS to further its acute pulmonary hemorrhage research on the development of tests to detect recent exposure to toxic fungi, to identify the role of fungal toxins in producing human disease, to determine why exposed infants continue to have low grade lung bleeding even after removal from their toxic environments, and to determine the relationship between pulmonary hemorrhage and the fatal mechanisms of SIDS.

Asthma.—The collaborative effort between NIEHS and NIAID led to the identification of cockroach allergens as a major cause of asthma in inner city children. The Committee urges NIEHS and NIAID to continue this excellent example of cooperation by supporting the prevention/intervention phase of the project designed to reduce exposure to these allergens. The study will determine how reducing exposures to cockroaches, dust mites, and animal dander will decrease morbidity associated with this chronic inflammatory disease.

The Committee commends NIEHS for its continuing commitment to conduct and support research on asthma and its studies on environmental interventions and prevention of this disease, which disproportionately affects children, minorities, and disadvantaged populations. In view of the importance of indoor allergens in the development and exacerbation of asthma, the Committee supports the partnership between NIEHS and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assess allergen levels in housing. The Committee encourages the Institute to also continue its collaboration with NIAID, NHLBI, and EPA to study environmental prevention and intervention strategies for asthma and to expand its research to understand the role of air quality in conjunction with allergens in asthma development.

Biomarkers.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to extend its research program on biomarkers to the Children's Environmental Health Research Initiative. The Committee also encourages NIEHS to support research on the development of biomarkers that can be used for screening exposure in children through approaches that allow mass screening in a cost-effective manner such as immunoassays.

Children's health.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to enhance its research to understand the effects of environmental exposures on children's developing systems. The Committee notes with approval the collaboration between NIEHS, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to develop Research and Prevention Centers for children's environmental health.

Endocrine disruptors.—Endocrine disruptors are compounds in the environment, which may have an effect on thyroid and reproductive function and development. Research to determine the nature and extent to which this is a human health problem is needed and the Committee urges NIEHS to continue to support research in this area.

Genetics.—The Committee is pleased that NIEHS is undertaking a large scale project to understand the genetic basis for individual differences in susceptibility to health effects from environmental exposures. This information will allow better prediction of health risks and development of more cost-effective strategies to protect the most vulnerable. The Committee encourages NIEHS to work with other appropriate NIH Institutes and Federal agencies to ensure the rapid and successful mounting of this project.

Health disparity outcomes.—Many of the populations disproportionately exposed to the impact of environmental factors are minority and disadvantaged groups. This exposure manifests itself into a variety of health problems such as asthma. The Committee urges NIEHS to continue the environmental justice program and encourages the Institute to work closely with minority communities and organizations to enhance the participation of special populations in biomedical research.

Lymphoma.—Lymphoma is one of the fastest growing cancers, striking upwards of 85,000 Americans each year with a 50 percent mortality rate. The Committee understands that environmental factors may contribute to the growing incidence of lymphoma. The Committee encourages NIEHS to enhance its current research into potential environmental factors responsible for lymphoma and to expand its collaboration with NCI in exploring this issue.

Marine and freshwater biomedical science centers.—The Committee commends the research NIEHS is supporting relating to the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of human diseases and disorders caused by environmental chemicals and other factors. The Committee encourages NIEHS to support research in the field of ecotoxicology to develop early warning systems to prevent the collapse of ecosystems. Much of the research in this area is being conducted in the developed areas of the world and NIEHS is encouraged to support this research.

Medical research and the environment.—The Committee understands that NIEHS is working with its laboratories and offices to help make it more environmentally sound. The Committee commends NIEHS for its efforts and hopes that other medical and scientific research facilities will also take the necessary steps to become more environmentally sound.

Parkinson's disease.—The Committee recognizes the personal and economic costs resulting from Parkinson's disease and considers research in this area a high priority. The Committee is very encouraged by promising developments in understanding the disorder's cause and pathophysiology, including the relationship between genetic and environmental factors, and that such information is also assisting the development of more effective treatments. The Committee also recognizes the benefit of breakthroughs in such areas on other disorders within and outside the Institute's scope. The Committee encourages the Institute to intensify its investment in Parkinson's focused research, including its coordination with NIA and NINDS. The Committee also encourages NIEHS to coordinate its research program in collaboration with the U.S. Army Neurotoxin Exposure Treatment Program. The Committee urges the Institute to continue with efforts such as its 1995 workshop on Parkinson's as well as utilize other available mechanisms,

as appropriate, including requests for applications, program annoucements, and extended funding of selected investigators now working in the field, to further implement the 1997 Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act. The Committee requests NIEHS to report on its collaborative efforts to implement the Act at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Pesticides.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to cooperate with the Environmental Protection Agency to support provisions in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, relating to registration and re-registration of public health pesticides.

Pfiesteria.—The Committee recognizes the importance to NIEHS' efforts to understand the health effects associated with exposure to Pfiesteria piscicida and encourages the Institute to continue to conduct research on the Pfiesteria organism and its toxicologic effects. The Committee also encourages NIEHS to continue to support efforts aimed at improving the understanding of the causes and mechanisms of disorders related to harmful algal bloom exposure.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

The Committee provides $565,574,000 for the National Institute on Aging (NIA), which is $47,262,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $9,216,000 above the Administration request.

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

Demographic research.—The Committee continues its support for the demographic research being carried out at NIA. Of particular interest is the research being done on the reasons for and economic consequences of disability decline as well as on the implications for Medicare and Social Security of findings from the Health and Retirement Study and its companion study, the Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest-Old. NIA is encouraged to develop NIH-wide activities on population models of disease processes. Special attention should be placed on training and career development as well as on the aging centers program so that such research can continue to flourish.

Parkinson's disease.—The Committee recognizes the personal and economic costs resulting from Parkinson's disease. Given the average age of diagnosis of 57 years, the aging "baby boomer" generation will have an impact on the number of individuals with the disease. The Committee is very encouraged by promising developments in understanding the disorder's cause and pathophysiology and in developing effective treatments. The Committee also recognizes the benefit of breakthroughs in such areas on other disorders within and outside the Institute's scope. The Committee urges the Institute to intensify its investment in Parkinson's focused research, including its coordination with NINDS, NIEHS, and other Institutes. The Committee requests NIA to report on its collaborative efforts to implement the 1997 Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

The Committee provides $296,668,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), which is $22,420,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $1,983,000 above the Administration request.

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

Alopecia areata.—The Committee notes the private/public partnership between NIAMS and the National Alopecia Areata Foundation in co-sponsoring the Third International Research Workshop on Alopecia Areata. The Committee urges the Institute to follow-up on the new directions outlined in the workshop.

Childhood musculoskeletal conditions.—The Committee is pleased that the coordinated efforts of NIAMS and NICHD resulted in a workshop identifying future research directions in the area of growth and development and growth plate injuries in children. The Committee encourages NIAMS to continue its joint efforts with NICHD to stimulate research opportunities to find cures and treatments for conditions involving damage to the muscles, nerves, and bones in children. The Committee also encourages the Institute to ensure the dissemination of the outcomes to physicians and parents.

Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome.—The Committee urges NIAMS to enhance research on Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, which is a group of heritable disorders of connective tissue.

Fibromyalgia.—Fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) is a clinically diagnosed disorder which is poorly understood and difficult to treat. The Committee has encouraged NIAMS and NINDS specifically, and NIH in general, to coordinate their efforts to understand the pain mechanisms involved, develop effective therapies, and identify diagnostic markers for this disorder. Even though the NIH has published a multi-Institute request for applications, the Committee urges NIH to consider additional appropriate steps, such as a program annoucement, to further promote ongoing FMS research and bring new investigators into this field of study.

Lupus.—Lupus is a serious autoimmune disease that mainly affects women of child bearing age. Lupus can lead to severe organ injury and the treatment is often as devastating as the disease itself. African-American women are three times more likely to have the disease than Caucasian women. The Committee is encouraged by recent NIAMS research success in identifying genes and mechanisms which lead to the onset of lupus and urges enhanced research to continue this work, recognizing that lupus is a prototype for autoimmune diseases and for chronic disease management. The Committee also commends the NIH for its historic scientific conference on lupus in November, 1997. Gaining an understanding of the factors associated with the high prevalence of lupus in women

and minorities and the development of new and innovative treatments is a priority for the Committee.

Skin diseases.—In recent years, an increased understanding of the genetic and cellular mechanisms underlying many skin disorders has lead to the view that the skin is a complex organ that is intimately responsive to the body's immune system. Identifying the genetic makeup of these and other genetic disorders have great potential to improve the lives of many patients, particularly children who live with these disorders. The Committee is pleased with NIAMS research on Ichthyosis and other rare skin diseases and encourages the Institute to continue to work with other Institutes to research the genetics of skin diseases. The Committee also urges NIAMS to collaborate with the Department of Defense on research relating to epidermolysis bullosa.

The Committee has learned of the efforts by the skin diseases researchers and patient advocate organizations to develop a comprehensive analysis of research opportunities and a research plan for further progress in finding cures and improving care for patients with skin diseases. The Committee is encouraged by this initiative and urges NIAMS to support widespread use of this material.

Women and sports injuries.—The Committee is concerned with the increasing number of knee injuries being sustained by women participating in sports. It appears that such injuries are more prevalent in women athletes than men, but the cause remains unknown. As the opportunities for women athletes in high schools and colleges continue to increase the cause of this and other commonly occurring musculoskeletal injuries in women need to be identified. The Committee encourages NIAMS to work in conjunction with the Office of Research on Women's Health to advance investigations into the causes, treatment, and prevention of these injuries.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

The Committee provides $216,995,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), which is $16,674,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $1,918,000 above the Administration request.

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

Dysphonia.—Spasmodic dysphonia is a voice disorder that affects women predominately, and usually renders a person difficult to understand because of uncontrolled voice and pitch breaks. The Committee is pleased with NIDCD intramural and extramural study

into spasmodic dysphonia and encourages continued aggressive effort in this promising scientific area.

Hair cell regeneration.—Regeneration of hair cells of the inner ear has the potential to help 80 percent of individuals with the most common form of hearing loss. The Committee encourages NIDCD to continue to support research into possible methods to enhance hair cell regeneration in mammals.

Imaging.—The Committee is pleased that NIDCD has supported the use of imaging in communication disorders and urges the Institute to continue studies in imaging.

Learning disabilities.—The Committee is pleased to learn of the Institute's work with sensory imaging to study human communication, specifically the manipulation and production of language. The Committee looks forward to learning what these powerful imaging tools will tell us about learning disabilities which affect one's ability to speak.

Newborn hearing screening.—As universal newborn hearing screening is implemented throughout the Nation, intervention services for varying degrees of hearing impairment are needed for infants in the earliest stages of life. NIDCD is encouraged to pursue research on these intervention strategies.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

The Committee provides $68,198,000 for the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), which is $4,720,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $66,000 above the Administration request.

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

Community-based interventions for underserved populations.—The Committee commends NINR for its strong commitment to community-based interventions aimed at reducing health risks and at targeting health issues of rural residents and underserved minority groups. The Committee is pleased to learn of research that promotes cardiovascular health in rural elementary and middle schools, before risky behaviors that compromise health later in life can be established. In addition, the Institute is to be commended for its strong emphasis on prevention of low-birthweight deliveries, however the Committee remains concerned with the increased rate of low-birthweight deliveries, especially among African American women.

End of life care.—The Committee also commends NINR for focusing on end-of-life issues as an area of major program emphasis. The final phase of life is concerned with managing symptoms to maintain quality of life during the dying process. A recent Institute of Medicine report called for more research in palliative care and end-of-life care. The Committee is pleased that NINR is the lead Institute at NIH for end-of-life care research. NINR's extensive portfolio in the management of pain and other symptoms, family decision making for patients who are incapacitated, end-of-life caregiving practices, and the environment of critically ill patients provides an important base of knowledge for this research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

The Committee provides $248,778,000 for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), which is $22,026,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $3,787,000 above the Administration request.

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

Epidemiology.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of studying the epidemiology of alcohol use and abuse in the general population and applauds the recent findings that confirm that early initiation of drinking is a predictor of later alcohol problems. These data came from a national survey conducted by NIAAA in 1992. Additional understanding of the factors that affect the incidence and prevalence of drinking and the distribution of drinking problems by gender, race, and socioeconomic status are important to understand both the causes and the means of prevention of alcohol abuse and dependence.

Moderate drinking.—The Committee is pleased that NIAAA has expanded its funding to study the benefits and risks of moderate drinking, especially research on the health effects of alcohol on atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, cerebrovascular diseases, women's health, and those taking medications. The Committee supports the continued exploration of these important scientific areas and encourages NIAAA to expand its investigations to include research into alcohol's effect on insulin metabolism and the role of organic components in beverages, including antioxidant effects of phenolic compounds, on overall health.

Neuroscience.—The Committee understands that, unlike other drugs of abuse, alcohol interacts with a variety of different brain receptors to produce its effects. These diverse molecular interactions greatly complicate efforts to learn how alcohol produces intoxication, tolerance, and dependence. The Committee commends the advances by NIAAA investigators in defining several specific molecular targets of alcohol. Moreover, NIAAA funded studies have employed cutting edge molecular biological techniques to learn how alcohol interacts with specific regions of these brain receptors. New methods permitting the simultaneous examination of neural activity in many brain cells at once will shed light on neural circuits that underlie craving, appetite, memory, and affect. These advances may hasten the development of medications that block specific effects of alcohol.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

The Committee provides $575,426,000 for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), which is $49,234,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $859,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—NIDA-supported science addresses questions about drug abuse and addiction, which range from its causes and consequences to its prevention and treatment. NIDA research explores how drugs of abuse affect the brain and behavior and develops effective prevention and treatment strategies; the Institute works to ensure the transfer of scientific data to policy makers, practitioners, and the public.

Children and adolescents.—Drug abuse affects the children of this country in devastating ways, through prenatal exposure, through growing up in drug abusing households, and through drug abuse by young people themselves. The Committee urges NIDA to continue research on preventing or diminishing the health and developmental consequences associated with drug abuse and addiction, particularly on prenatally exposed children to find out what the long-term consequences of prenatal drug exposure are in later childhood and adolescence. The Committee is particularly interested in the differential effects of drugs on the brain and the behavior of children at different ages.

Clinical trials.—The Committee commends NIDA's extensive progress in developing drug abuse treatments, both behavioral and psychological. NIDA's investment in behavioral and neuroscience research has brought the science of addiction treatment to a point of broad practical application. The Committee encourages NIDA to continue to move forward by supporting research to clarify more specifically what works for which patients, under what circumstances, and for how long. The Committee also encourages NIDA to examine behavioral and pharmacological therapies that are shown to be effective in small scale studies and evaluate them in large multi-site clinical trials.

Coordinating efforts.—The Committee urges NIDA to take the lead in coordinating its research efforts with those of the Knowledge and Development Application programs of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The Committee requests that NIDA be prepared to give the Committee a progress report on this effort, including recommendations on how to improve the outcomes of this research, at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Drug abuse treatment.—The Committee commends the progress NIDA has made in neuroscience research and encourages NIDA to continue its efforts to develop pharmacological and behavioral drug abuse treatments.

Methamphetamine.—NIDA research has shown that methamphetamine is a powerfully addictive stimulant associated with many physical and behavioral changes. Recognizing that there continues to be a significant problem in methamphetamine use in specific areas of the country, the Committee encourages NIDA to study the development of an anti-methamphetamine medication, to clarify the long-term neurological and behavioral consequences of the

use of this drug, and to continue to study the epidemiological trends of methamphetamine use. The Committee also encourages NIDA to support research to develop prevention programs specifically geared toward the unique characteristics of the methamphetamine user as well as research on treatment approaches specifically tailored for poly-drug addiction to methamphetamine and other substances.

Nicotine research.—The health consequences of tobacco/nicotine use in this country will not be eliminated until the addiction to nicotine itself is effectively prevented and those currently addicted are effectively treated. The Committee encourages NIDA to: (1) expand its support for basic research on the biological, behavioral, and pharmacological bases of nicotine addiction; (2) conduct basic and applied behavioral research targeting children and adolescents to improve strategies to prevent smoking initiation; and (3) increase support for research that will lead to more effective long-term smoking cessation by developing both nicotine and non-nicotine replacement medications in combination with behavioral strategies. The Committee encourages NIDA to support behavioral research on nicotine and smoking and epidemiological studies that monitor patterns of drug use, including nicotine.

Prevention.—NIDA has demonstrated the usefulness of its research to prevention of drug use by developing and distributing over 100,000 copies of the first ever research-based prevention guide, "Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents". This booklet is the first research-based guide which articulates the principles learned from 20 years of NIDA supported prevention research. It gives practical guidance on how communities can apply these principles to address local drug problems. The Committee urges NIDA to continue to support this useful research and to produce more tools translating research findings into useful guides for parents, educators, treatment providers, and policy makers.

Social work research.—The Committee commends NIDA's support for social work research and dissemination on behavioral and psychological treatment and prevention related to drug abuse, addictions, and HIV/AIDS. The Committee also commends NIDA's efforts to support the development of drug abuse treatment and health services research within graduate schools of social work.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Committee provides $815,707,000 for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), which is $66,866,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $8,449,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The NIMH is responsible for research activities that seek to improve diagnosis, treatments, and overall quality of care for persons with mental illnesses. Disorders of high priority to NIMH include schizophrenia, depression and manic depressive illness, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety disorders and other mental and behavioral disorders that occur across the lifespan; these include childhood mental disorders such as autism and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; eating disorders; Alzheimer's disease; and other illnesses. NIMH supports and conducts fundamental research in neuroscience, genetics, and behavioral science. In

addition to laboratory and controlled clinical studies, the NIMH supports research on the mental health needs of special populations and health services research.

Childhood violence.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of acts of violence committed by children and encourages the Institute to work with NICHD, CDC, and the Department of Justice to research the root causes of violent behavior on the part of children and how to prevent it.

Clinical research.—The Committee recognizes that clinical research is critical to making advancements in the treatment of mental illness and encourages NIMH to strengthen its clinical research activities in order to improve the understanding and treatment of severe mental illnesses.

Eating disorders.—The Committee is concerned about the prevalence and consequences of eating disorders, particularly in adolescent girls. The Committee encourages NIMH to investigate the behavioral, social, and developmental factors that contribute to the onset of eating disorders, including but not limited to anorexia nervosa, bulimia, and binge eating disorder, with the goal of learning how to prevent them.

Global burden of disease.—Data from a recent study conducted by the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and Harvard University entitled, "The Global Burden of Disease," has shown that depression is the leading cause of disability among individuals over the age of five in the United States and the second leading cause of disease burden, which includes disability and premature mortality. In fact, mental disorders account for four of the ten leading causes of disability throughout the developed world. The Committee is pleased with NIMH's commitment to understanding the etiology, pathogenesis, treatment, and prevention of depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia and encourages NIMH to expand research in these areas.

Hate crimes.—The Committee is concerned about the prevalence, causes, and consequences of hate crimes and encourages the Institute to make hate crimes a research priority by investigating the behavioral, social, and cultural factors that contribute to hate crime perpetration; and the psychological consequences and characteristics of hate crime victimization.

Homelessness and mental illness.—More needs to be done to provide effective support for communities seeking to develop creative solutions to the problem of care and treatment for homeless individuals with severe mental illnesses. The Committee encourages NIMH to support the Interagency Council on the Homeless and other Federal agencies to address this issue.

Learning disabilities.—The Committee commends NIMH for collaborating with NICHD in the area of learning disabilities research and encourages NIMH to continue this productive relationship to further explore these neurological disorders.

Manic-depressive illness.—The Committee is pleased that NIMH is moving forward to fund research on the treatment of manic-depressive disorder, also known as bipolar disorder, and urges the Institute to continue to work to enhance relevant basic, clinical, and services research to promote significant advances in the knowledge of this disorder.

Schizophrenia.—Schizophrenia is the most severely disabling mental disorder and while there have been important treatment advances in this decade, much remains to be learned about this disease. Scientists still do not understand what causes this illness, there are no diagnostic markers for schizophrenia, and treatments are palliatives, not cures. The Committee urges NIMH to pursue basic and clinical research opportunities that will improve the understanding and treatment of this most disabling of mental illnesses.

Science of emotion.—NIMH, the Library of Congress, and the Dana Foundation recently held a conference on what is known about brain circuitry and emotions. Leading scientists at the conference described exciting research progress in understanding the brain circuits responsible for our emotional reaction and the critical interplay between the emotions and the environment in making us who we are.

Serious emotional disturbances in children.—The Committee is concerned that not enough is known about severe mental illnesses that afflict children and adolescents. An estimated three to four million children have a diagnosable mental or emotional disorder which is classified as severe. Much work needs to be done to develop the most appropriate treatments and to understand the underlying biological mechanisms. The Committee urges NIMH to advance the scientific treatment of these diseases.

Social work research.—The Committee commends NIMH for funding its seventh social work research development center and urges NIMH to give consideration to expanding the number of centers.

Violence against women.—The Committee encourages NIMH to focus attention on prevention, treatment, and intervention of violence against women, including behavioral and psychological factors.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $246,111,000 for the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI), which is $28,814,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $6,698,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The NHGRI coordinates extramural research and research training for the NIH component of the Human Genome Project, an effort to determine the location and sequence of the estimated 100,000 genes which constitute the human genome. The Division of Extramural Research supports research in genetic and physical mapping, DNA sequencing and technology development, database management and analysis, and studies of the ethical, legal, and social implications of human genome research. The Division of Intramural Research focuses on applying the tools and technologies of the Human Genome Project to understanding the genetic basis of disease and developing DNA-based diagnostics and gene therapies.

Genetic Defects.—Genetic defects during fetal and neonatal development are the source of the majority of young children's diseases. As the Institute considers its future goals, the Committee urges it to give consideration to the genetic defects that cause changes in

children's normal human development giving special emphasis to developmental biology of pediatric diseases and addressing issues in mammalian developmental molecular biology research. It is expected that these areas would provide an effective means to test whether a gene will cause a disease and to identify those genes that are critical in human development and disease.

Hemophilia.—The Committee encourages NHGRI to explore collaborative ties with other NIH Institutes to encourage the development of promising gene therapy technologies for persons with hemophilia and other bleeding disorders.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

The Committee provides $513,948,000 for the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), which is $60,913,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $655,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The NCRR develops and supports critical research technologies and shared resources that underpin biomedical research. The NCRR programs develop a variety of research resources; provide resources for complex biotechnologies, clinical research and specialized primate research; develop research capacity in minority institutions; and enhance the science education of precollege students and the general public. The Committee places a special emphasis on programs such as the Research Centers in Minority Institutions and urges their continued support at levels commensurate with the importance of their mission.

Extramural facilities.—The Committee has included bill language identifying $20,000,000 in extramural biomedical facility renovation and construction, which is the same as both the fiscal year 1998 level and the Administration request. These funds are to be awarded competitively, consistent with the requirements of section 481A of the Public Health Service Act, which allocates 25 percent of the total funding to institutions of emerging excellence. The Committee commends NCRR for taking a more proactive role in fulfilling this requirement.

General clinical research center grants.—As the Nation's academic medical centers have come under financial pressure from managed care, they have become increasingly dependent upon NCRR General Clinical Research Center (GCRC) grants to provide the facilities essential to the conduct of clinical research. The Committee is concerned about the ability of academic centers to fund clinical research facilities and urges NIH to take into account the essential role that GCRC's play in providing this funding.

Institutional development awards.—The Institutional Development Awards (IDeA) program provides capacity building assistance for biomedical research efforts in States which have not previously participated fully in the research programs of the NIH. The Committee is concerned about geographic concentration of research funds and urges the NCRR to enhance its efforts in this area so that States can more fully exploit the opportunities to develop a competitive biomedical research base.

Primate centers.—A recent study, requested by NIH, concluded that NCRR needed to take action to strengthen its Regional Primate Research Centers and increase its focus on funding regional

centers to meet the growing demand for these increasingly important partners in biomedical research on human diseases. The Committee understands there may be a need for an additional center that could further advance biomedical research in the areas of chronic diseases such as atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, and endocrine disorders. NCRR is encouraged to give priority to funding an additional, competitively awarded and peer-reviewed center able to address these needs.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The Committee provides $30,367,000 for the Fogarty International Center (FIC), which is $2,131,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $51,000 above the Administration request.

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

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

The Committee provides $176,492,000 for the National Library of Medicine (NLM), which is $15,607,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $2,292,000 above the Administration request.

Mission.—The National Library of Medicine collects, organizes, disseminates, and preserves biomedical literature in all forms, regardless of country of origin, language, or historical period. The Library's collection is widely available; it may be consulted at the NLM facility on the NIH campus; items may be requested on interlibrary loan; and the extensive NLM bibliographic databases may be searched online by health professionals around the world. NLM has a program of outreach to acquaint health professions with available NLM services. The Library also is mandated to conduct research into biomedical communications and biotechnology; to award grants in support of health science libraries and medical informatics research and training; and to create specialized information services in such areas as health services research, environmental health, AIDS, hazardous substances, and toxicology.

Genome information.—The continuing voyage of discovery into human DNA is one of science's great adventures and one that holds great promise for the conquest of many diseases. The Committee commends NLM for the successes of the Library's National Center for Biotechnology Information in coping with the flood of information generated by the Human Genome Project and its ability to develop unique analytical tools for supporting genetic research. The Committee also commends NLM for its collaboration with NCI in the development of the communications aspect of the Cancer Genome Anatomy Project. This initiative is giving scientists the ability to characterize normal, precancerous, and malignant cells at the molecular level. The Committee urges NLM to enhance support of these important areas of science.

Next generation internet.—The Committee encourages NLM to continue its ground-breaking efforts related to the medical applications of Next Generation Internet (NGI). The Committee commends NLM for assuring that, as NGI evolves, proper attention is given to those unique requirements specific to medicine such as telehealth, telemedicine, medical imaging, digital libraries, and distance learning. The Committee believes that health care be a significant part of these efforts. It is essential that the transfer of medical data be highly reliable and its integrity maintained.

Outreach.—The Committee is pleased that NLM has made its MEDLINE database available free of charge via the World Wide Web. The Committee encourages NLM to continue its outreach activities aimed at educating health care professionals, health information specialists, and the general public about the Library's products and services. To continue its success in this area, the Committee encourages NLM to coordinate its outreach efforts with medical librarians and other health care professionals.

Telemedicine.—The Committee is pleased with the success of NLM's numerous telemedicine sites throughout the country and recognizes the positive impact that these programs are having on the delivery of health care in underserved communities. The Committee encourages NLM to continue to expand its research and development efforts in the area of telemedicine.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Committee provides $254,145,000 for the Office of the Director (OD), which is $13,044,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $210,000 above the Administration request. The bill includes language proposed by the Administration and included in the 1998 appropriations bill authorizing the collection of third party payments for the cost of clinical services.

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

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

Office of research on minority health.—The Office of Research on Minority Health (ORMH) serves as the coordinating office for minority health research and research training activities at NIH. Through partnerships with the ICDs, and other federal agencies and outside organizations, the ORMH strives to improve the health status of all minorities and increase the numbers of minority scientists. The ORMH provides supplemental support to ICD projects,

develops programs to increase minority participation in clinical trials, and initiates and develops programs to increase the competitiveness of grant applications submitted by minority researchers.

Consolidated health centers treat patients with a variety of diseases that disproportionately affect minorities. The Committee requests ORMH to report to the Committee by March 31, 1999, on the feasibility of establishing a plan for working collaboratively with these centers on research projects relating to diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and AIDS.

Given the disproportionately high incidence of diabetes among minority populations, the Committee continues to encourage ORMH to work closely with NIDDK to address this need.

The Committee is pleased that ORMH has taken a leadership role in conducting and coordinating a study on managed care with historically minority health professions schools and encourages its continued support.

The Committee continues to support the cooperative agreement to positively impact the increasing incidences of violence and abusive behavior in low-income, at-risk communities.

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

The Committee is pleased with the collaborative efforts underway between ORWH and NIDDK to jointly fund research focusing on cardiovascular disease in women with diabetes. Diabetes is one of the leading risk factors for coronary artery disease among women between the ages of 30 and 55 who have Type I diabetes. The cumulative risk for fatal and non-fatal coronary artery disease by age 55 is 50 percent among these women. The Committee encourages ORWH and NIDDK to continue to work together to develop and pursue projects that could lead to the prevention and control of diabetes and its potentially devastating consequences in women.

Office of AIDS Research.—The Office of AIDS Research (OAR) is responsible for coordination of the scientific, budgetary, legislative, and policy elements of the NIH AIDS research program. The OAR develops a comprehensive plan for NIH AIDS-related research activities which is updated annually. The plan is the basis for the President's budget distribution of AIDS-related funds to the Institutes, centers and divisions within NIH. The Committee expects the Director of NIH to use this plan and the budget developed by OAR to guide his decisions on the allocation of AIDS funding among the Institutes. The Director of NIH also should use the full authority of his office to ensure that the ICDs spend their AIDS research dollars in a manner consistent with the plan. In addition,

the OAR allocates an emergency AIDS discretionary fund to support research that was not anticipated when budget allocations were made.

The Committee has included the same general provision in bill language that was contained in the 1998 appropriations bill. This language permits the Director of OAR, jointly with the Director of NIH, to transfer between ICDs up to three percent of the funding determined by NIH to be related to AIDS research. This authority could be exercised throughout the fiscal year subject to normal reprogramming procedures, and is intended to give NIH flexibility to adjust the AIDS allocations among Institutes if research opportunities and needs should change.

The Committee also repeats language from last year's bill making the research funds identified by NIH as being AIDS related available to the OAR account for transfer to the Institutes. This provision permits the flow of funds through the OAR in the spirit of the authorization legislation without requiring the Congress to earmark a specific dollar amount for AIDS research.

Office of Alternative Medicine.—The Office of Alternative Medicine (OAM) provides a central NIH focus for a research area germane to all NIH components. Alternative medicine is becoming increasingly popular in the industrialized world and research may help in identifying new effective approaches to the prevention and cure of disease. In the U.S., one out of every three Americans visited alternative health care practitioners in 1990, paying over $13 billion for these services. The OAM is charged with evaluating alternative medical treatment modalities; investigating and evaluating the efficacy of alternative treatments; establishing an information clearinghouse for the public; and supporting research training in alternative and complementary medical practices.

The Committee understands that OAM has existing authority to issue program announcements and requests for proposals. The Committee expects the Director to use these mechanisms to solicit and support peer reviewed complementary and alternative medicine research grants and contracts as well as clinical trials that will validate promising alternative and complementary medicine therapies.

Office of Dietary Supplements.—The Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) was established in recognition that dietary supplements can have an important impact on the prevention and management of disease and on the maintenance of health. ODS is charged with promoting, conducting, and coordinating scientific research within NIH relating to dietary supplements.

The Committee is supportive of the work of OAM and ODS in examining the beneficial nature of certain vitamins and supplements. While many Americans "self-prescribe" supplements and vitamins to prevent disease, no studies have been done to determine the effects of supplements on users that are healthy. The Committee encourages OAM and ODS to include this examination, either within current research or through additional studies, to better address this issue.

Diabetes affects over 16 million Americans and is a major contributor to heart disease, strokes, liver diseases, and kidney disorders. There is evidence that chromium supplementation may play

an effective role in mitigating the effects or reversing the disease. The United States Department of Agriculture has conducted research on chromium supplementation and diabetes in China and European medical journals have reported a correlation between chromium deficiency and diabetes. Given the enormous human and economic costs of this disease, the Committee urges the Director to enhance research efforts in this area and use ODS as the coordinating office. The Committee urges ODS to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate. Research should include representatives from ethnic and minority populations, including Native Americans, and should be coordinated with the Department of Agriculture and a University affiliated College of Public Health experienced in working with these populations.

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.—The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) provides leadership and direction for the development of a trans-NIH plan to increase the scope of and support for behavioral and social science research and in defining an overall strategy for the integration of these disciplines across NIH institutes and centers; develops initiatives to stimulate research in the behavioral and social sciences arena and integrate a biobehavioral perspective across the research areas of NIH; and promotes studies to evaluate the contributions of behavioral, social and lifestyle determinants in the development, course, treatment, and prevention of illness and related public health problems.

Stress contributes to a host of medical conditions confronted by health care practitioners and current pharmaceutical and surgical approaches can not adequately treat stress-related illnesses. Mind/body approaches such as the relaxation response and those related to utilizing the beliefs of the patients have been used to successfully treat these disorders. The Committee encourages OBSSR to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including establishing pilot mind/body medical centers, to make more visible the benefits of mind/body medicine, expand its scientific base, and teach and train health care professionals in these approaches.

The Committee commends OBSSR for its diligent efforts to promote the philosophy at NIH that behavior, social, and environmental factors as well as genetic and physiological factors all interact to determine health outcomes and ultimately overall health status. The Committee believes that these interactions represent unprecedented scientific opportunities for the NIH, and as such, the Committee is pleased that the OBSSR continues to facilitate interdisciplinary research collaborations. NIH is encouraged to expand its research activities in these areas.

The Committee is concerned that African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans continue to be under-represented in the biomedical and behavior sciences and therefore urges OBSSR to enhance its activities related to behavioral and social science training opportunities, especially for under-represented minorities.

The Committee is pleased that OBSSR plans to initiate, in collaboration with several Institutes, a request for applications to stimulate investigations into socioeconomic influences on health. Disparities in health at each level of income continue to exist and it appears that very little is known to answer this critical public

health issue. The Committee is also pleased that OBSSR will propose an initiative to advance the understanding and resolution of the problem of non-adherence to medical regimens.

Office of Rare Disease Research.—The Office of Rare Disease Research (ORDR) was established in recognition of the need to provide a focal point of attention and coordination at NIH for research on rare diseases. ORDR works with Federal and non-Federal national and international organizations concerned with rare disease research and orphan products development; develops a centralized database on rare diseases research; and stimulates rare diseases research by supporting scientific workshops and symposia to identify research opportunities.

Administrative structure and costs report.—The Committee commends NIH for contracting with Arthur Andersen to perform a detailed analysis of the agency's administrative structure and costs. The final report included over 80 recommendations to enhance the performance and stature of NIH administration and make it more efficient. The Committee expects NIH to use contractor assistance in the implementation of the Andersen report. The Committee expects to be kept abreast of the status of implementation efforts and outcomes.

The Committee understands that NIH does not agree with the recommendation in the report to develop and use a new process model to identify and track administrative costs by core function. It is expected that this would better enable the agency to assess the cost of its basic functions and better portray to Congress the full range of NIH administrative activities. The Committee requests the Director to submit a report of why this recommendation should not be implemented. The report should set forth the impact this recommendation would have on agency operations as well as any alternatives to the Andersen proposal that could be used to achieve similar goals. The Committee expects to receive this report by October 31, 1998.

Alzheimer's disease.—An estimated four million Americans now suffer with Alzheimer's disease and by the time the "baby boomer" generation reaches the age of greatest risk, as many as 14 million persons will be afflicted. The disease has a significant impact on the Nation's health care system, which will only be exacerbated as the population ages. Given the serious threats this disease poses for the future of health care costs, the Committee urges research to continue on understanding the basic mechanisms of Alzheimer's disease. The Committee also urges NIH to conduct research to find a way to stop the disease in those who will not exhibit symptoms for another decade or more. One possible way to accomplish this is through a disease prevention initiative. The Committee believes that support for this work should not be borne entirely by NIH and therefore urges the Director to collaborate and coordinate its efforts with other Federal agencies, such as the Health Care Financing Administration, as well as the private sector, such as pharmaceutical manufacturers. The Committee requests that NIH present a plan for undertaking such a collaborative effort prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Autism.—Autism is a serious neurological disorder that affects hundreds of thousands of Americans for which there is currently no

prevention, treatment, or cure. The Committee commends NIH for holding a conference on autism last summer and encourages NIH to enhance research into the genetic, biochemical, physiological, and psychological aspects of this disorder. The Committee also urges NICHD, NIMH, NINDS, and NIDCD to continue to work together to aggressively pursue research opportunities and make finding a cure for autism a high priority for NIH.

Biomaterials.—The Committee is aware of the emerging importance of biomaterials in the treatment of disease and the development of new medical implant devices. The Committee also notes that over the last several years there has been growing concern about the risk to United States leadership in this area due to the fragmented nature of our research, particularly in failure to appropriately integrate complementary work in the biological, health, and materials sciences. The Committee encourages NIH to enhance research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the establishment of biomaterials centers. The Committee requests the Director to submit a report, by February 15, 1999, that includes an outline of how NIH can better integrate its biomaterials initiative with complimentary research at the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Child abuse and neglect research.—The Committee recognizes the magnitude and significance of the problem of child abuse and neglect. The Committee commends NIH, under the leadership of NIMH, for convening a working group of its component organizations to facilitate collaborative efforts on child abuse and neglect research and for issuing the April 1997 report outlining current research efforts in this critical area and future actions. The Committee urges the continuation of the working group and implementation of the report's recommendations. The Committee encourages the working group to hold a conference with other Federal agencies, relevant outside organizations, and experts in the field on child abuse and neglect to assess the state-of-the-art science and make recommendations for a research agenda in this field. The Committee requests NIH be prepared to report on the status of current and proposed efforts in this area at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome.—The Committee urges the Director to enhance efforts to focus on promising areas of Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome (CFIDS) research, particularly those investigations which will define the pathophysiology of the illness and identify diagnostic markers. The Committee urges NIH to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including program announcements, to study all facets of pediatric CFIDS. The Committee also urges NIH officials to identify appropriate NIH advisory committees for CFIDS representation and ensure appointment of qualified persons thereon.

Clinical research.—The Committee is pleased that the NIH Director has moved forward with initial efforts to address the training and career development of clinical investigators. However, the Committee urges NIH to fund a greater number of the Mentored Patient-Oriented Research Career Development Awards and the

Mid-Career Investigator Patient-Oriented Research Awards than proposed in fiscal year 1999. Further, NIH is encouraged to move forward with grants to fund advanced degree training in clinical investigation. In addition, the Committee requests a report by January 15, 1999, on the feasibility of providing bonus supplemental support for investigators who add a patient-oriented or translational research component to their research grants. Finally, the Committee commends the diligence of the NIH Director's Advisory Panel on Clinical Research and urges the Director to actively involve the Panel in the implementation of its recommendations.

Clinical trials database.—The Clinical Trials Database is designed to collect in one location all Federally and privately supported clinical trials. The Committee encourages NIH to support the establishment of a central search engine for this database.

End stage renal disease.—End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) will affect over 300,000 Americans this year and the life expectancy of those with the disease is significantly reduced. The Committee urges the Director to have NIDDK, NIAID, NHLBI, and any other Institute deemed appropriate work closely to establish an ESRD working group to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan for all NIH-funded kidney disease research efforts.

Facioscapulohumeral disease.—The Committee appreciates NIH's response to last year's report language encouraging NIH to take steps to stimulate research in the area of facioscapulohumeral disease (FSHD) which was done through a program announcement covering FSHD as well as other muscular dystrophies. However, the Committee notes that NIH has not responded in developing a plan for enhancing research into FSHD, including an assessment of whether an intramural research program in this area would be beneficial. Therefore, the Committee urges NIH to conduct a research planning conference in the near future in order to explore scientific opportunities in FSHD research, both intramurally and extramurally.

Hepatitis C.—The Committee encourages NIH to strengthen its research, public education, and outreach activities with respect to Hepatitis C, which disproportionately affects minorities. It is expected that the latest advances in biomedical research will be applied to the study, treatment, and prevention of this disease. The Committee requests that it be kept abreast of the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the agency's joint workshop that was held to develop a common agenda for research on interactions of HCV and the effect of alcohol on the liver.

Indirect costs.—The Committee requests the Director to provide a report on indirect costs for fiscal year 1998. The report should include a list of all grantees, the amount of grant funds they received, and what percentage was for overhead costs. It should also discuss regional differences. This information should be provided to the Committee electronically in DBF or ASCII Delimited format.

Institute of Medicine Report.—The Institute of Medicine (IOM) recently released its report on Improving Priority Setting and Public Input at the National Institutes of Health. The study was conducted to examine how NIH decides what to fund, what mechanisms exist for public input into the process, and the role of Congress in directing the allocation of funding among areas of re-

search. The report includes 12 recommendations, many of which could be implemented through administrative action. The Committee urges the Director to begin the process of implementing those recommendations that do not take legislative action as soon as possible. In addition, the Committee requests a report on the status of implementing all the recommendations by December 31, 1998.

Lupus.—Lupus is a serious autoimmune disease that mainly affects women of child bearing age. African-American women are three times more likely to have the disease than Caucasian women. While progress remains encouraging, the Committee urges NIH to apply the latest advances in biomedical research to further accelerate the search for a cure for Lupus.

Minority programs.—The Committee has provided adequate funding for the continuation of a variety of competitive programs at NIH that emphasize improving the health status of disadvantaged populations, including racial and ethnic minorities. The Committee places a special emphasis on the Minority Access to Research Careers, the Minority Biomedical Research Support, the Research Centers in Minority Institutions, and the Office of Research on Minority Health programs, and expects these programs to continue to be supported at a level commensurate with their importance.

Nutrition and obesity.—The Committee notes the important link between nutrition science and obesity research. Several Institutes, including NIDDK, NCI, NHLBI, and NICHD as well as other Federal agencies, such as the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, are actively involved in this research effort. The Committee urges NIH to enhance research in this area using all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the development of a collaborative program between existing clinical nutrition and obesity research centers and the general clinical research centers program.

Nutrition science.—The Committee urges NIH to continue to support nutrition science as a major cross-cutting research priority, which enables understanding of the relationship of diet to cancer, diabetes, child development, heart disease, and hypertension. The Committee is particularly concerned with the integration of basic science, such as molecular genetics, and clinical science and believes that clinical nutrition research units, obesity centers, and similar programs are an important method of advancing nutrition science through the integration of basic and clinical science and through training programs which permit nutritional scholars to develop training in molecular genetics and clinical science.

Pediatric research.—NIH is to be commended for its support of research into the causes, opportunities for prevention, and more effective treatments and cures for illnesses that are the principal causes of death and disability among infants and children. The Committee urges the Director to strengthen and expand on the pediatric research initiative through the areas of special emphasis. The Committee also urges the Director to ensure that the priorities of each of the Institutes in this area are recognized and appropriately pursued and to ensure that these activities are appropriately coordinated. NIH is encouraged to further investigate the differences between children and adults in the causes, mechanisms,

and treatments for these diseases, in order to identify the unique features of these diseases as they occur in children. The Committee requests the Director to report to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriation hearings on the status of this initiative, including the level of funding for extramural grants in pediatric research NIH-wide.

The Committee is pleased to learn that NIH will implement its new policy to increase the participation of children in NIH supported clinical research trials in fiscal year 1999. The Committee requests an initial progress report on the effect of the first year's implementation of this new policy at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Personnel practices.—The Committee notes that NIH has had a continuing discrimination problem with regard to minorities and women, ranging from hiring to participation in research. The Committee expects NIH to continue to address this problem and to provide the Committee with a progress report at the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Population-based prevention research.—The Director has identified prevention research as a primary focus of NIH in the coming year. The Committee believes that population-based prevention research that develops and tests community-based public health interventions should be included as part of this focus. Population-based research strategies would be targeted at precluding the development of disease or postponing its symptomatic onset through changes in personal habits and factors in the social and physical environment. The Committee requests the Director to report on the progress of this initiative and be prepared to testify on population-based prevention research at the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

Urological diseases.—The Committee remains concerned with the peer review system for reviewing urological research grant applications. While NIH has responded by creating a special emphasis panel to review these applications, the Committee believes the NIH Director should consider further steps by seeking input from the urological research committee. The Committee requests a report from the Director on what further steps should be taken to rectify this situation.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee provides $224,599,000 for buildings and facilities, which is $18,029,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $6,372,000 above the Administration request. Of the amount provided, $90,000,000 is for the fourth year costs of constructing the new clinical research center and $9,143,000 is for completion of the new vaccine facility. The Committee has not provided an advance appropriation of $40,000,000 for the clinical research center.

Mission.—The Buildings and Facilities appropriation provides for the design, construction, improvement, and major repair of clinical, laboratory, and office buildings and supporting facilities essential to the mission of the National Institutes of Health. The funds in this appropriation support the 77 buildings on the main NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland; the Animal Center in Poolesville, Maryland; the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

facility in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; and other smaller facilities throughout the United States.

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

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

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The bill provides a program level of $2,458,005,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), which is $260,849,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $183,362,000 above the Administration request. Many programs funded in this account are not authorized for fiscal year 1999.

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

In general, the Committee commends SAMHSA for implementing the Knowledge Development and Application (KDA) programs at each of the three operating centers. However, the Committee reinforces its belief that the KDAs be structured so that the results of these grants are readily integrated into the practice of mental health treatment and substance abuse treatment and prevention on a nationwide basis including services funded through the substance abuse and mental health block grants. KDAs need to be relevant to the current practice of treatment and prevention and the results need to be disseminated and adopted on the widest possible scale. The Committee believes the best way to achieve success is through a strong collaboration with the scientific researchers and the local communities providing the actual services.

Center for Mental Health Services

The bill provides a total of $512,737,000 for the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), which is $61,469,000 above both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request.

Knowledge development and application

The bill provides $97,964,000 for the mental health knowledge development and application (KDA) program, $40,000,000 over both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration

request. Included in this amount is $40,000,000 to improve mental health services for children with emotional and behavioral disorders who are at-risk of violent behavior. The Committee is concerned by the recent outbreaks of violence in our Nation's schools and believes one important tool to address this problem is to improve children's mental health services. The additional funding for mental health knowledge development and applications will assist schools in identifying and addressing the mental health needs of children and preventing aggressive behaviors. Schools are an ideal location for children's mental health activities because they facilitate peer-based programs, comprehensive approaches, and access to professionals in a familiar environment where many of the problem behaviors occur.

The Committee is aware of the need for more trained health providers, including social workers, to work with people suffering from HIV/AIDS. The Committee encourages CMHS to consider continued funding for existing grants and contracts previously approved under the current AIDS training program.

The Committee commends CMHS for its commitment in disseminating knowledge gained from the HIV/AIDS Mental Health Services Demonstration projects. The Committee urges CMHS to maintain its support for projects that provide direct mental health services while at the same time using the findings from previous projects to develop new knowledge in this area.

The Committee is concerned about the impact of managed care on the availability of mental health services to underserved communities. The Committee urges the Administrator to develop standards and guidelines for the delivery of mental health services in managed care entities, including guidelines for cultural competencies, workforce diversity, and collaboration among primary care disciplines. In addition, the Committee believes that the design of curricula and training models to prepare mental health professionals for managed care and other interdisciplinary health care settings merits consideration for standards and guidelines funding. Finally, the Committee encourages CMHS to collaborate with the Health Resources and Services Administration on the development of training protocols for mental health professionals in primary care settings including the linking of health-related agencies with graduate schools for pre-service and continuing education. The Committee requests that SAMHSA report on the status of such efforts at its fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

More needs to be done to provide effective support for communities seeking to develop creative solutions to the problem of care and treatment for homeless individuals with severe mental illnesses. The Committee encourages CMHS to support the Interagency Council on the Homeless and other Federal agencies to address this issue.

The Committee recognizes the role that the minority fellowship program plays in providing mental health services. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to continue this program through its different centers.

Mental health performance partnerships

The bill provides $288,816,000 for the mental health performance partnership grants, which is $13,396,000 above both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request. The performance partnerships provide funds to States to support mental health prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. Funds are allocated according to statutory formula among the States that have submitted approved annual plans. The Committee notes that the mental health performance partnerships grant funding represents less than 2% of total State mental health funding and less than 5% of State community-based mental health services.

SAMHSA proposes to change State allotments in fiscal year 1999 based on using the non-manufacturing wage proxy in calculating the cost of service factor pending the implementation of a consensus policy. The Agency's reauthorization is pending in the House and Senate and the Committee understands that changing the funding formula to use the non-manufacturing wage proxy is being considered. Therefore, the Committee has provided sufficient funds to hold all States harmless if this new formula is enacted. The Committee will follow the reauthorization bills as they work their way through the process and will revisit the need to adjust this account accordingly when the bill gets to conference.

Children's mental health

The bill provides $78,000,000 for the seventh year of funding for the grant program for comprehensive community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbance, which is $5,073,000 above both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request. Funding for this program supports grants and technical assistance for community-based services for children and adolescents up to age 22 with serious emotional, behavioral, or mental disorders. The program assists States and local jurisdictions in developing integrated systems of community care. Each individual served receives an individual service plan developed with the participation of the family and the child. Grantees are required to provide increasing levels of matching funds over the five year grant period.

Grants to States for the homeless (PATH)

The bill provides $26,000,000 for the grants to States for the homeless (PATH) program, which is $3,000,000 above both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the Administration request. PATH grants to States provide assistance to individuals suffering from severe mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders and who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Grants may be used for outreach, screening and diagnostic treatment services, rehabilitation services, community mental health services, alcohol or drug treatment services, training, case management services, supportive and supervisory services in residential settings, and a limited set of housing services.

Protection and advocacy

The bill provides $21,957,000 for the protection and advocacy program, the same as both the fiscal year 1998 comparable level

and the Administration request. This funding is distributed to States according to a formula based on population and income to assist State-designated independent advocates to provide legal assistance to mentally ill individuals during their residence in State-operated facilities and for 90 days following their discharge.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

The bill provides a total of $1,740,868,000 for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), which is $274,893,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $120,334,000 above the Administration request.

Knowledge development and application

The bill provides $155,868,000 for the substance abuse treatment knowledge development and application (KDA) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $40,441,000 above the Administration request.

The Committee encourages CSAT to continue the supplemental demonstration and evaluation of enhanced children's services as part of the Residential Women and Children and Pregnant and Postpartum Women programs.

Funding was provided in fiscal year 1998 for planning, implementation, and evaluation of a model initiative in San Francisco for comprehensive and community-based treatment on demand and substance abuse prevention. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to continue this initiative in fiscal year 1999. The Committee requests that SAMHSA provide a report, by March 31, 1999, on the progress that has been made to date.

Substance abuse performance partnerships

The bill provides $1,585,000,000 for the substance abuse performance partnership grants, which is $274,893,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $79,893,000 above the Administration request. The substance abuse performance partnerships provide funds to States to support alcohol and drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. Funds are allocated among the States according to a statutory formula. State applications including comprehensive state plans must be approved annually by SAMHSA as a condition of receiving funds.

SAMHSA proposes to change State allotments in fiscal year 1999 based on using the non-manufacturing wage proxy in calculating the cost of service factor pending the implementation of a consensus policy. The Agency's reauthorization is pending in the House and Senate and the Committee understands that changing the funding formula to use the non-manufacturing wage proxy is being considered. Therefore, the Committee has provided sufficient funds to hold all States harmless if this new formula is enacted. The Committee will follow the reauthorization bills as they work their way through the process and will revisit the need to adjust this account accordingly when the bill gets to conference.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The bill provides a total of $151,000,000 for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, which is $6,000,000 below the fiscal year

1998 comparable level and $23,559,000 above the Administration request. The Committee does not provide funding for high-risk youth grants.

Knowledge development and application

The bill provides $151,000,000 for the substance abuse prevention knowledge development and application (KDA) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $33,559,000 above the Administration request.

Program Management

The bill provides $53,400,000 for program management activities, which is $1,513,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The appropriation provides funding to coordinate, direct, and manage the agency's programs. Funds are used for salaries, benefits, space, supplies, equipment, travel and overhead.

While the Department has made some progress, it has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for SAMHSA. It has not developed adequate measures of the quality of care services, the outcomes of research initiatives and block grant funding, and other administrative measures that are called for by the Act. These measures need to be developed in consultation with the Committee and be consistent with indicators used for other Federal programs. Subsequent submissions should include baseline data and systems to provide annual data on progress toward programmatic goals. The President's budget should include information on the improvements in indicators expected as a result of proposed funding levels.

Data Collection Initiative

The Committee does not provide a specific appropriation for the data collection initiative. Consistent with the fiscal year 1998 conference agreement, the Committee expects that all future funding for this initiative will be provided through the five percent administrative set-aside within the substance abuse block grant.

The Committee is supportive of SAMHSA's interest in insuring that individuals with mental and addictive disorders receive treatment that is the most effective for their condition. However, the Committee is concerned that in order to monitor the quality of care that patients receive, a methodology is needed that will use information from patients and providers to assess the quality of care, while reflecting the full range of clinical complexity, setting and financing and delivery systems that may influence care. Therefore, the Committee expects that SAMHSA will fund data collection, analysis, and reporting systems in order to develop performance measures. These performance measures should use an evidence-based methodology such as those developed by a national medical organization in a scientifically-rigorous manner that will ensure the reliability and validity of the resulting data. The Committee believes that such indicators will also help fulfill the Results Act requirements for assessing outcomes.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The bill provides an estimated $201,635,000 for retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers, the same as the budget estimate and an increase of $10,896,000 over the estimated comparable payments for fiscal year 1998. This activity provides mandatory payments to Public Health Service commissioned officers who have retired for age, disability, or specified period of service. This appropriation also provides for the cost of medical care in non-Public Health Service facilities to dependents of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and for payments to the Social Security trust funds for the costs to them of granting credits for military service.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

The bill provides $100,408,000 in general funds for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR), which is $10,104,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. In addition, the Committee provides $70,647,000 in one percent evaluation funding, which is $14,441,000 above the 1998 level and the same as the Administration request. The Committee is supportive of high quality, peer-reviewed research and supports appropriate funding for investigator-initiated research within the funding levels provided. Programs funded in this account are not authorized for fiscal year 1999.

The mission of the Agency is to generate and disseminate information that improves the delivery of health care. Its research goals are to determine what works best in clinical practice; improve the cost-effective use of health care resources; help consumers make more informed choices; and measure and improve the quality of care.

For Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes, the Committee provides $140,914,000, which is $32,934,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes program identifies the most effective and efficient approaches to organize, deliver, finance, and reimburse health care services; determines how the structure of the delivery system, financial incentives, market forces, and better information affects the use, quality, and cost of health services; and facilitates the translation of research findings for providers, patients/consumers, plans, purchasers, and policymakers. It also funds research that determines what works best in medical care by increasing the cost effectiveness and appropriateness of clinical practice; supports the development of tools to measure and evaluate health outcomes, quality of care, and consumer satisfaction with health care system performance; and facilitates the translation of information into practical uses through the development and dissemination of research databases.

For Health Insurance and Expenditure Surveys, the Committee provides $27,800,000, which is $8,500,000 below the fiscal year

1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The entire amount provided is derived through the one percent evaluation set-aside. The Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys provide timely national estimates of health care use and expenditures, private and public health insurance coverage, and the availability, costs, and scope of private health insurance benefits. This activity also provides analysis of changes in behavior as a result of market forces or policy changes on health care use, expenditures, and insurance coverage; develops cost/savings estimates of proposed changes in policy; and identifies the impact of changes in policy for subgroups of the population. These objectives are accomplished through the fielding of the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys (MEPS), an interrelated series of surveys that replaced the National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES).

For program support, the Committee provides $2,341,000, which is $111,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. This activity supports the overall direction and management of the agency.

While the Department has made some progress, it has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for AHCPR. The Committee understands the difficulty in developing outcome measurements that are more in depth than just answering the questions of whether the research took place or was the intended result achieved. The Committee believes that it is essential to develop specific, measurable standards for quality of the research or data and the degree to which the research and data are employed in improving health care quality or in setting standards for quality.

Diagnostic errors by health care providers can result in unnecessary treatments, delays in diagnosis, and sometimes death. The Committee is concerned that little research has been done to identify the specific health care processes, practices, systems, and other factors that influence clinical decision making and that may contribute to missed diagnosis. The Committee urges AHCPR to support research that looks at missed diagnoses, such as those involving cancer and myocardial infarctions, in order to attempt to identify ways to improve diagnostic accuracy.

The health care system has invested heavily in recent years in implementing a wide variety of models to manage the risk associated with the delivery of services resulting in an immense variety of risk management structures and systems in place across the Nation. The Committee urges AHCPR to support research that would examine a national cross section of risk management models and analyze the effects of these models on patient safety and clinical outcomes.

The past three decades have seen the introduction of highly effective drugs to prevent or treat a wide array of diseases and disorders. However, there is a growing concern about the extent to which drugs and devices are used inappropriately. To address this problem, the Congress authorized Centers for Education and Research in Therapeutics. These Centers will fund research and education on the use of approved drugs, the prevention of adverse drug reactions, and the appropriate use and dosage of specific drugs in special populations such as women, children, minorities, and the el-

derly. The Committee has provided funding to initiate the establishment of these Centers in fiscal year 1999.

The Committee is aware that the Early Childhood Caries Conference, which was held at NIH in October, 1997, found that the prevalence, seriousness, and societal costs of early childhood caries have not diminished despite the worldwide declining rates of caries among school aged children. Early detection and appropriate referral of at-risk children appear to be important, unresolved issues. The Committee requests that AHCPR report on the extent of dental health services research currently being supported and on the general state of the field of dental health services research.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

The bill provides $74,593,733,000 for the Federal share of current law State Medicaid costs, which is $8,513,526,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. This amount does not include $27,800,689,000 which was advance funded in the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. In addition, $5,522,222,000 of unobligated balances are expected to be available to the program in fiscal year 1999, thereby reducing budget authority needs. In addition, the bill provides an advance appropriation of $28,733,605,000 for program costs in the first quarter of fiscal year 2000. The bill also includes indefinite budget authority for unanticipated costs in fiscal year 1999.

Federal Medicaid grants reimburse States for 50 to 83 percent (depending on per capita income) of their expenditures in providing health care for individuals whose income and resources fall below specified levels. Subject to certain minimum requirements, States have broad authority within the law to set eligibility, coverage, and payment levels. It is estimated that 37.5 million low-income individuals will receive health care services in 1999 under the Medicaid program. State costs of administering the program are matched at rates that generally range from 50 to 90 percent, depending upon the type of cost. Total funding for Medicaid includes $566,278,000 for the entitlement Vaccines for Children program. These funds, which are transferred to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for administration, support the costs of immunization for children who are on Medicaid, uninsured or underinsured and receiving immunizations at Federally qualified health centers or rural health clinics. Indefinite authority is provided by statute for the Vaccines for Children program in the event that the current estimate is inadequate.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

The bill includes $62,953,000,000 for the Payments to the Health Care Trust Funds account, which is $2,049,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request.

This entitlement account includes the general fund subsidy to the Medicare Part B trust fund as well as other reimbursements to the Part A trust fund for benefits and related administrative costs which have not been financed by payroll taxes or premium

contributions. The amount provided includes $130,000,000 for program management administrative expenditures, which is the fiscal year 1999 estimate of the general fund share of HCFA program management expenses. This general fund share will be transferred to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to reimburse for the funds drawn down in fiscal year 1999 from the trust fund to finance program management.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The bill makes available $1,942,500,000 in trust funds for Federal administration of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which is $153,593,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The bill provides $50,000,000 for research, demonstration and evaluation, which is $1,500,000 below the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. These funds support a variety of studies and demonstrations in such areas as monitoring and evaluating health system performance; improving health care financing and delivery mechanisms; modernization of the Medicare program; the needs of vulnerable populations in the areas of health care access, delivery systems, and financing; and information to improve consumer choice and health status.

The Committee is aware of the need to create a long-term care system that recognizes the importance of the role of the family in caring for elder relatives. The Committee encourages HCFA to support research to demonstrate and evaluate family and community responses to the care of the elderly. The Committee urges HCFA to collaborate this initiative with comprehensive, non-profit community and family service organizations.

Malnutrition can lead to an increased susceptibility to many illnesses. Elderly Americans are at a higher risk of malnutrition due to many physiological and environmental changes associated with aging. Studies have indicated that medical nutrition therapy by registered dietitians may improve health and lower treatment costs for patients with diabetes, cancer, pressure ulcers, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and other health problems that disproportionately afflict the elderly. Last year the Committee encouraged HCFA to conduct a demonstration project on coverage of medical nutrition therapy by registered dietitians and other licensed or nationally certified medical practitioners under Part B of Medicare to investigate its impact on program costs and beneficiary health and quality of life. The Committee is concerned that no progress has been made on this demonstration and urges HCFA to proceed with this project and provide a report on its status by December 31, 1998.

The Committee notes that congestive heart failure (CHF) has been identified as the leading condition regarding readmission, with the majority of those readmissions occurring through emergency rooms. This problem is particularly acute in the "stroke belt" region, which encompasses several Southern and Midwestern states. The Committee encourages HCFA to undertake research to

demonstrate the cost effectiveness of a CHF clinic in reducing hospital admissions and improving compliance and quality of life.

Treatment guidelines issued by the Department in 1997 recognize the need to provide early treatment for HIV disease. Several States are considering applications for Medicaid waivers for demonstration projects that would extend Medicaid eligibility to HIV positive individuals who meet State Medicaid income eligibility requirements, but are not diagnosed with AIDS. The Committee encourages HCFA to evaluate and provide technical assistance to states which are preparing waiver applications for these demonstration projects.

Recent evidence from the states indicates that many Medicaid recipients with the most severe and disabling mental illnesses can achieve higher levels of recovery if the appropriate treatment and supports are available in the community. While a model of intensive case management known as the Program for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) has been successful as part of Medicaid programs in many states, there is little information about how many states are funding PACT services. The Committee encourages HCFA to undertake a survey of which states are funding PACT services for adult Medicaid beneficiaries with severe mental illnesses and develop a model on how states can successfully integrate PACT into managed care programs.

Medicare contractors

The bill includes $1,269,700,000 to support Medicare claims processing contracts, which is $53,559,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $165,300,000 above the Administration request. The Committee does not concur with the Administration's new user fee proposal.

Medicare contractors are responsible for paying Medicare providers promptly and accurately. In addition to processing claims, contractors also identify and recover Medicare overpayments, as well as review claims for questionable utilization patterns and medical necessity. Contractors also provide information and technical support both to providers and beneficiaries regarding the administration of the Medicare program. In 1999, contractors are expected to process 935.3 million claims.

The Committee expects HCFA to continue the semi-annual reporting required in the 1997 and 1998 House reports related to documentation of additional savings achieved through the permanent appropriation for Medicare payment safeguards provided in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

State survey and certification

The bill includes $167,000,000 for State inspection of facilities serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, which is $13,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $62,300,000 above the Administration request. The Committee does not concur with the Administration's new user fee proposal.

Survey and certification activities ensure that institutions and agencies providing care to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries meet Federal health, safety and program standards. On-site surveys are conducted by State survey agencies, with a pool of Federal

surveyors performing random monitoring surveys. Over 28,000 facilities are expected to be reviewed in 1999.

Federal administration

The bill includes $457,784,000 to support Federal administrative activities related to the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which is $88,584,000 above the fiscal year 1998 comparable level and $36,700,000 above the Administration request. The Committee does not concur with the Administration's new user fee proposal. The Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance programs ensure the health care security of over 73 million beneficiaries. The Federal Administration costs budget provides funds for the staff and operations of HCFA to administer these programs.

The Committee understands that the General Accounting Office (GAO) is conducting an audit of the collections and expenditures relating to the Medicare+Choice program. The Committee believes this activity will provide assurances that these resources are being spent in an effective and efficient manner and expects GAO to provide it with a status report prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations hearing.

The Committee encourages HCFA to work with representatives from health care plans that treat cholesterol patients enrolled in Medicaid and Medicare programs to ensure that the plans pursue vigorous management of the disease and attain the treatment goals established by the National Cholesterol Education Program.

The Committee understands that many home health care providers are experiencing difficulties with HCFA's implementation of the Interim Payment System mandated by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. The Committee expects HCFA to work cooperatively with affected providers to address concerns with issues such as implementation of the surety bond requirement and the need for maximum flexibility in the application of new per beneficiary limits.

The Committee urges HCFA to recognize the integral role that Laguna Honda Hospital serves in meeting the needs of the elderly and disabled in San Francisco, and suggests that HCFA continue to allow the hospital to participate in Federally funded health programs as allowed under previous waivers. The Committee also urges officials from HCFA and other appropriate officials at the Department to work with the City and County of San Francisco to explore and develop alternatives to finance the construction of a replacement facility.

It is the sense of this Committee that in the final PPS Rule, consistent with the recommendation contained in its own fiscal year 1995 final rule, HCFA should correct distortions in the hospital wage-index adjustment for fiscal year 1999. The wage-index is used to adjust the labor portion of the standard prospective payment under Medicare DRG payment system. It is also used to adjust payments to nursing homes, outpatient departments, and home health agencies. The Committee is concerned that left unchanged, the hospital wage-index would remain severely distorted because it includes elements such as teaching physician salaries and resident and intern salaries that are already paid for separately via a Graduate Medical Education pool of funds for their teaching related costs. Because the wage-index is a budget neutral adjustment to

each payment, this distortion results in significant overpayments to hospitals in regions with a high concentration of teaching hospitals at the expense of regions with more non-teaching hospitals. The Committee urges HCFA to correct these policy flaws in its fiscal year 1999 final rule.

The Committee is aware that significant changes in policies related to the administration of laboratory services provided under Medicare part B were included in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Section 4554(a): "Improvements in Administration of Laboratory Test Benefit-Selection of Regional Carriers," and requests the Health Care Financing Administration to recognize such requirements as a priority in carrying out the use of these funds.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

The Committee recommends $1,989,000,000 for the Child Support Enforcement program, the same as the request. The bill also provides $750,000,000 in advance funding for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000 to ensure timely payments for the child support enforcement program.

The bill does not include a provision requested by the Administration to reimburse States for expenses incurred under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program prior to the transition to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. August 1998 is the last month in which States may submit AFDC claims to the Department for services provided in calendar year 1997. The Committee believes that the Department ought to process these claims in a timely manner so that all payments for fiscal year 1997 are completed by the end of fiscal year 1998. Additional authority to pay AFDC claims should not be necessary for fiscal year 1999.

The bill continues to provide estimated funding of $21,000,000 for Payments to Territories, the same as the comparable amount for fiscal year 1998 and the budget estimate. The bill provides $1,000,000 for the repatriation program, the same as the request and the comparable amount provided for fiscal year 1998.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends a rescission of the $1,100,000,000 previously appropriated for the low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) for fiscal year 1999, a reduction of $1,100,000,000 below the request and $1,000,000,000 below the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1998. The bill does not provide $300,000,000 as requested for LIHEAP for fiscal year 1999 subject to Presidential submission to Congress of a budget request designating the amount of the request as an emergency for the purposes of the Budget Act.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $1,100,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 for the LIHEAP program, an increase of $13,000,000 above the President's request.

The LIHEAP program provides assistance to low income households to help pay the costs of home energy. Funds are provided through grants to States, Indian Tribes and territories, and are

used for summer cooling and winter heating/crisis assistance programs.

The Committee has taken the difficult decision to rescind fiscal year 1999 funding for the LIHEAP program in order to comply with the budget agreement between the President and Congress. Under the budget agreement, the Committee's outlay cap requires reductions of over $400 million below the CBO freeze level for this bill. While the Committee is unable to provide funding for the LIHEAP program in fiscal year 1999, it has provided the full appropriation of $1,100,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 as authorized by law.

The Committee notes that energy prices have dropped to historically low levels and are currently well below the levels at the time Congress created the program. In addition, most States do not expend all of their LIHEAP funds and carry forward substantial balances from year to year. Given the exceptionally mild winter in 1997–1998, balances carried forward into fiscal year 1999 will likely increase for most States. Finally, according to the Congressional Research Service, most States are currently experiencing substantial budget surpluses and could assume responsibility for the LIHEAP program during this temporary reduction in Federal funding.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $415,165,000 for refugee assistance programs, an increase of $165,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and the President's request. In addition, the bill provides the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) the authority to carry over unexpended funds from the fiscal year 1997 appropriation to reimburse the cost of services provided in fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

Transitional and medical services

The bill provides $230,698,000 for transitional and medical services, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and the request. The bill continues the policy of providing eight months of assistance to new arrivals. The transitional and medical services program provides funding for the State-administered cash and medical assistance program that assists refugees who are not categorically eligible for AFDC or Medicaid, the unaccompanied minors program that reimburses States for the cost of foster care, and the voluntary agency grant program in which participating national refugee resettlement agencies provide resettlement assistance with a combination of Federal and matched funds.

Social services

The bill provides $134,990,000 for social services, an increase of $5,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. Funds are distributed by formula as well as through the discretionary grant making process for special projects. The Committee agrees that $19,000,000 is available for assistance to serve communities affected by the Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees whose arrivals in recent years have increased. The Committee has set-aside $16,000,000 for increased support to com-

munities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult justifying a more intense level and longer duration of Federal assistance. Finally, the Committee has set aside $14,000,000 to address the needs of refugees and communities impacted by recent changes in Federal assistance programs relating to welfare reform. The Committee urges ORR to assist refugees at risk of losing, or who have lost, benefits including SSI, TANF and Medicaid, in obtaining citizenship. In addition, ORR may initiate planning grants to create alternative cash and medical assistance programs for refugees. The Committee has included funding for health screening of new arrivals.

The Committee encourages ORR to award grants for mental health and other health services for victims of torture if such activities are authorized in law.

The Committee encourages ORR to consider supporting education and outreach activities related to female genital mutilation if such activities are authorized in law.

Preventive health

The bill does not provide separate line-item funding for preventive health services, a decrease of $4,835,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the request. These activities may be conducted under the social services program in accord with the ORR protocol on domestic preventive health activities for refugees.

Targeted assistance

The bill provides $49,477,000 for the targeted assistance program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and the request. These grants provide assistance to areas with high concentrations of refugees.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

The bill includes $1,000,000,000 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program for fiscal year 2000, which is the same as the fiscal year 1999 appropriation and the same as the budget request. Appropriations for this program are now provided one year in advance. The Committee has not provided an additional $2,672,000 requested by the Administration to supplement the fiscal year 1999 appropriation because the additional amount is in excess of the authorized appropriation amount for the program.

The Committee intends that $19,120,000 of the amount appropriated shall be for the purposes of supporting resource and referral programs and school age care. Child care resource and referral is uniquely positioned to gather accurate data essential to documenting the national shortage of child care, recruit new providers, collaborate with welfare-to-work entities to identify and understand the child care needs of public assistance recipients, provide training and technical assistance to programs and providers and implement strategies that promote quality in informal care and care provided by relatives. This funding shall be in addition to the activities included in the four percent quality set-aside and shall not supplant other State funding activities in these categories.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant program was originally enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to increase the availability, affordability and quality of child care by providing funds to States, Territories and Indian Tribes for child care services for low-income families. In the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, the block grant was reauthorized through 2002 at a level of $1 billion per year. In addition, that Act contains additional mandatory appropriations for child care in the amounts of $2.167 billion for fiscal year 2000 and increasing amounts for each year through 2002.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable performance standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the Child Care Block Grant. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable outcomes for this program. Such data should include meaningful baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The bill provides $2,299,000,000 for the social services block grant (SSBG), an increase of $390,000,000 above the President's request and the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The bill includes language that reduces the statutory limit on appropriations to the amount provided. The Committee has not approved the President's request to dramatically decrease funding for this program that serves the most disadvantaged populations in recipient communities.

The Committee has included a provision in the bill under the HHS general provisions amending title XX of the Social Security Act to clarify that the amount available for allocation in fiscal year 1998 is $2,299,000,000. This is necessary because of a change that was made in the recently-enacted transportation authorization bill.

SSBGs are designed to encourage States to furnish a variety of social services to needy individuals to prevent and reduce dependency, help individuals achieve and maintain self-sufficiency, prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care, secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, and prevent neglect, abuse and exploitation of children and adults.

Funds are distributed to the territories in the same ratio such funds were allocated in fiscal year 1981. The remainder of the appropriation is distributed to the States and the District of Columbia according to population.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

The bill includes $5,925,820,000, an increase of $177,930,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and $121,360,000 under the budget request. This includes amounts provided under the Violent Crime Trust Fund, as well as a rescission of $21,000,000 from permanent appropriations. This account finances a number of programs aimed at enhancing the well-being of the Nation's children and families, particularly those who are disadvantaged or troubled.

Head Start

The bill includes $4,500,000,000 for the Head Start program for fiscal year 1999, an increase of $152,567,000 over the fiscal year 1998 amount and a reduction of $160,000,000 from the budget request. The Committee notes that this program has been increased by $3.3 billion from fiscal year 1989 to fiscal year 1999, or 275 percent.

The Committee is disappointed that the Department has not identified specific, measurable performance standards for Head Start consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable achievement measures for this program. Such data should include meaningful baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Despite the fact that the program is over 30 years old, rigorous evaluation of it has been minimal. The Committee believes the Department should establish and maintain a rigorous evaluation component for Head Start. We need to have hard evidence that the program is doing what it is supposed to be doing.

The Committee commends the Head Start program for undertaking the Family and Child Experience Survey (FACES) in an effort to determine the effectiveness of the program. However, the Committee is concerned that the FACES initiative does not correctly utilize the recommendations put forth by a recent General Accounting Office report on how to conduct effective evaluations. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends comparing the group of Head Start participants with an equivalent group of nonparticipants, following the recommendations set forth by GAO in its April 1997 study: "Head Start: Research Provides Little Information on Impact of Current Program" (GAO/HEHS–97–59, April 15, 1997.)

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

Grants to carry out Head Start programs are awarded to public and private non-profit agencies. Grantees must contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program; this is usually an in-kind contribution. The Head Start Act does not include a formula for the allotment of funds to local grantees; however, it does require that 87 percent of the appropriation be distributed among States based on a statutory formula. In addition, grants, cooperative agreements and contracts are awarded in the areas of research, demonstration, technical assistance and evaluation from the remaining 13 percent.

A collaborative partnership between Job Corps and Head Start would allow both programs to maximize the use of limited resources to serve their target populations and to reach geographic

and demographic areas not currently being served by existing programs. The Committee believes there is a need for locating Head Start programs on Job Corps campuses to help more low-income single parents and their children. The Committee recognizes the Administration on Children and Families' efforts to collaborate with the Department of Labor's programs, such as Job Corps, and to develop cost-effective partnerships furthering the mission of both programs as requested in last year's report. The Committee urges the Department to work with Job Corps to select campuses with available space for construction or rehabilitation of child care centers and with a need for child care services in areas where a qualified Head Start program is available and willing to participate.

The Committee acknowledges recent research reflecting the need for early intervention to reach a challenged reader and the need for Federal programs like Head Start to identify and address these difficulties early. Noting that family literacy services are to be implemented in all Head Start programs, the Committee encourages the Administration for Children and Families to seek the assistance of a national organization with a record of providing effective services to family literacy providers to assist Head Start programs seeking to implement family literacy services.

The Committee recognizes that reading skills are supported when children receive early literacy in experiences in home and preschool. However, there are concerns that some Head Start programs may not be emphasizing these skills which are so important for development. The Committee encourages the Administration for Children and Families to closely collaborate with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to ensure that the emerging research is quickly and accurately incorporated into the training and technical assistance functions in the Head Start program. ACF should also modify its quality standards to reflect this research and make recommendations to Congress about any statutory changes necessary to effectively incorporate this research into program implementation.

Runaway and homeless youth

The bill includes $58,496,000 for runaway and homeless youth activities, the same as the amount available for fiscal year 1998 and $106,000 less than the budget request. The basic program, for which the bill includes $43,574,000, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount, is intended to help address the needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families through support of activities sponsored by State and local governments and private nonprofit agencies. Grants are used to develop and strengthen community-based facilities which are outside the law enforcement structure and the juvenile justice system. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act mandates that funds for this program be allocated to each State on the basis of its youth population under 18 years of age in proportion to the national total. Runaway youth programs have been very successful in reuniting runaway children with their families and preventing runaways which, in turn, decreases the number of high school dropouts, incidents of juvenile drug abuse, crime and incarceration.

The Committee has provided $14,922,000 for the transitional living program for homeless youth, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount. The program was created to serve those young people who cannot return home. Funds are used to provide appropriate shelter and services for up to 18 months for youths ages 16–20 who have no safe available living arrangements. Services are designed to help youth move towards self-sufficient and independent living, and to prevent long-term dependency on social services. In addition to shelter, such services may include education, vocational training, basic life skills, interpersonal skills building, and mental and physical health care. Grants are available to public and private programs.

Child abuse

For child abuse prevention and treatment State grants, the Committee recommends $25,000,000, an increase of $4,012,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level and $3,974,000 over the budget request. No funding is provided for discretionary activities; these were funded at $14,128,000 in fiscal year 1998. The Committee believes that it makes more sense to put additional resources into State grants; the funding level has not been increased for some time. Discretionary activities are clearly a lesser priority, especially in times of fiscal constraints. Many of the discretionary activities carried out can also be accomplished through the State grant funds.

Abandoned infants assistance

The Committee recommends $12,229,000 for the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $22,000 less than the budget request. The purpose of this program is to provide financial support to public and non-profit private entities to develop, implement, and operate demonstration projects that will prevent the abandonment of infants and young children; identify and address their needs, especially those infected with HIV; assist such children to reside with their natural families or in foster care, as appropriate; provide respite care for families and caregivers; and recruit and train caregivers. Grantees must establish a care plan and case review system for each child.

Child welfare services

The bill includes $291,458,000 for child welfare services, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and $531,000 below the budget request. This program authorized by title IV-B of the Social Security Act provides grants to States to assist public welfare agencies establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services in order to enable children to remain in their homes under the care of their parents, or, where that is not possible, to provide alternative permanent homes for them.

The bill includes $5,989,000 for child welfare training, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and $11,000 below the budget request. The Committee recognizes the need for trained, skilled and qualified child welfare protection personnel. This program provides teaching and traineeship grants to schools of social work to train social workers in the specialty of child welfare. The Committee strongly encourages the schools of social work to provide in-service

training to those public child welfare staff not eligible for the graduate IV-E program.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $27,363,000 for adoption opportunities, the same as the budget request and an increase of $4,405,000 over the fiscal year 1998 amount. The Adoption Opportunities Program provides funding specifically targeted to improving the adoption of children with special needs and minority children and for providing for innovative services that support families involved in adoption. The Committee believes that the activities funded by this program should provide the direction, leadership, and innovation which are needed to achieve the goals and reforms of the Adoption and Safe Families Act passed by Congress last year.

Toward that end, the Committee intends that funds available for Adoption Opportunities be broadly directed toward supporting innovative strategies which can improve practices and establish model procedures for organizations and agencies serving children and families in every State, including: model services that demonstrate reasonable efforts to place children for adoption; public education on the adoption of children with special needs; the development of models for the removal of geographic barriers to adoption; recruiting adoptive parents; post-adoption services to families; and the increased use of electronic exchange systems to facilitate adoptive placements.

Adoption incentives

The bill includes $20,000,000 for a new adoption incentives program, the same as the budget request. This program was authorized last fall in the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. These funds will be used to pay bonuses to States that increase their number of adoptions; the goal is to double the number of children adopted or permanently placed out of public child welfare systems by 2002. This should make adoption a higher priority at the State level.

Social services and income maintenance research

The bill includes $26,000,000 for social services and income maintenance research, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and $5,000,000 below the budget request. These funds support research, demonstration, evaluation and dissemination activities. Areas covered include such things as welfare reform, child care, and child welfare.

The Committee is encouraged by the commitment made by local governmental entities to expand child care and afterschool care options to meet increasing demands in their communities due to welfare reform. Joint funding partnerships between local governments and the local philanthropic and business communities can be effective in doing this. The Committee urges ACF to participate in these local efforts with matching funding support aimed at expanding needed child care facilities.

The Committee is concerned about the potential impacts major changes in welfare policy may have on children and adults in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. The Committee

expects the Department to be able to provide a detailed appraisal of the impact of welfare reform legislation on the wellbeing of children and families.

The Committee heard testimony from the National Institute of Responsible Fatherhood and Family Revitalization regarding the need for innovative approaches that work to strengthen the Department's responsible fatherhood activities. Within the funds provided, the Department is expected to increase funding for this. High priority should be given to the award of grants to program applications that focus on comprehensive counseling, linking fathers to their children, job placement, parenting, and family revitalization.

Community-based resource centers

The bill includes $32,775,000 for this program for fiscal year 1999. The fiscal year 1998 amount was the same. The President's budget requested $32,835,000 for fiscal year 1999. According to the Department, the purpose of the program is "to assist each State in developing and operating a network of community-based, prevention-focused family resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human service organizations * * *".

Developmental disabilities

For programs authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Act, the Committee recommends $114,024,000, the same as the amount available for fiscal year 1998 and $4,788,000 below the budget request. The total includes $64,803,000 for allotments to the States to fund State Councils, the same as fiscal year 1998. These Councils engage in such activities as planning, policy analysis, demonstrations, training, outreach, interagency coordination, and public education. They do not provide direct services to the developmentally-disabled population.

In addition, $26,718,000 will be available to the States to be used for operating an advocacy program to protect the rights of the developmentally disabled. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. The bill includes $5,042,000 for special discretionary projects for training, technical assistance and demonstration. The fiscal year 1998 funding level was the same.

The Committee approves a total of $17,461,000 for grants to university affiliated facilities and satellite centers to support the cost of administering and operating demonstration facilities and interdisciplinary training programs. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. These are discretionary grants to public and private non-profit agencies affiliated with a university. These grants provide basic operational and administrative core support for these agencies. In addition, these funds support interdisciplinary training, community services, technical assistance to State agencies and information dissemination.

The Committee has not included $4,982,000 requested for a proposed new activity authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. This would be a "system change grant program" together with certain discretionary activities. Most of it would be used for demonstration grants. The resources are simply not available this year to start this new program activity.

Native American programs

The bill includes $34,869,000, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and $64,000 below the amount requested in the budget. The Administration for Native Americans assists Indian Tribes and Native American organizations in planning and implementing their own long-term strategies for social and economic development. In promoting social and economic self-sufficiency, this organization provides financial assistance through direct grants for individual projects, training and technical assistance, and research and demonstration programs.

Community Services

The bill includes $548,502,000 for Community Services activities, which is $7,322,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and $59,402,000 over the budget request.

State block grant

For the State Block Grant, the bill includes $500,000,000, which is an increase of $10,900,000 over the President's request and $10,315,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. This program provides grants to States for services to meet employment, housing, nutrition, energy, emergency services, and health needs of low-income people. By law, 90% of these funds are passed directly through to local community action agencies which have previously received block grant funds. The Committee has become convinced that this program provides the kind of flexibility at the local level necessary to assist people who are in temporary need of government assistance to get back on their feet.

Community economic development/rural facilities

The bill includes $30,009,000 for community economic development grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. The President proposed not to fund this. These activities provide assistance to private, locally-initiated community development corporations which sponsor enterprises providing employment, training and business development opportunities for low-income residents in poor communities. In certain instances, projects which have been awarded funding may not be able to go forward because of changed circumstances. The Secretary may approve the use of the funds for another project sponsored by the same community development corporation if the project meets the requirements of the law and the goals and objectives of the original project for which the grant was made. The bill also includes $3,493,000 for rural community facilities, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. The President proposed no funding for this. These grants are provided to multi-state, private nonprofit organizations to provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities in meeting their community facilities needs. The Committee believes that these two activities could not be done by local community action agencies.

National youth sports program

The bill includes $15,000,000 for the National Youth Sports Program, which is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1998 level. The President proposed no funding for this program. These funds are

made available to a private, non-profit organization to provide recreational activities for low-income youth, primarily in the summer months. College and university athletic facilities are employed in the program. The Committee is aware of the many ways in which this program has had a positive impact on low-income youth. In addition to giving students a chance to spend time on a college campus, the program also provides them with math and science instruction, drug and substance abuse programs, and health and nutrition services. The Committee encourages the program to continue its outstanding work in these areas and to provide direction to youth on educational and career opportunities and violence prevention.

Community food and nutrition

The bill provides no funding for the Community Food and Nutrition program, which was funded at $3,993,000 in fiscal year 1998. There is no budget request for it. The program does not provide any direct feeding services. It provides grants to public and private agencies to coordinate existing food assistance programs, to identify sponsors of child nutrition programs and attempt to initiate new programs and to do advocacy work at the State and local levels. These are activities that could just as easily and probably more appropriately be funded by the States and local governments.

Violent Crime Trust Fund

The bill includes $105,000,000 for programs funded from the Violent Crime Trust Fund. That is an increase of $2,187,000 over the comparable amount for fiscal year 1998. The President requested $101,000,000 from the Trust Fund and an additional $4,000,000 in regular discretionary funding. Included is $15,000,000 for a program which is designed to reduce the sexual abuse of runaway youth. The fiscal year 1998 amount was about the same. The Committee recommends $88,800,000 for family violence prevention and services and battered women's shelters, which is an increase of $2,158,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. This program is designed to assist States in efforts to prevent family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents, and to provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to State and local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies), nonprofit private organizations, and persons seeking such assistance. The bill also includes $1,200,000 to continue funding the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

Program direction

The Committee has approved $145,115,000 for program direction expenses of the Administration for Children and Families, an increase of $1,518,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget request. Most of the increase is for mandatory pay and cost increases.

FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $275,000,000 for the family preservation and support account, an increase of $20,000,000 over the

comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This capped entitlement program provides grants to States to develop and expand child welfare services including family preservation, family reunification, and community-based family support services for families at-risk or in crisis. The fiscal year 1999 funding will provide the fifth and final year of funding to States and Indian Tribes to provide family preservation and support services based on State and Tribal plans developed with fiscal year 1994 funding.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $3,764,000,000 for payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance, that in combination with $1,157,500,000 in advance fiscal year 1999 appropriations provided in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act, makes available $4,921,500,000 for foster care and adoption activities, a reduction of $220,000,000 below the budget request and $610,500,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. The bill also includes an advance appropriation of $1,355,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000 to ensure timely completion of first quarter grant awards.

The Committee has reduced funding below the request for two reasons. First, the request includes $200,000,000 for unauthorized activities that are not included in the bill. Second, the request includes $20,000,000 for which the budget justification does not account. The Departmental budget office indicates that the unaccounted $20,000,000 was included in the President's request in error. The Committee has not received a budget amendment to correct the error. Nevertheless, the Committee declines to provide the requested funding pending explanation or justification of the full amount.

Of the total appropriation, the bill provides $3,982,700,000 for the foster care program to provide maintenance payments to States on behalf of children who must live outside their homes, the same as the request and $442,400,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount.

Within the total appropriation the bill provides $868,800,000 for adoption assistance, the same as the budget request and an increase of $168,100,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program provides training for parents and State administrative staff as well as payments on behalf of categorically eligible children considered difficult to adopt. This annually appropriated entitlement is designed to provide alternatives to long, inappropriate stays in foster care by developing permanent placements with families. The budget request reflects an estimate of 197,100 children served per month, an increase of 27,200 over the monthly estimate for fiscal year 1998.

Within the total appropriation for this account, the bill provides $70,000,000 for the independent living program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. The program is designed to assist foster children age 16 or older to make successful transitions to independence. Funds assist children to earn high school diplomas, receive vocational training, and obtain training in daily living skills. Funds are awarded to States

on the basis of the number of children on behalf of whom Federal foster care payments are received.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For programs administered by the Administration on Aging, the Committee recommends a total of $861,020,000, which is $10,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level and $10,030,000 below the budget request. This account finances all programs under the Older Americans Act in this bill, with the exception of the Community Services Employment Program under title V, which is appropriated to the Department of Labor. The Committee notes that the older Americans programs again this year lack an authorization for appropriations.

The Committee is disappointed that the Department has not identified better and more ambitious performance standards for the Older Americans Act programs consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop meaningful outcomes measures for these programs.

Supportive services and centers

The Committee has included $300,319,000 for supportive services and centers. The amount provided is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and the budget request. Funds for this program are awarded to each State with an approved State plan. The formula under title III of the Older Americans Act mandates that no State be allotted less than the total amount allotted to it in fiscal year 1987. The statute also requires that additional funds be distributed on the basis of each State's proportionate share of the total age 60 and over population, with no State receiving less than one-half of one percent of the funds awarded. The funds contained in the bill will support coordinated, comprehensive service delivery systems at the local level.

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

Ombudsman/elder abuse

The bill includes $9,181,000 for the State long-term care ombudsman activities, the elder abuse prevention program, State elder rights and outreach and counseling authorized by title VII of the Older Americans Act. The amount provided is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and the budget request. This program provides the assistance needed by vulnerable older Americans to protect themselves from abuse and exploitation, to exercise control over their environment, and to locate the resources they need for care and daily living.

State and local long-term care ombudsmen protect the rights of, and advocate for, quality care for one of the most vulnerable senior

citizen groups, older citizens living in long-term care facilities. The agency is encouraged to designate increased funding for ombudsman activities, given the growth in numbers of older people requiring long-term care beds nationwide.

Preventive health

The bill includes $16,123,000 for preventive health services authorized under part F of title III of the Act. This is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 funding level. These funds are awarded to States by formula to allow States and communities the flexibility to meet the health promotion and disease prevention needs of older people.

Nutrition programs

For congregate nutrition services, the Committee includes $374,412,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. For home-delivered nutrition services, the Committee provides $112,000,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. These programs are intended to address some of the difficulties confronting older individuals, namely nutrition deficiencies due to inadequate income, lack of adequate facilities to prepare food, and social isolation. The States have the ability under the basic law to transfer up to 20% of funds appropriated between the senior centers program and the nutrition programs; this allows the State to concentrate its resources in the program it deems most critical.

The nutrition programs also collect substantial sums each year in voluntary contributions from participants; private sector funds are also contributed. Volunteers also make a significant contribution to these programs.

Frail elderly services

The bill includes $9,763,000 for frail elderly in-home services. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. This program provides in-home services for frail elderly persons who are at risk of losing their self-sufficiency due to physical or mental impairments.

Grants to Indian tribes

The bill provides $18,457,000 for grants to Indian tribes. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. Funds under this program are awarded to tribal organizations to be used to promote opportunities for older Indians, to secure and maintain independence and self-sufficiency, and to provide transportation, nutrition, health screening and other services to help meet the needs of this population.

Research, training and special projects

The bill provides no funding for research, training and special projects under title IV of the Older Americans Act. The fiscal year 1998 funding level was $10,000,000. The President requested the same amount for fiscal year 1999. Funds under this program were used to support education and training activities for personnel working in the field of aging and to finance research, development,

and demonstration projects. Although the Committee agrees that some of these activities are important to older Americans, it simply does not have the discretionary funding resources to fund them this year.

Alzheimer's demonstration grants

The Committee provides $5,970,000 for Alzheimer's demonstration grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. This activity was funded last year in the Health Resources and Services Administration. The program provides grants to States to help them plan and establish programs to provide health care services to individuals with Alzheimer's disease. Funds are used for respite care and supportive services, clearinghouses, training, and administrative costs for State offices. By law, States are required to match the Federal funding—45 percent of the cost of the program by the third year of the grant.

Program administration

The bill includes $14,795,000 for program administration expenses of the Administration on Aging. This is the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. This activity provides administrative and management support for all Older Americans Act programs administered by the Department. No funding is provided for the Federal Council on Aging.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $172,513,000 for general departmental management, a decrease of $4,606,000 from the fiscal year 1998 amount and $45,430,000 from the budget request. Included in this amount is authority to spend $5,851,000 from the Medicare trust funds.

This appropriation supports those activities that are associated with the Secretary's roles as policy officer and general manager of the Department. The Office of the Secretary also implements Administration and Congressional directives, and provides assistance, direction and coordination to the headquarters, regions and field organizations of the Department. It also supports several small health activities that need to be centrally administered.

National Academy of Sciences Study.—The Committee has provided $890,000 for a contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct a study of all the available scientific literature examining the cause-and-effect relationship between repetitive tasks in the workplace and musculoskeletal disorders. The NAS study should address the following questions: (1) what are the conditions affecting humans that are considered to be work-related musculoskeletal disorders; (2) what is the status of medical science with respect to the diagnosis and classification of such conditions; (3) what is the state of knowledge, characterized by the degree of certainty or lack thereof, with regard to occupational and non-occupational activities causing such conditions; (4) what is the relative contribution of any causal factors identified in the literature to the development of such conditions in the general population, specific industries, and specific occupational groups; (5) what is the inci-

dence of such conditions in the general population, specific industries, and specific occupational groups; (6) does the literature reveal any specific guidance to prevent the development of such conditions in the general population, specific industries, and specific occupational groups; and (7) what scientific questions remain unanswered, and may require further research, to determine which occupational activities in which specific industries cause or contribute to work-related musculoskeletal disorders.

Each of the departments under the Committee's jurisdiction is statutorily required to have audited financial statements covering all the department's accounts and activities. Congress enacted this requirement in the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 after having observed the benefits of the pilot program of audited financial statements that had been required by the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990. An audited financial statement is like a "scorecard" that reflects a department's progress in achieving the significant financial management reforms required by the CFO Act, and in providing effective stewardship and management of government funds. Accordingly, the Committee expects the Department to work vigorously towards obtaining a clean opinion on its financial statements. The transfer and reprogramming authority the Committee has granted provides substantial flexibility to the Department and is particularly valuable during periods of increasing fiscal constraints. However, the Committee questions the extent to which agencies can properly exercise such authority and accurately account for affected funds if they have not made substantial progress towards achieving the CFO Act's financial management reforms. Accordingly, in subsequent years, the Committee will consider the Department's progress in making such reforms and in obtaining a clean opinion on its financial statements when scrutinizing requests for current appropriations and in deciding whether to continue, expand or limit transfer and reprogramming authority.

The Committee requests that the Secretary continue the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Interagency Coordinating Committee (CFSCC) beyond its expiration in 1998. The Committee urges the CFSCC to coordinate CFIDS research across the Public Health Service by defining priorities and creating a yearly action plan.

The Committee is pleased with the progress of the Department's Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability. Persons with primary immune deficiency disorders represent a significant patient population dependent on safe blood products to maintain their health. As opportunities to do so permit, the Committee encourages the Department to consider appointing a representative to the committee who has expertise in primary immune deficiency diseases.

The Committee is concerned that Federal education and prevention efforts may be inadequate to address the threat posed by colorectal cancer, the number two cancer killer of all Americans. Few Americans seem to be aware of the need for regular screening, the ways to prevent this disease, or the success rate of treatment for cases caught at an early stage. The Committee urges the Secretary to establish a national public awareness campaign to educate American men and women about their risk for colorectal cancer, preventive screening options, and the importance of early detection for this disease. Further, the Secretary is encouraged to

work closely with groups that have expertise in various aspects of colorectal cancer in designing and carrying out this campaign.

The Committee urges the Department to continue to consider the establishment of an Office of Reserve Coordination for the PHS Commissioned Corps in order to make better use of the inactive reserve of the Corps. The Department should be prepared to discuss progress made on this matter at next year's appropriations hearings.

The Committee recognizes that family literacy programs have proven effective in reaching some of the most difficult to serve populations. In an effort to ensure the quality of family literacy services provided through Federally funded programs, the Committee urges the Department of Health and Human Services to use available funds to secure technical assistance, dissemination of materials and information about best practices, program evaluation, and other activities. Such assistance should be secured through the National Institute for Literacy and should involve public or private nonprofit organizations with a record of providing effective services to family literacy providers.

Collecting high quality and reliable data on people of color is critical to the development of effective research and treatment responses. The Committee directs the Department to perform a review of its data collection methods by agency on African American, Native American, Hispanic American, Asian/Pacific Islander Americans and language-specific ethnic subgroup populations. The review should include types of data the agencies collect on the health of members of racial/ethnic minority groups, including life expectancy, morbidity, mortality and health behavior among language-specific ethnic subgroups.

Several educational studies have stressed the importance of sports and the role they play in development of girls and women. High school girls who play sports are more likely to earn better grades and graduate from high school and less likely to experience an unintended pregnancy. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Secretary to support the efforts of the Women's Global Challenge, which will provide a forum to educate girls about and encourage girls to play sports.

The Committee is concerned that coordination between the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services regarding Federal efforts to address the pediatric asthma epidemic needs to be strengthened. The Committee urges the two departments to work more closely together to improve coordination of Federal efforts to help local schools implement asthma management strategies. In particular, the Committee directs the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program to add one or more representatives from the Department of Education to its Coordinating Committee.

The Committee is encouraged by agency interest in interdepartmental coordination of programs within the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The Committee continues to be concerned that the Departments have no forum in place for continuous interdepartmental collaboration. The Working Group on Comprehensive Early Childhood Family Centers, headed by the Department of Education, recommended that the Depart-

ments create such a forum, and this has yet to occur. Therefore, the Committee urges the Departments to institutionalize interdisciplinary collaboration at all levels, and requests a progress report on steps taken to accomplish such departmental collaboration and program coordination no later than March of 1999.

The Committee is aware that many preventive or other benefits not currently provided to Medicare beneficiaries under title XVIII of the Social Security Act may, in fact, provide cost savings to the Medicare program. Section 4108 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to request the National Academy of Sciences to analyze the expansion of preventive benefits, including nutrition therapy services, skin cancer screening, medically necessary dental care, routine patient care costs for beneficiaries enrolled in approved clinical trial programs and the elimination of time limitation for coverage of immunosuppressive drugs for transplant patients. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on this study which is to be submitted to Congress not later than August of 1999.

Within the funds provided, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is urged to fund outreach, research and demonstration projects that demonstrate culturally-sensitive and culturally-appropriate strategies to inform and educate Medicaid beneficiaries on how to participate in managed care plans. Funds could be made available to organizations with community-based affiliates on a grant or contract basis.

It is the intention of the Committee that health disparities among racial and ethnic groups be eliminated as soon as possible and that Federal programs be implemented in a nondiscriminatory manner, as required by title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Accordingly, the Secretary shall compile annual reports on the implementation by States of Medicaid managed care provisions of the Balanced Budget Act and the Children's Health Insurance Program. These reports shall describe demographic patterns of utilization and health outcomes, including the presentation of data by sex, race and ethnicity.

The Committee has provided adequate funding for the continuation and growth of a variety of competitive programs throughout the Public Health Service that emphasize improving the health status of disadvantaged populations, including racial and ethnic minorities. The need for strong support and continued emphasis on these programs is embodied in the mission of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Currently, less than one-third of all children enrolled in Medicaid are being tested for lead poisoning. The combination of the CDC's new screening guidelines and portable testing devices offers a unique opportunity to reverse this negative trend. The Committee urges the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure that HCFA's policy revision clearly states that all children served by Medicaid should be screened for lead poisoning.

The Committee was pleased to learn that, with CDC's support and participation, the Food and Drug Administration had given final approval to a portable lead screening device. The Committee believes that this device holds great promise for increasing child-

hood screening rates in many underserved urban communities in the United States and throughout the world.

Diabetes continues to devastate the lives of over 16 million Americans, 8 million of whom are not even aware that they have the disease. The Committee continues to be concerned about the disproportionately high rate of diabetes in people of color, especially among African Americans and Hispanics. The Committee is also extremely concerned about the excessive amputations that both populations have suffered from the disease. The Committee expects the Secretary to strengthen diabetes efforts across the CDC, NIH, AHCPR, and other appropriate components of the Department.

The Committee strongly believes that prevention is the key to maintaining and improving the health of the American people, and that to be most effective outreach and public education must start at the earliest level possible. Our nation's school children are critical to this effort. The Committee encourages the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education to work in a collaborative effort to establish and fund a program of health promotion and disease prevention in our nation's schools that is especially designed to teach children health promotion and disease prevention strategies and techniques. The Departments are expected to report to the Committee on the status of this effort during next year's appropriations hearings.

The Committee supports the work of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (ICCFAS) which includes AHCPR, HRSA, IHS, CDC, NIAAA, NINR, and NICHD. The Committee directs the Assistant Secretary for Health to have ICCFAS develop a report within 120 days of the bills' enactment on spending planned for the upcoming fiscal year, compared with previous years' recommended priorities. The report should also include the additional opportunities for partnerships with national patients groups, States, health care providers and academic groups to disseminate materials to assist in educational activities and the prevention of FAS.

The HHS Supply Service Center's Perry Point facility provides pharmaceutical, medical and dental supplies for health care facilities of the Department and other Federal civilian agencies. There is some concern that the Center may be in direct competition with the private sector. The Committee requests that the Secretary submit within 30 days of enactment of this Act a report detailing the Center's operation in 1998, including compliance with A–76 procedures.

Adolescent family life

The bill provides $16,671,000 for the adolescent family life abstinence counseling program, an increase of $11,962,000 over the President's request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program is designed to promote activities to delay premature sexual activity and promote abstinence. The Committee can see no reason to substantially reduce this program as the President has proposed.

Physical fitness and sports

The bill includes $1,005,000 to continue operation of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, about the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the Administration request for fiscal year 1999. While the Committee believes the Council provides valuable service to the country, some of its activities are widely duplicated throughout the economy and could be provided with non-federal support.

The Council seeks to improve the level of physical fitness nationwide through professional consultation, technical assistance, public information, program evaluation and program development which is provided to school systems, government agencies, employee organizations, private business and industry, and professional organizations.

Minority health

The bill includes $29,100,000 for the Office of Minority Health, about the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and an increase of $6,000,000 over the President's budget request. According to the budget request, the Office of Minority Health works with Public Health Service agencies and other agencies of the Department in a "catalytic, coordinative, advocacy and policy development role" to establish goals and coordinate other activities in the Department regarding disease prevention, health promotion, service delivery and research relating to disadvantaged and minority individuals; concludes interagency agreements to stimulate and undertake innovative projects; supports research, demonstration, and evaluation projects; and coordinates efforts to promote minority health programs and policies in the voluntary and corporate sectors.

The Committee is pleased that the Office of Minority Health has taken a leadership role in conducting and coordinating a study on managed care and historically minority health professions schools, and encourages continued support.

The Committee continues to support funding for the cooperative agreement to positively impact the increasing incidence of violence and abusive behavior in low income, at-risk communities. Within the funds provided for the Office of Minority Health, the bill provides $6,400,000 for the minority male initiative, an increase of $1,500,000 over last year.

The Committee understands that the Department intends to continue the funding for an integrated health care delivery system demonstration project at Meharry Medical College in fiscal year 1999 at the current rate of $4,000,000. Of that amount, $1,000,000 will come from the Office of Minority Health and the remainder from agencies in the Public Health Service. The Committee fully supports this funding.

Office on Women's Health

The bill includes $12,467,000 for the Office on Women's Health, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 funding level and about the same as the Administration request. The Committee notes that each of the Public Health Service agencies under its jurisdiction supports an office or program which focuses on women's health.

The Office on Women's Health advises the Secretary and provides Department-wide coordination of programs focusing specifically on women's health.

The Committee has included $350,000 for the Office on Women's Health to enter into a contract with the Institute of Medicine to conduct a study to validate the concept of needed gender-based research. The study should identify, review and assess the available research that examines the basic biologic and physiologic differences between men and women and supportive basic research with animal models; review current initiatives and programs of research; and make recommendations for advancing and implementing the research agenda, including the identification of research priorities and the programmatic implications of exploring these research opportunities. The study has implications not only for research, but also for clinical practice, disease prevention, medical education, health services research and health policy. The study should use the findings of the Office of Research on Women's Health "Beyond Hunt Valley" meetings as a springboard and integrate them as appropriate. The study should examine the entire federal research establishment as well as all private sector research, and thus, its findings should have implications for both.

Within the funds provided, the Committee expects the Office on Women's Health to fund an osteoporosis outreach and public education program. The first stage of the campaign should focus on young girls, teenagers, and women to help them develop positive health behaviors, including diet and exercise, that can have a significant effect on bone strength and can last a lifetime.

Emergency preparedness

The Committee has approved $7,000,000 to fund emergency preparedness activities carried out through the Office of the Secretary. This is $63,000,000 less than the budget request and $2,977,000 less than fiscal year 1998. Included in the budget request is $51,000,000 to develop a civilian stockpile of antidotes, antibiotics, and vaccines to respond to acts of biological and chemical terrorism. The Committee has decided to provide these funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention instead of providing them in the Office of the Secretary. The additional funds requested for medical response systems have not been provided because of the Committee's extremely tight discretionary funding allocation for fiscal year 1999.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $29,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, which is a reduction of $2,855,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget request. A large permanent appropriation for this office is contained in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Total funds provided between this bill and the permanent appropriation would be an estimated $126,350,000 in fiscal year 1999 and could be as high as $129,000,000. The fiscal year 1998 funding level was $116,571,000.

The Office of the Inspector General was created by law to protect the integrity of Departmental programs as well as the health and welfare of beneficiaries served by those programs. Through a com-

prehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections and program evaluations, the OIG attempts to reduce the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement, and to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness throughout the Department.

The Committee instructs the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services to continue to provide the Committee with semi-annual reports on the actual deficit reduction impact of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

The Committee believes that all of the Inspectors General need to do a better job of accounting for and tracking the savings that they claim to generate by their efforts. More attention must be paid to how much money is actually collected each year and paid back to the Federal government. The Committee directs the Inspector General to continue to report to the Committee each quarter on:

(1) the actual payments, as a result of fines, restitutions or forfeitures, made to the United States Government as a result of her activities; and

(2) how "funds put to better use" were used; this report must identify funds made available for use by management and the programs, projects, and activities that were increased as a result of these funds.

In order to better track the actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use achieved as a result of Inspector General activities, the Committee directs the Office of the Inspector General to begin reporting its results on a reporting period basis rather than a cumulative basis. For each semiannual report, the Committee directs the Office of Inspector General to provide, in tabular form, for audit findings: 1) total number and dollar value of new findings, 2) total number and dollar value of findings on which management concurs from this semiannual report, 3) total value of receivables booked by management from this semiannual report, and 4) total of funds offset or recovered from audit findings in this semiannual report. In each subsequent semi-annual report, the Inspector General is to update the information on management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections for each prior semiannual report. For each of these reportable actions, the Office of Inspector General shall include both the total management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections from all prior reports and new, management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections during the current reporting period.

The Office of Inspector General should provide a similar report on funds put to better use. Such a report should include total reports and findings by the Inspector General recommending funds put to better use, management concurrence and the actual purposes to which the funds were put. Again, each semiannual report should update prior semiannual reports.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Office of the Inspector General to consolidate these reports in the semiannual reports required under the Inspector General Act.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The bill includes $20,659,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget request. This in-

cludes authority to transfer $3,314,000 from the Medicare trust funds.

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

POLICY RESEARCH

The bill includes $14,000,000, about the same as the amount available in fiscal year 1998 and the budget request. The Policy Research account, authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act, is the Department's principal source of policy-relevant data and research on the income sources of low-income populations; the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing and proposed programs; and other issues that cut across agency lines.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Committee, in its recommendations for this bill continues its concern for the multiple, fragmented programs in the Department of Education. The President's budget request exacerbates this problem by requesting 13 additional new programs at funding levels of just under $2,000,000,000. Most, if not all of these initiatives are activities that currently can be carried out under existing authorities. The Committee has not funded these duplicative activities. Rather it has chosen to fund those programs that work, such as Pell Grants, and programs that represent a clear federal responsibility, such as impact aid.

The bill includes a total of $33,172,832,000 for programs in the Department of Education. However, there are many education programs funded elsewhere in the bill. The following chart indicates the major funding sources for education in the bill.

EDUCATION FUNDING

[Dollars in millions]

	Fiscal year—		1999, above (+), below (−) fiscal year 1998
	1998	1999 (Comm. action)	
Discretionary:			
Department of Education	$28,146	$28,898	$752
Head Start	4,347	4,500	153
NIH training grants	430	511	81
Health professions training	293	304	11
Total discretionary	33,216	34,213	997
Mandatory:			
Department of Education	2,555	2,617	62
Medicare direct/indirect costs of medical education	7,860	7,870	10
Total mandatory	10,415	10,487	72
"Off budget" spending:			
Direct loan obligations	11,204	12,002	798

EDUCATION FUNDING—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

	Fiscal year—		1999, above (+), below (−) fiscal year 1998
	1998	1999 (Comm. action)	
Total education spending	65,250	67,189	1,939

EDUCATION REFORM

The bill includes $861,500,000 for Education Reform programs. This amount is $485,500,000 less than the Administration's fiscal year 1999 budget request and $413,535,000 less than the 1998 amount. This appropriation account includes Goals 2000 under the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, School-to-Work opportunities under the School-To-Work Opportunities Act and technology programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

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

The bill includes $245,500,000 for carrying out the State and local education systemic reform grant program authorized by title III of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. This amount is $255,500,000 below the budget request and $245,500,000 below the fiscal year 1998 appropriation level for this activity. This formula grant program supports State and local efforts to engage in systemic education reform.

The Committee has included language that would allow States, upon notification to the Secretary, to convert Goals 2000 State Grant Funding to activities authorized under the title VI block grant and to expend funds for any purpose authorized under that program. In the case of a State that chooses to distribute funds directly to local school districts, the local district may choose to use the funds for any purpose authorized under the title VI block grant.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act: parental assistance

The bill includes $25,000,000 for parental assistance under Goals 2000. This amount is the same as both the request level and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program supports "parent information and resource centers." These centers (1) coordinate with existing programs that support parents in helping their children get ready for school and reach high standards, (2) develop resource materials and provide information about high quality family involvement programs to families, schools, school districts and others through conferences, workshops and dissemination of materials and (3) support a variety of promising models of family involvement programs.

School-to-work opportunities

The bill includes $75,000,000 for State grants and local partnerships under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. An additional $75,000,000 is provided for School-to-Work activities in the Department of Labor. The amount provided in the Department of Edu-

cation is $50,000,000 below the budget request and $125,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. Funds support grants to States to plan school-to-work systems to ease the transition from school to work. Activities funded through this program include recruiting employers, obtaining in-depth information on local labor markets, designing school-based and work-based curricula, and training school-based and work-based staff.

Public witness testimony before the Committee indicated that:

> Instead of targeting students in vocational education * * * school-to-work programs, by law, include all students * * *. A central thesis of school-to-work is that eighth graders should choose careers [and] * * * schools administer interest and personality assessments that direct students toward specific occupations, often ones that have little to do with their own ambitions * * *. School-to-Work programs not only direct job choices, they seek to inculcate attitudes * * * such as the belief that individual striving should be put aside in the name of group achievement.

The Committee, as a result of this testimony, has reduced the funding for this program below the President's request in the anticipation of a more rapid phase-out of the program than contemplated in the School-to-Work Opportunities Act.

Education technology

The bill includes $541,000,000 for Education Technology. This amount is $137,000,000 below the Administration's fiscal year 1999 request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. Included in this account are the technology literacy challenge fund, technology innovation challenge grants and regional technology in education consortia. Three new National Activities, which were proposed for funding by the President, are not recommended for funding. Finally, three demonstration programs (star schools, ready to learn TV, and telecommunications demonstration projects for mathematics) are not recommended for funding.

The Committee remains concerned by the rapid increase in funding in this program in addition to other funding provided in title I, title VI, Special Education, and other programs of the Department of Education as well as funding made available to elementary and secondary schools from the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–104). This concern is enhanced by the fact that the Department still cannot provide the Committee with a statement of the amounts of Departmental funds spent on technology. More importantly, as of the most recent reporting period, of the $625,000,000 in Technology Literacy Challenge Funds provided by this Committee in fiscal years 1997 and 1998 at the administration's request, almost $525,000,000 remain unspent in the Treasury. This slow draw-down of funds is particularly troubling since in fiscal year 1998, the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education testified that 70% of the funds would actually be spent in the first year. In actuality, the amount is closer to 20%. As a result, the Committee expects that the Department will continue to abide by, and supply the data required by, the conference report on P.L. 104–208. In addition, the Committee expects the Department to begin providing such data for all programs funded in

this account under the heading "Education Technology" and for funding made available through the "E-Rate" program as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–104).

In the report on H.R. 2264 (105–205) the Committee directed the Department to provide it with an "overall plan for education technology, including all funds for technology available from the Department and giving recognition to other funds and funding discounts available under the Telecommunications Act." It has been almost a year since the Committee requested this plan and it has yet to appear. It is difficult for the Committee to understand how such large sums can be requested and spent without any clear understanding as to the amounts of federal funding involved and any clear policy as to the role of federal funding vis-à-vis on-going local funding in increasing the use of technology in the classroom.

The Committee, therefore, has recommended no new funding for the large grant components of education technology. The Committee further recommends that no additional funds be provided until the Department can provide the Congress with a better understanding as to why obligated funds are languishing in the Treasury rather than being spent by LEA's and SEA's and what the role of federal funding is in the inclusion of technology in the classroom and curriculum.

Education technology: technology literacy challenge fund

The Committee recommends $425,000,000 for the technology literacy challenge fund, $50,000,000 below the President's request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. The fund assists States in integrating technology into curriculum. The goal of this program is to assure that students become technologically literate and possess the academic, communications and critical thinking skills essential for success in the information age.

Each State receives a share of funding based on its share of funds under part A of title I of the elementary and secondary education act. Funds are distributed to local education agencies on the basis of competitive sub-grants. States receive funding on the basis of a State plan describing its long-term strategies for financing technology education in the State, involving the private sector and assisting school districts with the greatest needs.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the technology literacy challenge fund. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement measures for this program. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Education technology: technology innovation challenge grants

The Committee recommends $106,000,000 for technology innovation challenge grants, the same level as the fiscal year 1998 level and the amount requested by the President.

The technology innovation challenge grants program is designed to support partnerships among educators, business, and industry,

and other community organizations to develop innovative applications of technology and plans for fully integrating technology into schools. The program provided 80 new and continuing competitive grants in fiscal year 1998 to consortia that include at least one local educational agency with a high percentage or number of children living in poverty.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for technology innovation challenge grants. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement measures for this grantees participating in this program and specific, measurable standards for the adoption of techniques, methods, software and other innovations developed by grantees by other SEA's and LEA's. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

The Committee recognizes that, with the high cost of bringing computers into the classroom and constant changes in software and hardware, the lack of access to quality technology hinders computer based instruction, and schools lack funds and resources to increase this quality.

The Committee urges the Secretary to support public-private initiatives in which school districts receive matching funding support from the private sector to install multi-platform compatible software and browser-based computer servers with off-site backup into public elementary schools and improve computer based instruction.

The Committee encourages the Department to fund at least one proposal from the funds provided that addresses urban education issues and that uses education technology to educate and train students in middle and high school and parents who are moving from welfare to work as well as teacher training.

Education technology: regional technology in education consortia

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for regional technology in education consortia, the same level as both the President's request and the fiscal year 1998 level. The regional technology in education consortia supports 6 regional programs of information and resource dissemination, professional development, and technical assistance.

Consortia provide professional development designed to prepare teachers to help all students learn through the use of technology. Consortia may also develop training resources for elementary and secondary and adult education, provide referrals to other sources of technical assistance and professional development, and help institutions of higher education establish pre-service programs that prepare teachers to use educational technology in their classrooms.

The Committee believes that the Department must identify specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for regional technology in education consortia. It is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards for the use of the services provided

RTEC and improvements or innovation in teaching methodologies. There should also be specific measurements as to how these new or innovative techniques have contributed to improved student academic achievement. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Education technology: national activities

The Committee recommends no funding for the three new activities proposed by the President as part of the Education technology national activities: Teacher training in technology, community based technology, and technology leadership activities. The President requested $87,000,000 for these activities.

Teacher training in technology

The Committee recommends no funding for teacher training in technology, which is the same level as in fiscal year 1998 and $75,000,000 below the President's request. This initiative is proposed to provide targeted funds to reach new teachers and teacher education faculty to help insure that all new teachers can teach effectively with technology. Competitive grants would be available to consortia of States, colleges of education, school districts, and others to develop strategies, such as summer institutes, that focus on using technology to enhance student learning and are connected to ongoing reform efforts.

In 1995 the General Accounting Office issued a report indicating that there were 86 teacher training programs that trained over a million teachers. Most of the education technology programs funded in this bill have a professional development component and Eisenhower professional development and the title VI block grant funds can be, and are, used for teacher training. In testimony before the Committee, the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education emphasized the in-service training component of the Eisenhower professional development program. However, the budget justification submitted to support the President's budget request indicates that Eisenhower professional development funds can be used for both pre-service and in-service training of teachers, that use of technology in the classroom is one of the specific activities for which funds can be expended and that institutions of higher education can use Eisenhower professional development funding to ". . . improve [their] own teacher education programs."

The Committee is unwilling to recommend increased funding for the fragmented, overlapping and duplicative teacher training programs which currently exists. In addition, the Administration in its request has offered no specific, measurable output measures, including student academic achievement measures, for this program. This requirement is consistent with the intent of the Government Performance and Results Act.

The administration's request also provided no financial information, including cash flow information indicating the level of obligated funds that will be actually spent by the grantees in the first and subsequent years of the program. Since overall technology

funding is being spent very slowly by grantees, such data on projected cash flow is particularly important.

Community-based technology centers

The Committee recommends no funding for community-based technology centers, which is the same level as in fiscal year 1998 and $10,000,000 below the President's request. In the budget justification submitted to the Committee the Department provided neither the purpose of the program, other than to establish "computer learning centers" to provide access to technology for disadvantaged students and adults. There was no information on who would receive the grants, the number of grants, whether these grants would be to establish the centers only or represented an ongoing commitment to funding these centers, the estimates of the number of users, etc.

The Committee is unwilling to recommend funding for new programs with so little justification or explanation of the ongoing commitments. In addition, the Administration in its request has offered no specific, measurable output standards, including student academic achievement indicators for this program consistent with the intent of the Government Performance and Results Act.

As with the President's other proposals, the administration also provided no financial information, including cash flow information indicating the level of obligated funds that will be actually spent by the grantees in the first and subsequent years of the program.

Technology leadership activities

The Committee recommends no funding for community-based technology centers, which is the same level as in fiscal year 1998 and $2,000,000 below the President's request. According to the budget justification submitted to the Committee to support the request:

> * * * funds may be used for leadership activities such as "think tanks" with experts who can help develop a vision for teaching and learning in the 21st century; commissioned papers and monograph series with the most current information about the impact of new technologies in schools, communities centers and other learning environments; and conferences focused on specific themes and issues such as better strategies in higher education and professional development for preparing teachers to use advanced technologies in the classroom.

The Committee believes that, if these activities are worth carrying out at all with taxpayer monies, there are a number of existing authorities which can be used to fund them. As with the other Presidential initiatives, there is no information on the measures of success, particularly in terms of improved student academic achievement, that would occur if this initiative were funded.

Educational technology: star schools

The bill includes no funding for the star schools program, $34,000,000 less than both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. This program supports the development of statewide or multi-state telecommunications partnerships. Among other ac-

tivities, these partnerships have sought to increase the availability of courses in mathematics, science, and foreign languages; serve educationally disadvantaged students; and train teachers in the use of telecommunications equipment.

The Committee is unwilling to recommend continued funding for programs for which the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement measures for this grantees and specific, measurable standards for the adoption of techniques, methods, software and other innovations developed by grantees by other technology programs. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of the proposed funding level.

Educational technology: ready to learn television

The bill includes no funding for ready to learn television, $7,000,000 less than both the budget request and the 1998 amount. Program objectives include the development and distribution of educational and instructional video programming for preschool and elementary school children and their parents.

The Committee believes that this activity can be carried out by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting with the Federal payment it receives in this bill.

The Committee is unwilling to recommend continued funding for programs for which the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act.

Telecommunications demonstration projects for mathematics

The Committee has provided no funding for this demonstration program. This amount is $2,035,000 below the fiscal year 1998 amount and $2,000,000 below the budget request.

The budget justification submitted by the Department in support of the President's budget requests indicates that "The program's single objective is to promote excellent teaching in mathematics through sustained professional development and teacher networks."

Yet the sole measures of effectiveness offered by the Department were the number of teachers trained, the estimated number of students taught by trained teachers and the fact that teachers thought the program better than other professional development programs. The Committee is unwilling to recommend funding for programs with no specific, measurable output standards, including student academic achievement measures, for this grantees participating in this program consistent with the intent of the Government Performance and Results Act.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The bill includes $8,056,132,000 for the disadvantaged programs. This amount is $439,760,000 less that the administration's fiscal year 1999 budget request and $34,305,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This appropriation account includes compen-

satory education programs authorized under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Grants to local educational agencies

Of the amounts provided for Title I programs, $5,949,980,000 is available for basic grants to local education agencies and State administration. This is $173,232,000 less than the amount for the 1998–99 school year and $324,020,000 below the request. Funding for concentration grants, which targets funds to Local Education Agencies in counties with high levels of disadvantaged children, is $1,125,252,000, $23,232,000 above last year and $74,748,000 below the request level. The Committee provided $300,000,000 under Targeted Grants which focuses funding on the most disadvantaged local educational agencies. This level is $7,000,000 above the request level and $300,000,000 above last year.

Of the total of $5,949,980,000 made available for school year 1999–2000 for basic grants, $4,498,094,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 1999 for obligation after July 1, 1999 and $1,448,386,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2000 for obligation on, or after, October 1, 1999. A remaining $3,500,000 for title I evaluations is made available for obligation on October 1, 1998.

Financial assistance flows to school districts by formula, based in part on the number of school-aged children from low-income families. Within districts, local school officials target funds on school attendance areas with the greatest number or percentage of children from poor families. Local school districts develop and implement their own programs to meet the needs of disadvantaged students. About 14,000 local school districts participate in the program, which served an estimated 6.2 to 6.5 million pupils in 1995.

Funds under this account will also be used to pay the Federal share of State administrative costs for title I programs. The maximum State administration grant is equal to 1 percent of title I local educational agency plus State agency grants to the State, or $400,000, whichever is greater. These funds are included in the grants to local educational agencies account, rather than being a separate line item.

The Committee believes that the Department must provide specific, measurable standards for improvement in student academic achievement consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for education for the disadvantaged. The indicators submitted with the budget request do not contain the specific baseline data or expected improvement resulting from the funding request needed to adequately meet the requirements of GPRA. While data collection for this program is particularly difficult, the Committee expects the Department to make significant progress toward defining specific, numerical goals for the programs particularly relating to academic achievement, to develop baseline data and to provide specific improvements that are to be achieved with any increased funding.

The Committee recognizes that asthma is one of the leading causes of student absenteeism from school, and thus undermines student learning. The Committee recognizes that the problem is particularly severe in minority and low-income urban communities. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act permits the use of

title I funds to address health matters that hamper student achievement. The Committee encourages the Department to include, as part of the information they provide to LEAs on the implementation of this provision, that title I funds may be used for asthma-related activities, such as identifying the scope of the asthma epidemic among their students, and assessing and improving their asthma management practices. Schools taking such actions are urged to follow the guidelines and recommendations of the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, and the EPA's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools.

Demonstrations of innovative practices

The bill includes $120,000,000 for demonstrations of innovative practices; this is the same as provided in 1998 and $30,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects that the Department will continue to follow the directives in the Conference Report accompanying the fiscal year 1998 bill (House Report 105–390). The Committee provides these funds to continue the wide-scale application of effective approaches to comprehensive school reform in title I schools.

The Committee is encouraged and pleased by the tremendous amount of interest shown by school districts across the country in the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Program, initiated in the fiscal year 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Act. The Committee is hopeful that comprehensive school reform will enable schools to participate fully in determining the best type of reform for their students, and commends the Department of Education for its efforts in moving quickly to release nonregulatory guidance on the initiative to assist states and school districts in their planning efforts. The guidelines allow states to give "a competitive preference for programs that incorporate certain models that the SEA determines are particularly effective," since states have a statutory obligation under this initiative to ensure that only high-quality, research-based reforms are funded. However, it is the Committee's intent that states should not restrict funding to only those schools which have selected the SEA's preferred approaches to ensure that schools still have sufficient flexibility to adopt a research-based program that best meets the needs of individual schools and students based on a comprehensive needs assessment. The Committee urges the Department to make such clarification to states when reviewing their state applications.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has begun initial planning for a national evaluation of Comprehensive School Reform. This evaluation, to be conducted after participating schools have had 3 years to implement reforms, will include the collection of baseline information, case studies of implementation and program impact, and student achievement data from schools implementing comprehensive school reforms. The Committee looks forward to hearing, during hearings on the FY2000 budget, about the steps taken by the Department to develop a strong evaluation plan, consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act that will provide the Committee with solid information (including baseline data, systems to gather annual data and projected improve-

ments) about the implementation and outcomes of the Comprehensive School Reform initiative.

Capital expenses for private school students

The Committee provides $10,000,000 for capital expenses grants for private schools. This amount is the same as the Administration's request and $31,119,000 below the fiscal year 1998 amount.

Capital expenses grants are authorized to pay some of the additional costs of providing title I services to children who attend nonpublic schools. As a result of a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1985, in the case of *Aguilar* v. *Felton,* public school teachers or other employees cannot be sent to sectarian nonpublic schools for the purpose of providing title I services. The capital expenses grants are allocated to States in proportion to the number of nonpublic school pupils they serve. Purposes for which these funds may be used include rental of classroom space in neutral sites (i.e., locations other than private or public schools), rental of mobile vans used for title I instruction, or transportation of nonpublic pupils to public schools or neutral sites.

The United States Supreme Court recently reconsidered, and reversed, its decision in the *Aguilar* case and both the President's request and the Committee's recommendation implement a policy of phasing down the program.

Even Start

The Committee provides $135,000,000 for Even Start, $20,008,000 above last year and $11,000,000 above the request. Even Start provides demonstration grants for model programs of joint education of disadvantaged children, aged 1–7 years, who live in title I target school attendance areas, plus their parents who are eligible to be served under the Adult Education Act. These parents are not in school, are above the State's compulsory school attendance age limit, and have not earned a high school diploma (or equivalent). At appropriations levels above $50,000,000, Even Start funds are allocated to the States, generally in proportion to title I basic grants.

The Department has set forth several indicators relating to literacy, retention of families in the program and the quality of services to be offered for Even Start. The Committee feels that each of these objectives must be expressed in far more specific terms, that baselines need to be established and specific numerical levels of achievement at the funding level requested be included for each of these objectives. More importantly, as a demonstration program, the Department must establish objectives and set programmatic indicators for the successful adoption of the innovative techniques and curricula that are being developed and demonstrated by Even Start. The indicators should include how these new techniques and materials are improving the success of the existing programs which adopt them.

State agency programs: migrant

The bill includes $354,689,000 for the migrant education program, the same as the budget request and $49,216,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program supports formula

grants to State agencies for the support of special educational and related services to children of migratory agricultural workers and fishermen. The purpose of this program is to provide supplementary academic education, remedial or compensatory instruction, English for limited English proficient students, testing, plus guidance and counseling.

The Committee believes that the Department must provide specific, measurable standards for improvement in student academic achievement consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the State agency program for migrants. In spite of the fact that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act indicates that the program is to "support high quality and comprehensive educational services for migratory children." The Department included no indicators in its budget justification relating to student academic achievement. The Committee believes that these indicators do not contain the specific baseline data or expected improvement resulting from the funding request needed to adequately meet the requirements of GPRA. The Committee expects the Department to include specific indicators of the academic progress made by students in this programs. Overall, the Department needs to include more specific, numerical goals, including goals relating to academic achievement, along with baseline data and improvements expected to be achieved at the funding request levels.

State agency programs: neglected and delinquent

For the State agency program for neglected and delinquent children, the bill includes $40,311,000; this level is the same as the budget request and $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This formula grant program provides services to participants in institutions for juvenile delinquents, adult correctional institutions, or institutions for the neglected.

In spite of the fact that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act states that the purpose of the State agency program for neglected and delinquent children is to "Improve educational services to children in local and State institutions . . ." the Department has proposed no specific, numerical indicators of student academic achievement as part of its Government Performance and Results Act submission nor does it include indicators on reduced drop-out rates or reduced recidivism—all of which are purposes of the program. The Committee believes that the Department must include specific, numerical indicators for these program objectives as well as baseline data and improvements expected to occur as a result of funding levels proposed.

Evaluation

The Committee provides $8,900,000 for evaluation, the same as the budget request and $1,923,000 above the 1998 appropriation. Title I evaluation supports large scale national evaluations that examine how title I is contributing to improved student performance at the State, local education agency, and school levels. It also supports short-term studies that document promising models and other activities to help States and local education agencies implement requirements in the title I statute.

The Committee believes that the Department should allocate resources for evaluations such that sufficient funding is provided to assure the implementation of the changes in GPRA measures discussed above.

Transition to school demonstrations

The bill includes no funding for this new initiative. This level is the same as in fiscal year 1998 and $35,000,000 below the President's request.

This proposal by the President would enable local education agencies, in collaboration with Head Start and other childhood programs, and other community organizations and agencies, to improve school readiness and learning outcomes for young children from preschool to kindergarten and into the early elementary grades.

In a recent report to the Committee, the Department of Education reported that it operated over 30 demonstration, dissemination and technical assistance projects funded at $885 million dollars. The Committee believes that there are sufficient funds within these many programs to fund this initiative if the administration feels it appropriate. In addition the Committee is unwilling to recommend continued funding for programs for which the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act.

Migrant education, high school equivalency program

The bill includes $9,000,000 for the high school equivalency program. This amount is $1,366,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and $1,000,000 below the request.

The Department has done a good job in developing indicators of success for the high school equivalency program. They presented baseline data on receipt of GED's and the number of participants that receive GED's. The Department should begin to provide projections of increases in GED acquisitions as a result of increased funding. Information should also be provided that assures that this small program is enrolling participants that would not otherwise achieve a GED.

College assistance migrant programs

The bill includes $3,000,000 for the college assistance migrant programs. This amount is $919,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and $2,000,000 below the request.

The Department also has done a good job in developing indicators of success for the college migrant assistance program. They presented baseline data on attendance and completion of college and the number of participants that attend and complete college. The Department should begin to provide projections of the increase in attendance and completion of college as a result of increased funding. Information should also be provided that assures that this small program is enrolling participants who would not otherwise go to college and complete their degrees.

IMPACT AID

The bill provides $848,000,000 for Federal impact aid programs in fiscal year 1999, an increase of $40,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $152,000,000 above the President's request. This account supports payments to school districts affected by Federal activities and is authorized under title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. During the most recent school year, payments were made to approximately 1,700 school districts on behalf of 1,500,000 children.

The bill does not adopt the President's proposal to amend the authorizing statute to reduce by 800 the number of school districts receiving payments and to reduce by 1,100,000 the number of children on behalf of whom payments are made. The Committee regards impact aid as an obligation of the Federal Government and has included funds sufficient to adequately reimburse school districts adversely impacted by Federal activities.

The Committee notes that the President proposes to substantially increase funding for general Federal assistance to school districts at the same time it proposes to dramatically reduce impact aid payments which represent an obligation of the Federal government to mitigate the adverse effects of its activities on local school districts.

The Committee notes that in addition to the funding provided in this bill, the House version of the National Security Appropriations bill includes $35,000,000 for payments to school districts experiencing heavy military impact.

Basic support payments

The bill includes $704,000,000 for basic support payments to local educational agencies, an increase of $42,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $78,000,000 over the President's request. This amount is estimated to be sufficient to fully fund learning opportunity threshold payments. The Committee rejects the President's proposal to eliminate over 1,100,000 children and 800 school districts from the impact aid program. Basic support payments compensate school districts for lost tax revenue and are made on behalf of Federally-connected children such as children of members of the uniformed services who live on Federal property.

Payments for children with disabilities

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for payments on behalf of Federally-connected children with disabilities, an increase of $10,000,000 above the President's request and the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. These payments compensate school districts for the increased costs of serving Federally-connected children with disabilities.

The Committee rejects the President's proposal to reduce the number of children with disabilities on behalf of whom payments are made by 21,000 from 53,000 to 32,000.

Payments for heavily impacted districts

The bill includes $70,000,000 for payments to heavily impacted districts, an increase of $8,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 level and $50,000,000 above the President's request. These payments assist especially heavily impacted school districts to raise their per-pupil spending to levels comparable to other school districts in their States.

The Committee rejects the Administration proposal to amend the impact aid law to reduce the number of heavily impacted districts that would receive assistance by 50% and to reduce the average payment per district by 35%.

Facilities maintenance

The Committee does not recommend funding for facilities maintenance, a decrease of $3,000,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. The budget requests $10,000,000 for this activity. These capital payments are authorized for maintenance of certain facilities owned by the Department of Education.

The Committee notes that the only activity for which the Administration requested increased impact aid appropriations is renovation of schools owned by the Department of Education. The Committee does not intend to entertain requests to increase funding for Federally-owned facilities at the same time the President proposes to eliminate 1,100,000 locally-supported students and 800 locally-administered school districts from the impact aid program.

Construction

The Committee does not recommend funding for the construction program, a decrease of $7,000,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the request. This program provides formula grants to eligible locally owned school districts for building and renovating school facilities. Given the current funding constraints, the Committee believes that the highest priority must be restoring the President's proposed cuts in the regular impact aid program for operating assistance to schools adversely impacted by Federal activities. The Committee will consider funding the construction program as additional resources become available.

Payments for Federal property

The bill provides $24,000,000 for payments related to Federal property, an increase of $24,000,000 above the President's request and the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee does not concur in the President's proposal to terminate assistance to all 223 school districts currently receiving assistance under this program. Funds are awarded to school districts to compensate for lost tax revenue as the result of Federal acquisition of real property since 1938.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

The bill includes $1,542,334,000 for school improvement programs. This amount is $66,534,000 more than the Administration's 1999 budget request and $1,146,000 more than the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This appropriation account includes programs au-

thorized under titles II, IV, V, VI, X, and XIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; title VII of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and title IV-A of the Civil Rights Act.

Professional development and program innovation: Eisenhower professional development State grants

The Committee provides $285,000,000 under the Eisenhower professional development state grants, $50,000,000 below both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee is unwilling to recommend even level funding for the fragmented, overlapping and duplicative teacher training programs which currently exist. In 1995 the General Accounting Office issued a report indicating that there were 86 teacher training programs that trained over a million teachers.

The Committee has included language that would allow States, upon notification to the Secretary, to convert Eisenhower professional development State grants to activities authorized under the title VI block grant and to expend funds for any purpose authorized under that program.

The Administration in its request has offered several measures relating to the curriculum of professional development activities and improved skills by classroom teachers. However, it has not provided specific, measurable standards for student academic achievement resulting from improved teacher training consistent with the intent of the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee believes that the Department should include such data including baseline data on the measures, academic improvements, and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Professional development and program innovation: Innovative Education Program Strategies State Grants. (The title VI education block grant)

The Committee recommends $400,000,000 for State grants under Innovative Education Program Strategies, $50,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and $400,000,000 above the Request. The Committee strongly supports this program, which provides funding, without bureaucratic strings, to State and local educational agencies that, according to the administration, can be used for:

(1) obtaining technology and training in technology related to the implementation of school based reform;

(2) acquiring and using educational materials;

(3) educational reform projects such as "effective schools" and magnet schools;

(4) improving educational services for disadvantaged students;

(5) combating illiteracy among children and adults;

(6) addressing the educational needs of gifted and talented children;

(7) implementing school reform activities consistent with Goals 2000; and

(8) implementing school improvement and parental involvement activities under ESEA Title I.

The Committee has also included language to permit States, and in some cases, local education agencies, to convert formula grant funding from goals 2000 and Eisenhower professional development to innovative education program strategies and to expend funds for any purpose authorized under this program. This provision would provide the States with over $900,000,000 to meet their education priorities.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities

The Committee recommends $556,000,000 for the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. This funding level is the same as fiscal year 1998 and $50,000,000 below the President's request.

The Committee believes that the Department must identify specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for safe and drug free schools and communities. It is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards for the decline in substance abuse or the precursors of substance abuse and the reduction of violence. New program proposals must be accompanied by projections of the reduction of substance abuse and violence. National programs will have to be justified based on the usefulness of the information and technical assistance provided and the degree to which programs and techniques demonstrated in national programs are adopted at the State and local levels and are effective in reducing substance abuse and violence. Systems should be developed to assure that there is annual data on the success of programs. Baseline data will have to continue to be refined. Specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels should be included in the President's budget request.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities: State grants

The Committee bill includes $531,000,000 for the State grants program of the safe and drug-free schools and communities act. This level is $5,000,000 more than the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. The program supports State formula grants for comprehensive, integrated approaches to drug and violence prevention. Local educational agencies must use their funds to implement a drug and violence prevention program for students and employees.

The Committee in its report on the fiscal year 1998 bill expressed its concern over the general lack of evidence of the effectiveness of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program. These concerns were confirmed by the recently released Departmental report: "School-Based Drug Prevention Programs: A Longitudinal Study in Selected School Districts." The study's findings include:

Some drug abuse prevention programs improved student outcomes, but effects were small;

Few schools employed program approaches that have been found to be effective in previous research; and

Program delivery was variable and inconsistent, even within schools.

The Longitudinal Study was "* * * not able to determine what features of classroom instruction * * * or which student support services/activities were most effective * * *"

The Longitudinal Study found that there was "tremendous variability" between schools within districts and by classroom teachers within individual schools. These variations occurred even in districts where administrators had mandated aspects of an overall program. Therefore the Department's report, itself, casts very real doubts on the ability of LEA's and individual school administrators to assure compliance with the "Principles" proposed by the Administration.

Overall, the Federal Government is estimated to have spent $15.4 billion dollars in fiscal year 1996 for prevention and supply interdiction. Of that amount, the Department of Health and Human Services spends $3.6 billion on prevention and treatment, the Department of Education $618 million and the Department of Labor $60 million. According to a study done for the Committee by the General Accounting Office:

> From fiscal year 1990 through 1994, the number of Federal departments and agencies funding substance abuse treatment and prevention activities increased from 12 to 16, according to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). For the same years, Federal agencies budget authorizations increased more than 59% * * *

Proposed discretionary grants

The Committee has not recommended changes that would create a $125,000,000 pilot program to determine whether more concentrated funding on high need districts proposing high quality programs to fight drug abuse among students is needed. The safe and drug free schools and communities act is scheduled for reauthorization in fiscal year 1999 and it is in this context that the Administration's proposal should be considered. More importantly, the Administration has provided the Committee with no information on the impact such a change in program structure would have on drug abuse and violence in schools receiving funding. In order to give such a proposal serious consideration, specific, measurable output standards, including the proposed reduction in drug abuse and violence, for the grantees participating in the program will have to be provided. These measures are consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. Such data should include baseline data on the measures, including specific drug abuse and violence indicators, and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of the proposed programmatic changes.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities: national programs

For the national programs under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the bill provides $25,000,000 which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and $5,000,000 below the budget request. Under this program, the Secretary of Education administers a variety of activities to prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence among, and promote safety and discipline for, students at all educational levels, preschool through postsecondary.

Alcohol is one of the leading causes of death for people between the ages of 15–24. The recent rash of alcohol-induced deaths on college campuses has focused national attention on this problem. It is

estimated that 44% of all undergraduates in the U.S. binge drink. Binge drinking takes its toll in poor grades, violence, sexual assault and property damage. The Committee notes that the Administration has given this problem little attention in its budget justification and urges the Department to give this problem a far higher priority than evidenced in the budget submission.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for activities funded under the safe and drug free schools and communities act national programs. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards for the effectiveness of national programs as well as developmental and dissemination activities, and postsecondary prevention programs. These measures should focus on the effectiveness of the various funded programs and the degree to which they are being integrated into broader substance abuse and violence prevention strategies sponsored by the Department of Education, other federal departments, State or local governments or other non-governmental agencies. Such data should include baseline data on the substance abuse and violence as well as the transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of the proposed funding levels.

Safe and drug free schools and communities: coordinator initiative

The Committee recommends no funding for the new safe and drug free schools and communities: coordinator initiative. This recommendation would result in the same funding level as last year and is $50,000,000 below the President's request.

This initiative would be funded under a grant competition under the safe and drug free schools national programs and funds would be targeted to the middle schools with the worst drug and violence problems.

The safe and drug free schools and communities act is scheduled for reauthorization in fiscal year 1999 and it is in this context that the Administration's proposal should be considered. More importantly, the Administration has provided the Committee with no information on the impact such a change in program structure would have on drug abuse and violence in schools receiving funding. In order to give such a proposal serious consideration, specific, measurable output indicators, including the proposed reduction in substance abuse and violence, will have to be provided for this program. These measures are consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. Such data should include baseline data on the measures, including specific drug abuse and violence indicators, and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of the proposed programmatic changes.

Inexpensive book distribution (reading is fundamental)

The bill provides $18,000,000 for the inexpensive book distribution program. This is $6,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $5,000,000 above the President's request. This program makes an award to Reading is Fundamental, Inc., to buy in-

expensive books, offer them through local community programs to children from low-income families, and motivate children to read. Federal funds provide for up to 75 percent of the costs of the books. This program annually provides an estimated 7.6 million books to 2.4 million children nationwide.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards, consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act, for inexpensive book distribution. The Committee is pleased that the Department has proposed standards relating to financial self sufficiency and increased service to children with special needs. It is also essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement indicators for this program. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements as well as self sufficiency and service to special populations and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Arts in education

The bill provides $10,500,000 for the arts in education program. This the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program supports arts programs in elementary and secondary education and supports demonstration programs for the involvement of disabled persons in the arts.

The Committee is pleased that the Department is developing a performance plan for the arts in education programs and believes that it is essential to develop specific, measurable standards for both student academic achievement and the adoption of curriculum and teaching methodologies. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and dissemination of curricula and techniques and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding levels.

Magnet schools assistance

The bill includes $101,000,000 for the magnet schools assistance program, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. The magnet schools assistance program awards competitive grants to local educational agencies for use in establishing or operating magnet schools that are part of a desegregation plan approved by a court or by the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. A magnet school is defined by the statute as "a school or education center that offers a special curriculum capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds." A funding priority is given to local educational agencies that have not participated during the most recent funding cycle.

The Committee commends the Magnet Schools programs for its steadfast commitment to helping to ensure equitable access to a quality education. The Magnet Schools Program has helped to ensure and accelerate the academic achievement of many of the nation's students in science, math, engineering and other areas of concentration and long-term national need.

The Committee is pleased that the Department is making good progress in developing objective, measurable standards for achieving the desegregation goals of the programs. The Committee en-

courages the Department to continue to refine the baseline data presented in the budget justification and believes that it is essential to develop specific, measurable standards for both student academic achievement and reduction in minority isolation. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and minority isolation and methods and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur with respect to all measures as a result of proposed funding levels.

Education for homeless children and youth

For the education of homeless children and youth program, authorized by section 722 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Committee recommends $30,000,000. This level is the same as the budget request and $1,200,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. Grants are allocated to States in proportion to the total that each State receives under the title I program. For local grants, at least 50 percent must be used for direct services to homeless children and youth, including tutoring or remedial or other educational services.

The Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for education for homeless children and youth. While the Committee understands that data is scarce and that the current activities focus on developing baseline data, it also believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement indicators for this program. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements, access and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding. Such data is particularly important since the increase proposed by the President and recommended by this Committee is part of an initiative to reduce the cycle of homelessness.

Women's educational equity

The bill includes $3,000,000 for Women's Educational Equity, the same funding level as in fiscal year 1998 and the request level. This program supports projects, technical assistance and dissemination activities to promote educational equity for girls and women including those who suffer multiple discrimination based on gender and race, ethnicity, national origin, disability, or age. It also provides funds to help educational agencies and institutions meet the requirements of title IX of the Education amendments of 1972.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for Women's Educational Equity. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to focus its primary, if not exclusive, efforts on the development of indicators of specific, measurable student academic achievement for this program. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Training and advisory services

The bill includes $7,334,000 for training and advisory services authorized by title IV–A of the Civil Rights Act. This amount is $966,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount. Title IV–A authorizes technical assistance and training services for local educational agencies to address problems associated with desegregation on the basis of race, sex, or national origin. Competitive awards are made to civil rights units within State educational agencies and to regional desegregation assistance centers. The Department awards 3-year grants to regional equity assistance centers (EACs) (formerly known as desegregation assistance centers or DACs) located in each of the 10 Department of Education regions. The EACs provide services to school districts upon request. Typical activities include disseminating information on successful education practices and legal requirements related to nondiscrimination on the basis of race, sex, and national origin in educational programs; training designed to develop educators' skills in specific areas, such as the identification of race and sex bias in instructional materials; increasing the skills of educational personnel in dealing with race-based confrontations such as hate crimes; and providing technical assistance in the identification and selection of appropriate educational programs to meet the needs of limited English proficient students.

The Department, in the Committee's view, has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for training and advisory services. The Department must develop specific, measurable indicators of the degree to which local education agencies and teachers are accessing training and technical assistance services, the degree to which these new techniques are integrated into school or classroom practices and the degree to which the techniques are successful in addressing "problems associated with desegregation." Such data should include baseline data on the problems and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Ellender fellowships/Close-Up

The bill provides $1,500,000 for Ellender fellowships, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and $1,500,000 above the budget request. The Ellender fellowship program makes an award to the Close-Up Foundation of Washington D.C. This organization provides fellowships to students from low income families and their teachers to enable them to participate with other students and teachers for a week of seminars on government and meetings with representatives of the three branches of the Federal government.

The Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement and financial self-sufficiency indicators consistent with the requirements of the Government, Performance and Results Act for the Ellender fellowship program. Such data should include baseline data on the understanding of the federal government and non-federal financial support and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Education for native Hawaiians

The bill includes no funding for education for Native Hawaiians, $18,000,000 below the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. A number of programs limited to Native Hawaiians are supported with these funds, including a model curriculum project, family-based education centers, postsecondary education fellowships, gifted and talented education projects, and special education projects for disabled pupils.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the education for native Hawaiians program. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop broader indicators of effectiveness addressing native Hawaiian students' performance on national tests, high school graduation rates, postsecondary school attendance, over-representation in special education and substance abuse problems identified in the Department's justification of its budget. Such data should include baseline data relating to these and other disparities facing native Hawaiians and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Alaska native education equity

The bill includes no funding for the Alaska native education equity program, $8,000,000 below both the President's request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. These funds are used to develop supplemental educational programs to benefit Alaska natives.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the Alaska native education equity program. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop broader indicators of effectiveness addressing the performance of Alaska native students on test scores, high school graduation rates, and numbers of students performing at grade level as identified in the Department's justification of its budget. Such indicators should include baseline data relating to these and other disparities facing Alaska natives and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Charter schools

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for support of charter schools, the same as the budget request and $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount. Charter schools are developed and administered by individuals or groups of individuals, which may include teachers, administrators, and parents. These groups enter into charters for operation of their schools, which must be granted exemptions from State and local rules that limit flexibility in school operation and management. Under this program, grants are made to State educational agencies in States that have charter school laws; the State educational agencies will in turn make sub-grants to authorized public chartering agencies in partnerships with developers of charter schools.

The Committee believes that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for charter schools. It is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement indicators for this program. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Technical assistance for improving ESEA programs: comprehensive regional assistance centers

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for comprehensive regional assistance centers, $10,000,000 below the budget request and $2,946,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount. This program supports the consolidation of 7 former technical assistance programs that funded 48 technical assistance centers into a program of 15 comprehensive regional technical assistance centers for improving ESEA programs. The Committee instructs the Department to continue the policy of informing it of any directives or funding earmarks that would require the Centers to carry out work not directly in response to local or State requests for assistance.

The Department has not identified specific, measurable output standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the comprehensive regional assistance centers. These standards should include an assessment of the value of the assistance to those using the centers, increases in use by former non-users and the degree to which assistance is translated to successful changes in classroom activities or other activities directly related to the students and their achievements. Such indicators should include baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Advanced placement test fee program

The Committee recommendation provides no funding for advanced placement fees. This recommendation is $3,000,000 below both the President's request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. The advanced placement test fee program awards grants to States to enable them to cover part or all of the cost of advanced placement test fees of low-income students who are enrolled in advanced placement classes and plan to take the advanced placement test.

While the Department has provided information on the number of students taking the advanced placement test, it provides no information on low-income students. This failure is particularly difficult to understand since the purpose of the program as stated in the budget justification accompanying the President's fiscal year 1999 budget request is to "* * * to award grants to States to enable them to cover part or all of the cost of the advanced placement test fees of *low-income students.* * * *" [Emphasis added]

The Committee is unwilling to fund this program without a better understanding of the impact of the program. How many low-income students take the tests now and what is their success rate? How many will take the test even if no funding is provided and what will be their success rate? How many will take the test and

what will be their comparable success rate if the President's proposed funding level is adopted?

Education opportunity zones

The Committee recommendation includes no funding for education opportunity zones. This recommendation is $200,000,000 below the President's request. This initiative has not been authorized.

AMERICA READS CHALLENGE

The funding level recommended in the bill is $260,000,000 below the President's assumed funding level.

The Committee recommendation includes no additional funding for the President's America Reads Challenge. In addition the Committee's recommendation recognizes that no authorization was enacted by July 1, 1998. As a result, the funds for this activity which were appropriated last year have been assumed as part of the funding level for Special Education as specified in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Act of 1998 (P.L. 105–78).

The Committee will not consider funding this initiative without an authorization.

INDIAN EDUCATION

The bill includes $66,000,000 for Indian education. This amount is the same as the Administration's fiscal year 1999 request and $6,250,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This account supports programs authorized by part A of Title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and section 215 of the Department of Education Organization Act. Beginning in fiscal year 1998, Indian education was funded under this act and not the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

According to the Department of Education, in fiscal year 1998 the federal government provided $532,700,000 in funds specifically earmarked for Indian Education and $846,500,000 in support for Indian education that is received by formula (such as title I LEA grants). The total funding, therefore, is $1,379,000,000. This level represents an increase of 60% over the $861,900,000 reported for fiscal year 1997.

Grants to local education agencies

The bill provides $62,000,000 for grants to local education agencies, the same as the budget request and $2,250,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount. This program provides assistance through formula grants to school districts and schools supported or operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The purpose of this program is to reform elementary and secondary school programs that serve Indian students, including preschool children. Grantees must develop a comprehensive plan and assure that the programs they carry out will help Indian students reach the same challenging standards that apply to all students. This program supplements the regular school program to help Indian children sharpen their academic skills, bolster their self-confidence, and participate in enrichment activities that would otherwise be unavailable.

The Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for Indian education grants to local education agencies. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable student academic achievement measures for this program. Such indicators should include baseline data on the academic improvements and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Federal administration

The bill provides $4,000,000 for Federal administration, the same as the budget request. Funds provided pay the salaries and expenses of the Office of Indian Education and the National Advisory Council on Indian Education and support the White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities. The Office of Indian Education administers part A of Title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Office seeks to ensure that its programs are integrated with other programs for maximum benefit for Indian students. The National Advisory Council on Indian Education monitors Federal activities connected to Indian education and prepares an annual report to Congress on findings and recommendations. The Council, comprised of Indian and Alaska Natives, serves as a connection between the Indian community and the Secretary on Indian education affairs. The White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities is a new effort to promote self-determination among Indians in higher education. Twenty-nine tribal colleges and universities across the country serve 25,000 Indian students.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

The bill includes $354,000,000 for bilingual and immigrant education programs. This amount is $33,000,000 below the Administration's fiscal year 1999 budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This account supports programs authorized by parts A, B, and C of title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Bilingual education: instructional services

The bill provides $160,000,000 for instructional services, $8,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount. Instructional Services programs assist local educational agencies (LEAs) in implementing programs for limited English proficient (LEP) students.

There are four types of grants, primarily to LEAs, for instructional services to limited English proficient students:

Three-year *Program Development and Implementation Grants* for school districts to develop and implement new programs for LEP students;

Two-year *Program Enhancement Grants* to enhance or expand existing programs for LEP students;

Five-year *Comprehensive School Grants* for school-wide programs for LEP students that reform, restructure, and upgrade all relevant programs and operations within an individual school; and

Five-year *Systemwide Improvement Grants* for district-wide projects for LEP students to improve, reform, and upgrade relevant programs and operations within an entire LEA.

Funding for projects that primarily instruct in English and emphasize the rapid transition to regular classes ("special alternative instruction projects"), is limited to 25 percent of the appropriation.

Approximately 670 grants are made annually through this discretionary grant program administered by the Secretary.

In prior years, the Congress has included language in the bill indicating that "* * * the Department of Education should only support instructional programs which insure that students completely master English in a timely fashion (a period of three to five years) while meeting rigorous achievement standards in the academic content area." The Director of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs provided testimony to the Committee on the effectiveness of bilingual programs. She used as an example of the effectiveness data from California that "* * * on average students in *well implemented* bilingual programs are exiting these programs within *an average of four to five years.*" [Emphasis added] The Committee is concerned that these grantees are not achieving the rapid transition to English classes and the existing language included by the Congress seems to be having little effect. The Committee has, therefore, included the following additional provisions in its recommendations:

1. Delete the provision capping at 25% the amount of funding that can be used for programs that mainly provide instruction in English (including immersion type programs). As a result, the Department can, and should, use more funding for these programs that emphasize the rapid transition to English fluency and regular classroom instruction;

2. Limit any student's participation in a federally funded bilingual education program to two years. Two additional one year extensions are permissible based upon a student-by-student waiver by the Secretary;

3. Preference for refunding is given to programs that are successful in transitioning students with limited English proficiency into regular classes within two years and which can demonstrate that students that have made the transition are functioning at the same levels of academic achievement as native English speakers.

The Committee also believes that the Department must focus its Government Performance and Results Act indicators on the speed of transition to regular classes by limited English proficient students and the levels of academic achievement of these students while still in bilingual classes and after the transition to regular classes. The current objectives indicating only that English proficiency and academic achievement will "improve" are insufficient. The objective should be that limited English proficient students move rapidly to regular classes and achieve at levels that equal or exceed that of English speakers in challenging classes meeting high academic standards.

The Committee also believes that the Department, after having administered the bilingual education program for 30 years, should be able to provide the Committee as part of its GPRA submissions

baseline data on the time needed for LEP students to transition to regular classes and their academic achievement after transition.

Bilingual education: support services

The bill provides $14,000,000 for support services. This amount is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. This program provides discretionary grants and contracts in four specific areas: research and evaluation; dissemination of effective instructional models; data collection and technical assistance; and a national clearinghouse to support the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about programs for limited-English proficient students.

The Committee believes that the Department has not identified appropriate specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for bilingual education support services. It is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable indicators of the degree to which local education agencies and teachers are accessing training and technical assistance services, the degree to which these new techniques are integrated into school or classroom practices and the degree to which the techniques are successful in improving the rapid transition to regular classes by limited English proficient students and how these techniques have improved the success of students that have made the transition to regular classes. Such data should include baseline data on the problems and specific, measurable improvements are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Bilingual education: professional development

The bill provides $25,000,000 for professional development services. This amount is $25,000,000 below the President's request and the same as the amounts currently available for this activity.

The purpose of Professional Development grants is to increase the pool of trained teachers and strengthen the skills of teachers providing instruction to limited English proficient students. Funds are available to support the training and retraining of bilingual education teachers and teacher's aides, graduate fellowships related to fields of bilingual education, and grants to institutions of higher education to improve bilingual teacher training programs.

The Department has proposed specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for bilingual education professional development. These standards relate to the number of teachers placed each year and the percentage of teachers trained which actually are placed in an instructional setting with LEP students. It is essential that the Department also develop indicators relating to the graduate program and the impact of training graduate students on the expansion of capacity of institutions to train bilingual teachers. The Committee also believes that the Department should provide better baseline data on each of its indicators.

Immigrant education

The bill includes $150,000,000 for immigrant education, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Immigrant Education program provides Federal assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) that have large numbers of recently arrived immigrant students. LEAs then use those funds to enhance instruction for immigrant children and youth or for the costs of basic instructional services directly attributable to the presence of immigrant children. Eligible LEAs are those that enroll at least 500 recent immigrant students or where those students represent at least 3 percent of the total enrollment. Immigrant students may be counted only if they have been enrolled in U.S. schools for less than three complete academic years.

The Department makes grants to State educational agencies, which then make subgrants to eligible LEAs within the State. A 1991 GAO study found that most LEAs use their Immigrant Education funds to provide special instruction to limited English proficient students.

The Department has included measures required under the Government Performance and Results Act relating to the amount of immigrant education funds going directly to the classroom. However, in this program, as in most others, the Committee feels that indicators of academic achievement must be developed. Baselines and annual reporting systems need to be developed and projections of improvements in various program indicators as a result of proposed funding levels need to be included in the President's budget.

Foreign language assistance

The bill provides $5,000,000 for the foreign language assistance program, the same as both the request and fiscal year 1998 amount. This program provides competitive grants to State educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) to increase the quantity and improve the quality of instruction in foreign languages deemed critical to the economic and security interests of the United States. Under this program, 3–year grants are awarded to SEAs to promote systemic improvement of foreign language instruction and to LEAs to support model programs of instruction that exhibit the capability for continuing beyond the 3–year grant period. LEA grants may include a professional development component. At least three-quarters of the appropriation must be used for the expansion of foreign language education in the elementary grades.

The Department has included measures required under the Government Performance and Results Act relating to the improvement in foreign language fluency and the continuation of foreign language in the curriculum after the period of federal funding ceases. However, in addition to the identification of goals, baselines, and annual reporting systems need to be developed and projections of improvements in various program indicators as a result of proposed funding levels need to be included in the President's budget.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The bill includes $5,104,146,000 for programs for children with disabilities authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. This funding level is $258,500,000 above the Administration's fiscal year 1999 budget request and $293,500,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. With the inclusion of

$210,000,000 which was transferred to special education in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Act of 1998 (P.L. 105–78), total funding for special education available in fiscal year 1999 is $5,314,146,000. State grant funding, as a result of these provisions, has increased by almost $2 billion since fiscal year 1995.

The Committee continues to express its concern by the implications of findings by the General Accounting Office which indicated that, for grant programs generally, as much as 74 cents of each increased Federal dollar substitutes for local dollars, rather than supplements them. It therefore continues its request for information on:

1. Total Federal funds being used by SEAs and LEAs to fund the education of children with disabilities;
2. The amount of fiscal year 1997 increased funding that was offset through States and local districts reducing planned increases in special education funding; and
3. The expected offset of funding now that the amounts appropriated for State grants exceed $4.1 billion.

While the Committee agrees with the Department that it is important to develop broad objectives for program improvement in Special Education, it also believes that the Department must develop individual programmatic indicators for the programs within the Special Education account.

State Grants: State grants for special education

The bill provides $4,100,700,000 for grants to States, which is $290,000,000 above the budget request and $299,700,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee recommendation also reflects the provisions in the fiscal year 1998 bill transferring $210,000,000 to this account since the President's literacy initiative was not authorized by July 1, 1998. As a result, a total of $4,310,700,000 is available for State grants for special education in fiscal year 1999. This program provides formula grants to assist the States in meeting the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. In order to be eligible for funds, States must make free appropriate public education available to all children with disabilities. Funds are currently distributed based on the number of children with disabilities to whom the States provide a free appropriate education.

Under Section 613 of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 (P.L. 105–17), when funding for State grants reaches $4,100,000,000, the local education agency maintenance of effort requirements are reduced by 20% of the increase over the prior year.

This activity also includes a new program, Studies and Evaluations (Part D, Subpart 2, Chapter 1, section 674) which supports studies and evaluations to assess progress in implementing IDEA, including a national assessment to determine the effectiveness of the Act in achieving its purposes and to provide information on how to improve the Act and its implementation.

The Committee believes that the Department must continue to focus on specific, measurable standards of academic achievement and postsecondary attendance or employment consistent with the

requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for special education State grants. While the Committee understands that data on academic achievement, postsecondary attendance and employment of individuals with disabilities is not readily available, the Department must continue to develop such data and should include measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

The bill includes language amending the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to give local education agencies flexibility to move a child with disabilities to an alternative educational setting in situations where that child exhibits violent behavior. The behavior covered by this provision is limited to that which occurs at school or a school function. The forty-five day limit does not apply to Sections 615(k)(1)(A)(ii)(I), 615(k)(1)(A)(ii)(II), and 615(k)(1)(A)(ii)(III). An example of a situation covered would be where a child with a disability strikes, with the intent to harm, his or her teacher. The provision is not intended to cover situations such as where a child with epilepsy strikes his or her teacher while experiencing a seizure.

State grants: Preschool grants

The bill provides $373,985,000 for preschool grants, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. This program provides grants to States on the basis of their proportionate share of the total number of children in the 3 through 5 age range. These funds are provided in order to assist States to make a free appropriate education available to all children with disabilities in the 3 through 5 age range.

The Committee believes that while the Department has proposed several worthwhile indicators of programmatic success, it must develop specific, measurable standards of academic achievement consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for special education preschool grants. While the Committee understands that data on academic achievement, for children with disabilities is not readily available, the Department must continue to develop such data and should include measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

State Grants: Grants for infants and families

The bill provides $350,000,000 for grants for infants and families, $20,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. This formula grant assists States in developing and implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, interagency programs to make available early intervention services to all children with disabilities, aged birth through 2, and their families.

The Committee also is pleased that the Department has proposed several worthwhile indicators of programmatic success consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for special education grants for infants and families. It is particularly pleased with the data provided for the identification of children and families qualifying for services. Similar data should be provided for other indicators proposed by the Department and the

Department must, in future years, provide measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

IDEA National Program: State improvement

The bill includes $35,200,000 for State improvement, which is $10,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program supports competitive grants to State educational agencies to assist them, in partnership with parents, teachers, institutions of higher education, interest groups, and others, to improve results for children with disabilities by reforming and improving their educational, early intervention, and transitional service systems. Among these systems are those for professional development, technical assistance, and dissemination of knowledge about best practices. Awards are based on State improvement plans developed by the States.

The Committee believes that the Department has not identified appropriate specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for special education national programs-state improvement grants. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable indicators of the degree to which local education agencies and teachers are accessing training and technical assistance services, the degree to which these new techniques are integrated into school or classroom practices and the degree to which the techniques are successful in improving the academic achievement and successful transition to postsecondary education and employment. Such data should include baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

IDEA National Program: Research and innovation

The bill includes $64,508,000 for research and innovation, which is the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program supports competitive awards to produce and advance the use of knowledge to improve services and results for children with disabilities. The program focuses on producing new knowledge, integrating research and practice and improving the use of knowledge.

The Committee also believes that the Department has not identified appropriate specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for special education national programs-research and innovation. The Department must develop specific, measurable indicators which measure the utility of the research and demonstration programs supported within this account. Measures should relate to the degree to which research and demonstration programs are translated into change and improvement in programs serving individuals with disabilities. Such data should include baseline data and measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

The Committee earmarked funding for the first year of the National Easter Seal sponsored program "Early Childhood Development Project for the Mississippi Delta Region" in the 1998 Supple-

mental Appropriations and Rescissions Act (P.L. 105–174). The Committee expects the Secretary to develop and implement a plan for the multi-year funding for this project prior to the completion of the Conference Report on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1999.

IDEA National Program: Technical assistance and dissemination

The bill includes $44,556,000 for technical assistance and dissemination. This funding level is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program provides technical assistance and information through competitive awards that support institutes, regional resource centers, clearinghouses, and efforts to build State and local capacity to make systemic changes and improve results for children with disabilities.

The Committee is also concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable output standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the IDEA national programs-technical assistance and dissemination. These standards should include an assessment of the value of the assistance and information, increases in use by former non-users and the degree to which assistance and information is translated to successful changes in classroom activities or other activities directly related to the students and their achievements. Such indicators should include baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

IDEA National Program: Personnel preparation

The bill includes $82,139,000 for personnel preparation, which is the same as level as the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program supports competitive awards to help address State-identified needs for qualified personnel to work with children with disabilities, and to ensure that those personnel have the skills and knowledge they need to serve those children. Awards focus on addressing the need for personnel to serve low incidence populations and high incidence populations, leadership personnel, and projects of national significance.

Given the persistent shortage of qualified teachers for individuals with disabilities, the Committee is particularly concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for IDEA national programs-professional development. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable indicators of how this program, along with other professional development funding within Special Education, is improving the quality and number of teachers for individuals with disabilities. Such data should include information on the increase in the preparation of teachers, the numbers of teachers and percentage of teachers trained who actually teach disabled children. Information on how the program is increasing the ability of institutions of higher education to assure that increasing numbers of teachers are entering the field is also critical. Baseline data on these indicators and specific, measurable changes that are

expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels should be included in the future.

The Committee urges the Department of Education to take a balanced approach toward allocating funds for Professional Preparation, specifically between high incidence and low incidence disabilities.

IDEA National Program: Parent information centers

The bill includes $18,535,000 for parent information centers which, is $2,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program makes awards to parent organizations to support parent training and information centers, including community parent resource centers. These centers provide training and information to meet the needs of parents of children with disabilities living in the areas served by the centers, particularly underserved parents and parents of children who may be inappropriately identified. Technical assistance is also provided under this program for developing, assisting and coordinating centers receiving assistance under this program.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable output standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the IDEA national programs-parent assistance centers. These standards should include an assessment of the value of the assistance, information and training and increases in use by former nonusers. Such indicators should include baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

IDEA National Program: Technology and media services

The bill includes $33,023,000 for technology and media services, which is an increase of $500,000 over the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program makes competitive awards to support the development, demonstration, and use of technology and educational media activities of educational value to children with disabilities.

The bill includes $6,500,000 for Recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic, an increase of $500,000 over both the amounts requested by the President and the fiscal year 1998 amount. The fiscal year 1999 amount is to be awarded in a single grant to continue and expand activities of RFB&D approved in fiscal year 1998. These activities include production and circulation of recorded textbooks, increased outreach activities to print disabled students and their teachers, and accelerated use of digital technology for RFB&D products and services. This investment will allow the organization to continue efforts to expand the number of students served and to provide materials based on the latest "user friendly" technologies.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

The bill includes $2,646,640,000 for rehabilitation services and disability research. This amount is $1,374,000 more than the Administration's fiscal year 1999 budget request and $55,445,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The programs in this account are authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Helen

Keller National Center Act, and the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988. All funding for programs under this account are mandatory, except for assistive technology.

Vocational rehabilitation grants to States

For vocational rehabilitation State grants, the bill includes $2,304,411,000, $57,523,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the budget request. This program supports basic vocational rehabilitation services through formula grants to the States. These grants support a wide range of services designed to help persons with physical and mental disabilities prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Emphasis is placed on providing vocational rehabilitation services to persons with the most severe disabilities.

The Committee is concerned that, while the Department seems to have a great deal of information on the employment and other outcomes of individuals with disabilities, it has not included specific programmatic indicators in the budget justification submitted with the President's budget. These indicators should focus primarily on employment and earnings and include both baseline data and expected improvements as a result of funding increases. Other indicators involving consumer satisfaction and programmatic quality, as set forth by the Department, are also important.

Client assistance

The bill includes $10,928,000 for the client assistance program, $214,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the budget request. A client assistance program is required in each State as a condition of receipt of a basic State grant. State formula grants are used to help persons with disabilities overcome problems with the service delivery system and improve their understanding of services available to them under the Rehabilitation Act.

The Committee understands that there is little data on the performance of this program and appreciates the need to develop evaluations and data gathering instruments for it. Nevertheless, specific indicators for this program are essential. They should focus on the success in providing information and the success in assisting clients in understanding their rights.

Training

For training personnel to provide rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities, the bill includes $33,685,000, the same as budget request and $5,944,000 below fiscal year 1998 amount. The program supports long-term and short-term training, in-service personnel training, and training of interpreters for deaf persons. Projects in a broad array of disciplines are funded to ensure that skilled personnel are available to serve the vocational needs of persons with disabilities.

The Committee believes that the Department must continue to develop information on the efficacy of the training programs funded under this account. Indicators should include the number of scholars supported and the number of these scholars who go into the direct service to individuals with disabilities or who are training ad-

ditional service providers. It is also important to provide information on the degree to which skill training to upgrade existing providers of service is, in fact, assisting in providing better, more up-to-date service to the disabled.

Special demonstration programs

The bill combines the special demonstration program with the supported employment demonstration program and includes $18,942,000 for the consolidated program, $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget request. These programs authorize discretionary awards on a competitive basis to public and private organizations to support demonstrations, direct services, and related activities for persons with severe disabilities.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable output standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the special demonstration programs. These standards should include an assessment of the value of the assistance by those accessing the information and the degree to which successful techniques demonstrated in programs funded within this account are integrated into broader programs. Such indicators should include baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Migratory workers

For programs serving migratory workers, the bill provides $2,350,000, which is the same as both the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. This program provides discretionary grants to make comprehensive vocational rehabilitation services available to migrant or seasonal farmworkers with vocational disabilities. Projects emphasize outreach activities, specialized bilingual rehabilitation counseling, and coordination of vocational rehabilitation services with services from other sources.

The Committee concurs with the Department's emphasis on the accessibility of disability services for qualified individuals with disabilities and their employment and income after receiving vocational rehabilitation services. The Department should move as expeditiously as possible to developing baseline data and annual reporting systems. Each year's annual budget justification should include the expected improvements that will occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Recreational programs

For recreational programs, the bill provides $2,596,000, the same as both the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. This program provides individuals with recreation and related activities to aid in their employment, mobility, independence, socialization, and community integration. Discretionary grants are made on a competitive basis to States, public agencies, and nonprofit private organizations, including institutions of higher education.

The Committee believes that the performance indicators relating to the continuation of programs after the period of federal funding ceases are particularly important. However, as the Department has indicated in its budget justification, the program is also supposed

to improve the employability of individuals with disability. Programmatic indicators relating to this objective should be developed and in all cases, baseline data, and annual reporting systems should be developed and specific information on the improvement in outcomes expected as a result of requested funding levels should be included in the Department's budget justification.

Protection and advocacy of individual rights

For protection and advocacy for persons with severe disabilities, the bill provides $10,894,000, which is $1,000,000 above both the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. Grants are awarded to entities that have the authority to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies needed to protect and advocate the rights of persons with severe disabilities.

The Committee believes that the Department should develop additional specific indicators of the effectiveness of this program as contemplated in the Government Performance and Results Act. Data with respect to information provided and case processing should be available quickly. Other measures of the value of the information provided should also be included.

Projects with industry

For projects with industry, the bill provides $22,071,000, the same as both the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. This program is the primary Federal vehicle for promoting greater participation of business and industry in the rehabilitation process. The program provides training and experience in realistic work settings to persons with disabilities to prepare them for employment in the competitive labor market. Awards are made to a variety of agencies and organizations, including business and industrial corporations, rehabilitation facilities, labor organizations, trade associations, and foundations.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has developed performance indicators that focus specifically on employment, wages and job retention for participants of projects with industry. The Department should continue to develop baseline data and systems to provide annual data on the progress of the program in meeting its performance goals. Information should also be provided on how funding levels proposed will increase performance.

Supported employment State grants

For supported employment State grants, the bill includes $38,152,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. These formula grants assist States in developing collaborative programs with public agencies and nonprofit agencies for training and post-employment services leading to supported employment. In supported employment programs, persons with severe disabilities are given special supervision and assistance to enable them to perform a job.

In its budget justification, which accompanied the fiscal year 1999 budget request, the Department indicated that:

> The major premise of the SE program is that individuals with the most severe disabilities who would otherwise be unemployed or employed in segregated settings (e.g., shel-

> tered workshops) can work in the community in integrated settings as long as they receive adequate on-going support. *However, the Department does not have data to evaluate the long-term success of the Supported Employment program. Specifically, we do not know whether individuals continue to receive needed supports (extended services) over time and whether, as a result of these supports, these individuals maintain employment.* [Emphasis added]

The Committee believes that the Department should continue to pursue data collection with respect to the program's focus on the most severely disabled individuals and their employment and income achievements. In addition, the Department must begin to rectify the lack of information it has identified and provide the Committee with baseline data, develop systems to provide annual data on progress toward program objectives and submit information on improvement in performance to be expected as a result of proposed funding levels.

Independent living: State grants

For State grants for independent living, the bill includes $22,296,000. This amount is $437,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and is the same as the budget request. This program supports formula grants to the States to provide services designed to meet the current and future needs of persons whose disabilities are so severe that they do not presently have the potential for employment, but who may benefit from services to enable them to live and function independently.

Independent living: centers

For centers for independent living, the bill provides $46,109,000, which is $904,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount, and the same as the budget request. Discretionary grants support a network of consumer-controlled, nonresidential, community-based private nonprofit centers that provide a wide range of services to help persons with severe disabilities live more independently in family and community settings. Centers provide information and referral services, independent living skills training, peer counseling, and individual and systems advocacy. Discretionary grants are made to State vocational rehabilitation agencies or other public agencies or private nonprofit organizations.

Independent living: services for older blind persons

For independent living services for older blind individuals, the bill provides $11,169,000. This amount is $219,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the budget request. Discretionary grants support services for persons 55 years old or over whose severe visual impairment makes gainful employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible.

The Department has provided a consolidated set of objectives for these three independent living programs. The Committee is supportive of these objectives in that they focus on the quality of life of individuals with severe disabilities. The Department should focus increased attention on providing indicators of these quality of

life issues. For both these quality of life measures as well as the access and program quality objectives set forth by the Department, the Committee expects baseline information and systems for the annual collection of data to be developed. The annual budget justification should include information on the improvements in programmatic indicators to be expected as a result of proposed funding levels.

Program improvement

For program improvement activities, the bill provides $1,900,000, which is $1,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget request. The program: (1) provides technical assistance and consultative services to public and non-profit private agencies and organizations; (2) provides short-term training and technical instruction; (3) conducts special demonstrations; (4) collects, prepares, publishes and disseminates educational or informational materials, and; (5) carries out monitoring and conducts evaluations.

The Committee believes that the Department must identify specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for program improvement. Unfortunately, none were included in the budget justification accompanying the President's fiscal year 1999 budget request. The Committee believes that it is essential that standards be developed relating to the degree to which practices identified and technical assistance provided by the program are actually adopted and prove successful in improving the employment status, income and quality of life of individuals with disabilities. Such data should include baseline indicators on the adoption of new practices and techniques and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Evaluation

The bill includes $1,587,000 for program evaluation, the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount and the budget request. These funds are used to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of individual programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act. Contracts are awarded on an annual basis for studies to be conducted by persons not immediately involved in the administration of the programs authorized by the Act.

Helen Keller National Center

For the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, the bill includes $8,550,000, which is $1,001,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the $374,000 above the budget request. These funds are used for the operation of the national center for intensive services for deaf-blind individuals and their families at Sands Point, New York and a network of 10 regional offices for referral and counseling. In addition to support for the national and regional staff, the Helen Keller Center provides seed money to State and private nonprofit affiliate agencies to assist them in initiating programs for deaf-blind persons.

The Department has provided the Committee with several objectives for this program consistent with the requirements of the Gov-

ernment Performance and Results Act. They relate to developing self-sufficiency, enabling family members to provide and obtain services and system improvement. While there is substantial information on accomplishments, there is little information yet on projected improvements as a result of funding proposed in the request. The Department should provide this information, along with baseline data, in future submissions.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The bill includes $81,000,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, $4,200,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the budget request. The Institute supports research, demonstration and training activities that are designed to maximize the employment and integration into society of individuals with disabilities of all ages.

The Committee believes that the Department has put forward goals that focus on the utility of the research and effectiveness of information dissemination. These goals must be expressed in numerical form and have baselines established. The Department should also include specific improvements to be achieved within the funding requested.

The Committee believes that the NIDRR should focus increased attention on the research on post polio syndrome including improved symptom assessment and identification of rehabilitation alternatives. The Institute should also focus on the application of this research to other muscular disorders.

Assistive technology

For assistive technology activities, the bill provides $30,000,000, the same as the budget request and $6,109,000 below the fiscal year 1998 amount. Technology assistance activities are authorized under the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, which was reauthorized in 1994. This program provides discretionary grants to the States to assist them in developing statewide programs to facilitate the provision of devices for, and services to, persons with disabilities.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for assistive technology. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards for the use of the services provided by grantees. There should also be specific measurements as to how these new or innovative techniques have contributed to improved academic achievement, employment, earnings, or lifestyles. Such data should include baseline data and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill provides $8,661,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind, an increase of $475,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $405,000 above the President's request.

This appropriation subsidizes the production of educational materials for legally blind persons enrolled in pre-college programs. The Printing House, which is chartered by the State of Kentucky, manufactures and maintains an inventory of special materials that is distributed free of charge to schools and States based on the number of blind students in each State. The Printing House also conducts research and field activities to inform educators about the availability of materials and how to use them.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

The bill provides $44,791,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), an increase of $650,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the request. The bill allows the NTID to transfer a portion of its appropriation to the endowment at its discretion. The Committee directs the NTID to report to it within 15 days of executing such a transfer.

The Committee continues to emphasize the importance of student retention and improving the institutional graduation rate and directs the NTID to report in its fiscal year 2000 budget justification on progress in these areas.

The NTID was established by Congress in 1965 to provide a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for deaf persons with the purpose of promoting the employment of deaf individuals. The Institute also conducts applied research and provides training in various aspects of deafness. The Secretary of Education administers these activities through a contract with the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The bill provides $83,480,000 for Gallaudet University, an increase of $2,480,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the budget request. The bill includes a provision that allows Gallaudet to transfer a portion of its appropriation to the endowment at its discretion. The Committee directs Gallaudet to report to it within 15 days of executing such a transfer.

Gallaudet is a private, non-profit educational institution Federally-chartered in 1864 providing elementary, secondary, college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education for deaf persons. In addition, the University offers graduate programs in fields related to deafness for deaf and hearing students, conducts various deafness research, and provides public service programs for deaf persons.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

The bill includes $1,532,247,000 for vocational and adult education programs. This amount is $24,549,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $11,900,000 below the 1999 budget request. This appropriation account includes vocational education programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act and adult education programs authorized by the Adult Education Act.

Vocational education basic grants

This bill includes $1,030,650,000 for basic grants to States under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, which is a $3,100,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the budget request. State grants support a variety of vocational education programs developed in accordance with the State plan. The Act concentrates federal resources on institutions with high concentrations of low-income students. The populations assisted by Basic Grants range from secondary students in pre-vocational courses to adults who need retraining to adapt to changing technological and labor markets.

The Committee believes that the Department must go beyond the baseline data it has provided with this year's budget and provide annual data on progress in meeting program indicators. The Committee is particularly concerned that the Department has not identified, nor begun collection of data on, the academic achievement or the success in achieving employment gains as a result of vocational education. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Tech-prep

The bill includes $106,000,000 for tech-prep, which is $3,000,000 over fiscal year 1998 and the same as the budget request. This appropriation includes activities under title III, part E of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act. The tech-prep education program provides planning and demonstration grants to consortia of local educational agencies and postsecondary institutions to develop and operate model technical education programs. These programs begin in high school and provide students with the mathematical, science, communications and technological skills needed to enter a 2-year associate degree or 2-year certificate program in a given occupational field, and to make a successful transition into further postsecondary education or begin their careers. The purpose of tech-prep is to develop structural links between secondary and postsecondary institutions that integrate academic and vocational education and better prepares students to make the transition from school to careers.

While the Department has developed objectives for tech prep, the Committee believes that they must go beyond these objectives to develop the baseline data and annual data on progress in meeting program indicators.

Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions

The bill includes $4,100,000 for grants for tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, $4,100,000 above the budget request and $1,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 amount. This program provides grants for the operation and improvement of training programs to ensure continuation and expansion of vocational training opportunities for Indian youth.

The Committee has funded this account in spite of the Administration's proposal to fund tribally controlled postsecondary voca-

tional institutions under the basic grant Indian set-aside as described in their proposed reauthorization.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable student achievement standards, consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act, for the tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions. The Committee believes that such standards should include specific, measurable student academic achievement indicators as well as measures of success in the job market for graduates of these institutions. Such data should include baseline data as well as measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

National programs

For national research programs, the Committee provides $13,497,000, which is the same as both the 1998 amount and the President's fiscal year 1999 request. This authority supports the conduct and dissemination of research in vocational education, and includes support for the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, six regional curriculum coordination centers, and other discretionary research.

The Department has not identified specific, measurable indicators of the effectiveness or utility of research conducted under the authorities of the national programs consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. Such data should include baseline data on the degree to which research produced under this account is translated into educational practices in the classroom and the improvements in achievement resulting from the adoption of these practices. It should also include specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

State programs for adult education

For State programs authorized by the Adult Education Act, the Committee recommends $365,000,000, which is $19,661,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount, and $4,000,000 above the budget request. State formula grants support programs to enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills, to enable those who so desire to complete a secondary education, and to make available to adults the means to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

Adult education grants to the States and Outlying Areas support programs that assist educationally disadvantaged adults in developing basic skills, including literacy, achieving certification of high school equivalency, and learning English. In distributing funds, States must give equitable access to all types of agencies and institutions that have the ability to provide adult education programs. In addition, the States are required to provide 2–year "Gateway Grants" to public housing authorities for literacy programs, and to develop a system of indicators to determine program quality and improve the accuracy of evaluations.

No more than 20 percent of a State's allotment may be used for high school equivalency programs. In addition, a State must use at least 10 percent of its funds to educate incarcerated and other in-

stitutionalized individuals and set aside at least 15 percent for experimental demonstrations and teacher training projects. Of the funds provided by the State agency to the eligible institutions, at least 95 percent must be used for instructional activities. In addition, the Secretary may reserve up to $3 million from State Grants for National Programs if the overall appropriation exceeds $108 million.

The Committee is very pleased with indicators of effectiveness, baseline data and goals to be achieved set forth by the Department pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act for adult education State grants.

National Programs—Evaluations and technical assistance

The Committee provides $7,000,000 for the proposed national programs—evaluations and technical assistance. This amount is $2,002,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1998 and $20,000,000 below the President's request.

Through applied research, development, dissemination, evaluation, and program improvement activities, this program assists State efforts to improve the quality of adult education. The funds support such projects as evaluations on the status and effectiveness of adult education programs, national and international adult literacy surveys, and technical assistance on using technology to improve instruction and administration that show promise of contributing to the improvement and expansion of adult education.

The Committee has provided no funding for the President's initiative to support separate programs to demonstrate effective English as a second language programs." In his request, he indicates that "* * * the Department would fund between 10 and 15 ESL programs that demonstrate at least some of the elements that anecdotal evidence tells us are common to successful ESL programs." The National Evaluation of Adult Education Programs found that ESL accounts for 51% of the adults receiving services and 76% of the hours of instruction received. More important for the consideration of this request, the National Evaluation found that the greatest benefits—i.e. the program was most effective—in English Language.

In the fiscal year 1998 budget justification, the Department indicated that it was engaged in "two large-scale "what works" studies on low-level adult basic education and *programs for low-literate English as a second language students.* Begun with fiscal year 1994 funds, these multi-year studies have three objectives: (1) identification of promising models through a review of the research literature; (2) assessment, through case studies, of the feasibility of wide implementation of those models; and (3) evaluation of the effectiveness of the models to set benchmarks for performance measures." [Emphasis added]

The Committee believes that funding provided through the basic national programs account and through the national education research institutes should be allocated to support these demonstration programs if the Secretary feels that they are of high enough priority.

National Institute for Literacy

For the National Institute for Literacy, the bill provides $6,000,000, which is $509,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount and the same as the budget request. The Institute supports research and development projects, tracks progress made toward national literacy goals, supports research fellowships, disseminates information through a national clearinghouse, and coordinates literacy information data from national and State sources.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable programmatic indicators consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the National Institute for Literacy. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards relating to the utility of information and technical assistance provided and the degree to which such information and assistance has improved the teaching of literacy. Such data should include baseline data on the transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Literacy programs for prisoners

The Committee recommends no funding for literacy programs for prisoners which is the same as the budget request and $4,723,000 below the fiscal year 1998 amount.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $9,672,654,000 for student financial assistance programs, an increase of $693,720,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $469,654,000 above the President's budget request. The Committee considers student financial assistance to be among the highest priorities within its jurisdiction. These programs are not authorized in law for the fiscal year 1999.

The Committee urges the Department to expand its outreach activities to inform the general public regarding the cost of college and the many Federal loans and awards available to students, especially low-income and first-generation students.

Pell grants

The bill raises the maximum Pell Grant to $3,150, an increase of $50 over the President's request and $150 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount, providing the highest maximum grant ever awarded. This raise in the maximum grant will increase the number of students who qualify for Pell Grants to 3,915,000.

The bill provides $8,178,654,000 in new budget authority for the Pell Grant program, an increase of $584,654,000 above the President's request and $833,720,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. The Committee considers this program to be among the highest priorities under its jurisdiction and has limited funds for other lower priority programs elsewhere in the bill in order to increase the maximum Pell grant. Pell Grants provide portable education vouchers to postsecondary students who may use them at any of over 6,000 eligible schools.

The bill includes a provision from the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act establishing income protection allowances for students.

The bill includes a provision enacted in each of the last four annual Appropriations Acts requiring the Department to adjust grant awards at the time of publication of the payment schedule for award year 1999–2000 if the estimates of the budget authority necessary to support a $3,150 maximum grant have increased substantially.

The bill does not include provisions proposed by the President to limit the time period during which students may receive Pell Grants and to terminate certain schools participating in the Pell Grant program. The Committee has taken this decision without prejudice and believes that these matters are properly within the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees of Congress.

Supplemental education opportunity grants

The bill provides $614,000,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants (SEOGs), the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $5,000,000 below the request. The SEOG program provides grants through postsecondary institutions to qualified students who demonstrate exceptional financial need. Institutions have broad flexibility within the eligibility criteria for awarding these grants with the exception that priority must be given to Pell Grant recipients.

Work-study

The bill provides $850,000,000 for the work-study program, an increase of $20,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $50,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee considers this program to be among the highest priorities under its jurisdiction and has limited funds for lower priority programs elsewhere in the bill in order to increase funding above the fiscal year 1998 amount.

Funding for this program is provided through institutions to students who work part-time to meet the cost of education. Institutions receive funding according to a statutory formula and may allocate it for job location and job development centers.

The Committee notes that the President's decision to waive the institutional matching requirement associated with certain students is estimated by the Department to result in a reduction of 18,500 students served during the 1998–1999 school year and a reduction of 25,000 students served during the 1999–2000 school year.

Perkins loans capital contributions

The Committee does not recommend funding for new capital contributions to Federal Perkins revolving loan funds, a decrease of $60,000,000 below the budget request and $135,000,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee has transferred this funding to the Pell Grant program to increase the maximum Pell Grant to $3,150, the highest level in the history of the program.

The Committee believes the Perkins program provides a valuable service to students and will continue to do so with the

$6,000,000,000 already available through institutional revolving loan funds. However, the Committee believes that the Perkins program duplicates the other two much larger Federal loan programs. Accordingly, the Committee has transferred funding that would otherwise be allocated for new Perkins capital contributions to the Pell Grant program. The Committee notes that during the last three school years, participating schools have not used all of the funds Congress appropriated for the Perkins loan programs, preferring to transfer funding to higher priority programs as permitted under the law. In addition, according to the Department of Education, over 250 schools with at least three consecutive years of extremely high default rates continue to participate in the Perkins program. The Committee notes that these schools, by virtue of high default rates, would be ineligible to participate in either of the other two Federal student loan programs.

Finally, the Committee notes that no student will lose Federal assistance under this appropriation. The small minority of students who would be eligible for Perkins loans under the President's request that will not be eligible for such loans under this appropriation can receive subsidized FFEL and FDSL loans as an alternative.

The Perkins loan program provides low-interest loans to students through individual institutional revolving funds that now total over $6,000,000,000. Institutions are required to match one-third of the Federal capital contribution.

Perkins loans cancellations

The bill provides $30,000,000 for Federal Perkins loans cancellations, the same as the budget request and the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. The Federal Government reimburses institutional Perkins revolving loan funds for loan cancellations permitted under Federal law. Loans may be canceled when the borrower pursues a career in one of 12 statutorily-designated professions including corrections, medical technical work, and Peace Corps or VISTA service.

State student incentive grants

The bill does not provide funding for the state student incentive grant (SSIG) program consistent with the budget request and the recommendations of the National Performance Review that indicated that the program has accomplished its purpose. The fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act provided $25,000,000 for this program. The Committee has transferred funding that would otherwise be allocated for SSIGs to the Pell Grant program to increase the maximum grant to $3,150, the highest level in the history of the program.

The SSIG program was established in 1972 to encourage and expand State scholarship assistance to postsecondary students with substantial financial need. At that time, 26 states provided such need-based grants. Today, all 50 states and the District of Columbia provide such assistance. In addition, 46 states over-match the SSIG requirement, 42 states award need-based aid in addition to SSIG, 33 states award non-need-based aid, 23 states support part-time students, and 21 states assist graduate as well as under-

graduate students. SSIGs now account for only 2 percent of grants awarded by States. All States have participated in the SSIG program since 1978.

The Committee concurs with the findings of the National Performance Review that indicated that 26 years of Federal support have been more than sufficient to encourage States to develop their own student financial assistance programs. State grant programs have been aware for several years of Congressional and Administration proposals to phase out or terminate Federal funding for this program. Each of the States should be well prepared to maintain state student assistance during the phase out of Federal funding.

The Committee notes that the Administration testified during the fiscal year 1997 hearings that studies indicated that in the twenty-five largest States that provide 80 percent of all State student aid, Federal SSIG appropriations historically have had no effect on State expenditures.

FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

The bill provides $48,482,000 for administration of the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, the same as the budget request and an increase of $2,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This discretionary administrative funding is provided in the FFEL appropriation account rather than under the Department's Salaries and Expenses account pursuant to a requirement of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. These funds support Federal administrative activities including processing payments and claims, reducing loan default costs, and program monitoring. FFEL loans are financed with private capital and reinsured by the Federal Government against borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy. Federal costs include payments for such insurance claims as well as support for borrower interest benefits. FFEL loans have supported over $150,000,000,000 in loans to student and parent borrowers since their inception. This account includes discretionary Federal administrative costs only. Additional amounts for new FFEL subsidies and mandatory administrative expenses for fiscal year 1999 are provided under permanent legislative authority.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The bill provides $944,198,000 for higher education programs, an increase of $460,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $344,207,000 below the budget request. These programs are not authorized in law for fiscal year 1999.

The Committee notes that the performance measurements chosen by the Department for many higher education programs do not directly measure program goal outcomes. In the cases where the Department does propose to measure outcomes, most data will not be available until after the turn of the century. The Committee notes its displeasure with the GPRA plan for higher education and encourages the Department to modify it to measure outcomes in a timely manner.

Strengthening institutions

The bill provides $55,450,000 for the regular strengthening institutions program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $4,550,000 below the budget request. This program provides general operating subsidies to institutions with low average educational and general expenditures per student and significant percentages of low-income students. Awards may be used for faculty and academic program development, management, joint use of libraries and laboratories, acquisition of equipment, and student services.

Hispanic serving institutions

The bill provides $16,000,000 for the Hispanic serving institutions (HSIs) program, an increase of $4,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $12,000,000 below the budget request. The bill includes a provision enacted in the 1998 Appropriations Act to override the current law requirement that funds be appropriated for the HSI program only when appropriations for the regular strengthening institutions program equal or exceed $80,000,000.

The HSI program provides operating subsidies to schools that serve at least 25 percent Hispanic students of whom at least half are low-income, first-generation students and at least a quarter of whom are either low-income or first-generation students.

Strengthening historically black colleges and universities

The bill provides $130,000,000 for strengthening historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), an increase of $11,505,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $4,500,000 below the budget request.

This program provides operating subsidies to accredited, legally authorized HBCUs established prior to 1964 whose principal mission is the education of black Americans. Funds may be used to support both programs and management and are distributed through a formula grant based on the enrollment of Pell Grant recipients, number of graduates, and the number of graduates entering graduate or professional schools in which blacks are underrepresented. The minimum grant is $500,000.

Strengthening historically black graduate institutions

The bill provides $30,000,000 for the strengthening historically black graduate institutions program, an increase of $5,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. The Committee continues to be concerned about the distribution of funding for this program among eligible schools and encourages the Department to restore funding to institutions that incurred funding reductions in fiscal year 1997 before allocating remaining resources to all eligible schools.

The program provides 5–year grants to the following 16 post-secondary institutions that are specified in section 326(e)(1) of the Higher Education Act: Morehouse School of Medicine, Meharry Medical School, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Clark-Atlanta University, Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine, Xavier University School of Pharmacy, Southern

University School of Law, Texas Southern University Schools of Law and Pharmacy, Florida A&M University School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, North Carolina Central University School of Law, Morgan State University qualified graduate program, Hampton University qualified graduate program, Alabama A&M qualified graduate program, University of Maryland Eastern Shore qualified graduate program, and Jackson State qualified graduate program. No grants may be made to the last 11 institutions until the first 5 institutions have received at least $12 million. Grants are limited to $500,000 unless the institution agrees to match the entire grant with the exception of a minimum $3,000,000 set-aside for the Morehouse School of Medicine. Awards may be used for building endowments as well as the same purposes for which the strengthening HBCU grants may be used.

Unauthorized institutional development program

The Committee does not recommend funding for the proposed strengthening tribal colleges program. This program is not authorized in law. The request includes $5,000,000 for this new program. The Committee continues to fund tribal colleges through the currently-authorized vocational education tribal support program and will consider funding for this new program if it is subsequently authorized in law.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $22,500,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education (FIPSE), the same as the budget request and $2,700,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount. FIPSE awards grants and contracts to a variety of postsecondary institutions and other organizations to improve the quality and delivery of postsecondary education. The Committee encourages FIPSE to consider additional assistance necessary to complete the Empire State initiative included in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act. The Committee encourages FIPSE to consider applications for conversion of library catalogs to electronic format.

Minority teacher recruitment and unauthorized teacher recruitment program

The bill provides $2,212,000 for the minority teacher recruitment program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $64,788,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided funding for this program because it believes the recruitment of minority teachers to support a racially balanced teaching population is a high priority for the country. The Committee has not approved the request to fund a new, unauthorized program to recruit teachers of any race to teach in economically-disadvantaged schools. The Committee notes that this new program does not reflect the purposes of the existing program, namely increasing the number of minority teachers. The Committee will consider funding this request if it is subsequently authorized in law.

The minority teacher recruitment program awards two types of grants. Partnership grants support institutions of higher education in developing partnerships with local educational agencies and

community-based organizations to recruit and train minorities for teaching careers. Teacher placement grants support departments of education in developing and implementing programs to prepare students to become elementary and secondary school teachers and to place them in jobs with schools that have substantial minority populations.

Minority science improvement

The bill provides $7,500,000 for the minority science improvement program (MSIP), an increase of $2,245,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The MSIP program awards grants to improve mathematics, science, and engineering programs at institutions serving primarily minority students and to increase the number of minority students who pursue advanced degrees and careers in those fields.

International education and foreign languages studies

Domestic programs

The bill provides $60,000,000 for the domestic activities of the international education and foreign languages studies programs, an increase of $6,419,000 over the President's request and the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The program assists graduate and undergraduate foreign language and area studies programs and students at institutions of postsecondary education. Programs include national resource centers, foreign language and area studies fellowships, undergraduate international studies and foreign language programs, international research and studies projects, business and international education projects, international business education centers, language resource centers, and American overseas research centers. In general, the Secretary has discretion to allocate funding among these various activities.

Overseas programs

The bill provides $6,536,000 for the overseas programs in international education and foreign language studies authorized under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, popularly known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The appropriation is the same as the budget request and $766,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. Funding for these programs supports group projects abroad, faculty research abroad, special bilateral projects, and doctoral research abroad.

Institute for International Public Policy

The bill provides $1,000,000 for the Institute for International Public Policy, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. This program provides a grant to the United Negro College Fund to operate the Institute through sub-grantees chosen among minority serving institutions.

Urban community service

The bill does not provide funding for the urban community service program, nor does the budget request funding for it. The com-

parable fiscal year 1998 appropriation was $4,900,000. The Committee concurs with the Reinventing Government proposal that concluded that urban community services are not a primary responsibility of the Department of Education. In addition, the Federal Government operates many programs that directly address the purposes of this program in a more focused manner with national scope.

Funds are allocated for 5–year urban community service grants to universities for projects that address urban problems and needs such as job training, poverty, health care, substandard schools, problems of families and children, environmental concerns, economic development, crime prevention, and urban infrastructure.

Interest subsidy grants

The bill provides $13,000,000 for interest subsidy grants authorized under section 702 of the Higher Education Act, the same amount requested in the budget and $700,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This program provides loan subsidies to higher education institutions for facilities acquisition, construction and renovation loans taken prior to 1974. All loans will terminate by the fiscal year 2013. The authority to initiate new loan subsidy commitments was repealed in the 1992 amendments to the Higher Education Act. Interest subsidies provide institutions the difference between the interest they pay on commercially-obtained loans and 3 percent of the loan balance. The bill provides funding sufficient to meet the Federal Government's commitments on the 241 loans expected to be in repayment status in fiscal year 1999.

TRIO

The bill provides $600,000,000 for the six TRIO programs, an increase of $17,000,000 over the President's request and $70,333,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee recommends this substantial investment in TRIO because it believes that the recruitment and retention of an economically and racially balanced postsecondary student population is a high priority for the country. The Committee notes that funding for the TRIO programs has increased by 147% since fiscal year 1990.

The TRIO programs provide a variety of outreach and support services to encourage low-income, potential first-generation college students to enter and complete college. The Committee is concerned that TRIO be fully evaluated against its performance goals to ensure that students receive the maximum benefit possible from the Federal investment in their education and to justify this substantial level of support.

Early intervention scholarships and partnerships

The bill does not provide funding for the early intervention scholarships and partnerships program consistent with the budget request. The comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation is $3,600,000. This program supports grants to nine states to provide support services to students at risk of dropping out of school. States must also guarantee some level of tuition assistance for participating students who meet State-specified academic goals.

The Committee concurs with the budget request that states that the program "* * * is overly complex and would require a significant investment of Federal funds to operate at a level that would have a national impact. In view of the significant level of Federal student aid and TRIO program services available to postsecondary students, the Administration does not recommend funding * * *" The early intervention scholarships and partnerships duplicate the purposes of state student financial assistance programs, the TRIO program, and Federal student financial assistance programs.

Byrd scholarships

The Committee does not recommend funding for the Byrd scholarships program, a decrease of $39,288,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the request. The Committee believes that given current constraints, funds should be allocated to those programs that provide direct assistance to students based on need. The Committee will consider funding for this merit-based program as additional funds become available.

The Byrd scholarship program provides formula grants to States to award four-year, $1,500 scholarships to students who demonstrate academic excellence in high school. The program was initiated as a one-year scholarship program and was later expanded to a four-year program.

Unauthorized college-school partnership program

The Committee does not recommend funding to re-establish the college-school partnership program. Congress terminated this program in fiscal year 1996 at the recommendation of the President. The Committee concurs with the Administration's prior analysis that this program directly duplicates the purposes of the TRIO program. The request includes $140,000,000 for this program.

Javits fellowships and graduate assistance in areas of national need program

The Committee does not recommend funding for the Javits fellowships or the graduate assistance in areas of national need (GAANN) program, a decrease of $30,000,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $37,000,000 below the request. The Committee believes that given current constraints, highest priority must be given to programs that provide direct assistance to students. The Committee will consider funding for these institutional aid programs as additional resources become available.

Under the Javits program, institutions receive Federal support to make fellowship awards of up to $14,400 to students pursuing doctoral study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The GAANN program awards grants to institutions of higher education to provide fellowships of up to five years and $14,400 to economically disadvantaged students who have demonstrated academic excellence and who are pursuing graduate education in designated areas of national need.

Proposed legislation

The Committee does not recommend funding for the proposed new unauthorized programs. The request includes $65,000,000 for

the learning on demand, early awareness information, and access and retention studies programs. The Committee will consider funding for these programs if they are subsequently authorized in law. Pending such authorization, the Committee notes that the private sector already provides virtually all of the services that would be authorized under the learning on demand program. These services are available to students through the Federal student financial aid programs. The early awareness information program directly duplicates the purposes of the TRIO programs. The access and retention studies program is a research initiative that should properly be proposed, authorized, and funded within the Department's research agency, not the Office of Postsecondary Education. The bill provides over $72,000,000 within the Office of Education Research and Improvement for the Department's discretionary research activities. The Department may conduct any of the proposed access and retention studies with this research funding.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The bill provides $214,489,000 for Howard University, an increase of $4,489,000 over the President's request and the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. Howard University is a "Research I" university located in the District of Columbia. Direct appropriations for Howard University are authorized by 20 U.S.C. 123, originally enacted in 1867.

The bill includes a provision that allows the University to dedicate a portion of its appropriation to the endowment at its discretion. The Committee directs that Howard notify the Congress of any transfer from the regular appropriation to the endowment at least 15 days prior to execution of the transfer. The budget request earmarks a minimum of $3,530,000 for the endowment.

Howard University provides undergraduate liberal arts, graduate and professional instruction to 10,400 students from all 50 States. Masters degrees are offered in over 85 fields and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 24 fields.

The Committee notes that according to Howard University, the direct appropriation represents 47% of University revenue. Funding from all Federal sources, including student aid, comprises 59% of University revenue.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

The bill provides $698,000 for the Federal administration of the college housing and academic facilities loan (CHAFL) program, the Higher Educational Facilities Loans program and the College Housing Loans program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL AND FINANCING PROGRAM

Federal administration

The bill provides $196,000 for the administration of the historically black college and university capital financing program authorized under part B of title VII of the Higher Education Act, an increase of $92,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropria-

tion and $100,000 above the President's request. The program is intended to make capital available for repair and renovation of facilities at historically black colleges and universities. In exceptional circumstances, capital provided under the program can be used for construction or acquisition of facilities.

Bond subsidies

Under the HBCU capital program, a private, for-profit "designated bonding authority" issues construction bonds to raise capital for loans to historically black colleges and universities for construction projects. The Department provides insurance for these bonds, guaranteeing full payment of principal and interest to bond holders. Federally insured bonds and unpaid interest are limited by statute to $357,000,000. The letter of credit limitation establishes the total amount of bonds which can be issued by the designated bonding authority. The credit limitation must be explicitly stated in an appropriation Act according to the authorizing legislation.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

The bill includes $447,667,000 for education research, statistics, and improvement programs. This amount is $241,700,000 less than the budget request, and $16,229,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. This account supports education research authorized under the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994; title VI of P.L. 103–227; the National Center for Education Statistics and the National Assessment of Educational Progress authorized by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, title VI of P.L. 103–382; and titles II, X, and XIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

While the Department has made some progress, it has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for educational research, assessment and statistics. The Committee believes that it is essential to develop specific, measurable standards for quality of the research or data and the degree to which the research and data are employed in the improvement or innovation in teaching methodologies. There should also be specific measurements as to how these new or innovative techniques have contributed to improved student academic achievement. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

The Committee believes that the most reliable and valid research is that which has undergone objective and rigorous peer review to evaluate the quality, relevance, and applicability of the proposed investigation(s) by a committee of researchers with significant expertise in the topic under review. Members of this type of committee are primarily non-federal researchers selected for their training, experience, and expertise in the particular scientific areas for which the pertinent group has review responsibilities. A requirement for serving on this type of committee is competence as an independent investigator in a scientific or clinical discipline or research specialty. Assessment of competence is based upon the quality of the individual's research accomplishments, quality of peer-re-

viewed publications, and other significant scientific activities, achievements and honors. Members serve on the review committee for a minimum period of four years to ensure continuity of the review process.

This type of peer review system is currently used by the National Institutes of Health. The Committee believes that OERI can strengthen its research programs by including these components of peer review in an effort to ensure the OERI research efforts meet the highest scientific standards and that the data derived from OERI supported research are reliable and valid. Further, the Committee believes that OERI should work with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to develop a coordinated approach for federal peer-reviewed research on early childhood development, reading development and disorders, and other critical educational topics, ensuring that the work of each agency complements the research of the other agency.

The Committee is supportive of the collaborative efforts of the Department of Education and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The Committee urges the Department of Education and NICHD to develop research programs that address reading development, reading difficulties, and reading instruction with children whose first language is Spanish, and to identify and/or develop the most optimal instructional programs to improve their early reading achievement.

The Department seems to have done nothing to remedy the multiple, fragmented and isolated programs providing research, demonstration programs, dissemination and technical assistance. In fact, the President's request adds several more programs to the 28 programs that the Department admits exist today. The Committee, therefore directs the Department to provide it with an overall research, demonstration, dissemination, technical assistance and evaluation plan by March 31, 1999. This plan should include the Departmental priorities for these activities, coordination mechanisms that are, or will be, in place for the activities, and the single official responsible for the quality and relevance of each of these activities. The plan should provide assurance that Government Performance and Results Act programmatic indicators have been developed and focus on the quality, utility and acceptance of the information or techniques developed. Finally, the plan should indicate how the research and other activities funded by OERI are coordinated with other research institutions such as NIH.

Research

This bill includes $72,567,000 for educational research, the same level as both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. The Office of Educational Research and Improvement conducts research and development activities, which are authorized under the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994, title IX of P.L. 103–227. The 1994 Act established a National Educational Research Policy and Priorities Board within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and authorizes five new national research institutes for the following subject areas: (1) student achievement, curriculum, and assessment; (2) education of at-risk students; (3) educational governance,

finance, policymaking, and management; (4) early childhood development and education; and (5) postsecondary education, libraries, and lifelong learning. The Assistant Secretary is authorized to support activities to increase the participation of minority researchers and institutions as well as research and development centers, in order to support the objectives of the national research institutes.

Regional educational laboratories

The Committee has included $56,000,000 for the regional educational laboratories. This amount is the same as both the 1998 level and the budget request.

The Committee reiterates its intent, expressed in the Conference Report on the fiscal year 1996 bill (Report No. 104–537) that all work of the Regional Education Laboratories be based on the priorities established by their regional governing boards.

The Committee is also concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable output standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the regional educational laboratories. These standards should include an assessment of the value of the assistance and information, increases in use by former non-users and the degree to which assistance and information is translated to successful changes in classroom activities or other activities directly related to the students and their achievements. Such indicators should include baseline data and specific, measurable improvements that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Statistics

This bill includes $68,000,000 for the activities of the National Center for Education Statistics, exclusive of the National Assessment of Educational Progress. This amount is the same as the budget request and $9,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount. Statistics activities are authorized under the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, title VI of P.L. 103–382. The Center collects, analyzes, and reports statistics on all levels of education in the United States. Activities are carried out directly and through grants and contracts. Major publications include "The Condition of Education" and "Digest of Education Statistics." Other products include projections of enrollments, teacher supply and demand, and educational expenditures. Technical assistance to state and local education agencies and postsecondary institutions is provided. International comparisons are authorized.

Interagency research initiative

The Committee recommends no funding for the President's proposed interagency research initiative. This level is $50,000,000 below the President's request. The Committee believes that coordination and cooperation among research agencies should be an integral part of all research and believes that such coordination should be at the core of education research.

In 1995, the Department of Education provided us with a list of education research, demonstration, dissemination and evaluation programs. Funding for those programs was $500,000,000. This year, they have provided an updated list. This year funding is

$870,000,000–a 74% increase. The Committee believes that with such increases, funds can, and should be, allocated to research and specifically toward interagency cooperative activities.

Assessment

This bill includes $40,000,000 for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, $4,529,000 above the fiscal year 1998 amount, and the same as the budget request. The Assessment is authorized under section 411 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, and is the only nationally representative survey of educational ability and achievement of American students. The primary goal of the Assessment is to determine and report the status and trends of the knowledge and skills of students, subject by subject. Subject areas assessed in the past have included reading, writing, mathematics, science, and social studies, as well as citizenship, literature, art, and music. The Assessment is operated by contractors through competitive awards made by the National Center for Education Statistics; a National Assessment Governing Board formulates the policy guidelines for the program. Within the amounts provided, $4,000,000 is for the National Assessment Governing Board.

Fund for the improvement of education

The bill includes $90,000,000 for the fund for the improvement of education which is $15,000,000 below the budget request and $18,100,000 below the fiscal year 1998 amount. The fund for the improvement of education has a broad portfolio of activities related to the national education goals and systemic education reform. Under the fund, the Secretary of Education supports activities that identify and disseminate innovative educational approaches.

The Committee has not provided funding for the following activities identified in the President's budget request.

Program	Fiscal Year—	
	1998	1999
Voluntary National Tests	4,899,099	13,500,000
District of Columbia School Reform	10,000,000	10,000,000
Recognition Programs	3,582,720	4,335,146

The Committee is very concerned that major initiatives are being established within the fund for the improvement of education with no Congressional involvement. It is particularly concerned that these major initiatives are not being disclosed in the Congressional justifications submitted by the Department as part of the President's budget submission. In addition, the Committee is concerned that funding levels displayed in the Justifications and other submissions to the Committee during the consideration of the President's request are unilaterally changed by the Department without notification of the Committee.

The Committee therefore directs the Department to treat these changes as reprogrammings and to employ the usual reprogramming rules, for any significant change in funding for programs or activities within FIE from the levels provided to the Committee during the appropriations process. The Committee also directs the

Department to consider any new activities, not mandated by Congress, to be reprogrammings and to follow the usual reprogramming rules prior to any public notification or obligation of funds for these new activities. The Committee further directs the Department to provide a complete and final listing of activities within FIE in the annual operating plan required by this bill.

The Committee has included funding for Comprehensive School Reform in this account. The Committee expects that the Department will continue to follow the directives in the Conference Report accompanying the fiscal year 1998 bill (House Report 105–390).

The Committee is pleased with the Department's commitment to the Mentoring for School-Age Children study, designed to identify the different types of mentoring programs available to school-age children and quantify the effectiveness of each type of program in establishing meaningful mentoring relationships. The Committee believes that a follow-up assessment of the impact of these programs on the youth's academic performance should be a high priority for the Department.

The Committee encourages the Department to give careful consideration to any applications from the Young Performance Series to allow it to begin its first national season of broadcasts and educational programs. The funds would be used to produce and broadcast the accompanying radio programs on public radio stations and to further develop and expand the associated web site/internet presence and to develop educational products and tools.

The Committee also encourages the Department to give careful consideration to any arts-in-education applications that use the visual arts to spark learning in the classroom.

The Committee is concerned by dramatic increases in the incidence of violent acts committed by children. Research conducted by the Yale Child Study Center in cooperation with the New Haven Police Department has determined that children who are exposed to violence are at significantly higher risk of perpetrating violence against others later in life. The Committee urges the Department of Education to work with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to coordinate research, outreach and intervention efforts in this area. In particular, the Committee urges the agencies to consider hosting a conference at which members of the justice, law enforcement, health, and education professions can share their research, findings, and recommendations.

The Committee recognizes that many children and families throughout the Nation have difficulty accessing services that agencies provide to children and families in need. In many instances, those eligible for these services neither have transportation to the location of the services nor do they have the time or ability to fill out the separate forms they need to apply for each individual program. Additionally, schools are having difficulty overcoming barriers to learning among disadvantaged children and their families. The Committee, therefore, believes that the Department should explore the "full service" model of a community school where, based on the needs of the community, health and social service programs are co-located within the local public school and are integrated with the school program to enhance the educational outcomes.

The Committee believes that the Department should provide funds through this account to establish an intensive regional model in the Northeast for the purpose of developing a literacy program focusing on the distribution of new books to disadvantaged children and families.

The Committee also believes that the Department should continue to fund the Parent-Teacher Mock election program from funds made available in this account.

The Committee is concerned about the difficulty many students have learning reading, math, and science. Recently, American high school seniors came in third to last in an international test assessing math skills. Studies by the National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development and the National Science Foundation have been completed indicating the best way to teach these subjects. The Committee believes that the Department of Education should use this research as an integral part of the activities which promote long-term improvement in professional development such as the Eisenhower Professional Development National Activities program and the Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants.

The Committee commends the Department of Education for its leadership and participation in the National Reading Panel in an effort to better understand reading development and reading disabilities. The Committee encourages the Department to continue its role in examining the best way to teach children.

International education exchange

The Committee includes $5,000,000 for the international education exchange program which is the same as both the President's request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. International education exchange is authorized under title VI of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. The International Education Exchange program provides support for education exchange activities in civics and government education and economic education between the United States and eligible countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and any country that was formerly a republic of the Soviet Union. Grantees provide for the exchange of ideas and experiences among educators and leaders through seminars on the basic principles of U.S. constitutional democracy and economics, and through visits to school systems, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations which are conducting exemplary programs in civics and economic education.

The program is designed and implemented in collaboration with the United States Information Agency, which is charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other efforts. The authorizing statute requires that 50 percent of the funds be reserved for activities in civics and government education activities, and 50 percent for economic education.

21st century community learning centers

The bill provides $60,000,000 for 21st century community learning centers, $140,000,000 below the budget request and $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program supports grants to rural and inner-city public elementary or secondary schools, or consortia of such schools, to enable them to plan, implement, or expand projects that benefit the educational, health, social service, cultural, and recreational needs of a rural or inner-city community. Assistance must be equitably distributed among the States, among urban and rural areas of the United States, and among urban and rural areas of a State. Grants must be made for at least $35,000, and priority must be given to applications offering a broad selection of services that address the needs of the community. Each grantee must provide at least four services listed in the authorizing legislation. These include: literacy education programs; children's day care services; summer and weekend school programs in conjunction with recreation programs; expanded library service hours to serve community needs; telecommunications and technology education programs for individuals of all ages; parenting skills education programs; employment counseling, training, and placement; services for individuals who leave school before graduating from secondary school, regardless of the age of such individual; and services for individuals with disabilities.

The Committee provides funding to the 21st Century Community Learning Centers for after-school activities. These funds are to support, not supplant, existing programs which are being offered by nonprofit organizations in communities of need.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for 21st century community learning centers. It is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards relating to the core services listed in the authorizing legislation and particularly focusing on academic and social preparation for school. Such data should include baseline data on the academic improvements and transfer of programmatic innovations and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Civic education

This bill includes $6,300,000 for the civic education program, the same as the budget request and $800,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The Civic Education program funds the Center for Civic Education to educate students about the history and principles of the Constitution of the United States and foster civic competence and responsibility. This purpose is accomplished primarily through the Center's program We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution. In addition to a course of instruction made available to public and private elementary and secondary schools, the program provides, at local request, simulated congressional hearings, and sponsors a national competition of such hearings for secondary school students. We the People is made available in all 435 Congressional districts. Funds may also be used for training teachers about the Constitution and the political system of the United States, and to provide instruction for middle school students on the roles of State and local governments in the Federal system established by the Constitution.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for civics education. It is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable standards relating to the knowledge of the Constitution and the bill of rights and their unique role in forming the social values and governmental structures in America. Such data should include baseline data on the understanding of these documents and principles and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Eisenhower professional development national activities

This bill includes $23,300,000 for the Eisenhower professional development national activities, which is $26,700,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount This program supports activities of national significance contributing to the development and implementation of high-quality professional development in the core subject areas. Examples of authorized activities include: providing seed money to agencies and organizations to develop their capacity to provide professional development; supporting professional development with strong academic and pedagogical content for teams of teachers and other educators from individual schools; encouraging the development of professional networks to allow for interaction among teachers of the core academic subjects; encouraging development of models for recruiting and retaining new, highly qualified teachers; promoting the transferability of certification; and disseminating information about emerging academic standards and related professional development.

Support for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS), which has implemented a voluntary system of challenging professional certification for teachers, is specifically authorized. Funding is also authorized for the National Clearinghouse for Mathematics and Science Education. Evaluation of activities carried out under both the Federal and State Eisenhower programs is also authorized.

The Department has not identified specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for Eisenhower professional development national activities. The Committee believes that it is essential for the Department to develop specific, measurable indicators of the effectiveness of professional development activities in this account including the degree to which training and certification results in better student achievement. It also should include indicators on the degree to which the dissemination activities are serving the needs of users, attracting new users and are providing information that changes the techniques and curricula in the classroom resulting in better student outcomes. Such data should include baseline data and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding levels.

Eisenhower regional mathematics and science education consortia

This bill includes $15,000,000 for the Eisenhower regional mathematics and science education consortia, $10,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1998 amount. Re-

gional mathematics and science education consortia (at least one in each of the ten regions served by the regional educational laboratories) disseminate exemplary mathematics and science instructional materials and provide technical assistance in the use of improved teaching methods and assessment tools. Awards are for up to 5 years. Matching is required, with the Federal share set at 80 percent and at least 10 percent of the 20 percent non-Federal share required to come from sources other than State or local government. Eligible recipients—State and local educational agencies, elementary or secondary schools, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, regional educational laboratories, or combinations of these entities—must demonstrate their expertise in mathematics and science education. Each recipient must establish a regional board, representative of participating organizations, to oversee administration of the project and establish program priorities.

The Committee believes that the Department must identify specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the Eisenhower Regional Math and Science Consortia. The Committee believes that it is essential that standards be developed relating to the degree to which practices identified and technical assistance provided by the Consortia are actually adopted and prove successful in improving academic achievement. Such data should include baseline indicators on the adoption of new practices and techniques and improved student academic achievement and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed increased funding.

Javits gifted and talented education

This bill includes $6,500,000 for the Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 amount. The purpose of this program is to build nationwide capability to meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented students. The program functions through support for research, demonstration projects, teacher training, and other activities. Competitive grants are awarded to State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies and organizations. Not more than 30 percent of available funds may be used for research, evaluation, and the collection and analysis of information related to program purposes. These funds include support for a National Center for Research and Development in the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and Youth.

Priority must be given to projects identifying and serving gifted and talented students who may not be identified and served through traditional assessment methods, and to those developing or improving the capacity of schools in an entire State or region of the Nation to identify and serve gifted and talented students. At least half of the applications approved for funding each year must address the priority of serving students not identified through traditional means.

The Committee believes that the Department must identify specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for Javits gifted and tal-

ented education. It is essential that standards be developed relating to the development of teaching techniques for the gifted and talented and identifying such students who would not normally be identified by traditional assessment methods. Indicators should also be developed to demonstrate the degree to which such developmental activity is actually integrated into existing and new gifted and talented programs and specific goals for improved academic achievement of students. Such data should include baseline indicators as well as measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of proposed funding.

National writing project

The bill provides $5,000,000 for the National Writing Project which is the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Funds are provided to the National Writing Project (NWP), a nonprofit educational organization that supports teacher training programs in the effective teaching of writing, and supports classroom-level research on teaching writing that documents effectiveness in terms of student performance. To provide these services, the National Writing Project contracts with numerous institutions of higher education and nonprofit education providers to operate small ($40,000 or less) teacher training programs. Federal funds support 50 percent of the costs of these programs, and recipients must contribute an equal amount. A National Advisory Board provides advice and support and reviews the Project's programs and activities.

The Department must identify specific, measurable standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the national writing project. The Committee believes that it is essential that indicators be developed relating to the degree to which practices identified and technical assistance provided by the project are actually adopted and prove successful in improving academic achievement. Such data should include baseline indicators on the adoption of new practices and techniques and improved student academic achievement and specific, measurable changes that are expected to occur as a result of the proposed funding level.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $453,742,000 for departmental management (salaries and expenses) at the Department of Education. This amount is $18,086,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $7,500,000 less than the Administration's 1999 budget request. These activities are authorized by the Department of Education Organization Act, P.L. 96–88, and include costs associated with the management and operations of the Department as well as separate costs associated with the Office for Civil Rights and the Office of the Inspector General.

Program administration

The bill includes $362,000,000 for program administration. This amount is $18,086,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the 1999 budget request. These funds support the staff and other costs of administering programs and activities at the De-

partment. Items include personnel compensation and health, retirement and other benefits as well as travel, rent, telephones, utilities, postage fees, data processing, printing, equipment, supplies, technology training, consultants and other contractual services.

The Department is instructed to continue to provide information on revenues resulting from the actions of the inspector general as required in last year's House report.

The Committee commends the Department for having achieved a clean audit under the terms of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994. An audited financial statement is like a "scorecard" that reflects a Department's progress in achieving the significant financial management reforms required by the CFO Act, and in providing effective stewardship and management of government funds.

The Committee, however, also believes that the program administration account must also be subject to the requirements of programmatic indicators as mandated by the Government Performance and Results Act. The Department should develop various measures of effectiveness, timeliness, accuracy and customer satisfaction for the central services funded within this account. Baselines and projected improvements as a result of proposed funding levels should also be included.

The Committee is pleased with the work that the Federal Interagency Coordinating Council (FICC) is doing to ensure the effective coordination of federal early intervention and preschool programs and policies across federal agencies. The Committee looks forward to receiving recommendations from the FICC concerning effective interagency collaboration and the elimination of barriers to interagency programs and activities. The Committee urges the Department to continue to oversee and fund the FICC.

The Committee is encouraged by agency interest in intradepartmental coordination of programs within the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The Committee continues to be concerned that the Departments have no forum in place for continuous interdepartmental collaboration. The Working Group on Comprehensive Early Childhood Family Centers, headed by the Department of Education, recommended that the Departments create such a forum, and this has yet to occur. Therefore, the Committee urges the Departments to institutionalize interdisciplinary collaboration at all levels, and requests a progress report on steps taken to accomplish such Departmental collaboration and program coordination no later than March of 1999.

The Committee is concerned that coordination between the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services has not been adequate regarding federal efforts to address the pediatric asthma epidemic needs to be strengthened. The Committee urges the two departments to work more closely together to improve coordination of federal efforts to help local schools implement asthma management strategies. In particular, the Committee feels that there should be more adequate representation of the Department of Education on the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program.

The Committee recognizes that family literacy programs have proven effective in reaching some of the most difficult to serve populations. In an effort to ensure the quality of family literacy services provided through federally funded programs, the Committee urges the Department of Education to use available funds to secure technical assistance, dissemination of materials and information about best practices, program evaluation, and other activities. Such assistance should be secured through the National Institute of Literacy and should involve public or private nonprofit organizations with a record of providing effective services to family literacy providers.

Office for Civil Rights

The bill includes $61,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office for Civil Rights. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $6,500,000 below the budget request. This Office is responsible for enforcing laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, and age in all programs and institutions that receive funds from the Department. These laws extend to 50 State educational agencies, 16,000 local educational agencies, 3,500 institutions of higher education, as well as to proprietary schools, State rehabilitation agencies, libraries, and other institutions receiving Federal funds.

Office of the Inspector General

The bill includes $30,242,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $1,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1998 budget request. This Office has authority to inquire into all program and administrative activities of the Departments as well as into related activities of grant and contract recipients. It conducts audits and investigations to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations, to check alleged fraud and abuse, efficiency of operations, and effectiveness of results.

The Committee instructs the Inspector General to continue reporting to the Committee on actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use as a result of the Office's actions and investigations and the specific uses to which "funds put to better use" were put.

The Committee is concerned that the Inspector General for the Department of Education seems unable to provide complete reports on the actual payments made to the federal government or offsets to future payments made by the federal government. This inability is particularly troubling since other IG offices under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee seem to be having little difficulty in obtaining data to make such reports.

In order to better track the actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use achieved as a result of Inspector General activities, the Committee directs the Office of the Inspector General to begin reporting its results on a reporting period basis rather than a cumulative basis. For each semi annual report, the Committee directs the Office of Inspector General to provide, in tabular form, for audit findings: (1) Total number and dollar value of new findings, (2) Total number and dollar value of findings on which manage-

ment concurs from this semiannual report, (3) Total value of receivables booked by management from this semiannual report, and (4) Total of funds offset or recovered from audit findings in this semiannual report. In each subsequent semiannual report, the Inspector General is to update the information on management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections for each prior semiannual report. For each of these reportable actions, the Office of Inspector General shall include both the total management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections from all prior reports and new, management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections during the current reporting period.

The Office of Inspector General should provide a similar report on funds put to better use. Such a report should include total reports and findings by the Inspector General recommending funds put to better use, management concurrence and the actual purposes to which the fund were put. Again, each semiannual report should update prior semiannual reports.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Office of the Inspector General to consolidate these reports in the semiannual reports required under the Inspector General Act.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

The bill provides authority to expend $70,745,000 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for operations and capital activities at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home, an increase of $2,076,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 authority and the same as the budget request.

Operations

The bill provides authority to expend $55,028,000 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for operations of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home, a reduction of $424,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 authority and the same as the budget request.

Capital outlay

The bill provides authority to expend $15,717,000 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for capital activities at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home, an increase of $2,500,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 authority and the same as the budget request. The Committee supports the capital proposal submitted by the AFRH, the primary component of which is the renovation of the Sheridan building at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. The Committee has not provided capital funding for the fiscal year 2000 as requested in the budget.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS

The bill provides $251,369,000 for the Domestic Volunteer Service Programs that are administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service. The recommended amount represents a decrease of $5,235,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $27,053,000 below the budget request. Appropriations for these programs are not authorized in law for fiscal year 1999. Funding for the Americorps program that is also administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service is provided in the VA/HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill.

The Committee directs the Corporation not to reduce funding for traditional VISTA and senior volunteer programs below the amounts allocated for fiscal year 1998. In addition, the Committee directs the Corporation not to reduce the number of traditional VISTAs or senior volunteers below fiscal year 1998 levels.

VISTA

The bill provides $60,000,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program, a reduction of $5,235,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $13,000,000 below the budget request. The VISTA program supports individuals who recruit volunteers and organize community volunteer activities but who do not provide direct volunteer services.

National Senior Volunteer Corps

The bill provides a total of $163,240,000 for the National Senior Volunteer Corps, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $10,670,000 below the budget request.

The bill provides $87,593,000 for the Foster Grandparents program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $6,569,000 below the budget request. This program provides volunteer service opportunities for low-income people aged 60 and over.

The bill provides $35,368,000 for the Senior Companion program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. The program provides project grants to private, non-profit organizations and State and local public agencies to offer volunteer service opportunities to low-income individuals aged 60 and over. These volunteers assist older adults with physical, mental or emotional impairments that put them at risk for institutionalization.

The bill provides $40,279,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $3,021,000 below the budget request. This program provides part-time volunteer service opportunities for low-income individuals aged 55 and over to recruit volunteers and organize volunteer activities relating to a variety of social needs.

The Committee does not recommend separate line item funding for the senior demonstration program. The request includes $1,080,000 for this purpose. The Committee intends that regular

program funding be available for authorized demonstration activities on the same basis as in fiscal year 1998.

Program administration

The bill provides $28,129,000 for program administration, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $3,383,000 below the budget request.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The bill provides $340,000,000 in advance funding for fiscal year 2001 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), an increase of $40,000,000 above the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 2000 and the same as the budget request. Appropriations for the CPB are not authorized in law for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee does not include funding for the $50,000,000 digital conversion initiative in the request. This activity has never been authorized in law, and the bill does not include the requested bill language to authorize such a program.

The Committee recognizes the importance of developing multicultural programming through the National Minority Public Broadcasting Consortium.

The Committee is aware that public television broadcasters are required by the FCC to convert to digital broadcast technology by the year 2003. The FCC may require public radio stations to convert to digital transmission in the near future. The conversion to digital transmission imposes significant capital requirements on public broadcasters. The Committee believes that these costs may be too large for many stations, and some Federal assistance may be appropriate for these broadcasters.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The bill provides $34,620,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS), the same as the budget request and an increase of $1,139,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee commends the Service on implementation of its strategic plan to improve long-term efficiency and reduce administrative overhead.

The FMCS attempts to prevent and minimize labor-management disputes having a significant impact on interstate commerce or national defense, except in the railroad and airline industries. The agency convenes boards of inquiry appointed by the President in emergency disputes and conducts dispute mediation, preventive mediation, and arbitration. In addition, the Service offers alternative dispute resolution services and training to other Federal agencies to reduce litigation costs and speed Federal administrative proceedings.

The bill also includes provisions first enacted in the fiscal year 1996 Appropriations Act granting the agency the authority to accept gifts and to charge fees for certain services.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill provides $6,060,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the same as the budget request and

the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Commission is responsible for reviewing the enforcement activities of the Secretary of Labor under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act. The Commission's administrative law judges hear and decide cases initiated by the Secretary of Labor, mine operators, or miners. The five-member Commission hears appeals from administrative law judge decisions, rules on petitions for discretionary review, and may direct, of its own initiative, review of cases that present unusual questions of law.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

The Committee recommends $146,340,000 for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. The Institute makes state formula grants for library services and discretionary national grants for joint library and museum projects.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $7,015,000 for the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the budget request. The Prospective Payment Assessment Commission and the Physician Review Commission were consolidated into the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission pursuant to section 1805 of P.L. 105–33, the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1997. The consolidated commission advises Congress on matters of physician and hospital reimbursement under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The bill provides $1,000,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the request. The Commission advises the President and Congress on national policy in the library and information fields, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State and local levels. Pursuant to the 1996 reauthorization of Federal library programs, the Commission advises the Institute on Museum and Library Services regarding implementation of the new library legislation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

The bill provides $2,344,000 for the National Council on Disability (NCD), the same as the request and an increase of $551,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Council monitors implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act and makes recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Rehabilitation Services Administration, and the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research on public policy issues of concern to individuals with disabilities.

The Committee continues to encourage NCD to augment its appropriation with other sources of Federal and non-Federal revenues including grants and contracts.

NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

The bill provides $2,100,000 for the National Education Goals Panel (NEGP), the same as the budget request and $100,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The NEGP was established in 1990 following the National Education Summit held in September 1989. The Panel reports on National and State progress toward achieving the National education goals, works with states to develop high academic standards and assessments, identifies promising and effective practices at the local level, assists states and communities with their progress reports, and helps build a bipartisan consensus for education improvement.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The bill provides $174,661,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $9,790,000 below the budget request. The bill designates $10,046,000 for information technology activities including implementation of the case activity tracking system that is an important component of the Year 2000 compliance initiative.

The NLRB receives, investigates, and prosecutes unfair labor practice charges filed by businesses, labor unions, and individuals. It also schedules and conducts representation elections. The five-member Board considers cases in which administrative law judge decisions are appealed.

The Committee is encouraged that the NLRB has withdrawn its proposed regulation regarding the appropriateness of single location bargaining units. In light of this action, the Committee believes the Board should apply the full range of factors identified in the case law as relevant to making bargaining unit determinations and not limit itself to applying the restricted factors and methodology identified in the withdrawn rule.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The bill provides $8,400,000 for the National Mediation Board (NMB), the same as the budget request and $200,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The NMB mediates labor disputes between employees and railroad and airline carriers subject to the Railway Labor Act. The Board also resolves representation disputes involving labor organizations seeking to represent railroad or airline employees.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill provides $8,100,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC), an increase of $200,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $50,000 above the request. The Commission adjudicates contested citations issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) against employers for violations of safety and health standards. The Commission's administrative law judges settle and decide cases at the initial level of review. The agency's three appointed Commissioners also review cases, issue rulings on complicated

issues, and may direct review of any decision by an administrative law judge.

The Committee continues to be impressed with the Commission's implementation of its strategic plan and cost cutting initiatives and commends OSHRC for taking very difficult decisions to improve its long term efficiency and productivity.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS ACCOUNT

The bill provides $191,000,000 for dual benefits, the same as the request and a reduction of $14,500,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. These funds are used to pay dual benefits to those retirees receiving both railroad retirement and social security benefits. The bill includes a provision permitting a portion of these funds to be derived from income tax receipts on dual benefits as authorized by law. The Railroad Retirement Board estimates that approximately $11,000,000 may be derived in this manner.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

The bill provides $150,000 for the interest earned on unnegotiated checks, the same as the budget request and $100,000 above the comparable amount provided for fiscal year 1998.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides a consolidated limitation of $86,000,000 on the expenditure of railroad retirement and railroad unemployment trust funds for administrative expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, the same as the budget request and $1,228,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 limitation. The bill includes a provision from the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act prohibiting the transfer of resources formerly identified in a Memorandum of Understanding from the RRB to the Inspector General.

The Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness insurance benefit programs for railroad workers and their families. This account limits the amount of funds in the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds that may be used by the RRB for administrative expenses.

The Committee is pleased with the management of the Board and reiterates its interest in quickly and comprehensively implementing the Government Performance and Results Act.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides authority to expend $5,400,000 from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds for the Office of Inspector General, the same as the budget request and $394,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 limitation. This account provides funding for the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations of programs and operations of the Board.

The bill includes provisions enacted in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act prohibiting the transfer of funds from the Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services to the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) Inspector General (IG) and prohibiting the audit, investigation or review of the Medicare program by the RRB IG. The Committee believes that responsibility for maintaining the integrity of the Medicare trust funds rests with the Health Care Financing Administration and the HHS Inspector General. The Committee directs the Railroad Retirement Board Office of Inspector General to focus its activities on improving management of the RRB and safeguarding the Railroad Retirement trust funds.

The Committee instructs the Inspector General to continue reporting to the Committee on actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use as a result of the Office's actions and investigations and the specific uses to which "funds put to better use" were put.

The Committee is concerned that the Inspector General has been unable to provide complete reports on the actual payments made to the Federal Government or offsets to future payments made by the Federal Government. This inability is particularly troubling since other IG offices under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee have provided this information as requested.

In order to better track the actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use achieved as a result of Inspector General activities, the Committee directs the Office of the Inspector General to begin reporting its results on a reporting period basis rather than a cumulative basis. For each semi-annual report, the Committee directs the Office of Inspector General to provide, in tabular form, for audit findings: (1) total number and dollar value of new findings, (2) total number and dollar value of findings on which management concurs from this semi-annual report, (3) total value of receivables booked by management from this semi-annual report, and (4) total of funds offset or recovered from audit findings in this semi-annual report. In each subsequent semi-annual report, the Inspector General is to update the information on management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections for each prior semi-annual report. For each of these reportable actions, the Office of Inspector General shall include both the total management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections from all prior reports and new management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections during the current reporting period.

The Office of Inspector General should provide a similar report on funds put to better use. Such a report should include total reports and findings by the Inspector General recommending funds put to better use, management concurrence and the actual purposes to which the fund were put. Each semi-annual report should update prior semi-annual reports.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Office of the Inspector General to consolidate these reports in the semi-annual reports required under the Inspector General Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

The bill provides $19,689,000 for mandatory payments necessary to compensate the Social Security system for cash benefits paid out

but for which no payroll tax is received. This amount is the same as the budget request and $619,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. These funds reimburse the Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds for special payments to certain uninsured persons, costs incurred for administration of pension reform activities and interest lost on the value of benefit checks issued but not negotiated. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the position they would have been had they not borne these costs properly charged to the general funds.

The amount provided includes $689,000 for the cost of special payments to a declining population of uninsured persons who were at least 72 years of age in 1968 and attained retirement age before they could accumulate sufficient wage credits to qualify for benefits under the normal retirement formulas. This account also includes $2,000,000 for reimbursements to the trust funds for administrative costs incurred in providing private pension plan information to individuals and $17,000,000 to reimburse the trust funds for the value of the interest for benefit checks issued but not negotiated.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

The bill provides $382,803,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, the same as the budget request and $43,287,000 below the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This amount does not include $141,000,000 in advance funding provided in this bill for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000 or $160,000,000 in advance funding for fiscal year 1999 which was provided in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act.

The appropriation provides cash benefits to miners who are disabled because of black lung disease and to widows and children of such miners. The Social Security Administration was responsible for taking, processing, and paying claims for miners' benefits filed from December 30, 1969 through June 30, 1973. Since that time, SSA has continued to take claims but forwards most to the Department of Labor for adjudication and payment. The SSA will continue to pay benefits and maintain the beneficiary roll for the lifetime of all persons who filed during its jurisdiction. During fiscal year 1999, SSA expects to provide benefits to 105,000 miners, widows, and dependents who will receive a basic benefit rate of $469.10.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

The bill provides $21,495,000,000 for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, not including $8,680,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 funding provided in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act and not including $9,550,000,000 in advance funding provided in the bill for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000. The appropriation is the same as the budget request and represents an increase of $5,335,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

These funds are used to pay Federal cash benefits to approximately 6,285,000 aged, blind, and disabled persons with little or no income. The maximum monthly Federal benefit in fiscal year 1999 is expected to be $505 for an individual and $757 for an eligible couple. In addition to Federal benefits, the SSA administers a pro-

gram of supplementary State benefits for those States that choose to participate. The funds are also used to reimburse the trust funds for the administrative costs of the program.

The SSI appropriation includes $61,000,000 for beneficiary services, an increase of $15,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This funding reimburses State vocational rehabilitation services agencies for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients.

Within the appropriation for SSI, the Committee provides $30,000,000 for research and demonstration activities conducted under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, the same as the request and an increase of $13,300,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

The bill provides an additional $177,000,000 to process continuing disability reviews (CDRs) related to the SSI caseload as authorized by P.L. 104–121, the same as the budget request and an increase of $102,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

The bill provides $75,000,000 for administrative activities funded from user fees that were authorized in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act, the same as the request and an increase of $40,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill provides a limitation on administrative expenses for the Social Security Administration (SSA) of $5,949,000,000 to be funded from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, an increase of $54,960,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 limitation and the same as the budget request.

The Committee believes the amount provided in the bill is sufficient to enable the Agency to fully meet defined performance targets for the improvement of service in 14 specific areas as submitted to the Committee during the fiscal year 1999 budget hearings. This increase in funding will support continuing initiatives to streamline the disability determination process and fully automate agency administrative functions.

While the Agency has made substantial progress in improving its performance, the Committee remains concerned that it has not met its performance commitments in several areas, most notably regarding hearings and appeals. The Committee continues to be concerned that the recent multi-billion dollar investment in the reengineering process has not been adequately linked to direct improvements in service, productivity and efficiency and has not resulted in attainment of performance goals. The Committee will continue to monitor the Agency's progress in meeting these goals, and future funding will be conditioned on the Agency's ability to produce measurable improvements in service and productivity.

The bill provides that not less than $1,600,000 within the limitation on administration shall be available for the Social Security Advisory Board, the same as the budget request and the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount.

User fees

In addition to other amounts provided in the bill, the Committee recommends an additional limitation of $75,000,000 for administrative activities funded from user fees that were authorized in the fiscal year 1998 Appropriations Act, the same as the request and an increase of $40,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1998 amount.

Continuing disability reviews

The bill provides an additional $355,000,000 for continuing disability reviews (CDRs) above the base amount of $200,000,000 provided in the regular limitation on administration. This amount represents an increase of $165,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and is the same as the budget request. The Committee has provided this funding with the expectation that processing of additional CDRs will reduce trust fund liabilities far in excess of the cost of such processing.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

The Committee remains extremely concerned that individuals with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) regularly encounter SSA employees who are unfamiliar with or misinformed about CFS, its diagnosis and the functional limitations the illness imposes. The Committee reiterates its intention that SSA develop and implement appropriate training agendas and materials for SSA and Disability Determination Service employees and that SSA establish an internal CFS advisory committee. The Committee directs SSA to expedite efforts to investigate obstacles to benefit eligibility for persons with CFS and to maintain updated medical information throughout all levels of the application and review process.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides $12,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, the same as the budget request and an increase of $1,836,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The bill also provides authority to expend $44,000,000 from the Social Security trust funds for activities conducted by the Inspector General, an increase of $4,000,000 above the President's request and $5,740,000 above the comparable fiscal year 1998 limitation.

The Committee instructs the Inspector General to continue reporting to the Committee on actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use as a result of the Office's actions and investigations and the specific uses to which "funds put to better use" were put.

The Committee is concerned that the Inspector General has been unable to provide complete reports on the actual payments made to the Federal Government or offsets to future payments made by the Federal Government. This inability is particularly troubling since other IG offices under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee have provided such reports as requested.

In order to better track the actual collections, offsets and funds put to better use achieved as a result of Inspector General activities, the Committee directs the Office of the Inspector General to

begin reporting its results on a reporting period basis rather than a cumulative basis. For each semi-annual report, the Committee directs the Office of Inspector General to provide, in tabular form, for audit findings: (1) total number and dollar value of new findings, (2) total number and dollar value of findings on which management concurs from this semi-annual report, (3) total value of receivables booked by management from this semi-annual report, and (4) total of funds offset or recovered from audit findings in this semi-annual report. In each subsequent semi-annual report, the Inspector General should update the information on management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections for each prior semi-annual report. For each of these reportable actions, the Office of Inspector General shall include both the total management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections from all prior reports and new management concurrence, receivables, and offsets and collections during the current reporting period.

The Office of Inspector General should provide a similar report on funds put to better use. Such a report should include total reports and findings by the Inspector General recommending funds put to better use, management concurrence and the actual purposes to which the fund were put. Each semi-annual report should update prior semi-annual reports.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Office of the Inspector General to consolidate these reports in the semi-annual reports required under the Inspector General Act.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The bill provides $11,160,000 for the United States Institute of Peace, the same as the comparable fiscal year 1998 appropriation and $335,000 below the President's request. The Institute was created in 1984 to provide education and training, basic and applied research, and information services to promote conflict resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

> Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation on Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states:

> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law * * *.

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the report submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary	81,552	80,300	81,927	80,347
Mandatory	220,433	221,446	220,433	221,446

Note.—The amounts in this bill are technically in excess of the subcommittee section 302(b) subdivision. However, pursuant to section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, increases to the Committee's section 302(a) allocation are authorized for funding in the reported bill for continuing disability reviews and other administrative activities funded with authorized user fees under the heading ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'' for the Social Security Administration and for adoption incentive payments under the heading ''Children and Families Services Programs'' in the Administration for Children and Families. After the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide an increased section 302(a) allocation consistent with the funding provided in the bill. That new allocation will eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

In accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following information was provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

Budget authority in the bill	260,607
Outlays:	
1999	40,350
2000	9,939
2001	2,211
2002	297
2003	

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

Budget authority	124,878
Fiscal year 1999 outlays resulting therefrom	31,141

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by Department and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Labor: Employment Standards Administration:		U.S. Postal Service:	
Special Benefits	(1)	Postal Service fund	(1)
Salaries and expenses	$30,191,000	Black lung disability trust fund	$30,191,000
Departmental management:			
Salaries and expenses	20,422,000	Black lung disability trust fund	20,422,000
Office of Inspector General	306,000	Black lung disability trust fund	306,000

[1] Indefinite.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill.

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department of Labor: Training and Employment Services	$250,000,000
Department of Health and Human Services: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	$1,100,000,000
Department of Health and Human Services: Children and Families Services Programs	$21,000,000.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3 (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 401 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 401. (a) The National Institutes of Health is an agency of the Service.

(b)(1) The following national research institutes are agencies of the National Institutes of Health:

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(H) The [National Institute of Dental Research] *National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research*.

* * * * * * *

GENERAL EDUCATION PROVISIONS ACT

* * * * * * *

PART C—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS CONCERNING THE OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS; GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY

* * * * * * *

SUBPART 4—RECORDS; PRIVACY; LIMITATION ON WITHHOLDING FEDERAL FUNDS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 447. PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY SPONSORED TESTING.

(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, funds provided to the Department of Education or to an applicable program, may not be used to develop, plan, implement (including pilot testing or field testing), or administer any federally sponsored national test in reading, mathematics, or any other subject that is not specifically and explicitly provided for in authorizing legislation enacted into law.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the Third International Mathematics and Science Study or other international comparative assessments developed under the authority of section 404(a)(6) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9003(a)(6) et seq.), and administered to only a representative sample of pupils in the United States and in foreign nations.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 2003 OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 2003. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) The amount specified for purposes of subsections (a) and (b) shall be—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

[(8) $2,380,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998;]

(8) $2,299,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998;

* * * * * * *

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

TITLE VI—EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Individuals with Disabilities Education Act".

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SEC. 615. PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(k) PLACEMENT IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL SETTING.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL.—

(A) School personnel under this section may order a change in the placement of a child with a disability—

(i) * * *

(ii) to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for the same amount of time that a child without a disability would be subject to discipline[, but for not more than 45 days] if—

(I) the child carries a weapon to school or to a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or a local educational agency; [or]

(II) the child knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school or a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local educational agency[.]*; or*

(III) the child intentionally exhibits violent behavior that has resulted in, or could have resulted in, physical injury to the child or to others while at school or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a State or local agency.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 616. WITHHOLDING AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) DIVIDED STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.—[For purposes of this section] *(1) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b)*, where responsibility for ensuring that the requirements of this part are met with respect to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons is assigned to a public agency other than the State educational agency pursuant to section 612(a)(11)(C), [the Secretary, in instances where the Secretary finds that the failure to comply substantially with the provisions of this part are related to a failure by the public agency, shall take appropriate corrective action to ensure compliance with this part, except—

[(1) any reduction or withholding of payments to the State is proportionate to the total funds allotted under section 611 to the State as the number of eligible children with disabilities in adult prisons under the supervision of the other public agency is proportionate to the number of eligible individuals with disabilities in the State under the supervision of the State educational agency; and

[(2) any withholding of funds under paragraph (1) shall be limited to the specific agency responsible for the failure to comply with this part.]

the Secretary, in instances where the Secretary finds that the failure to comply substantially with the provisions of this part are related to a failure by the public agency during a fiscal year to provide special education and related services to individuals who are 18 years of age or older, and the Secretary decides to take corrective action to ensure compliance with this part, may take only the following

such corrective action (and such corrective action may only be taken with respect to payments for that fiscal year):

(A) Reduce or withhold payments to the State in an amount that is proportionate to the total funds allotted under section 611 to the State as the number of such individuals who are 18 years of age or older is proportionate to the number of eligible individuals with disabilities in the State under the supervision of the State educational agency.

(B) Ensure that any withholding of funds under paragraph (1) shall be limited to the specific agency responsible for the failure to comply with this part.

(2) Upon reduction or withholding of payments to a State for a fiscal year under paragraph (1)—

(A) with respect to children with disabilities who are convicted as adults under State law and incarcerated in adult prisons, the State shall be deemed to be in compliance with this part for that fiscal year; and

(B) no additional corrective action may be taken against the State with respect to the failure by the public agency described in paragraph (1).

(3) For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), the number of eligible children with disabilities in adult prisons under the supervision of the other public agency and the number of eligible individuals with disabilities in the State under the supervision of the State educational agency shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available to the Secretary.

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ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

* * * * * * *

TITLE VII—BILINGUAL EDUCATION, LANGUAGE ENHANCEMENT, AND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

PART A—BILINGUAL EDUCATION

* * * * * * *

Subpart 1—Bilingual Education Capacity and Demonstration Grants

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7116. APPLICATIONS.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(i) PRIORITIES AND SPECIAL RULES.—

[(1) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to applications which provide for the development of bilingual proficiency

both in English and another language for all participating students.

[(2) SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM.—Grants for special alternative instructional programs under this subpart shall not exceed 25 percent of the funds provided for any type of grant under any section, or of the total funds provided, under this subpart for any fiscal year.

[(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the Secretary may award grants under this subpart for special alternative instructional programs if an applicant has demonstrated that the applicant cannot develop and implement a bilingual education program for the following reasons:

[(A) Where the diversity of the limited English proficient students' native languages and the small number of students speaking each respective language makes bilingual education impractical.

[(B) Where, despite documented efforts, the applicant has not been able to hire qualified instructional personnel who are able to communicate in the students' native language.]

[(4)] *(1)* CONSIDERATION.—In approving applications under this subpart, the Secretary shall give consideration to the degree to which the program for which assistance is sought involves the collaborative efforts of institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, the appropriate local and State educational agency, or businesses.

[(5)] *(2)* DUE CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary shall give due consideration to applications providing training for personnel participating in or preparing to participate in the program which will assist such personnel in meeting State and local certification requirements and that, to the extent possible, describe how college or university credit will be awarded for such training.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7120. PRIORITY ON FUNDING.

The Secretary shall give priority to applications under this subpart that describe a program that—

(1) enrolls a large percentage or large number of limited English proficient students;

(2) assists students enrolled in the program or activity to move into a classroom where instruction is not tailored for students of limited English proficiency—

(A) by the end of the first grade, in the case of students enrolling when they are in kindergarten; or

(B) by the end of their second academic year of enrollment, in the case of other students;

(3) demonstrates that students of limited English proficiency meet the same challenging State content standards and challenging student performance standards during and after the period in which students are enrolled in a bilingual education program or a special alternative instructional program expected for all children and youth as required by section 1111(b);

[(2)] *(4)* takes into account significant increases in limited English proficient children and youth, including such children and youth in areas with low concentrations of such children and youth; and

[(3)] *(5)* ensures that activities assisted under this subpart address the needs of school systems of all sizes and geographic areas, including rural and urban schools.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7125. MAXIMUM ENROLLMENT PERIOD.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in this section, no student may be enrolled in a bilingual education program or a special alternative instructional program under this subpart for a period of more than 2 years, except where the school in which the student is enrolled—

(1) conducts a comprehensive evaluation of the overall academic progress of the student; and

(2) the results of the evaluation indicate that lack of English proficiency is impeding the academic progress of the student in meeting grade promotion and graduation standards and, in the case of a child with a disability attainment of the objective in the child's individualized education program under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

Any student with respect to whom the requirements of this subsection are met, may remain in the program for a third year, except as provided in subsection (b)(2).

(b) EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The evaluation required by subsection (a) shall involve teachers and school personnel familiar with the student's overall academic progress. The results of such an evaluation shall be made available to the parents of the student.

(2) SCHEDULE.—An evaluation shall be carried out at the end of the third year the student is in the program described in subsection (a) if the student is to continue in the program for a fourth year and shall be conducted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT.—Each evaluation shall indicate how the student's English language development will be addressed during the period a student is retained in the program. The student's academic program during that period shall emphasize mastery of English.

(c) FINAL EXTENSION.—No student shall remain in a bilingual education program or special alternative instructional program described in subsection (a) for more than 4 years.

SEC. 7126. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit a report each year, beginning in fiscal year 2001, to the Committees on Appropriations and Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Labor and Human Resources of the Senate in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) CONTENTS.—

(1) EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAMS.—Such report shall identify the 10 percent of eligible entities receiving funds under this subpart that have been the least successful in assisting students in

attaining English proficiency by the end of their second academic year of enrollment in a bilingual education program or special alternative instructional program.

(2) CONTINUANCE.—Such report shall also explain if and why funding will be continued for a program described under paragraph (1).

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PART E—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7501. DEFINITIONS; REGULATIONS.

Except as otherwise provided, for purposes of this title—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(15) SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM.—The term "special alternative instructional program" means an educational program for limited English proficient students that—

(A) utilizes specially designed English language curricula and services but does not use the student's native language for instructional purposes; *and*

(B) enables limited English proficient students to achieve English proficiency and academic mastery of subject matter content and higher order skills, including critical thinking so as to meet age-appropriate grade-promotion and graduation standards in concert with the National Education Goals**[**; and**]**.

[(C) is particularly appropriate for schools where the diversity of the limited English proficient students' native languages and the small number of students speaking each respective language makes bilingual education impractical and where there is a critical shortage of bilingual education teachers.**]**

* * * * * * *

SECTION 14 OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

SEC. 14. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

[(c)(1) The Board, in its discretion, may, by rule of decision or by published rules abopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, decline to assert jurisdiction over any labor dispute involving any class or category of employers, where, in the opinion of the Board, the effect of such labor dispute on commerce is not sufficiently substantial to warrant the exercise of its jurisdiction: *Provided,* That the Board shall not decline to assert jurisdiction over any labor dispute over which it would assert jurisdiction under the standards prevailing upon August 1, 1959.**]**

(c)(1)(A) MANDATORY JURISDICTION.—The Board shall assert jurisdiction over any labor dispute involving any class or category of employers over which it would assert jurisdiction under the stand-

ards prevailing on August 1, 1959, with the financial threshold amounts adjusted for inflation under subparagraph (B).

(B) INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS.—The Board, beginning on October 1, 1998, and not less often than every 5 years thereafter, shall adjust each of the financial threshold amounts referred to in subparagraph (A) for inflation, using as the base period the later of (i) the most recent calendar quarter ending before the financial threshold amount was established, or (ii) the calendar quarter ending June 30, 1959. The inflation adjustments shall be determined using changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor and shall be rounded to the nearest $10,000. The Board shall prescribe any regulations necessary for making the inflation adjustments.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

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TITLE XXVII—REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

PART A—GROUP MARKET REFORMS

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Subpart 2—Other Requirements

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2706. STANDARDS RELATING TO ACCESS TO ROUTINE AND PREVENTIVE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a group health plan or health insurance issuer, in the provision of health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, requires or provides for an enrollee to designate a participating primary care provider—

(1) the plan or issuer shall permit a female enrollee to designate an obstetrician-gynecologist who has agreed to be designated as such, as the enrollee's primary care provider; and

(2) if such an enrollee has not designated such a provider as a primary care provider, the plan or issuer—

(A) may not require prior authorization by the enrollee's primary care provider or otherwise for coverage of routine and preventive obstetric and gynecologic care provided by a participating obstetrician-gynecologist, or a participating health care professional practicing in collaboration with the obstetrician-gynecologist and in accordance with State law, to the extent such care is otherwise covered, and

(B) may treat the ordering of other gynecologic care by such a participating physician as the prior authorization of the primary care provider with respect to such care under the coverage.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a)(2)(B) shall waive any requirements of coverage relating to medical necessity or appropriateness with respect to coverage of gynecologic care so ordered.

(c) PROHIBITIONS.—The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 2704(b) shall apply to a woman under this section in the same manner as they apply to a mother under section 2704.

(d) NOTICE.—A group health plan under this part shall comply with the notice requirement under section 713(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to the requirements of this section as if such section applied to such plan.

(e) LEVEL AND TYPE OF REIMBURSEMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a group health plan or a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage from negotiating the level and type of reimbursement with a provider for care provided in accordance with this section.

(f) NON-PREEMPTION OF MORE PROTECTIVE STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—Notwithstanding section 2723(a)(1) but subject to section 2723(a)(2), this section shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law which establishes, implements, or continues in effect any standard or requirement solely relating to health insurance issuers in connection with group health insurance coverage that provides greater protections to enrollees than the protections provided under this section.

* * * * * * *

Subpart 4—Exclusion of Plans; Enforcement; Preemption

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2723. PREEMPTION; STATE FLEXIBILITY; CONSTRUCTION.

(a) CONTINUED APPLICABILITY OF STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) *and section 2706(f)* and except as provided in subsection (b), this part and part C insofar as it relates to this part shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law which establishes, implements, or continues in effect any standard or requirement solely relating to health insurance issuers in connection with group health insurance coverage except to the extent that such standard or requirement prevents the application of a requirement of this part.

* * * * * * *

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part (other than [section 2704] *sections 2704 and 2706*) shall be construed as requiring a group health plan or health insurance coverage to provide specific benefits under the terms of such plan or coverage.

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PART B—INDIVIDUAL MARKET RULES

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Subpart 3—Other Requirements

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SEC. 2752. STANDARDS RELATING TO ACCESS TO ROUTINE AND PREVENTIVE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of section 2706 (other than subsections (d) and (f)) shall apply to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in the individual market in the same manner as it applies to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in connection with a group health plan in the small or large group market.

(b) NOTICE.—A health insurance issuer under this part shall comply with the notice requirement under section 713(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to the requirements referred to in subsection (a) as if such section applied to such issuer and such issuer were a group health plan.

(c) NON-PREEMPTION OF MORE PROTECTIVE STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—Notwithstanding section 2762(a) but subject to section 2762(b)(1), this section shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law which establishes, implements, or continues in effect any standard or requirement solely relating to health insurance issuers in connection with group health insurance coverage that provides greater protections to enrollees than the protections provided under this section.

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Subpart 3—General Provisions

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SEC. 2762. PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b) *and section 2752(c)*, nothing in this part (or part C insofar as it applies to this part) shall be construed to prevent a State from establishing, implementing, or continuing in effect standards and requirements unless such standards and requirements prevent the application of a requirement of this part.

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—(1) * * *

(2) Nothing in this part (other than [section 2751] *sections 2751 and 2752*) shall be construed as requiring health insurance coverage offered in the individual market to provide specific benefits under the terms of such coverage.

* * * * * * *

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

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PART 7—GROUP HEALTH PLAN REQUIREMENTS

* * * * * * *

SUBPART B—OTHER REQUIREMENTS

* * * * * * *

Sec. 713. Standards relating to access to routine and preventive obstetrical and gynecological services.

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT RIGHTS

* * * * * * *

SUBTITLE B—REGULATORY PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

PART 7—GROUP HEALTH PLAN REQUIREMENTS

* * * * * * *

SUBPART B—OTHER REQUIREMENTS

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SEC. 713. STANDARDS RELATING TO ACCESS TO ROUTINE AND PREVENTIVE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of section 2706 (other than subsections (d) and (f)) of the Public Health Service Act shall apply to group health plans and health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in connection with a group health plan in the same manner as it applies to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in connection with a group health plan in the small or large group market.

(b) NOTICE.—The imposition of the requirements of this section shall be treated as a material modification in the terms of the plan described in section 102(a)(1), for purposes of assuring notice of such requirements under the plan; except that the summary description required to be provided under the last sentence of section 104(b)(1) with respect to such modification shall be provided by not later than 60 days after the first day of the first plan year in which such requirements apply.

(c) NON-PREEMPTION OF MORE PROTECTIVE STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—Notwithstanding section 731(a)(1) but subject to section 731(a)(2), this section shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law which establishes, implements, or continues in effect any standard or requirement solely relating to health insurance issuers in connection with group health insurance coverage that provides greater protections to enrollees than the protections provided under this section.

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SUBPART C—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 731. PREEMPTION; STATE FLEXIBILITY; CONSTRUCTION.

(a) CONTINUED APPLICABILITY OF STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) *and section 713(c)* and except as provided in subsection (b), this part shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law which establishes, implements, or continues in effect any standard or re-

quirement solely relating to health insurance issuers in connection with group health insurance coverage except to the extent that such standard or requirement prevents the application of a requirement of this part.

* * * * * * *

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except as provided in [section 711] *sections 711 and 713*, nothing in this part shall be construed as requiring a group health plan or health insurance coverage to provide specific benefits under the terms of such plan or coverage.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 732. SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO GROUP HEALTH PLANS.

(a) GENERAL EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN SMALL GROUP HEALTH PLANS.—The requirements of this part (other than [section 711] *sections 711 and 713*) shall not apply to any group health plan (and group health insurance coverage offered in connection with a group health plan) for any plan year if, on the first day of such plan year, such plan has less than 2 participants who are current employees.

* * * * * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

* * * * * * *

TITLE XVIII—HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED AND DISABLED

* * * * * * *

PART C—MEDICARE+CHOICE PROGRAM

* * * * * * *

BENEFITS AND BENEFICIARY PROTECTIONS

SEC. 1852. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(d) ACCESS TO SERVICES.—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(5) ACCESS TO ROUTINE AND PREVENTIVE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES.—A Medicare+Choice organization shall meet the requirements of section 2706 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to individuals enrolled with the organization under this part.

* * * * * * *

PART D—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND COMPETITIVE MEDICAL PLANS

SEC. 1876. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(k)(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(4) The following requirements shall apply to eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under this section in the same manner as they apply to Medicare+Choice organizations under part C:

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(E) The requirement to provide access to routine and preventive obstetrical and gynecological services under section 1852(d)(5).

* * * * * * *

TITLE XIX—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

* * * * * * *

PROVISIONS RELATING TO MANAGED CARE

SEC. 1932. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(b) BENEFICIARY PROTECTIONS.—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(9) ACCESS TO ROUTINE AND PREVENTIVE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each contract with a managed care entity under section 1903(m) or under section 1905(t)(3) shall require the entity to meet the requirements of section 2706 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to individuals enrolled with the organization under this title.

(B) COST SHARING.—Nothing in this paragraph or section 2706(c) of the Public Health Service Act shall be construed as authorizing a health insurance issuer to impose cost sharing with respect to the coverage described in subparagraph (A) that is inconsistent with the cost sharing that is otherwise permitted under this title.

(C) WAIVERS PROHIBITED.—The requirement of subparagraph (A) may not be waived under section 1115 or section 1915(b).

* * * * * * *

SECTION 4 OF THE FEDERAL CIGARETTE LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT

LABELING

SEC. 4. (a)(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, package, or import for sale or distribution within the United States any cigarettes the package of which fails to bear, in accordance with the requirements of this section, one of the following labels:

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.

* * * * * * *

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: African Americans suffer the highest death rates from several diseases caused by smoking.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or importer of cigarettes to advertise or cause to be advertised (other than through the use of outdoor billboards) within the United States any cigarette unless the advertising bears, in accordance with the requirements of this section, one of the following labels:

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.

* * * * * * *

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: African Americans suffer the highest death rates from several diseases caused by smoking.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any manufacturer or importer of cigarettes to advertise or cause to be advertised within the United States through the use of outdoor billboards any cigarette unless the advertising bears, in accordance with the requirements of this section, one of the following labels:

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, And Emphysema.

* * * * * * *

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: African Americans suffer the highest death rates from several diseases caused by smoking.

* * * * * * *

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which may directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

In some instances the bill includes appropriations for certain ongoing programs which are not yet authorized for fiscal year 1999.

The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for some programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not presently authorize such extended availability.

In various places in the bill, the Committee has earmarked funds within appropriation accounts in order to fund specific sections of a law. Whether these actions constitute a change in the application of existing law is subject to individual interpretation, but the Committee felt that this fact should be mentioned.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Language waiving certain provisions of sections 314 and 315 of the Job Training Partnership Act; language permitting local service delivery areas to transfer funds between certain titles of the Job Training Partnership Act, with approval of the Governor; language providing that proceeds from the sale of Job Corps center facilities shall be retained by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the Job Corps program; provisions authorizing the Secretary to grant waivers of titles I–III of the Job Training Partnership Act and sections 8–10 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, with certain exceptions, pursuant to a request submitted by a State; and language authorizing the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee to charge fees for publications, training and technical assistance developed by the Committee and to retain the revenues received, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Language allowing the use of funds for amortization payments to States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment service agencies prior to 1980.

Language allowing the Labor Department to withhold from State allotments funds available for penalty mail under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Language providing that funds in this Act for one-stop career centers may be used for contracts, grants or agreements with non-State entities.

Language providing that funds in this Act may be used by the States for integrated Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance automation efforts.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Language authorizing the Secretary of Labor to accept and spend all sums of money ordered to be paid to the Secretary, in accordance with the terms of a Consent Judgment in U.S. District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Language authorizing the Secretary of Labor to collect user fees for processing certain applications and issuing certain certificates and registrations under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

Language providing funds may be used under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act in which the Secretary of Labor may reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a reemployed, disabled beneficiary.

Language allowing the Secretary of Labor to transfer certain administrative funds from the Postal Service fund and certain other government corporations and agencies related to the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Language allowing the Secretary of Labor to require any person filing a claim for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act or the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide such identifying information as the Secretary may require, including a Social Security number.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Language establishing a maximum amount available for grants to States under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act.

Language authorizing the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to retain and spend up to $750,000 of training institute course tuition fees for training and education grants.

Language allowing the Secretary of Labor to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Language allowing the Mine Safety and Health Administration to collect up to $750,000 at 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 heath education and training activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302.

Language allowing the Mine Safety and Health Administration to purchase and bestow certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work; to accept land, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources; to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; and to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations.

Language allowing the Secretary of Labor to use any funds available to the Department to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of major disasters.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Language providing that any decision under the Longshore Act pending before the Benefits Review Board for more than one year shall be considered affirmed by the Board and shall be considered the final order of the Board.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Language providing that the Division of Federal Occupational Health may utilize personal services contracting in certain instances.

Language providing that in addition to fees authorized by section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, fees shall be collected for the full disclosure of information under the Act sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the National Practitioner Data Bank, and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act.

Language providing that all pregnancy counseling under the family planning program shall be nondirective.

Language authorizing use of funds to continue operating the Council on Graduate Medical Education.

Language identifying a specific amount for maternal and child health SPRANS activities, notwithstanding current law.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Language permitting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to insure official motor vehicles in foreign countries.

Language providing that collections from user fees may be credited to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention appropriation.

Language making amounts under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act available to carry out the National Center for Health Statistics surveys.

Language allowing the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to redirect certain funds appropriated under Public Law 101–502.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Language providing that the National Library of Medicine may enter into certain personal services contracts.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Language providing that the National Institutes of Health is authorized to collect third party payments for the cost of the clinical services that are incurred in NIH research facilities and that such

payments shall be credited to the NIH Management Fund and shall remain available for one fiscal year after they are deposited.

Language providing the Director of NIH authority to transfer funds between appropriation accounts in this or any other Act.

Language permitting funds to be transferred from the National Foundation for Biomedical Research to the National Institutes of Health, notwithstanding current law.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Language providing that a single contract or related contracts for the development and construction of the NIH clinical research center may be employed which collectively include the full scope of the project and that the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause "availability of funds" found at 48 CFR 52.232–18.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

Language is included to permit the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to retain and expend amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements and the sale of data tapes.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

A provision that in the administration of title XIX of the Social Security Act, payments to a state for any quarter may be made with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during any such quarter, if submitted in, or prior to, such quarter and approved in that or any such subsequent quarter.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

A provision that all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the Public Health Service Act, together with such sums as may be collected from authorized user fees, administrative fees collected relative to Medicare overpayment recovery activities, and the sale of data, shall be available for expenditure by the Health Care Financing Administration.

Language allowing fees charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 to be credited to the Health Care Financing Administration administrative account.

Language providing that in carrying out its legislative mandate, the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare shall examine the impact of increased investments in health research on future Medicare costs, and the potential for coordinating Medicare with cost-effective long-term care services.

Language providing that funds appropriated in this account may be obligated to increase Medicare provider audits and implement the Department's corrective action plan to the Chief Financial Officer's audit of the Health Care Financing Administration's oversight of Medicare.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

Language providing that funds appropriated pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for fiscal year 1997 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities conducted in such year and in fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Language providing that notwithstanding section 2003(c) of the Social Security Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 1999 shall be $2,299,000,000.

Language specifying that notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of the Social Security Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State for fiscal year 1999 shall be the percent of the State grant under section 403(a) of such Act for fiscal year 1998 transferred in fiscal year 1998 to the State program under title XX of such Act.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

Language providing that, notwithstanding section 640(a)(6) of the Head Start Act, $337,500,000 shall be set aside for the Head Start Program for Families with Infants and Toddlers (Early Head Start).

Language providing that unexpended Community Services Block Grant funds may be carried over to the next fiscal year by local grantees.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

Language providing that State administrative costs under title III of the Older Americans Act shall not be reduced more than 5 percent below the amount that was available to each State in fiscal year 1995.

Language providing that in considering grant applications for nutrition services for elder Indian recipients, the Assistant Secretary for Aging shall provide maximum flexibility to applicants who seek to take into account subsistence, local customs, and other characteristics that are appropriate to the unique cultural, regional, and geographic needs of the American Indian, Alaska and Hawaiian Native communities to be served.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION REFORM

Language stating that section 315(a)(2) of the Goals 2000 Act shall not apply; language setting aside up to one-half of one percent of certain technology funds for the outlying areas to be distributed by the Secretary; and language stating that if a State does not apply for a grant under section 3132 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Secretary shall use the State's share for

grants directly to local educational agencies in that State that apply directly for the funds.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The bill includes language providing that funds may be used by the Department of Education to obtain certain data from the Census Bureau.

Language providing that certain amounts shall be reserved for section 1308 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Language providing that funds shall be available to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive school reform to be allocated and expended in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105–78 and that in carrying out this initiative, the Secretary and the States shall support only approaches that show the most promise of enabling children served by title I to meet challenging State content standards and challenging State student performance standards based on reliable research and effective practices, and include an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

The bill includes language providing that immigrant education funds may be allocated by States for competitive grants to local school districts.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The bill includes language providing that the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and Gallaudet University may use funds for their endowment programs at their discretion.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Language authorizing the Secretary to use a certain amount for national programs under title IV of the Vocational Education Act without regard to section 451 of the Act.

Language authorizing the Secretary to use a certain amount of funds for national programs under part D of the Adult Education Act.

The bill includes language providing that no State shall be required to operate a State Council under section 112(f) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill includes language providing that the maximum Pell grant a student may receive in the 1999–2000 academic year shall be $3,150.

The bill includes language providing that notwithstanding section 401(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, if the Secretary determines, prior to publication of the payment schedule for award year 1999–2000, that the funds included within this appropriation for Pell Grant awards for award year 1999–2000, and any funds

available from the FY 1998 appropriation for Pell Grant awards, are insufficient to satisfy fully all such awards for which students are eligible, as calculated under section 401(b) of the Act, the amount paid for each such award shall be reduced by either a fixed or variable percentage, or by a fixed dollar amount, as determined in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for this purpose.

Language is included providing that if the Secretary determines that the funds available to fund Pell Grants for award year 1999–2000 exceed the amount needed to fund Pell Grants at a maximum award of $3,150 for that award year, the Secretary may increase the income protection allowances in sections 475(g)(2)(D), and 476(b)(1)(A)(iv)(I), (II) and (III) up to the amounts at which Pell Grant awards calculated using the increased income protection allowances equal the funds available to make Pell Grants in award year 1999–2000 with a $3,150 maximum award, except that the income protection allowance in section 475(g)(2)(D) may not exceed $2,200, the income protection allowance in sections 476(b)(1)(A)(iv)(I) and (II) may not exceed $4,250, and the income protection allowance in section 476(b)(1)(A)(iv)(III) may not exceed $7,250.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The bill includes language providing that funds provided herein for carrying out title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 shall be available without regard to section 360(a)(1)(B)(ii).

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The bill includes language providing that Howard University may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized by the Howard University Endowment Act.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

The bill includes language providing that a certain amount shall be available to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive school reform to be allocated and expended in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity in the statement of managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105–78 and that in carrying out this initiative, the Secretary and the States shall support only approaches that show the most promise of enabling children to meet challenging State content standards and challenging State student performance standards based on reliable research and effective practices, and include an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes language specifying that notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, fees charged by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, up to full-cost recovery, for special training activities and for arbitration services shall be credited to and merged with

its administrative account, and shall remain available until expended; that fees for arbitration services shall be available only for education, training, and professional development of the agency workforce; and that the Director of the Service is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States gifts of services and real, personal, or other property in the aid of any projects or functions within the Director's jurisdiction.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes a provision requiring that appropriations to the NLRB shall not be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways, when maintained or operated on a mutual non-profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Language providing that funds remaining unobligated at the end of the year that are not needed for emergency boards shall remain available for other statutory purposes for an additional year.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

The bill includes language providing that the total amount provided for railroad retirement dual benefits shall be credited to the Dual Benefits Payments Account in 12 approximately equal amounts on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes language providing that the Railroad Retirement Board shall determine the allocation of its administrative budget between the railroad retirement accounts and the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Language providing that unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended for the agency's computing network, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with this network; language authorizing the use of up to $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and language providing that reimburse-

ment to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to section 7131 of title 5, United States Code, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

Language providing that funds may be derived from administration fees collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93–66 and that, to the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 1999 exceed $75,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2000 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Language permitting the transfer of a certain amount of funds into this account from the SSA administrative account provided that the Appropriations Committees are promptly notified.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 102, 103, 105, 201, 202, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 216, 218, 219 301, 302, 304, 307 and 501, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512 and 513 of the bill are general provisions, most of which have been carried in previous appropriations acts, which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or authorize or require certain activities, and which might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law.

Section 104 is a general provision requiring the Secretary of Labor to appoint a peer review panel whenever a new standard is to be promulgated under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Section 217 is a general provision stating that none of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare + Choice program if the Secretary of HHS 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.

Section 220 of the bill is a general provision requiring family planning projects funded under title X of the Public Health Service Act to provide written notice to a parent or legal guardian of a minor before providing contraceptive drugs or devices to the minor. Further, it provides that no title X project shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape or incest.

Section 306 is a provision allowing any institution of higher education which receives funds under title III of the Higher Education Act, except for grants made under section 326, to use up to twenty percent of its award under part A or part B of the Act for endowment building purposes authorized under section 331.

Section 308 is a provision allowing States to use funds under the Goals 2000 and the Eisenhower professional development programs for activities under title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Section 515 is a provision allowing agencies funded in the bill to utilize unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 1999, from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses, through December 31, 1999, for each such account for the purposes authorized, provided that the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified at least fifteen days prior to the obligation of such funds.

Title VI of the bill contains the Child Protection Act of 1998. This requires any school or library receiving Federal funds for the acquisition of computers to install software on them that prevents minors from obtaining access to any obscene information on the Internet.

Title VII of the bill contains two legislative provisions. The first provision amends the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and the Social Security Act with respect to assuring access to routine and preventive obstetrical and gynecological services under group health plans, group and individual health insurance coverage, Medicare and Medicaid. The second provision amends the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to require a new Surgeon General's warning with respect to African Americans.

Definition of program, project, and activity

During fiscal year 1999 for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Community Service Employment for Older Americans
Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance
Work Opportunity Tax Credit

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration:
Health Professions—titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act
Organ Transplantation
Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies
Bone Marrow Donor Registry Program
Emergency Medical Services for Children
Family Planning
Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: HRSA Administration
Centers for Disease Control:
Childhood Immunization
National Institutes of Health
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:
- Mental Health Performance Partnership
- Children's Mental Health
- Grants to States for the Homeless
- Substance Abuse Performance Partnership

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
Administration for Children and Families:
Runaway and Homeless Youth
Runaway Youth—Transitional Living
Native American Programs
Administration on Aging
Office of the Secretary:
Adolescent Family Life
Minority Health

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

High School Equivalency Program/College Assistance Migrant Program
Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research
Vocational and Adult Education
Student Financial Assistance
Higher Education

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

Corporation for National and Community Service
Corporation for Public Broadcasting (FY 2001)

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 1

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Ms. DeLauro.

Description of motion: To strike prohibition of use of funds to carry out section 115 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 with regard to training regulations:

Results: Rejected 19 yeas to 33 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Aderholt
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Forbes
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Hobson
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Moran	Mr. Istook
Mr. Obey	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Knollenberg
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Latham
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Miller
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Yates	Mr. Neumann
	Mrs. Northup
	Mr. Packard
	Mr. Parker
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolfe
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 2

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Porter.

Description of motion: Substitute (to the amendment offered by Mr. Istook) to ensure no provider of services under Title X of the Public Health Service Act is exempt from state law pertaining to reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

Results: Rejected 25 yeas to 31 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Cramer
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Delay
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Forbes
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Istook
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Latham
Mr. Moran	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Obey	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Mollohan
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Porter	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Price	Mr. Neumann
Mr. Regula	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Packard
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Parker
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Torres	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Yates	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Visclosky
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 3

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Istook.

Description of motion: To require providers of services under Title X of the Public Health Service Act are not exempt from state laws requiring notification of child abuse, molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

Results: Adopted 56 yeas to 0 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	
Mr. Bonilla	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Cramer	
Mr. Cunningham	
Ms. DeLauro	
Mr. DeLay	
Mr. Dickey	
Mr. Dixon	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Fazio	
Mr. Forbes	
Mr. Frelinghuysen	
Mr. Hefner	
Mr. Hobson	
Mr. Hoyer	
Mr. Istook	
Ms. Kaptur	
Mr. Kingston	
Mr. Knollenberg	
Mr. Kolbe	
Mr. Latham	
Mr. Livingston	
Mrs. Lowey	
Mrs. Meek	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Mollohan	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Murtha	
Mr. Nethercutt	
Mr. Neumann	
Mrs. Northup	
Mr. Obey	
Mr. Packard	
Mr. Parker	
Mr. Pastor	

Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Porter
Mr. Price
Mr. Regula
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Sabo
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Skeen
Mr. Stokes
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Torres
Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Walsh
Mr. Wamp
Mr. Wicker
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Yates
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 4

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Istook.

Description of motion: To require Title X clinic staff to give parents notice before giving a minor contraceptive drugs or devices.

Results: Adopted 32 yeas to 24 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Edwards
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Istook	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Knollenberg	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Latham	Mrs. Meek
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Moran
Mr. Miller	Mr. Obey
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Pastor
Mr. Murtha	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Porter
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Price
Mrs. Northup	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Packard	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Parker	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Regula	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Torres
Mr. Skeen	Mr. Yates
Mr. Taylor	
Mr. Tiahrt	
Mr. Visclosky	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wamp	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 5

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Tiahrt.

Description of motion: To require Title X clinics to provide separate records and accounting of abortion and family planning functions.

Results: Rejected 26 yeas to 26 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Cramer
Mr. Bonilla	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Edwards
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Istook	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kingston	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Knollenberg	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Latham	Mrs. Meek
Mr. Livingston	Mr. Miller
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Nethercutt
Mrs. Northup	Mr. Obey
Mr. Packard	Mr. Pastor
Mr. Parker	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Regula	Mr. Porter
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Price
Mr. Taylor	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Tiahrt	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Wamp	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Wicker	Mr. Torres
Mr. Wolf	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Young	Mr. Yates

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 6

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey.

Description of motion: To require that health plans allow obstetrical and gynecological providers to be designated as primary health providers.

Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 25 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Aderholt
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fazio	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Hover	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kolbe
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Latham
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Miller
Mr. Nethercutt	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Packard
Mr. Obey	Mr. Parker
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Porter
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Price	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Regula	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Walsh
Mr. Torres	Mr. Wicker
Mr. Visclosky	
Mr. Wamp	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Yates	

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 7

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Hoyer.

Description of motion: To strike section 308 which allows states to use funds under the Goals 2000 and Eisenhower Professional Development Programs and prioritize purposes designated by individual administrators.

Results: Rejected 24 yeas to 29 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Aderholt
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fazio	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Latham
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Obey	Mr. Livingston
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Miller
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Neumann
Mr. Price	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Packard
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Parker
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Porter
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Regula
Mr. Torres	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Yates	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 8

Date: July 14, 1998.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Regula.

Description of motion: To report the bill, authorized the Chairman to seek a rule, and move to go to conference.

Results: Adopted 32 yeas to 23 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Cramer
Mr. Bonilla	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Edwards
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Fazio
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Hefner
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Hobson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Istook	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Kingston	Mrs. Meek
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Murtha
Mr. Latham	Mr. Obey
Mr. Lewis	Mr. Pastor
Mr. Livingston	Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Miller	Mr. Price
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Neumann	Mr. Serrano
Mrs. Northup	Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Packard	Mr. Stokes
Mr. Parker	Mr. Torres
Mr. Porter	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Regula	Mr. Yates
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mr. Tiahrt	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wamp	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION						
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (1)						
Grants to States:						
Adult Training	955,000	1,000,000	955,000	---	-45,000	D
Youth Training	129,965	129,965	129,965	---	---	D
Summer Youth Program (2)	871,000	871,000	---	-871,000	-871,000	D
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,350,510	1,450,510	1,350,510	---	-100,000	D
Federally administered programs:						
Native Americans	53,815	53,815	53,815	---	---	D
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	71,017	71,017	71,017	---	---	D
Job Corps:						
Operations	1,127,726	1,157,047	1,157,047	+29,321	---	D
Construction and Renovation (3)	118,491	150,572	150,572	+32,081	---	D
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,246,217	1,307,619	1,307,619	+61,402	---	
Veterans' employment	7,300	7,300	7,300	---	---	D

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

(3) Three year forward funded availability.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
National activities:							
Pilots and Demonstrations	65,717	32,000	25,000	-40,717	-7,000	D	
Research, Demos, evaluation	8,196	10,000	10,000	+1,804	---	D	
Opportunity Areas for Youth							
Advance from prior year (NA)	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---	NA	UA
Adjustment	---	---	-250,000	-250,000	-250,000	D	UA
Advance for subsequent year	250,000	250,000	---	-250,000	-250,000	D	UA
Other	12,000	5,000	5,000	-7,000	---	D	
Subtotal, National activities	335,913	297,000	-210,000	-545,913	-507,000		
Current Year: FY98/99	(85,913)	(47,000)	(-210,000)	(-295,913)	(-257,000)		
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)		
Subtotal, Federal activities	1,714,262	1,736,751	1,229,751	-484,511	-507,000		
Current Year: FY98/99	(1,464,262)	(1,486,751)	(1,229,751)	(-234,511)	(-257,000)		
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)		
Total, Job Training Partnership Act	5,020,737	5,188,226	3,665,226	-1,355,511	-1,523,000		
Current Year: FY98/99	(4,770,737)	(4,938,226)	(3,665,226)	(-1,105,511)	(-1,273,000)		
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Women in Apprenticeship (1)	1,000	647	647	-353	---	D	
Skills Standards	8,000	7,000	7,000	-1,000	---	D	
Subtotal, National activities, TES	344,913	304,647	-202,353	-547,266	-507,000		
Current Year: FY98/99	(9,000)	(7,647)	(7,647)	(-1,353)	---		
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)		
School-to-Work (2)	200,000	125,000	75,000	-125,000	-50,000	D	
Homeless Veterans (1)	3,000	2,500	3,000	---	+500	D	
Total, Training and Employment Services	5,232,737	5,323,373	3,750,873	-1,481,864	-1,572,500		
Current Year: FY98/99	(4,982,737)	(5,073,373)	(3,750,873)	(-1,231,864)	(-1,322,500)		
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)		
Community Serv. Employment Older Americans (3)	440,200	440,200	440,200	---	---	D	UA
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES							
Trade Adjustment	304,700	312,300	312,300	+7,600	---	M	UA
NAFTA Activities	44,300	48,400	48,400	+4,100	---	M	UA
Proposed Legislation -- NAFTA	---	(138,300)	(138,300)	(+138,300)	---	NA	UA
Total	349,000	360,700	360,700	+11,700	---		

(1) Current funded.

(2) 15-month forward funded availability.

(3) The request earmarks $91 million for integrity activities.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS						
Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):						
State Operations	(2,114,125)	(2,214,125)	(2,115,125)	(+1,000)	(-99,000)	TF
National Activities	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---	TF
Year 2000 Computer conversion						
Advance from prior year	---	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+40,000)	---	NA
Adjustment	(160,000)	---	---	(-160,000)	---	TF
Subtotal, current year	(160,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(-120,000)	---	
Advance (FY99/00)	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---	TF
Contingency	(196,333)	(180,933)	(196,333)	---	(+15,400)	TF
Subtotal, Unemployment Comp (trust funds)	(2,520,458)	(2,405,058)	(2,321,458)	(-199,000)	(-83,600)	
Current Year: FY98/99	(2,480,458)	(2,405,058)	(2,321,458)	(-159,000)	(-83,600)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---	
Employment Service:						
Allotments to States:						
Federal Funds	23,452	23,452	23,452	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(738,283)	(738,283)	(738,283)	---	---	TF
Subtotal	761,735	761,735	761,735	---	---	
National Activities:						
Trust Funds (1)	(54,880)	(54,880)	(54,880)	---	---	TF UA
Subtotal, Employment Service	816,615	816,615	816,615	---	---	
Federal funds	23,452	23,452	23,452	---	---	
Trust funds	(793,163)	(793,163)	(793,163)	---	---	

(1) Figures include $20 million related to the Work Opportunity Tax Credit which is unauthorized for FY98 and FY99.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
One Stop Career Centers						
Federal Funds	163,344	138,645	128,645	-34,699	-10,000	D
Trust Funds	---	(7,855)	(7,855)	(+7,855)	---	TF
Total, One stop centers	163,344	146,500	136,500	-26,844	-10,000	
Total, State Unemployment	3,500,417	3,368,173	3,274,573	-225,844	-93,600	
Federal Funds	186,796	162,097	152,097	-34,699	-10,000	
Trust Funds	(3,313,621)	(3,206,076)	(3,122,476)	(-191,145)	(-83,600)	
Current year	(3,273,621)	(3,206,076)	(3,122,476)	(-151,145)	(-83,600)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---	
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds (1)	392,000	357,000	357,000	-35,000	---	M

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
Adult Employment and Training	26,121	28,103	27,688	+1,567	-415	D	
Trust Funds	(2,259)	(3,129)	(2,395)	(+136)	(-734)	TF	
Youth Employment and Training	29,925	32,854	31,721	+1,796	-1,133	D	
Employment Security	6,174	4,718	4,718	-1,456	---	D	
Trust Funds	(37,697)	(41,704)	(39,956)	(+2,259)	(-1,748)	TF	
Apprenticeship Services	16,448	18,365	17,435	+987	-930	D	
Executive Direction	5,729	6,822	6,073	+344	-749	D	
Trust Funds	(1,329)	(1,365)	(1,365)	(+36)	---	TF	
Welfare to Work	5,700	6,400	6,360	+660	-40	D	UA
Subtotal, Program Administration	131,382	143,460	137,711	+6,329	-5,749		
Federal funds	90,097	97,262	93,995	+3,898	-3,267		
Trust funds	(41,285)	(46,198)	(43,716)	(+2,431)	(-2,482)		
Subtotal, Employment & Training Administration	10,045,736	9,992,906	8,321,057	-1,724,679	-1,671,849		
Federal funds	6,690,830	6,740,632	5,154,865	-1,535,965	-1,585,767		
Current Year: FY98/99	(6,440,830)	(6,490,632)	(5,154,865)	(-1,285,965)	(-1,335,767)		
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)		
Trust funds	(3,354,906)	(3,252,274)	(3,166,192)	(-188,714)	(-86,082)		
Current Year: FY98/99	(3,314,906)	(3,252,274)	(3,166,192)	(-148,714)	(-86,082)		
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Enforcement and Compliance	66,146	71,660	69,111	+2,965	-2,549	D
Policy, Regulation and Public Service	12,289	15,555	13,289	+1,000	-2,266	D
Program Oversight	3,621	3,759	3,759	+138	---	D
Subtotal, PWBA	82,056	90,974	86,159	+4,103	-4,815	
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION						
Program Administration subject to limitation (TF)	(10,433)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(+525)	---	TF
Termination services not subject to limitation (NA)	(137,376)	(147,724)	(147,724)	(+10,348)	---	NA
Subtotal, PBGC new BA	(10,433)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(+525)	---	
Subtotal, PBGC (Program level)	(147,809)	(158,682)	(158,682)	(+10,873)	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	121,347	129,897	127,414	+6,067	-2,483	D
Office of Labor-Management Standards	26,735	27,648	28,648	+1,913	+1,000	D
Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	62,344	67,836	65,461	+3,117	-2,375	D
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	77,906	76,759	76,759	-1,147	---	D
Trust Funds	(993)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(+931)	---	TF
Program Direction and Support	11,695	12,127	12,127	+432	---	D
Subtotal, ESA salaries and expenses	301,020	316,191	312,333	+11,313	-3,858	
Federal funds	300,027	314,267	310,409	+10,382	-3,858	
Trust funds	(993)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(+931)	---	
SPECIAL BENEFITS (1)						
Federal employees compensation benefits	197,000	175,000	175,000	-22,000	---	M
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	M
Subtotal, Special Benefits	201,000	179,000	179,000	-22,000	---	

(1) The request and the bill include four earmarks totalling $40.5 million.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND (1)						
Benefit payments and interest on advances	960,650	969,725	969,725	+9,075	---	M
Employment Standards Adm. S&E	26,147	30,191	30,191	+4,044	---	M
Departmental Management S&E	19,551	20,422	20,422	+871	---	M
Departmental Management, Inspector General	296	306	306	+10	---	M
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	1,006,644	1,020,644	1,020,644	+14,000	---	
Treasury Adm. Costs (Indefinite)	356	356	356	---	---	M
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,007,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	+14,000	---	
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,509,020	1,516,191	1,512,333	+3,313	-3,858	
Federal funds	1,508,027	1,514,267	1,510,409	+2,382	-3,858	
Trust funds	(993)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(+931)	---	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Safety and Health Standards	12,091	12,437	12,091	---	-346	D
Federal Enforcement	128,886	135,298	123,316	-5,570	-11,982	D
State Programs	77,941	81,140	77,941	---	-3,199	D
Technical Support	17,591	18,504	17,591	---	-913	D
Compliance Assistance:						
Federal Assistance	43,927	46,529	43,927	---	-2,602	D
State Consultation Grants	35,373	38,757	40,943	+5,570	+2,186	D
Safety and Health Statistics	14,283	15,610	14,283	---	-1,327	D
Executive Direction and Administration	6,586	6,770	6,586	---	-184	D
Total, OSHA	336,678	355,045	336,678	---	-18,367	

(1) The request proposes an indefinite appropriation for this account.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Coal Enforcement	107,452	109,851	107,452	---	-2,399	D
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	43,695	44,550	43,695	---	-855	D
Standards Development	1,290	1,509	1,290	---	-219	D
Assessments	3,556	3,896	3,556	---	-340	D
Educational Policy and Development	14,839	15,838	14,839	---	-999	D
Technical Support	23,747	25,312	23,747	---	-1,565	D
Program Administration	8,818	10,209	8,818	---	-1,391	D
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	203,397	211,165	203,397	---	-7,768	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	110,975	115,828	115,828	+4,853	---	D
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	(52,848)	(54,146)	(54,146)	(+1,298)	---	TF
Prices and Cost of Living	107,059	120,179	120,179	+13,120	---	D
Compensation and Working Conditions	58,934	61,029	61,029	+2,095	---	D
Productivity and Technology	7,251	7,526	7,526	+275	---	D
Economic Growth and Employment Projections	4,729	4,905	4,905	+176	---	D
Executive Direction and Staff Services	23,317	24,098	24,098	+781	---	D
Consumer Price Index Revision (1)	15,430	11,159	11,159	-4,271	---	D
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	380,543	398,870	398,870	+18,327	---	
Federal Funds	327,695	344,724	344,724	+17,029	---	
Trust Funds	(52,848)	(54,146)	(54,146)	(+1,298)	---	

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Executive Direction	18,004	20,193	19,193	+1,189	-1,000	D
Legal Services	65,147	66,219	66,219	+1,072	---	D
Trust Funds	(282)	(299)	(299)	(+17)	---	TF
International Labor Affairs	12,095	39,385	15,095	+3,000	-24,290	D
Administration and Management	15,151	15,774	15,774	+623	---	D
Adjudication	20,688	21,842	21,842	+1,154	---	D
Promoting Employment of People with Disabilities	4,421	4,679	4,679	+258	---	D
Women's Bureau	7,762	7,802	7,802	+40	---	D
Civil Rights Activities	4,580	4,929	4,929	+349	---	D
Chief Financial Officer	4,800	5,538	5,538	+738	---	D
Task Force/Employment people w/disabilities	---	2,400	2,400	+2,400	---	D
Total, Salaries and expenses	152,930	189,060	163,770	+10,840	-25,290	
Federal funds	152,648	188,761	163,471	+10,823	-25,290	
Trust funds	(282)	(299)	(299)	(+17)	---	
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING						
State Administration:						
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(80,040)	(80,040)	(80,040)	---	---	TF
Local Veterans Employment Program	(77,078)	(77,078)	(77,078)	---	---	TF
Subtotal, State Administration	(157,118)	(157,118)	(157,118)	---	---	
Federal Administration	(24,861)	(25,601)	(25,601)	(+740)	---	TF
Total, Veterans Employment & Training (TF)	(181,979)	(182,719)	(182,719)	(+740)	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Program Activities	36,854	40,043	36,854	---	-3,189	D
Trust Funds	(3,645)	(3,772)	(3,645)	---	(-127)	TF
Executive Direction and Management	5,773	5,990	5,773	---	-217	D
Total, Office of the Inspector General	46,272	49,805	46,272	---	-3,533	
Federal funds	42,627	46,033	42,627	---	-3,406	
Trust funds	(3,645)	(3,772)	(3,645)	---	(-127)	
Total, Departmental Management	381,161	421,584	392,761	+11,580	-28,823	
Federal funds	195,275	234,794	206,098	+10,823	-28,696	
Trust funds	(185,906)	(186,790)	(186,663)	(+757)	(-127)	
Total, Labor Department	12,949,044	12,997,693	11,262,213	-1,686,831	-1,735,480	
Federal funds	9,343,958	9,491,601	7,842,330	-1,501,628	-1,649,271	
Current Year: FY98/99	(9,093,958)	(9,241,601)	(7,842,330)	(-1,251,628)	(-1,399,271)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)	
Trust funds	(3,605,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(-185,203)	(-86,209)	
Current Year: FY98/99	(3,565,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(-145,203)	(-86,209)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES							
Consolidated health centers (1)	824,883	839,468	924,883	+100,000	+85,415	D	
National Health Service Corps:							
Field placements	37,213	37,175	37,244	+31	+69	D	
Recruitment	77,857	78,022	78,166	+309	+144	D	
Subtotal, National Health Service Corps	115,070	115,197	115,410	+340	+213		
Health Professions							
Grants to Communities for Scholarships	531	---	553	+22	+553	D	UA
Health Professions data systems	236	237	246	+10	+9	D	UA
Research on Health Professions Issues	450	451	468	+18	+17	D	UA
Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service	2,199	---	2,279	+80	+2,279	D	UA
Centers of excellence	24,679	24,757	25,642	+963	+885	D	UA
Health careers opportunity program	26,742	26,825	27,799	+1,057	+974	D	UA
Exceptional financial need scholarships	11,371	11,352	11,758	+387	+406	D	UA
Faculty loan repayment	1,060	1,063	1,100	+40	+37	D	UA
Fin. Assistance for disadvantaged HP students	6,741	6,730	6,957	+216	+227	D	UA
Scholarships for disadvantaged students	18,647	---	19,384	+737	+19,384	D	UA
Family medicine training/departments	49,194	49,342	51,102	+1,908	+1,760	D	UA
General internal medicine and pediatrics	17,597	17,649	18,290	+693	+641	D	UA

(1) Includes $6 million previously allocated for loan guaranty subsidies.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Physician assistants	6,368	6,387	6,623	+255	+236	D	UA
Public health and preventive medicine	7,966	8,012	8,294	+308	+282	D	UA
Health administration traineeships/projects	1,094	1,097	1,136	+42	+39	D	UA
Area health education centers	28,451	28,539	29,561	+1,110	+1,022	D	UA
Border health training centers	3,747	3,759	3,889	+142	+130	D	UA
General dentistry residencies	3,780	3,792	3,919	+139	+127	D	UA
Allied health special projects	3,505	3,839	3,980	+475	+141	D	UA
Geriatric education centers and training	8,869	8,896	9,206	+337	+310	D	UA
Rural interdisciplinary traineeships	4,470	4,160	4,314	-156	+154	D	UA
Podiatric Medicine	675	678	702	+27	+24	D	UA
Chiropractic demonstration grants	1,024	1,027	1,040	+16	+13	D	UA
Advanced Nurse Education	12,450	12,489	12,943	+493	+454	D	UA
Nurse practitioners/nurse midwives	17,564	17,617	18,259	+695	+642	D	UA
Special projects	10,549	10,582	10,968	+419	+386	D	UA
Nurse disadvantaged assistance	3,860	3,872	4,010	+150	+138	D	UA
Professional nurse traineeships	15,918	15,968	16,528	+610	+560	D	UA
Nurse anesthetists	2,761	2,769	2,868	+107	+99	D	UA
Loans for Disadvantaged Students	---	16,706	---	---	-16,706	D	UA
Subtotal, Health professions	292,518	290,595	303,818	+11,300	+13,223		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Other HRSA Programs:							
Hansen's Disease Services	17,094	17,020	18,670	+1,576	+1,650	D	
Maternal & Child Health Block Grant	681,079	681,740	700,000	+18,921	+18,260	D	
Healthy Start	95,526	95,805	95,526	---	-279	D	
Organ Transplantation	2,778	4,111	4,116	+1,338	+5	D	UA
Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies	224	150	150	-74	---	D	UA
Bone Marrow Program	15,270	15,270	18,000	+2,730	+2,730	D	UA
Rural outreach grants	32,436	32,532	32,592	+156	+60	D	
Emergency medical services for children	12,941	10,976	13,000	+59	+2,024	D	UA
Black lung clinics	4,976	5,000	5,000	+24	---	D	
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's	2,045	2,045	2,045	---	---	D	
Subtotal, Other HRSA programs	864,369	864,649	889,099	+24,730	+24,450		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Ryan White AIDS Programs:							
Emergency Assistance	464,736	488,974	500,200	+35,464	+11,226	D	
Comprehensive Care Programs	542,783	658,870	670,000	+127,217	+1,130	D	
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	(285,500)	(385,500)	(385,500)	(+100,000)	---	NA	
Early Intervention Program	76,211	86,154	91,300	+15,089	+5,146	D	
Pediatric Demonstrations	40,803	43,926	44,000	+3,197	+74	D	
AIDS Dental Services	7,763	7,787	7,800	+37	+13	D	
Education and Training Centers	17,216	17,271	17,300	+84	+29	D	
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	1,149,512	1,312,982	1,330,600	+181,088	+17,618		
Family Planning	202,903	218,077	202,903	---	-15,174	D	UA
Rural Health Research	11,656	11,691	7,500	-4,156	-4,191	D	
Health Care and Other Facilities	27,957	---	---	-27,957	---	D	
Buildings and Facilities	2,498	250	250	-2,248	---	D	
National Practitioner Data Bank	8,000	12,000	12,000	+4,000	---	D	
User Fees	-8,000	-12,000	-12,000	-4,000	---	D	
Program Management	114,059	114,059	114,059	---	---	D	
Total, Health resources and services	3,605,425	3,766,968	3,888,522	+283,097	+121,554		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND:							
Interest subsidy program	6,000	1,000	1,000	-5,000	---	M	
HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM (HEAL):							
New loan subsidies	1,020	---	---	-1,020	---	M	
Liquidating account (NA)	(29,566)	(37,000)	(37,000)	(+7,434)	---	NA	
HEAL loan limitation (NA)	(85,000)	---	---	(-85,000)	---	NA	
Program management (1)	3,675	3,688	3,688	+13	---	D	
Total, HEAL	4,695	3,688	3,688	-1,007	---		
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:							
Post-FY88 claims (TF)	42,600	51,600	51,600	+9,000	---	M	
HRSA administration (TF)	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	M	UA
Subtotal, Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	45,600	54,600	54,600	+9,000	---		
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin	3,661,720	3,826,256	3,947,810	+286,090	+121,554		

(1) The FY98 APT displayed an appropriation for this appropriation of $2.688 million and a $1 million scorekeeping adjustment.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION							
DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING							
Preventive Health Services Block Grant							
Program	147,362	146,566	152,132	+4,770	+5,566	D	
Administration	1,730	2,247	2,247	+517	---	D	
Subtotal, Preventive Health Services Block Grant	149,092	148,813	154,379	+5,287	+5,566		
Prevention Centers							
Program	7,730	7,872	11,836	+4,106	+3,964	D	
Administration	321	164	164	-157	---	D	
Subtotal, Prevention Centers	8,051	8,036	12,000	+3,949	+3,964		
Bioterrorism Stockpile	---	---	51,000	+51,000	+51,000	D	
CDC/HCFA vaccine program:							
Childhood immunization							
Program	361,993	350,659	372,568	+10,585	+21,909	D	UA
Administration	48,175	48,909	48,909	+734	---	D	UA
Subtotal, Childhood immunization	410,158	399,568	421,477	+11,319	+21,909		
HCFA vaccine purchase (NA)	437,104	566,278	566,278	+129,174	---	NA	
Subtotal, CDC/HCFA vaccine program level	847,262	965,846	987,755	+140,493	+21,909		
Communicable Diseases							
AIDS							
Program	505,080	497,497	505,080	---	+7,583	D	
Administration	119,864	124,727	120,406	+542	-4,321	D	
Subtotal, HIV/AIDS	624,944	622,224	625,486	+542	+3,262		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
Tuberculosis						
Program	113,316	112,912	115,224	+1,908	+2,312	D
Administration	4,655	4,738	4,738	+83	---	D
Subtotal, Tuberculosis	117,971	117,650	119,962	+1,991	+2,312	
Sexually Transmitted Diseases						
Program	99,694	108,904	111,076	+11,382	+2,172	D
Administration	12,423	12,677	12,677	+254	---	D
Subtotal, Sexually Transmitted Diseases	112,117	121,581	123,753	+11,636	+2,172	
Chronic Diseases						
Chronic and Environmental Disease Prevention						
Program	160,249	211,694	230,505	+70,256	+18,811	D
Administration	51,728	51,874	51,874	+146	---	D
Subtotal, Chronic and Environmental Disease	211,977	263,568	282,379	+70,402	+18,811	
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening						
Program	135,306	135,064	150,650	+15,344	+15,586	D
Administration	7,473	8,421	8,421	+948	---	D
Subtotal, Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening	142,779	143,485	159,071	+16,292	+15,586	
Infectious Diseases						
Program	54,742	95,179	70,300	+15,558	-24,879	D
Administration	58,115	67,336	67,336	+9,221	---	D
Subtotal, Infectious diseases	112,857	162,515	137,636	+24,779	-24,879	
Lead Poisoning Prevention						
Program	31,324	31,212	31,212	-112	---	D
Administration	6,540	6,686	6,686	+146	---	D
Subtotal, Lead Poisoning Prevention	37,864	37,898	37,898	+34	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
Injury Control						
Program	36,994	33,711	48,772	+11,778	+15,061	D
Administration	12,770	15,625	15,625	+2,855	---	D
Subtotal, Injury Control	49,764	49,336	64,397	+14,633	+15,061	
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (1)						
Program	72,823	65,610	65,838	-6,985	+228	D
Administration	114,390	119,954	119,954	+5,564	---	D
Subtotal, Occupational Safety and Health	187,213	185,564	185,792	-1,421	+228	
Epidemic Services						
Program	14,767	39,432	30,432	+15,665	-9,000	D
Administration	52,578	55,484	55,484	+2,906	---	D
Subtotal, Epidemic Services	67,345	94,916	85,916	+18,571	-9,000	
Office of the Director						
Budget Authority	32,964	29,581	29,707	-3,257	+126	D
1% Set Aside	(697)	(1,439)	(1,439)	(+742)	---	NA
Office of the Director, program level	(33,661)	(31,020)	(31,146)	(-2,515)	(+126)	
National Center for Health Statistics						
Program Operations						
Budget Authority	10,020	---	10,762	+742	+10,762	D
1% Set Aside	---	(9,323)	---	---	(-9,323)	NA
Administration						
Budget Authority	16,018	---	16,018	---	+16,018	D
1% evaluation funds (NA)	(58,535)	(75,250)	(59,232)	(+697)	(-16,018)	NA
Subtotal, Health Statistics program level	(84,573)	(84,573)	(86,012)	(+1,439)	(+1,439)	

(1) Includes Mine Safety and Health.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
Buildings and Facilities	41,504	6,792	12,800	-28,704	+6,008	D
Prevention research	---	24,969	10,000	+10,000	-14,969	D
Health disparities demonstration (1)	---	29,963	---	---	-29,963	D
Crime activities not funded from Crime Trust Fund.	---	8,000	---	---	-8,000	D
Subtotal, Centers for Disease Control	2,332,638	2,454,459	2,540,433	+207,795	+85,974	
Crime Bill Activities:						
Crime Trust Fund						
Rape Prevention and Education	45,000	36,945	45,000	---	+8,055	D
Domestic Violence Community Demonstrations	6,000	5,993	6,000	---	+7	D
Subtotal, Crime bill activities	51,000	42,938	51,000	---	+8,062	
Total, Crime activities incl general revenue	51,000	50,938	51,000	---	+62	
Total, Disease Control	2,383,638	2,497,397	2,591,433	+207,795	+94,036	

(1) Funding for health disparities activities is provided within existing program lines.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH							
National Cancer Institute	2,542,559	2,528,429	2,787,830	+245,271	+259,401	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(240,206)	---	---	(-240,206)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NCI	(2,542,559)	(2,768,635)	(2,787,830)	(+245,271)	(+19,195)		
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,582,924	1,641,524	1,720,344	+137,420	+78,820	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(68,010)	---	---	(-68,010)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NHLBI	(1,582,924)	(1,709,534)	(1,720,344)	(+137,420)	(+10,810)		
National Institute of Dental Research	209,026	213,913	228,961	+19,935	+15,048	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(14,898)	---	---	(-14,898)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIDR	(209,026)	(228,811)	(228,961)	(+19,935)	(+150)		
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	872,231	924,701	951,203	+78,972	+26,502	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(16,843)	---	---	(-16,843)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIDDK	(872,231)	(941,544)	(951,203)	(+78,972)	(+9,659)		
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	779,257	813,195	851,066	+71,809	+37,871	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(28,633)	---	---	(-28,633)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NINDS	(779,257)	(841,828)	(851,066)	(+71,809)	(+9,238)		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.	1,349,135	699,927	1,470,460	+121,325	+770,533	D	UA
AIDS (NA).....	---	(766,217)	---	---	(-766,217)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIAID.....	(1,349,135)	(1,466,144)	(1,470,460)	(+121,325)	(+4,316)		
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	1,063,959	1,111,531	1,150,840	+86,881	+39,309	D	UA
AIDS (NA).....	---	(30,555)	---	---	(-30,555)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIGMS.....	(1,063,959)	(1,142,086)	(1,150,840)	(+86,881)	(+8,754)		
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	673,509	652,746	728,817	+55,308	+76,071	D	UA
AIDS (NA).....	---	(72,260)	---	---	(-72,260)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NICHD.....	(673,509)	(725,006)	(728,817)	(+55,308)	(+3,811)		
National Eye Institute.....	355,026	373,229	383,447	+28,421	+10,218	D	UA
AIDS (NA).....	---	(9,945)	---	---	(-9,945)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NEI.....	(355,026)	(383,174)	(383,447)	(+28,421)	(+273)		
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	329,492	347,043	356,047	+26,555	+9,004	D	UA
AIDS (NA).....	---	(6,749)	---	---	(-6,749)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIEHS.....	(329,492)	(353,792)	(356,047)	(+26,555)	(+2,255)		
National Institute on Aging.....	518,312	554,397	565,574	+47,262	+11,177	D	UA
AIDS (NA).....	---	(1,967)	---	---	(-1,967)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIA.....	(518,312)	(556,364)	(565,574)	(+47,262)	(+9,210)		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	274,248	290,177	296,668	+22,420	+6,491	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(4,523)	---	---	(-4,523)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIAMS	(274,248)	(294,700)	(296,668)	(+22,420)	(+1,968)		
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	200,321	213,191	216,995	+16,674	+3,804	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(1,893)	---	---	(-1,893)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIDCD	(200,321)	(215,084)	(216,995)	(+16,674)	(+1,911)		
National Institute of Nursing Research	63,478	62,228	68,198	+4,720	+5,970	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(5,921)	---	---	(-5,921)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NINR	(63,478)	(68,149)	(68,198)	(+4,720)	(+49)		
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	226,752	229,550	248,778	+22,026	+19,228	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(15,487)	---	---	(-15,487)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIAAA	(226,752)	(245,037)	(248,778)	(+22,026)	(+3,741)		
National Institute on Drug Abuse	526,192	393,940	575,426	+49,234	+181,486	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(181,170)	---	---	(-181,170)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIDA	(526,192)	(575,110)	(575,426)	(+49,234)	(+316)		
National Institute of Mental Health	748,841	699,678	815,707	+66,866	+116,029	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(107,904)	---	---	(-107,904)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NIMH	(748,841)	(807,582)	(815,707)	(+66,866)	(+8,125)		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
National Human Genome Research Institute	217,297	236,283	246,111	+28,814	+9,828	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(3,138)	---	---	(-3,138)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NHGRI	(217,297)	(239,421)	(246,111)	(+28,814)	(+6,690)		
National Center for Research Resources	453,035	421,722	513,948	+60,913	+92,226	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(91,848)	---	---	(-91,848)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NCRR	(453,035)	(513,570)	(513,948)	(+60,913)	(+378)		
John Fogarty International Center	28,236	19,048	30,367	+2,131	+11,319	D	
AIDS (NA)	---	(11,305)	---	---	(-11,305)	NA	UA
Subtotal, FIC	(28,236)	(30,353)	(30,367)	(+2,131)	(+14)		
National Library of Medicine	160,885	170,738	176,492	+15,607	+5,754	D	UA
AIDS (NA)	---	(3,472)	---	---	(-3,472)	NA	UA
Subtotal, NLM	(160,885)	(174,210)	(176,492)	(+15,607)	(+2,282)		
Office of the Director	241,101	222,308	254,145	+13,044	+31,837	D	
AIDS (NA)	---	(41,752)	---	---	(-41,752)	NA	UA
Subtotal, OD	(241,101)	(264,060)	(254,145)	(+13,044)	(-9,915)		
Buildings and facilities:							
Current year	206,570	218,227	224,599	+18,029	+6,372	D	
Advance	---	40,000	---	---	-40,000	D	
Office of AIDS Research	---	1,725,588	---	---	-1,725,588	D	UA
Total N.I.H.:							
Current Year: FY98/99	13,622,386	14,763,313	14,862,023	+1,239,637	+98,710		
FY99/00	---	40,000	---	---	-40,000		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Mental Health:							
Knowledge development and application.....	57,964	57,964	57,964	---	---	D	
Additional Knowledge Development and Application..	---	---	40,000	+40,000	+40,000	D	
Mental Health Performance Partnership.....	275,420	275,420	288,816	+13,396	+13,396	D	UA
Children's Mental Health.....	72,927	72,927	78,000	+5,073	+5,073	D	UA
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH).....	23,000	23,000	26,000	+3,000	+3,000	D	UA
Protection and Advocacy.....	21,957	21,957	21,957	---	---	D	
Subtotal, mental health.....	451,268	451,268	512,737	+61,469	+61,469		
Substance Abuse Treatment:							
Knowledge Development and Application.....	155,868	115,427	155,868	---	+40,441	D	
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership.....	1,310,107	1,505,107	1,585,000	+274,893	+79,893	D	UA
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment (BA).....	1,465,975	1,620,534	1,740,868	+274,893	+120,334		
Substance Abuse Prevention:							
Knowledge Development and Application.....	151,000	117,441	151,000	---	+33,559	D	
High Risk Youth Grants.....	6,000	10,000	---	-6,000	-10,000	D	
Subtotal, Substance abuse prevention.....	157,000	127,441	151,000	-6,000	+23,559		
Program Management and Buildings and Facilities.....	54,913	53,400	53,400	-1,513	---	D	
Data Collection.....	18,000	22,000	---	-18,000	-22,000	D	
Total, Substance Abuse and Mental Health.....	2,147,156	2,274,643	2,458,005	+310,849	+183,362		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS						
Retirement payments	149,217	159,251	159,251	+10,034	---	M
Survivors benefits	11,643	11,531	11,531	-112	---	M
Dependents' medical care	27,470	28,541	28,541	+1,071	---	M
Military services credits	2,409	2,312	2,312	-97	---	M
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	190,739	201,635	201,635	+10,896	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH							
Research on Health Care Systems Cost and Access: Federal Funds	88,074	98,067	98,067	+9,993	---	D	UA
1% evaluation funding (NA)	(19,906)	(42,847)	(42,847)	(+22,941)	---	NA	UA
Subtotal	(107,980)	(140,914)	(140,914)	(+32,934)	---		
Health insurance and expenditure surveys 1% evaluation funding (NA)	(36,300)	(27,800)	(27,800)	(-8,500)	---	NA	UA
Program Support	2,230	2,341	2,341	+111	---	D	
Total, AHCPR	146,510	171,055	171,055	+24,545	---		
Federal Funds	90,304	100,408	100,408	+10,104	---		
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(56,206)	(70,647)	(70,647)	(+14,441)	---		
Total, Public Health Service	22,095,943	23,703,652	24,161,314	+2,065,371	+457,662		
Current Year: FY98/99	(22,095,943)	(23,663,652)	(24,161,314)	(+2,065,371)	(+497,662)		
FY99/00	---	---	---	---	---		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION						
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID						
Medicaid current law benefits	95,263,000	101,710,700	101,710,700	+6,447,700	---	M
State and local administration	5,209,314	5,639,666	5,639,666	+430,352	---	M
Vaccines for Children	487,245	566,278	566,278	+79,033	---	M
Subtotal, Medicaid program level, FY 1998 / 1999	100,959,559	107,916,644	107,916,644	+6,957,085	---	
Carryover balance	-6,890,359	-5,522,222	-5,522,222	+1,368,137	---	M
Less funds advanced in prior year	-27,988,993	-27,800,689	-27,800,689	+188,304	---	M
Total, request, FY 1998 / 1999	66,080,207	74,593,733	74,593,733	+8,513,526	---	
New advance 1st quarter, FY 99/00	27,800,689	28,733,605	28,733,605	+932,916	---	M
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS						
Supplemental medical insurance	60,739,000	62,171,000	62,171,000	+1,432,000	---	M
Hospital insurance for the uninsured	-52,000	555,000	555,000	+607,000	---	M
Federal uninsured payment	86,000	97,000	97,000	+11,000	---	M
Program management	131,000	130,000	130,000	-1,000	---	M
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	60,904,000	62,953,000	62,953,000	+2,049,000	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT						
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:						
Regular Program	(51,500)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(-1,500)	---	TF
Medicare Contractors	(1,216,141)	(1,104,200)	(1,269,700)	(+53,559)	(+165,500)	TF
User Fee legislative proposal	---	165,500	---	---	-165,500	TF
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(500,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(+60,000)	---	NA
Subtotal, Medicare Contractors limit'n on new BA	(1,216,141)	(1,269,700)	(1,269,700)	(+53,559)	---	
Subtotal, Contractors program level	(1,716,141)	(1,829,700)	(1,829,700)	(+113,559)	---	
State Survey and Certification	(154,000)	(104,700)	(167,000)	(+13,000)	(+62,300)	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	(62,300)	---	---	(-62,300)	TF
Federal Administration						
Federal Administration	(369,200)	(421,084)	(457,784)	(+88,584)	(+36,700)	TF
User Fees	(-1,934)	(-1,984)	(-1,984)	(-50)	---	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	(36,700)	---	---	(-36,700)	TF
Subtotal, Federal Administration	(367,266)	(455,800)	(455,800)	(+88,534)	---	
Total, Program management	(1,788,907)	(1,942,500)	(1,942,500)	(+153,593)	---	
Total, Program Management limitation on new BA	(2,288,907)	(2,502,500)	(2,502,500)	(+213,593)	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
Medicare Trust Fund Activity:						
Hospital Insurance TF (1).....	(-7,700,000)	(-6,800,000)	(-6,800,000)	(+900,000)	---	NA
Supplemental Medical Ins. TF (2).....	(-2,000,000)	(-300,000)	(-300,000)	(+1,700,000)	---	NA
Total, Health Care Financing Administration.....	156,573,803	168,222,838	168,222,838	+11,649,035	---	
Federal funds.....	154,784,896	166,280,338	166,280,338	+11,495,442	---	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999.....	(126,984,207)	(137,546,733)	(137,546,733)	(+10,562,526)	---	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1999 / 2000..	(27,800,689)	(28,733,605)	(28,733,605)	(+932,916)	---	
Trust funds.....	(1,788,907)	(1,942,500)	(1,942,500)	(+153,593)	---	

(1) Intermediate estimates: Page 40 of the 1998 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(2) Intermediate estimates: Page 39 of the 1998 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES						
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES						
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).....	---	35,000	---	---	-35,000	M
Quality control liabilities.....	---	-25,000	---	---	+25,000	M
Payments to territories.....	---	21,000	21,000	+21,000	---	M
Emergency assistance.....	---	65,000	---	---	-65,000	M
Repatriation.....	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---	M
Subtotal, Welfare payments.....	---	97,000	22,000	+22,000	-75,000	
Child Support Enforcement: State and local administration.....	---	2,073,000	2,073,000	+2,073,000	---	M
Federal incentive payments.....	---	469,000	469,000	+469,000	---	M
Access and visitation.....	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---	M
Subtotal, Welfare payments.....	---	2,552,000	2,552,000	+2,552,000	---	
Total, Payments, FY 1998 / 1999 program level...	---	2,649,000	2,574,000	+2,574,000	-75,000	
Less funds advanced in previous years.....	---	-660,000	-660,000	-660,000	---	M
Total, payments, current request, FY98/99...	---	1,989,000	1,914,000	+1,914,000	-75,000	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY99/00.....	660,000	750,000	750,000	+90,000	---	M

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE						
Advance from prior year (NA)	(1,000,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(+100,000)	---	NA
Adjustment	---	---	-1,100,000	-1,100,000	-1,100,000	D
FY 1998 / 1999 program level	(1,000,000)	(1,100,000)	---	(-1,000,000)	(-1,100,000)	
New Emergency Allocation (NA)	(300,000)	(300,000)	---	(-300,000)	(-300,000)	NA
Advance funding (FY99/00)	1,100,000	1,087,000	1,100,000	---	+13,000	D
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE (1)						
Transitional and Medical Services	230,698	230,698	230,698	---	---	D
Social Services	129,990	129,990	134,990	+5,000	+5,000	D
Preventive Health	4,835	4,835	---	-4,835	-4,835	D
Targeted Assistance	49,477	49,477	49,477	---	---	D
Total, Refugee and entrant assistance (BA)	415,000	415,000	415,165	+165	+165	
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT:						
Advance funding from prior year (NA)	(937,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+63,000)	---	NA
Adjustment (current funding) (2)	65,672	176,672	---	-65,672	-176,672	D
Current year program level (FY98/99)	(1,002,672)	(1,176,672)	(1,000,000)	(-2,672)	(-176,672)	
Advance funding FY99/00	1,000,000	1,182,672	1,000,000	---	-182,672	D
Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	2,299,000	1,909,000	2,299,000	---	+390,000	M

(1) The request does not include traditional bill language permitting the use of carryover funds in FY98 and FY99.

(2) The request includes a $180 million legislative proposal for later transmittal.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS							
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:							
Head Start	4,347,433	4,660,000	4,500,000	+152,567	-160,000	D	
Runaway and Homeless Youth	43,574	43,653	43,574	---	-79	D	UA
Runaway Youth -- Transitional Living	14,922	14,949	14,922	---	-27	D	UA
Subtotal, runaway	58,496	58,602	58,496	---	-106		
Child Abuse State Grants	20,988	21,026	25,000	+4,012	+3,974	D	
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	14,128	14,154	---	-14,128	-14,154	D	
Abandoned Infants Assistance	12,229	12,251	12,229	---	-22	D	
Child Welfare Services	291,458	291,989	291,458	---	-531	D	
Child Welfare Training	5,989	6,000	5,989	---	-11	D	
Adoption Opportunities	22,958	27,363	27,363	+4,405	---	D	
Adoption Incentive	---	20,000	20,000	+20,000	---	D	
Family Violence	9,982	---	---	-9,982	---	D	
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	25,953	10,000	26,000	+47	+16,000	D	
Community Based Resource Centers	32,775	32,835	32,775	---	-60	D	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Developmental disabilities program:							
State Councils	64,803	64,575	64,803	---	+228	D	
Protection and Advocacy	26,718	26,624	26,718	---	+94	D	
Developmental Disabilities Special Projects	5,042	5,232	5,042	---	-190	D	
Developmental Disabilities University Affiliated	17,461	17,399	17,461	---	+62	D	
State support system	---	4,982	---	---	-4,982	D	
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	114,024	118,812	114,024	---	-4,788		
Native American Programs	34,869	34,933	34,869	---	-64	D	UA
Community services:							
Grants to States for Community Services	489,685	489,100	500,000	+10,315	+10,900	D	
Community initiative program:							
Economic Development	30,009	---	30,009	---	+30,009	D	
Rural Community Facilities	3,493	---	3,493	---	+3,493	D	
Subtotal, discretionary funds	33,502	---	33,502	---	+33,502		
National Youth Sports	14,000	---	15,000	+1,000	+15,000	D	
Community Food and Nutrition	3,993	---	---	-3,993	---	D	
Subtotal, Community services	541,180	489,100	548,502	+7,322	+59,402		
Program Direction	143,597	145,115	145,115	+1,518	---	D	
Total, Children and Families Services Programs	5,676,059	5,942,180	5,841,820	+165,761	-100,360		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE						
Foster Care	3,540,300	3,982,700	3,982,700	+442,400	---	M
Adoption Assistance	700,700	868,800	868,800	+168,100	---	M
Independent living	70,000	70,000	70,000	---	---	M
Unspecified request (1)	---	20,000	---	---	-20,000	M
Adoption Assistance unspecified proposal	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000	M
Total, Program level: Payments to States	4,311,000	5,141,500	4,921,500	+610,500	-220,000	
Less Advances from Prior Year	-1,111,000	-1,157,500	-1,157,500	-46,500	---	M
Total, request, FY 1998 / 1999	3,200,000	3,984,000	3,764,000	+564,000	-220,000	
New Advance, 1st quarter, FY 1999/2000	1,157,500	1,355,000	1,355,000	+197,500	---	M
Total, Administration for Children and Families	15,900,062	19,170,524	17,665,210	+1,765,148	-1,505,314	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(11,982,562)	(14,795,852)	(13,460,210)	(+1,477,648)	(-1,335,642)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(3,917,500)	(4,374,672)	(4,205,000)	(+287,500)	(-169,672)	

(1) The budget justification indicates a request of $3,964,000,000. The President's actual budget request is $3,984,000,000 (see p. 428 Appendix).

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE						
Foster Care	3,540,300	3,982,700	3,982,700	+442,400	---	M
Adoption Assistance	700,700	868,800	868,800	+168,100	---	M
Independent living	70,000	70,000	70,000	---	---	M
Unspecified request (1)	---	20,000	---	---	-20,000	M
Adoption Assistance unspecified proposal	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000	M
Total, Program level: Payments to States	4,311,000	5,141,500	4,921,500	+610,500	-220,000	
Less Advances from Prior Year	-1,111,000	-1,157,500	-1,157,500	-46,500	---	M
Total, request, FY 1998 / 1999	3,200,000	3,984,000	3,764,000	+564,000	-220,000	
New Advance, 1st quarter, FY 1999/2000	1,157,500	1,355,000	1,355,000	+197,500	---	M
Total, Administration for Children and Families	15,900,062	19,170,524	17,697,985	+1,797,923	-1,472,539	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(11,982,562)	(14,795,852)	(13,492,985)	(+1,510,423)	(-1,302,867)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(3,917,500)	(4,374,672)	(4,205,000)	(+287,500)	(-169,672)	

(1) The budget justification indicates a request of $3,964,000,000. The President's actual budget request is $3,984,000,000 (see p. 428 Appendix).

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING							
Grants to States:							
Supportive Services and Centers	309,500	300,319	300,319	-9,181	---	D	UA
Preventive Health	16,123	16,123	16,123	---	---	D	UA
Title VII	---	9,181	9,181	+9,181	---	D	UA
Nutrition:							
Congregate Meals	374,412	374,412	374,412	---	---	D	UA
Home Delivered Meals	112,000	112,000	112,000	---	---	D	UA
Frail Elderly In-Home Services	9,763	9,763	9,763	---	---	D	UA
Grants to Indians	18,457	18,457	18,457	---	---	D	UA
Aging Research, Training and Special Projects	10,000	10,000	---	-10,000	-10,000	D	UA
Alzheimer's Initiative	5,970	6,000	5,970	---	-30	D	
Program Administration	14,795	14,795	14,795	---	---	D	UA
Total, Administration on Aging	871,020	871,050	861,020	-10,000	-10,030		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:							
Federal Funds	102,123	100,761	100,419	-1,704	-342	D	
Trust Funds	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	---	---	TF	
1% Evaluation funds (ASPE) (NA)	(20,552)	(20,552)	(20,552)	---	---	NA	
Subtotal	(128,526)	(127,164)	(126,822)	(-1,704)	(-342)		
Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	16,671	4,709	16,671	---	+11,962	D	UA
Physical Fitness and Sports	996	1,005	1,005	+9	---	D	
Minority health	29,034	23,100	29,100	+66	+6,000	D	UA
Office of women's health	12,467	12,517	12,467	---	-50	D	
Anti-Terrorism	9,977	70,000	7,000	-2,977	-63,000	D	
Total, General Departmental Management	177,119	217,943	172,513	-4,606	-45,430		
Federal funds	171,268	212,092	166,662	-4,606	-45,430		
Trust funds	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	---	---		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:						
Federal Funds	31,855	29,000	29,000	-2,855	---	D
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(84,650)	(97,350)	(97,350)	(+12,700)	---	NA
Total, Inpsector General (BA)	31,855	29,000	29,000	-2,855	---	
Total, Inpsector General program level	(116,505)	(126,350)	(126,350)	(+9,845)	---	
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:						
Federal Funds	16,345	17,345	17,345	+1,000	---	D
Trust Funds	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	---	---	TF
Total, Office for Civil Rights	19,659	20,659	20,659	+1,000	---	
Federal funds	16,345	17,345	17,345	+1,000	---	
Trust funds	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	---	---	
Policy Research	13,974	14,000	14,000	+26	---	D
Total, Office of the Secretary	242,607	281,602	236,172	-6,435	-45,430	
Federal funds	233,442	272,437	227,007	-6,435	-45,430	
Trust funds	(9,165)	(9,165)	(9,165)	---	---	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	195,683,435	212,249,666	211,179,329	+15,495,894	-1,070,337	
Federal Funds	193,885,363	210,298,001	209,227,664	+15,342,301	-1,070,337	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(162,167,174)	(177,149,724)	(176,289,059)	(+14,121,885)	(-860,665)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(31,718,189)	(33,148,277)	(32,938,605)	(+1,220,416)	(-209,672)	
Trust funds	(1,798,072)	(1,951,665)	(1,951,665)	(+153,593)	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1)						
EDUCATION REFORM (2)						
Goals 2000: Educate America Act:						
State Grants forward funded	464,500	474,000	219,000	-245,500	-255,000	D
State Grants current funded	1,500	2,000	1,500	---	-500	D
Parental Assistance (3)	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, Goals 2000	491,000	501,000	245,500	-245,500	-255,500	
School-to-Work Opportunities	200,000	125,000	75,000	-125,000	-50,000	D
Education Technology: (3)						
Technology for Education	541,000	591,000	541,000	---	-50,000	D
National Activities						
Technology Leadership Activities	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000	D
Preservice Teacher Training	---	75,000	---	---	-75,000	D
Community-Based Technology	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000	D
Subtotal	541,000	678,000	541,000	---	-137,000	
Star Schools	34,000	34,000	---	-34,000	-34,000	D
Ready to Learn Television	7,000	7,000	---	-7,000	-7,000	D
Telcom Demo Project for Mathematics	2,035	2,000	---	-2,035	-2,000	D
Subtotal, Education technology	584,035	721,000	541,000	-43,035	-180,000	
Total	1,275,035	1,347,000	861,500	-413,535	-485,500	
Subtotal, Forward funded	(664,500)	(599,000)	(294,000)	(-370,500)	(-305,000)	

(1) FY98 library funding was provided through the Department of Education. Comparable figures are now displayed in the Institute for Museum and Library Services account.

(2) Forward funded except where noted.

(3) Current funded.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (1)						
Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs):						
Basic Grants						
Advance from prior year	(1,298,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(+150,000)	---	NA
Forward funded	4,821,326	4,822,114	4,498,094	-323,232	-324,020	D
Current funded	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---	D
Subtotal, Basic grants	6,123,212	6,274,000	5,949,980	-173,232	-324,020	
Advance FY99/2000	1,448,386	1,448,386	1,448,386	---	---	D
Concentration Grants	1,102,020	1,200,000	1,125,252	+23,232	-74,748	D
Targeted Grants	---	293,000	300,000	+300,000	+7,000	D
Comprehensive School Reform	120,000	150,000	120,000	---	-30,000	D
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs	7,495,232	7,917,000	7,495,232	---	-421,768	
Capital Expenses for Private School Children	41,119	10,000	10,000	-31,119	---	D
Even Start	124,000	114,992	135,000	+11,000	+20,008	D
State agency programs:						
Migrant	305,473	354,689	354,689	+49,216	---	D
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	39,311	40,311	40,311	+1,000	---	D
Evaluation (2)	6,977	8,900	8,900	+1,923	---	D
Transition to School Demonstrations (2)	---	35,000	---	---	-35,000	D
Total, ESEA	8,012,112	8,480,892	8,044,132	+32,020	-436,760	

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Migrant education:							
High School Equivalency Program (1)	7,634	10,000	9,000	+1,366	-1,000	D	UA
College Assistance Migrant Program (1)	2,081	5,000	3,000	+919	-2,000	D	UA
Subtotal, migrant education	9,715	15,000	12,000	+2,285	-3,000		
Total, Compensatory education programs	8,021,827	8,495,892	8,056,132	+34,305	-439,760		
Current Year FY98/99	(6,573,441)	(7,047,506)	(6,607,746)	(+34,305)	(-439,760)		
FY99/00	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	---	---		
Subtotal, forward funded	(7,991,920)	(8,418,492)	(8,019,732)	(+27,812)	(-398,760)		
IMPACT AID							
Basic Support Payments	662,000	626,000	704,000	+42,000	+78,000	D	
Payments for Children with Disabilities	50,000	40,000	50,000	---	+10,000	D	
Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts (Sec. f)	62,000	20,000	70,000	+8,000	+50,000	D	
Subtotal	774,000	686,000	824,000	+50,000	+138,000		
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	3,000	10,000	---	-3,000	-10,000	D	
Construction (Sec. 8007)	7,000	---	---	-7,000	---	D	
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	24,000	---	24,000	---	+24,000	D	
Total, Impact aid	808,000	696,000	848,000	+40,000	+152,000		

(1) Current funded.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS						
Professional development (1)	335,000	335,000	285,000	-50,000	-50,000	D
Program innovation (1)	350,000	---	400,000	+50,000	+400,000	D
Safe and drug-free schools:						
State Grants (1)	531,000	526,000	531,000	---	+5,000	D
National Programs	25,000	30,000	25,000	---	-5,000	D
Coordinator Initiative	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D
Subtotal, Safe and drug-free schools	556,000	606,000	556,000	---	-50,000	
Inexpensive Book Distribution (RIF)	12,000	13,000	18,000	+6,000	+5,000	D
Arts in Education	10,500	10,500	10,500	---	---	D
Other school improvement programs:						
Magnet Schools Assistance	101,000	101,000	101,000	---	---	D
Education for Homeless Children & Youth (1)	28,800	30,000	30,000	+1,200	---	D
Women's Education Equity	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	D
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,334	8,300	7,334	---	-966	D
Ellender Fellowships/Close Up (1)	1,500	---	1,500	---	+1,500	D
Education for Native Hawaiians	18,000	18,000	---	-18,000	-18,000	D
Alaska Native Education Equity	8,000	8,000	---	-8,000	-8,000	D
Charter Schools	80,000	100,000	100,000	+20,000	---	D
Subtotal, other school improvement programs	247,634	268,300	242,834	-4,800	-25,466	

(1) Forward funded.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers.....	27,054	40,000	30,000	+2,946	-10,000	D	
Advanced Placement Fees.....	3,000	3,000	---	-3,000	-3,000	D	
Education Opportunity Zones (proposed legislation)....	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000	D	UA
Total, School improvement programs.....	1,541,188	1,475,800	1,542,334	+1,146	+66,534		
Subtotal, forward funded.....	(1,246,300)	(891,000)	(1,247,500)	(+1,200)	(+356,500)		
LITERACY INITIATIVE (1)							
Advance from prior year.....	---	(210,000)	---	---	(-210,000)	NA	UA
Adjustment.....	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D	UA
Total, current year.....	---	260,000	---	---	-260,000		

(1) Reflects contigent transfer of $210 million to Special Education enacted in the FY98 bill. The President proposes to retain the funding in this account.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
INDIAN EDUCATION						
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	59,750	62,000	62,000	+2,250	---	D
Federal Administration						
Special Programs for Indian Children	---	3,265	3,265	+3,265	---	D
National Activities	---	735	735	+735	---	D
Total, Federal administration	---	4,000	4,000	+4,000	---	
Total, Indian Education	59,750	66,000	66,000	+6,250	---	
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION						
Bilingual education:						
Instructional Services	160,000	168,000	160,000	---	-8,000	D
Support Services	14,000	14,000	14,000	---	---	D
Professional Development	25,000	50,000	25,000	---	-25,000	D
Immigrant Education	150,000	150,000	150,000	---	---	D
Foreign Language Assistance	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	D
Total, Bilingual and Immigrant Education	354,000	387,000	354,000	---	-33,000	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
SPECIAL EDUCATION						
State grants: (1)						
Advance from prior year	---	---	(210,000)	(+210,000)	(+210,000)	NA
Grants to States Part B	3,801,000	3,810,700	4,100,700	+299,700	+290,000	D
Preschool Grants	373,985	373,985	373,985	---	---	D
Grants for Infants and Families	350,000	370,000	350,000	---	-20,000	D
Evaluation forward funded	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---	D
Evaluation current funded	1,700	---	---	-1,700	---	D
Subtotal, State grants	4,531,685	4,554,685	4,824,685	+293,000	+270,000	
IDEA National Programs (P.L. 105-17):						
State Program Improvement Grants (1)	35,200	45,200	35,200	---	-10,000	D
Research and Innovation to Improve Services	64,508	64,508	64,508	---	---	D
Technical Assistance and Dissemination	44,556	44,556	44,556	---	---	D
Personnel Preparation	82,139	82,139	82,139	---	---	D
Parent Information Centers	18,535	20,535	18,535	---	-2,000	D
Technology and Media Services	32,523	34,023	33,023	+500	-1,000	D
Public Telecom Info/Training Dissemination	1,500	---	1,500	---	+1,500	D
Subtotal, IDEA special programs reauthorization	278,961	290,961	279,461	+500	-11,500	
Total, Special education	4,810,646	4,845,646	5,104,146	+293,500	+258,500	
Subtotal, Forward funded	(4,565,185)	(4,599,885)	(4,859,885)	(+294,700)	(+260,000)	

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH							
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,246,888	2,304,411	2,304,411	+57,523	---	M	UA
Tech assistance to States	---	---	---	---	---	M	UA
Client Assistance State grants	10,714	10,928	10,928	+214	---	M	UA
Training	39,629	33,685	33,685	-5,944	---	M	UA
Special demonstration programs	15,942	18,942	18,942	+3,000	---	M	UA
Migratory workers	2,350	2,350	2,350	---	---	M	UA
Recreational programs	2,596	2,596	2,596	---	---	M	UA
Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	9,894	9,894	10,894	+1,000	+1,000	M	UA
Projects with industry	22,071	22,071	22,071	---	---	M	UA
Supported employment State grants	38,152	38,152	38,152	---	---	M	UA
Independent living:							
State grants	21,859	22,296	22,296	+437	---	M	UA
Centers	45,205	46,109	46,109	+904	---	M	UA
Services for older blind individuals	10,950	11,169	11,169	+219	---	M	UA
Subtotal, Independent living	78,014	79,574	79,574	+1,560	---		
Program Improvement	2,900	1,900	1,900	-1,000	---	M	UA
Evaluation	1,587	1,587	1,587	---	---	M	UA
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths & Adults	7,549	8,176	8,550	+1,001	+374	M	UA
National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)	76,800	81,000	81,000	+4,200	---	M	UA
Subtotal, mandatory programs	2,555,086	2,615,266	2,616,640	+61,554	+1,374		
Assistive Technology	36,109	30,000	30,000	-6,109	---	D	
Total, Rehabilitation services	2,591,195	2,645,266	2,646,640	+55,445	+1,374		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES						
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.....	8,186	8,256	8,661	+475	+405	D
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.....	44,141	44,791	44,791	+650	---	D
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY.....	81,000	83,480	83,480	+2,480	---	D
Total, Special Inst for Persons with Disabilities.	133,327	136,527	136,932	+3,605	+405	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION (1)							
Vocational education:							
Basic State Grants	1,027,550	1,030,650	1,030,650	+3,100	---	D	UA
Tech-Prep Education	103,000	106,000	106,000	+3,000	---	D	UA
Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Vocational Institutions (2)	3,100	---	4,100	+1,000	+4,100	D	UA
National Progams: Research	13,497	13,497	13,497	---	---	D	UA
Subtotal, Vocational education	1,147,147	1,150,147	1,154,247	+7,100	+4,100		
Adult education:							
State Programs	345,339	361,000	365,000	+19,661	+4,000	D	UA
National programs:							
Evaluation and Technical Assistance	4,998	27,000	7,000	+2,002	-20,000	D	UA
National Institute for Literacy	5,491	6,000	6,000	+509	---	D	UA
Subtotal, National programs	10,489	33,000	13,000	+2,511	-20,000		
Literacy Programs for Prisoners	4,723	---	---	-4,723	---	D	UA
Subtotal, adult education	360,551	394,000	378,000	+17,449	-16,000		
Total, Vocational and adult education	1,507,698	1,544,147	1,532,247	+24,549	-11,900		
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,504,598)	(1,544,147)	(1,528,147)	(+23,549)	(-16,000)		

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Pell Grant -- maximum grant (NA)	(3,000)	(3,100)	(3,150)	(+150)	(+50)	NA	UA
Pell Grants -- Regular Program	7,344,934	7,594,000	8,178,654	+833,720	+584,654	D	UA
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	614,000	619,000	614,000	---	-5,000	D	UA
Federal Work Study	830,000	900,000	850,000	+20,000	-50,000	D	UA
Federal Perkins loans:							
Capital Contributions	135,000	60,000	---	-135,000	-60,000	D	UA
Loan Cancellations	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	D	UA
Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans	165,000	90,000	30,000	-135,000	-60,000		
State Student Incentive Grants	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---	D	UA
Total, Student financial assistance	8,978,934	9,203,000	9,672,654	+693,720	+469,654		
FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM							
Federal Administration	46,482	48,482	48,482	+2,000	---	D	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
HIGHER EDUCATION							
Aid for institutional development:							
Strengthening Institutions	55,450	60,000	55,450	---	-4,550	D	UA
Hispanic Serving Institutions	12,000	28,000	16,000	+4,000	-12,000	D	UA
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	118,495	134,500	130,000	+11,505	-4,500	D	UA
Strengthening historically black graduate insts	25,000	25,000	30,000	+5,000	+5,000	D	UA
Strengthening Tribal Colleges (1)	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000	D	UA
Subtotal, Institutional development	210,945	252,500	231,450	+20,505	-21,050		
Program development:							
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	25,200	22,500	22,500	-2,700	---	D	UA
Minority Teacher Recruitment (2)	2,212	67,000	2,212	---	-64,788	D	UA
Minority Science Improvement	5,255	7,500	7,500	+2,245	---	D	UA
International educ & foreign language studies:							
Domestic Programs	53,581	53,581	60,000	+6,419	+6,419	D	UA
Overseas Programs	5,770	6,536	6,536	+766	---	D	
Institute for International Public Policy	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	D	UA
Subtotal, International education	60,351	61,117	67,536	+7,185	+6,419		
Urban Community Service	4,900	---	---	-4,900	---	D	UA
Subtotal, Program development	97,918	158,117	99,748	+1,830	-58,369		

(1) This program has never been authorized in law.

(2) The purposes for which the additional funding is requested for this program have never been specifically authorized in law.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
Interest Subsidy Grants for Prior Year Construction...	13,700	13,000	13,000	-700	---	D	UA
Special grants:							
Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center.....	6,620	---	---	-6,620	---	D	UA
Federal TRIO Programs.....	529,667	583,000	600,000	+70,333	+17,000	D	UA
National Early Intervention Scholarships and Partn	3,600	---	---	-3,600	---	D	UA
College/School Partnerships.....	---	140,000	---	---	-140,000	D	UA
Scholarships:							
Byrd Honors Scholarships.....	39,288	39,288	---	-39,288	-39,288	D	UA
Graduate fellowships:							
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.....	30,000	37,500	---	-30,000	-37,500	D	UA
Youth Offender Grants.....	12,000	---	---	-12,000	---	D	UA
Early Awareness Information.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000	D	UA
Learning on Demand.....	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000	D	UA
Access and Retention Studies.....	---	20,000	---	---	-20,000	D	UA
Total, Higher education.....	943,738	1,288,405	944,198	+460	-344,207		

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Academic Program	180,511	176,981	185,000	+4,489	+8,019	D
Endowment Program	---	3,530	---	---	-3,530	D
Howard University Hospital	29,489	29,489	29,489	---	---	D
Total, Howard University	210,000	210,000	214,489	+4,489	+4,489	
COLLEGE HOUSING & ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM: Federal Administration	698	698	698	---	---	D
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM						
Federal Administration	104	96	196	+92	+100	D

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT						
Research and statistics:						
Research	72,567	72,567	72,567	---	---	D
Regional Education Laboratories	56,000	56,000	56,000	---	---	D
Statistics	59,000	68,000	68,000	+9,000	---	D
Interagency Research Initiative	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D
Assessment:						
National Assessment	32,000	36,000	36,000	+4,000	---	D
National Assessment Governing Board	3,471	4,000	4,000	+529	---	D
Subtotal, Assessment	35,471	40,000	40,000	+4,529	---	
Subtotal, Research and statistics	223,038	286,567	236,567	+13,529	-50,000	
Fund for the Improvement of Education	108,100	105,000	90,000	-18,100	-15,000	D
International Education Exchange	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	D
21st Century Community Learning Centers	40,000	200,000	60,000	+20,000	-140,000	D
Civics Education	5,500	6,300	6,300	+800	---	D
Eisenhower Professional Dvp. National Activities	23,300	50,000	23,300	---	-26,700	D
Eisenhower Regional Math & Science Ed. Consortia	15,000	25,000	15,000	---	-10,000	D
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	6,500	6,500	6,500	---	---	D
National Writing Project	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	D
Total, ERSI	431,438	689,367	447,667	+16,229	-241,700	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	343,914	362,000	362,000	+18,086	---	D
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	61,500	68,000	61,500	---	-6,500	D
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	30,242	31,242	30,242	---	-1,000	D
Total, Departmental management	435,656	461,242	453,742	+18,086	-7,500	
STUDENT LOANS						
New Annual Loan Volume (including consolidation):						
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	(20,461,000)	(21,932,000)	(21,932,000)	(+1,471,000)	---	NA
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	(11,204,000)	(12,002,000)	(12,002,000)	(+798,000)	---	NA
Total Outstanding Loan Volume:						
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	(119,189,182)	(126,602,699)	(126,602,699)	(+7,413,517)	---	NA
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	(33,565,504)	(45,363,630)	(45,363,630)	(+11,798,126)	---	NA
Total, Department of Education	32,149,716	33,590,568	32,930,057	+780,341	-660,511	
Current year FY98/99	(30,701,330)	(32,142,182)	(31,481,671)	(+780,341)	(-660,511)	
FY99/FY00	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	---	---	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request		
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES							
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME							
Operations and Maintenance: TF.....	55,452	55,028	55,028	-424	---	D	
Capital Program: TF.....	13,217	15,717	15,717	+2,500	---	D	
Total, AFRH.....	68,669	70,745	70,745	+2,076	---		
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (1)							
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs:							
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).....	65,235	73,000	60,000	-5,235	-13,000	D	UA
National Senior Volunteer Corps:							
Foster Grandparents Program.....	87,593	94,162	87,593	---	-6,569	D	UA
Senior Companion Program.....	35,368	35,368	35,368	---	---	D	UA
Retired Senior Volunteer Program.....	40,279	43,300	40,279	---	-3,021	D	UA
Senior Demonstration Program.....	---	1,080	---	---	-1,080	D	UA
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers.....	163,240	173,910	163,240	---	-10,670		
Program Administration.....	28,129	31,512	28,129	---	-3,383	D	UA
Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs.....	256,604	278,422	251,369	-5,235	-27,053		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:							
FY01 (current request) with FY00 comparable.....	300,000	340,000	340,000	+40,000	---	D	UA
FY00 advance with FY99 comparable (NA).....	(250,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(+50,000)	---	NA	UA
FY99 advance with FY98 comparable (NA).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---	NA	UA
Unauthorized capital program.....	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D	UA
Subtotal, FY99 appropriation.....	250,000	300,000	250,000	---	-50,000		

(1) The request earmarks $59.573 million for America Reads. Appropriations for Americorps are provided in HUD-VA bill.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	33,481	34,620	34,620	+1,139	---	D
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.....	6,060	6,060	6,060	---	---	D
Institute of Museum and Library Services (1).....	146,340	146,340	146,340	---	---	D
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (TF).....	(7,015)	(7,015)	(7,015)	---	---	TF
National Commission on Libraries and Info Science.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	D
National Council on Disability.....	1,793	2,344	2,344	+551	---	D
National Education Goals Panel.....	2,000	2,100	2,100	+100	---	D
National Labor Relations Board.....	174,661	184,451	174,661	---	-9,790	D
National Mediation Board.....	8,600	8,400	8,400	-200	---	D
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	7,900	8,050	8,100	+200	+50	D
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Dual Benefits Payments Account.....	205,500	191,000	191,000	-14,500	---	D
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits.....	-12,000	-11,000	-11,000	+1,000	---	D
Subtotal, Dual Benefits.....	193,500	180,000	180,000	-13,500	---	
Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account.....	50	150	150	+100	---	M
Limitation on administration:						
Consolidated Account.....	(87,228)	(86,000)	(86,000)	(-1,228)	---	TF
Inspector General.....	(5,794)	(5,400)	(5,400)	(-394)	---	TF

(1) FY98 library funding was provided in the Department of Education. Comparable figures are displayed here for purposes of comparison.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds.....	20,308	19,689	19,689	-619	---	M
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS						
Benefit payments.....	581,470	538,183	538,183	-43,287	---	M
Administration.....	4,620	4,620	4,620	---	---	M
Subtotal, Black Lung, FY98/99 program level.....	586,090	542,803	542,803	-43,287	---	
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-160,000	-160,000	-160,000	---	---	M
Total, Black Lung, current request, FY98/99.....	426,090	382,803	382,803	-43,287	---	
New advances, 1st quarter FY99/00.....	160,000	141,000	141,000	-19,000	---	M

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME						
Federal benefit payments	23,710,300	28,020,000	28,020,000	+4,309,700	---	M
Beneficiary services	46,000	61,000	61,000	+15,000	---	M
Research and demonstration	16,700	30,000	30,000	+13,300	---	M
Administration	2,027,000	2,064,000	2,064,000	+37,000	---	D
Automation investment initiative	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---	D
Subtotal, SSI FY98/99 program level	25,850,000	30,175,000	30,175,000	+4,325,000	---	
Less funds advanced in prior year	-9,690,000	-8,680,000	-8,680,000	+1,010,000	---	M
Subtotal, regular SSI current year, FY 1998 / 1999	16,160,000	21,495,000	21,495,000	+5,335,000	---	
Additional CDR funding (1)	75,000	177,000	177,000	+102,000	---	D
User Fee Activities	35,000	75,000	75,000	+40,000	---	D
Non-disability redeterminations (1)	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D
SSI reforms (welfare) (1)	100,000	---	---	-100,000	---	D
Total, SSI, current request, FY 1998 / 1999	16,370,000	21,797,000	21,747,000	+5,377,000	-50,000	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY99/00	8,680,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	+870,000	---	M

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES						
OASDI Trust Funds	(2,900,440)	(2,931,400)	(2,931,400)	(+30,960)	---	TF
HI/SMI Trust Funds	(965,000)	(952,000)	(952,000)	(-13,000)	---	TF
Social Security Advisory Board	(1,600)	(1,600)	(1,600)	---	---	TF
SSI	(2,027,000)	(2,064,000)	(2,064,000)	(+37,000)	---	TF
Subtotal, regular LAE	(5,894,040)	(5,949,000)	(5,949,000)	(+54,960)	---	
User Fee Activities	(35,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+40,000)	---	TF
SSI non-disability redeterminations (1)	---	(50,000)	---	---	(-50,000)	TF
Claimant representative payments	---	(19,000)	---	---	(-19,000)	TF
Automation Initiative (1)						
OASDI Automation	(140,000)	---	---	(-140,000)	---	TF
SSI Automation	(50,000)	---	---	(-50,000)	---	TF
Subtotal, automation initative	(190,000)	---	---	(-190,000)	---	
TOTAL, REGULAR LAE	(6,119,040)	(6,093,000)	(6,024,000)	(-95,040)	(-69,000)	
Additional CDR funding (1)						
OASDI	(115,000)	(178,000)	(178,000)	(+63,000)	---	TF
SSI	(75,000)	(177,000)	(177,000)	(+102,000)	---	TF
Subtotal, CDR funding	(190,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)	(+165,000)	---	
SSI reforms (welfare) (1)	(100,000)	---	---	(-100,000)	---	TF
TOTAL, LAE	(6,409,040)	(6,448,000)	(6,379,000)	(-30,040)	(-69,000)	

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request	
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Federal Funds	10,164	12,000	12,000	+1,836	---	D
Trust Funds	(38,260)	(40,000)	(44,000)	(+5,740)	(+4,000)	TF
Total, Office of the Inspector General	48,424	52,000	56,000	+7,576	+4,000	
Total, Social Security Administration	29,826,862	36,024,492	35,959,492	+6,132,630	-65,000	
Federal funds	25,666,562	31,902,492	31,852,492	+6,185,930	-50,000	
Current year FY 1998 / 1999	(16,826,562)	(22,211,492)	(22,161,492)	(+5,334,930)	(-50,000)	
New advances, 1st quarter FY 1999 / 2000	(8,840,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(+851,000)	---	
Trust funds	(4,160,300)	(4,122,000)	(4,107,000)	(-53,300)	(-15,000)	
United States Institute of Peace	11,160	11,495	11,160	---	-335	D
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	31,138,717	37,447,084	37,294,956	+6,156,239	-152,128	
Federal Funds (all years)	26,878,380	33,226,669	33,089,541	+6,211,161	-137,128	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(17,738,380)	(23,195,669)	(23,058,541)	(+5,320,161)	(-137,128)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(8,840,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(+851,000)	---	
FY 2000 / 2001	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---	
Trust funds	(4,260,337)	(4,220,415)	(4,205,415)	(-54,922)	(-15,000)	

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request
SUMMARY					
Title I - Department of Labor:					
Federal Funds	9,343,958	9,491,601	7,842,330	-1,501,628	-1,649,271
Current year	(9,093,958)	(9,241,601)	(7,842,330)	(-1,251,628)	(-1,399,271)
2000 advance	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	(-250,000)
Trust Funds	(3,605,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(-185,203)	(-86,209)
Current year	(3,565,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(-145,203)	(-86,209)
2000 advance	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds	193,885,363	210,298,001	209,227,664	+15,342,301	-1,070,337
Current year	(162,167,174)	(177,149,724)	(176,289,059)	(+14,121,885)	(-860,665)
2000 advance	(31,718,189)	(33,148,277)	(32,938,605)	(+1,220,416)	(-209,672)
Trust Funds	(1,798,072)	(1,951,665)	(1,951,665)	(+153,593)	---
Title III - Department of Education:					
Federal Funds	32,149,716	33,590,568	32,930,057	+780,341	-660,511
Current year	(30,701,330)	(32,142,182)	(31,481,671)	(+780,341)	(-660,511)
2000 advance	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	---	---
Title IV - Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds	26,878,380	33,226,669	33,089,541	+6,211,161	-137,128
Current year	(17,738,380)	(23,195,669)	(23,058,541)	(+5,320,161)	(-137,128)
2000 advance	(8,840,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(+851,000)	---
2001 advance	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---
Trust Funds	(4,260,337)	(4,220,415)	(4,205,415)	(-54,922)	(-15,000)
Total, all titles:					
Federal Funds	262,257,417	286,606,839	283,089,592	+20,832,175	-3,517,247
Current year	(219,700,842)	(241,729,176)	(238,671,601)	(+18,970,759)	(-3,057,575)
2000 advance	(42,256,575)	(44,537,663)	(44,077,991)	(+1,821,416)	(-459,672)
2001 advance	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---
Trust Funds	(9,663,495)	(9,678,172)	(9,576,963)	(-86,532)	(-101,209)
Current year	(9,623,495)	(9,678,172)	(9,576,963)	(-46,532)	(-101,209)
2000 advance	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request
BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP					
Federal Funds (all years)	262,257,417	286,606,839	283,089,592	+20,832,175	-3,517,247
Mandatory, total in bill	190,473,289	210,857,181	210,953,555	+20,480,266	+96,374
Less advances for subsequent years	-38,458,189	-40,529,605	-40,529,605	-2,071,416	---
Plus advances provided in prior years	38,949,993	38,458,189	38,458,189	-491,804	---
Total, mandatory, current year	190,965,093	208,785,765	208,882,139	+17,917,046	+96,374
Discretionary, total in bill	71,784,128	75,749,658	72,136,037	+351,909	-3,613,621
Less advances for subsequent years	-4,098,386	-4,348,058	-3,888,386	+210,000	+459,672
Plus advances provided in prior years	3,485,386	4,258,386	4,258,386	+773,000	---
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Trust funds considered budget authority	9,663,495	9,678,172	9,576,963	-86,532	-101,209
Less TF advances for subsequent years	-40,000	---	---	+40,000	---
Plus TF advances provided in prior years	---	40,000	40,000	+40,000	---
Adjustment to balance with 1998 bill	-522	---	---	+522	---
Childcare welfare reform rescission	-3,000	---	---	+3,000	---
Adjustment for leg cap on Title XX SSBGs	-81,000	-471,000	-81,000	---	+390,000
SSA User Fee Collection	-35,000	-75,000	-75,000	-40,000	---
MN/WY Disproportionate Share Hospitals	8,000	---	---	-8,000	---
NIH Foundation	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Guaranty Reserve Recapture	-280,000	---	---	+280,000	---
Student Aid Income Protection Allowance	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---

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

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 1998 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 1999 Request
Social Security claimant representative offset	---	-19,000	---	---	+19,000
Projected HCFA user fee collections.....	---	-264,500	---	---	+264,500
Viagra limitation.....	---	---	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000
Total, discretionary, current year.....	80,414,101	84,548,658	81,927,000	+1,512,899	-2,621,658
Crime trust fund.....	143,831	143,938	156,000	+12,169	+12,062
General purposes.....	80,270,270	84,404,720	81,771,000	+1,500,730	-2,633,720
Grand total, current year.....	271,379,194	293,334,423	290,809,139	+19,429,945	-2,525,284

DISSENTING VIEWS OF HON. DAVID OBEY, HON. LOUIS STOKES, HON. STENY HOYER, HON. NANCY PELOSI, HON. NITA LOWEY, AND HON. ROSA DELAURO

We all know that there are going to be significant limits on how we deal with the country's problems because of last year's budget deal. We all know that the budget deal squeezes resources for domestic priorities, and we can't attack the committee for recognizing the budget realities. But, this bill is in the shape that it is in—not because of the budget deal—but because of two other factors.

First, is the tobacco legislation. It is apparent that the Republican majority has concluded that the economy is so healthy that the American people are simply not paying any attention to what is happening in Congress. Given a healthy economy, Republicans think they can do almost anything they want without having to answer to the public for it. That's why they killed the tobacco bill and this bill is a direct result of that action.

Because Republicans killed the tobacco bill, they have made it much harder to fund the President's health initiatives, including a $1.2 billion increase for NIH. It is clear that the Republicans have determined that it is too dangerous to be hanging out there without the additional funds that the tobacco legislation would have provided. Republicans do not want to anger the tobacco companies, so they have decided to find the funds somewhere else. What the Republicans have done in this bill is take the funding out of the hides of the weakest and most vulnerable people in our society.

The Majority has eliminated the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) that provides help to 4.4 million of the most vulnerable households in this country to pay their heating and cooling bills. Approximately 1.5 million of these households contain elderly members, 1.3 million have disabled individuals, and 2.1 million are struggling to raise children in poverty. Overall, two-thirds of LIHEAP recipients earn less than $8,000 a year. The lack of LIHEAP assistance will likely increase the number of households losing heat in the winter due to an inability to pay; and the many who will struggle to keep up with their utility bills will obviously have to cut back on other essential expenditures such as food, medicine, and payments for housing.

It should be noted that LIHEAP was already slashed by $419 million in 1996, a reduction of one-third, and over 1 million households lost assistance as a result. From 1981 to 1996, the low income population eligible for LIHEAP has grown from 19.7 million to 27.8 million. However the percentage of eligible households served has dropped from 36% in 1981 to 19% in 1995—and that is the year prior to the additional one-third cut.

In this report, the majority made three points relating to LIHEAP which must be rebutted: that energy prices are at historically low levels; that states have LIHEAP carryover funds; and

that States in general are running budget surpluses and can assume the responsibility for LIHEAP.

States are allowed to carryover a maximum of 10% of their funds, and on average have carried over about only about 2–3% in the last two years. Clearly there are not enough carryover funds to run a full year program even though we did have a warm winter last year.

While the trends in energy prices have declined in recent years, they are still about the same as the levels when LIHEAP was created, and still constitute a significant expense for low income households. According to data from the Department of Energy, the composite average of electricity, gas and fuel oil in 1997 was $13.26 per million of British Thermal Units (mmbtu). That average in 1979 was $5.96 mmbtu in current dollars and $13.13 in constant 1997 dollars adjusted for inflation. In 1979, 7.1 million households used 15% of their income for residential energy, and by 1995 that number dropped only slightly to 6.7 million households.

While it is true that according to the National Association of State Budget Officers estimates, States have a collective 1998 budget surplus estimated to be about $25 billion in 1998, the Federal government surplus that is now estimated by CBO to be $63 billion is over twice as large as all the state budgets combined, and it is expected to reach $80 billion in FY 1999. There is no indication that the Republican governors are any more compassionate and willing to pick up this Federal responsibility of $1.1 billion in assistance to low income households than are the Republicans in Congress—especially given the number of worthy state programs needing additional funds and the need to plan for potential future state deficits.

The bottom line is that there is no programmatic or economic rationale to justify the elimination of LIHEAP, and millions of the most vulnerable households in this country will experience significant, additional hardships if this cut is enacted.

This bill also dismantles the common sense investments in programs that help young people prepare for the world of work by cutting $1.5 billion from the President's budget request for these programs. These critical investments ensure that even our most disadvantaged youth have the skills they need to succeed and avoid perpetual cycles of crime, welfare, and permanent poverty. But the Majority has decided that since the weakest and most vulnerable in our society don't vote for them—in fact, in many cases they don't vote at all—they can eliminate these opportunities.

The Majority has decided to wipe out the $871 million summer jobs program for 530,000 of our most disadvantaged youth. For some of these kids, a summer job may literally be the lifeline for a teenager headed for trouble. While the nation has been enjoying low unemployment rates, unemployment for African-American teens was 32 percent last summer. This program provided 20 percent of all jobs in the country held by African American youth age 16–17 in the summer of 1996, and 13 percent for Hispanic youth. For the 14–15 year old cohort, this program provided 25 percent of all African American summer jobs and 16 percent of Hispanic jobs. A 1995 report concluded that over three-quarters of the young peo-

ple enrolled in this program would have been jobless without it, especially the 14–15 year olds.

It should be noted that in an apparent justification for their action to eliminate this program, the Majority has cited findings from a Department of Labor evaluation that work experience alone is not an effective form of training. That finding was associated with a program serving school dropouts and is not particularly relevant to the summer jobs program. Almost, 85% of the Summer Jobs program participants are either in school or are recent graduates, and many Summer Jobs sites even provide classroom education together with work experience. The summer jobs program is work experience that supplements, not replaces, the education of young people still in school. Research and evaluation of the summer jobs program by Westat and the Department of Labor's Office of the Inspector general has shown the program to be successful and supports continuation.

The bill also rescinds the entire $250 million already appropriated for Out-of-School Youth Opportunities in FY 1999, and zeroes out the President's request for an additional $250 million in FY 2000. This initiative is a community-based approach to help young people in high poverty areas find jobs. This cut will deny critical support for up to 50,000 of the most disadvantaged young people in central cities and rural communities across the country. Widespread joblessness among young males is the principal underlying cause of a variety of of our inner cities' worst problems, including poverty, crime, youth gangs, welfare depedency, illegal drugs, and the breakdown of the two-parent family. One-half of black male high school dropouts under the age of 25 and three-quarters of black male high school dropouts ages 25–34 are under some form of criminal justice supervision. If the Majority is sincere about addressing the problems of welfare, crime and drugs in our society, it makes no sense to eliminate the funding for this innovative program when the authorization bill is currently in conference. Yet, the Majority has done exactly that and has turned its back on these problems.

The bill slashes $100 million from school-to-work initiatives, undermining state and local efforts to provide career-related coursework and work-based learning experiences that are relevant to good jobs in the community, and which create pathways to future careers for more than 1 million students in over 3,000 high schools.

The bill also has failed to include $30 million requested for CDC demonstration projects to address racial and ethnic health disparities in infant mortality, cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, HIV/AIDS, and immunizations. For example, the rate of AIDS is more than seven times higher for African-Americans than for white Americans, and more than three times higher for Hispanics than for whites. This comprehensive strategy would have attempted to help eliminate the excess deaths among minorities and to identify new knowledge about the causes of these persistent disparities in the health status of minority populations.

In summary, since the weakest in our society don't vote for Republicans, the Majority decided to pay for NIH and other increases

out of the hides of the most defenseless and vulnerable, minority youth, and out of children, families and seniors in poverty.

The second decision that the Majority has made is that since the public is not paying attention, they have chosen to revert to the politics of confrontation. Two years ago when they tried to shut down the government in order to force the President to do their bidding, they paid a big price and a loss of public support. They learned that that approach didn't work. That is why we had an enjoyable and productive session last year, when we produced a bipartisan approach to the FY 1998 Labor-HHS appropriations bill. Now, because they have concluded that the public is not paying attention, they have reverted back to their original approach—the politics of confrontation.

They have virtually eliminated the President's entire education agenda. They are betting that the public isn't watching, and are willing to scuttle:

School construction and modernization for our nation's schools—$22 billion in new bond authority is needed to build 1,000 new schools and renovate 5,000 existing schools to make them safer and less crowded.

Hiring 100,000 new teachers to create smaller class sizes in grades 1–3 to help ensure that every child receives personal attention and has a solid foundation for further learning.

$2 billion in priority education initiatives to improve and strengthen public education—to install modern technology in classrooms, to improve teacher training, enhance anti-drug and anti-violence programs, and provide college opportunities for at-risk youth.

The bill cuts reading and math help for an additional 520,000 of our most disadvantaged children under the Title 1 program.

The bill singles out Democratic priorities, such as Eisenhower teacher training and Goals 2000 grants for $300 million in severe cuts below last year's level, and section 308 of this bill rolls them into a block grant. An amendment to delete section 308 failed in Committee on a party line vote.

The bill cuts $50 million in funds for new drug and violence prevention coordinators to help 6,500 middle schools with the worst drug and violence problems plan, design and implement successful drug and violence prevention programs.

The bill denies 3,000 communities the opportunity to provide "safe haven" learning centers for 400,000 children, by cutting $140 million in new funds for After School Centers. We know that 5 million kids are without adult supervision after school—a time when they are most likely to get into trouble. Currently, the Department of Education can fund only 5% of 2,000 applications from communities for federal assistance.

The bill cuts $160 million in new funds for Head Start, providing only one-quarter of the additional 30,000 slots requested.

The bill cuts $137 million in new funds for low-income children whose schools and families cannot afford modern, state-of-the-art technology. Approximately 400 school districts would not receive funding for classroom computers, the latest educational software, and training to improve teaching and learning in core subjects.

The bill zeroes out $140 million in new funds requested for mentoring, tutoring, and college awareness assistance to 175,000 at-risk students at high-poverty middle schools.

The bill eliminates college loans and scholarships for 120,000 college students under the Perkins loan and Byrd scholarship programs.

The bill cuts $50 million in new funds for College Work Study, denying assistance to 57,000 students.

Section 311 of this bill establishes arbitrary time limits for federally-funded bilingual education programs when there is no research that supports capping the amount of time a child can receive bilingual instruction as an effective method of ensuring English language acquisition.

This bill breaks last year's bipartisan budget agreement that protected the America Reads program by rescinding the $210 million we agreed to last year, eliminating reading tutors for 450,000 at-risk first, second and third graders. Four out of ten 4th graders cannot read at grade level.

This bill also breaks a bipartisan deal on IDEA—which took 2 years to negotiate—that Congress overwhelmingly adopted last year by including riders in sections 309 and 310 that could deprive some youth with disabilities of their right to a free appropriate public education.

Section 305 of this bill blocks the President's voluntary national testing plan even though the nation's leading testing experts at the National Academy of Sciences have indicated that it is not technically feasible to compare student achievement scores from existing state and commercial tests.

When you look at the result, it is clear that this bill is not an effort to continue the constructive bipartisanship that we had last year. It is not a bill to meet the country's problems. It is a bill to meet the Republican leadership's political problems. A year ago, the Republican leadership was in big trouble. The Speaker had just been forced to pay a $300,000 fine for his financial dealings. A rebellion was going on against the leadership in the Republican caucus. The Republican caucus was trying to hold on to their public image with the country, so they soft-peddled confrontation.

This year, the hard right wing of the Republican conference is demanding a renewed sense of confrontation. This bill, in a response to their demands, represents much more of a blue print for the reelection of the House Republican leadership, than it is for healing the economic and social divisions within our society.

We all know that one of the ways that the hard right philosophy manifests itself in the Republican conference is in its antagonism toward any programs that limit the ability of the most reactionary businesses within this society from dealing with their workers any way they choose. Many Republican members of the hard right are libertarians who feel that there should be no limitations on how managers treat their workers. Thankfully, many of the corporations in this society have a moral conscience and try treat their workers with decency and dignity, but a good many do not.

We don't need a strong NLRB and a strong OSHA to protect workers from good employers. We need NLRB and OSHA to protect workers from unscrupulous ones. The bill represents a cave-in to

the anti-worker, anti-union instincts of the libertarians within the Republican caucus. Some examples are:

The bill cuts OSHA workplace safety enforcement by 9% below the budget request. Workplace hazards remain a problem in many businesses throughout the country, and OSHA has been effective in making these sites safer. Since OSHA was created, fatality rates in manufacturing have declined 67% and in construction by 80%. A study has shown that injuries declined an average of 22% over the next three years in workplaces where OSHA inspected and issued penalties for violations. Yet each year there are still over 6 million injuries and 6,000 fatalities in workplaces across the country, and an additional 50,000 workers die from occupational diseases. OSHA is legally mandated to conduct inspections in response to employee complaints, and inspects most fatalities and catastrophes. Its resources are already stretched dangerously thin in states under Federal jurisdiction. OSHA has less than 1400 inspectors to cover more than 4 million workplaces. On average, OSHA can inspect workplaces only once every 109 years, and in some states it is double that estimate. The cut in this bill will mean 4,000 fewer inspections in 1999, and as a result, there are likely to be more workers injured or killed on the job.

This bill underfunds the President's request to protect workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively by cutting the budget for the National Labor Relations Board by $9.8 million. When a worker is fired for trying to improve working conditions, it is the NLRB that gets that worker's job back with backpay. When unions step out of line, by interfering with neutral employers, or by harassing nonstrikers on a picket line, or by improperly collecting dues, it is the NLRB that steps in. Agency staffing has already been reduced by one-third since 1980. The funding level in this bill will require the reduction of 100 staff, and case backlogs are projected to increase by one third. This means workers who are fired unfairly, will wait longer to get their jobs back.

The bill also includes a rider in section 516 that amends the National Labor Relations Act to exempt many small businesses from the Act. This rider will create uncertainty as to which government agency—state or federal—has jurisdiction, and will potentially exempt millions of workers from the protections of our nation's basic labor law. It will also subject small businesses to picketing and other illegal union tactics from which they are now protected, and small employers could be subject to investigation and litigation involving detailed examination of confidential business records.

This bill provides only $5 million of the $37 million requested increase to reduce the incidence of domestic and international child labor. The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 250 million working children between the ages of 5 and 14. Nearly half of them work full-time. These children are often exposed to dangerous and slave-like conditions, working long hours in mines and manufacturing plants, exposed to hazardous chemicals and many even end up in prostitution. Obviously these working children are usually not getting the education that can help them escape the poverty that surrounds them. But not only are there devastating consequences on the lives of these children, their wages undercut and keep unemployed adult workers in their re-

spective countries. Moreover, the practice of using child labor contributes to a race to the bottom on labor standards by countries that are trying to compete for foreign investment. No American should have to fight for his or her job because of exploitative labor practices abroad, and no employer should get a competitive advantage on the backs on children—it is illegal and its morally reprehensible.

This bill underfunds the President's request for protecting workers' rights to fair pay, overtime, Family and Medical Leave Act benefits, and job discrimination protection by cutting the budget for the Employment Standards Administration by $3.9 million below the President's budget.

This bill underfunds the President's request for protecting pension benefits and rights such as health insurance portability by cutting the budget for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration by $4.8 million below the President's budget.

The bill ignores the need for a highly-skilled workforce for the 21st century by cutting by more than half the number of people who can participate in employment and training programs. It provides no increase in funding for the dislocated worker and low-income adult job training programs. This means that 67,000 workers in need of assistance won't be helped compared to the President's request.

Section 104 of this bill throws roadblocks in the way of new OSHA workplace safety regulations by subjecting regulations to unnecessary peer review requirements. This provision adds delay to an already cumbersome process while creating no "value-added". OSHA already has a number of mechanisms in place to conduct peer review of its rules as appropriate, and has rigorous trial-type public rulemaking hearings, where all scientific experts, not just those appointed to a closed door panel, have ample opportunity to cross-examine OSHA and enter critical comments to which OSHA must respond in writing. The peer review process required by Section 104 does not set up an independent expert review, but rather allows individuals with conflicts of interest to review the rules. Peer reviews that allow participation by an individual with a vested interest in the standard will provide those who oppose rules another forum to block rules behind the closed doors of a peer review panel, and will only create more controversy in the rulemaking process.

The Majority cites Presidential/Congressional Commission on Risk Assessment and Risk Management as supporting peer review of regulatory decisions. However, they fail to mention that this Commission's report explicitly states that OSHA's current combined use of peer review and extensive hearings should be evaluated as an alternative to relying solely on peer review, and that "peer review is unlikely to be needed for every regulatory decision * * * this would lead to substantial delay and require excessive resources". The report also recommends disqualifying individuals with conflict of interest from peer review panels—unlike section 104 which allows them to participate. Rather than improving OSHA rulemaking, this proposal will only cause further unnecessary delays, and will ultimately undermine worker safety protec-

tions. An amendment to delete this rider failed in subcommittee on a party line vote.

The bill requires the Secretary of HHS to fund a wasteful, duplicative study on ergonomics through the National Academy of Sciences. In July 1997, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health published a detailed review of more than 6,000 scientific studies dealing with the epidemiology of musculoskeletal disorders. The study, which cost nearly one million dollars to complete, found strong correlations between risk factors at work, such as high levels of repetition, forceful exertion, and awkward postures, and musculoskeletal disorders. Based on a request from the Majority, the NIH has already entered into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to review this issue with a letter report to be completed by September 30, 1998, and a workshop summary by December 1998. While even the current NAS review is unwarranted, in light of the NIOSH study which was peer reviewed by a broad group of experts, the Majority wants to draw out this additional study for two more years. This will only delay protections for a class of injury that accounted for 62% of all workplace illnesses in 1995, and which costs employers $20 billion a year in worker's compensation. An amendment to delete this study failed in subcommittee on a party line vote.

The bill continues a rider that the Mine Safety and Health Administration requested be dropped in order to allow enforcement of statutory worker safety training requirements in nonmetal mining operations. Over 600 deaths have occurred in these surface mining operations since this rider went into place years ago. A recent surge in sand and gravel surface mining fatalities attributable in significant part to the lack of training makes it imperative that minimum worker safety training requirements be put in place immediately. The industry wants MSHA to customize new regulations for their type of mining activities, and MSHA is willing to do so, but according to the Department of Labor Solicitor, a new regulation cannot be promulgated until this longstanding rider is dropped. An amendment to delete the rider was defeated in Committee.

In addition to the above rider to prohibit enforcement of safety training requirements, the bill cuts the budget for the Mine Safety and Health Administration by $7.8 million below the President's request. These cuts put miners' health and safety at risk as coal production is increasing and as a result of the recently enacted transportation reauthorization, sand and gravel production is going to soar. The cuts will impair MSHA's ability to increase hazard targeting, and to increase dust sampling by MSHA inspectors. The need for an increased effort on dust sampling was a unanimous recommendation of a federal advisory committee, and dust sampling is an important step in the campaign to end black lung.

In order to minimize the cost to mine operators, section 105 of the bill delays regulations that are intended to give black lung benefits to more injured workers faster. The Department of Labor is properly complying with the requirements of the rulemaking process, yet this rider gives more authority to the Small Business Administration for this particular rule than the Republican Congress provided SBA just two years ago when it enacted the Small Busi-

ness Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This appears to be an attempt to give more consideration to the economic impact on mine operators who must pay the black lung benefits, over the interests of the injured miners. This effort will only delay the disability payments to miners which they worked for and which they deserve. An amendment to delete this rider failed in subcommittee on a party line vote.

Section 514 of the bill prohibits funds to supervise the Teamster's election, despite a recent Court ruling requiring the Government to pay. Under a 1989 consent decree that the Teamsters signed to settle a racketeering lawsuit, the union agreed to hold elections every five years and to allow Government supervision of the election at Government expense. On June 19, 1998, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reaffirmed that under the terms of the consent decree, the Federal government must pay if there is to be supervision of the rerun of the 1996 election. Due to the bullheadedness of the Republicans in Congress to refuse to allow the use of federal funds for this purpose, a federal judge is now considering whether to allow the election to occur without supervision, and potentially waste decades of Federal efforts to clean up this union.

It was never going to be easy for this bill this year because of the budget squeeze. But it would have been possible to produce one that was a fair balance between competing national priorities. Unfortunately a political decision was made not to produce such a bill. That is why even the allocation of funding between subcommittees made it impossible to produce such a bill in order to reflect an extremist agenda. That is why the Republican Leadership moved resources out of this bill and into other bills that are less controversial such as Energy and Water.

The defense bill shows that if Republicans want to find ways to accommodate additional spending, they are able to do so. That bill provides more room by requiring CBO—the numbers umpire—to simply put out estimates that the bill cost $3.5 billion less than it actually cost. The Republican leadership used this "invisible ink" technique to add billions in extra spending.

The DOD bill also invents a new legislative sleight of hand by shifting the accounting for the sale of $637 million worth of surplus Navy ships so that the proceeds can be spent again, instead of being used to pay down the national debt. The DOD bill also contains a large, $1.6 billion emergency appropriation for DOD Y2K activities. These funds to ensure computers are Year 2000 compliant is truly a national security priority, and we support this appropriation. But, our point is that the Republican leadership has chosen to selectively abandon its budget principles by not paying for the emergency spending with other reductions in this particular bill.

In contrast, the message in the Labor-HHS bill is quite the opposite. The message that the Republican leadership is sending with this bill is intended to foster conflict, and generate opposition to moderate priorities. The message is: Do not accommodate; do not work things out to compromise or accommodate various needs; instead, build a coalition with the hard right.

More than any other appropriations bill, this bill is supposed to be about the country's future. Education means opportunity. We are delighted that they have increased funds for health programs and NIH and for educating kids with disabilities. That is popular. Democrats want more money for these priorities, too.

But, when you cut out LIHEAP and Summer Jobs and the new Youth Opportunities Program, you are declaring war on the weakest and most vulnerable Americans and our ability to channel disadvantaged young people in troubled neighborhoods into productive activities. Republicans are willing to invest in prisons on the back end, but not on job opportunities on the front end. That is why more than any other appropriations bill this year, this bill defines the differences between the parties.

When you savage the President's education agenda and deep-six school construction, smaller class sizes, and $2 billion in priority education investments, this bill will never be signed and it shouldn't. The President has already issued an unequivocal statement that the bill is fundamentally flawed and that he will veto it in its current form. This bill does not deserve the support of the House, and it is in such shambles that it cannot be fixed by amendment. We urge all our colleagues to reject this legislation and vote NO on final passage.

WHY IS THE FEDERAL BUDGET BALANCED?

Fiscal Year 1998 will mark the first balanced budget in 29 years. On July 15, 1998 the Congressional Budget Office revised its surplus estimate once again predicting that the 1998 surplus will be $63 billion, and if the current policies remain unchanged, the surplus is expected to rise to $80 billion in 1999. The OMB's Mid-Session Review issued on May 26, 1998 predicts a 1998 surplus of $39 billion. This is a remarkable turnabout given that as recently as FY 1992, the federal deficit was $290 billion. This surplus—

is the culmination of six years in a row of successively improved fiscal balances, the longest such period of improvement in history;

will cause the debt burden to shrink for the fourth year in a row (i.e., debt held by the public as a share of GDP); and

will cause mandatory net interest payments to start shrinking as a share of the budget and as a share of the economy—leaving more room in the budget for productive activities.

Soon after May surplus projections were released, the Majority Party issued a flurry of press releases making the claim that so-called "Balanced Budget" legislation and other bills enacted by Congress last year are responsible for this turnabout. Such claims are simply not credible. Just as it took years of fiscal imprudence in the 1980's and early 1990's to build up a $290 billion deficit by 1992, it took years of adhering to disciplined and responsible fiscal and monetary policies since 1992 to dig out of this deficit position.

What Caused the 1998 surplus?—CBO's explanation

So what are the precise reasons for this dramatic turnaround since President Bush left office with a $290 billion deficit? The CBO has issued data that answers this question objectively and decisively.

According to the CBO data, the remarkable fiscal turnabout has been due to three primary factors:

An improved economy with six years of sustained growth;

Legislation passed by the 103rd Democratic Congress in 1993 and 1994;

A slower rise in the cost of medical care (e.g., Medicare/Medicaid) than projected.

Conspicuously absent from CBO's analysis of reasons for the 1998 surplus is the fiscal effect of laws enacted by Republican congresses between 1995 and the present date. The reason for this is that the CBO actually totes up legislation enacted in the period that Republicans have been in control of Congress as raising the deficit by more than it cut in 1998. The sum total of laws passed by the 104th and 105th Republican congresses will cost the Treasury roughly $11,000,000,000 more in FY 1998 than they saved.

In January 1993 when President Clinton took office, CBO made the alarming prediction that the federal deficit for the next five years would go through the roof—to $357 billion by fiscal 1998. This was despite the fact that the economy was expected to improve over that five-year timeframe. Since then, we have been able to wipe out this $357 billion deficit and build a surplus of $43 billion—a net change of $400 billion.

The CBO attributes this astounding turnaround to the following major reasons:

Major reasons for the FY 1998 surplus

[In billions of dollars]

	CBO estimate
Projected FY 1998 Deficit (Jan.1993 CBO forecast)	$357
Major Factors for Fiscal Change Since 1992:	
Improved economy (revenues higher/.entitlement costs lower than 1993 forecast) (min)	−210
Democratic Congress (budgetary effect of legislation passed in 1993 & 1994)	−141
Health care costs (lower cost increases for Medicare/other health care programs than 1993 forecast)	−60
Total Deficit Reduction	−411
Republican Congresses (budgetary effect of legislation passed 1995-present)	+11
Total Fiscal Change	−400

Despite claims to the contrary, CBO data show that the combined fiscal effect of the laws enacted by the 104th and 105th Republican Congresses is to add $11,000,000,000 more to the deficit than it cut in Fiscal Year 1998.

Clearly the CBO numbers confirm that the major credit for creating the 1998 surplus must go to actions of the 103rd Democratic Congress, which not only produced real net savings of $141 billion, but created the conditions necessary to adopt pro-growth monetary policies that have been very successful. The centerpiece of this effort, the deficit reduction bill passed in 1993, was described as follows by Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan:

There's no question that the impact of bringing the deficit down [through the 1993 budget bill] set in place a series of events—a virtuous cycle, if I may put it that way—which has led us to where we are. (In testimony before the House Budget Committee, March 4, 1998.)

The facts show that the 1998 budget is balanced despite Republican legislative efforts, not because of them.

DAVID OBEY.
LOUIS STOKES.
STENY HOYER.
NANCY PELOSI.
NITA LOWEY.
ROSA DELAURO.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
ALABAMA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	$9,209,344
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	770,470
Summer Youth	871,000,000	13,258,250
Head Start	160,000,000	2,281,812
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,076,975
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	2,800,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	820,883
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,233,219
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	786,315
College Work-Study	50,000,000	846,485
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	323,983
Total	3,218,268,000	38,407,736
ALASKA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	5,878,530
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	412,422
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,208,610
Head Start	160,000,000	316,409
Goals 2000	255,500,000	930,463
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	260,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	892,426
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	49,830
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	28,972
Total	3,218,268,000	12,475,162
ARIZONA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	4,453,748
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	998,229
Summer Youth	871,000,000	15,074,802
Head Start	160,000,000	2,443,187
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,927,776
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	720,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	740,086
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	6,822,630
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	758,184
College Work-Study	50,000,000	578,152
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	685,520
Total	3,218,268,000	37,202,314
ARKANSAS		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	7,027,165
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	690,943
Summer Youth	871,000,000	8,240,139
Head Start	160,000,000	1,406,966
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,483,109
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,866,667

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	491,496
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,800,591
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	479,017
College Work-Study	50,000,000	407,466
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	451,733
Total	3,218,268,000	25,345,291
CALIFORNIA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	49,405,447
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	16,915,985
Summer Youth	871,000,000	140,130,051
Head Start	160,000,000	21,492,393
Goals 2000	255,500,000	29,260,612
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	9,855,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	5,404,987
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	62,075,150
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	5,649,592
College Work-Study	50,000,000	5,000,091
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	6,002,355
Total	3,218,268,000	351,191,663
COLORADO		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	17,226,140
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	515,755
Summer Youth	871,000,000	4,290,971
Head Start	160,000,000	1,485,392
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,985,652
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	800,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	457,935
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	2,570,697
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	577,654
College Work-Study	50,000,000	670,210
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	970,063
Total	3,218,268,000	34,550,470
CONNECTICUT		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	22,472,107
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,034,601
Summer Youth	871,000,000	8,257,782
Head Start	160,000,000	1,282,802
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,583,882
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,485,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	446,585
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	5,559,923
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	499,282
College Work-Study	50,000,000	581,414
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	736,915
Total	3,218,268,000	44,940,293
DELAWARE		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	2,982,740
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	145,350
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,134,275
Head Start	160,000,000	251,111
Goals 2000	255,500,000	946,669
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,066,667
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	963,994

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	87,527
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	121,419
Total	3,218,268,000	9,197,252
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	3,489,955
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	422,871
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,260,844
Head Start	160,000,000	519,344
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,003,108
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,066,667
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,756,297
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	509,194
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	547,090
Total	3,218,268,000	13,072,870
FLORIDA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	14,571,931
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	3,190,529
Summer Youth	871,000,000	34,961,391
Head Start	160,000,000	6,395,627
Goals 2000	255,500,000	11,784,905
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,820,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	2,178,755
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	24,717,295
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	2,275,387
College Work-Study	50,000,000	1,674,015
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,365,928
Total	3,218,268,000	104,935,763
GEORGIA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	11,521,346
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,217,118
Summer Youth	871,000,000	17,864,407
Head Start	160,000,000	4,080,358
Goals 2000	255,500,000	6,768,018
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	3,933,334
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	1,266,222
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	10,981,659
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,306,555
College Work-Study	50,000,000	1,054,964
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	755,125
Total	3,218,268,000	60,749,106
HAWAII		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	1,160,263
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	537,509
Summer Youth	871,000,000	4,262,082
Head Start	160,000,000	521,484
Goals 2000	255,500,000	979,094
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	340,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,222,569
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	127,814

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	184,029
Total	3,218,268,000	9,822,344
IDAHO		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	6,719,342
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	312,330
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,296,810
Head Start	160,000,000	482,074
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,009,439
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	390,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	296,028
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	147,696
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	245,489
Total	3,218,268,000	13,396,708
ILLINOIS		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	62,198,911
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	2,825,767
Summer Youth	871,000,000	35,142,659
Head Start	160,000,000	6,563,168
Goals 2000	255,500,000	11,079,286
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	6,000,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	2,119,890
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	17,016,210
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	2,138,239
College Work-Study	50,000,000	2,119,231
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	2,644,006
Total	3,218,268,000	149,847,367
INDIANA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	28,161,920
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	806,210
Summer Youth	871,000,000	11,811,742
Head Start	160,000,000	2,217,879
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,622,828
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,060,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	743,665
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	7,193,612
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	893,970
College Work-Study	50,000,000	937,895
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,545,750
Total	3,218,268,000	59,995,471
IOWA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	19,958,730
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	384,527
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,495,866
Head Start	160,000,000	1,161,434
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,205,534
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	750,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	338,471
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,809,966
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	426,717
College Work-Study	50,000,000	660,703
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,045,706

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Total	3,218,268,000	32,237,654
KANSAS		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	9,165,944
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	373,705
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,689,930
Head Start	160,000,000	1,050,528
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,180,942
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,866,667
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	357,094
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,081,729
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	421,675
College Work-Study	50,000,000	466,731
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	754,298
Total	3,218,268,000	23,409,243
KENTUCKY		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	14,655,368
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,219,184
Summer Youth	871,000,000	14,861,254
Head Start	160,000,000	2,426,914
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,931,747
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	830,531
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	4,789,407
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	757,810
College Work-Study	50,000,000	652,616
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	703,965
Total	3,218,268,000	44,828,796
LOUISIANA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	9,415,140
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,811,728
Summer Youth	871,000,000	19,059,992
Head Start	160,000,000	3,709,421
Goals 2000	255,500,000	5,510,928
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,935,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	1,246,152
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,025,881
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,061,141
College Work-Study	50,000,000	870,726
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	972,553
Total	3,218,268,000	48,518,662
MAINE		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	14,558,343
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	282,289
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,330,317
Head Start	160,000,000	539,587
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,131,478
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	2,252,406
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	457,731
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	592,537
Total	3,218,268,000	23,642,188

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
MARYLAND		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	17,206,608
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,076,294
Summer Youth	871,000,000	10,742,600
Head Start	160,000,000	1,810,405
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,967,270
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	840,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	645,434
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	7,437,442
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	767,105
College Work-Study	50,000,000	711,233
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	970,295
Total	3,218,268,000	46,174,686
MASSACHUSETTS		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	44,951,656
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,040,231
Summer Youth	871,000,000	13,896,999
Head Start	160,000,000	2,333,747
Goals 2000	255,500,000	5,030,551
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	950,175
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	11,315,379
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	971,025
College Work-Study	50,000,000	2,641,293
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	2,897,358
Total	3,218,268,000	86,028,414
MICHIGAN		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	59,052,415
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,536,743
Summer Youth	871,000,000	25,850,333
Head Start	160,000,000	5,766,801
Goals 2000	255,500,000	10,180,583
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	2,125,825
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	23,946,062
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,962,533
College Work-Study	50,000,000	1,590,047
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	2,485,935
Total	3,218,268,000	134,497,277
MINNESOTA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	42,543,924
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	640,916
Summer Youth	871,000,000	8,631,285
Head Start	160,000,000	1,914,198
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,763,069
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,710,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	564,887
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	5,633,353
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	728,223
College Work-Study	50,000,000	1,079,281
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,440,250
Total	3,218,268,000	68,649,386
MISSISSIPPI		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	7,895,582

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	877,580
Summer Youth	871,000,000	10,855,895
Head Start	160,000,000	2,278,668
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,498,666
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	2,133,333
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	812,199
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,825,222
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	673,408
College Work-Study	50,000,000	673,680
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	804,264
Total	3,218,268,000	32,328,497
MISSOURI		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	24,844,674
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	909,940
Summer Youth	871,000,000	12,952,118
Head Start	160,000,000	2,765,553
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,676,792
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	2,070,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	820,278
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	7,765,865
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	903,542
College Work-Study	50,000,000	990,891
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,418,051
Total	3,218,268,000	60,117,704
MONTANA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	7,881,361
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	214,200
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,749,993
Head Start	160,000,000	469,411
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,071,643
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,066,667
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	361,884
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	197,644
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	316,794
Total	3,218,268,000	14,827,097
NEBRASKA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	9,870,358
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	145,536
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,134,275
Head Start	160,000,000	665,597
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,348,418
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	500,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	961,453
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	260,889
College Work-Study	50,000,000	346,470
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	636,086
Total	3,218,268,000	17,119,082
NEVADA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	2,091,793
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	344,208
Summer Youth	871,000,000	3,926,495

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Head Start	160,000,000	481,871
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,094,984
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	855,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,652,801
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	80,587
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	94,819
Total	3,218,268,000	11,120,058
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	8,508,431
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	168,256
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,235,573
Head Start	160,000,000	265,386
Goals 2000	255,500,000	939,128
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	425,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	902,674
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	347,738
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	512,320
Total	3,218,268,000	14,802,006
NEW JERSEY		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	41,730,621
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	3,203,370
Summer Youth	871,000,000	25,414,749
Head Start	160,000,000	2,633,399
Goals 2000	255,500,000	6,230,677
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	1,050,546
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	12,576,257
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,204,285
College Work-Study	50,000,000	898,950
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,225,797
Total	3,218,268,000	96,168,651
NEW MEXICO		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	5,575,784
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	901,423
Summer Youth	871,000,000	9,004,072
Head Start	160,000,000	1,319,599
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,968,942
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	990,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	406,903
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	2,382,671
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	379,611
College Work-Study	50,000,000	382,278
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	335,083
Total	3,218,268,000	23,646,366
NEW YORK		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	136,256,790
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	8,419,611
Summer Youth	871,000,000	67,934,185
Head Start	160,000,000	10,726,017
Goals 2000	255,500,000	19,565,603

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	4,421,215
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	51,961,431
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	3,767,436
College Work-Study	50,000,000	4,853,879
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	5,288,885
Total	3,218,268,000	313,195,052
NORTH CAROLINA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	20,306,397
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	985,839
Summer Youth	871,000,000	13,833,737
Head Start	160,000,000	3,230,867
Goals 2000	255,500,000	5,618,170
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,000,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	905,998
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	6,501,062
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,086,423
College Work-Study	50,000,000	1,146,781
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,471,143
Total	3,218,268,000	56,086,417
NORTH DAKOTA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	8,561,543
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	60,185
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,134,275
Head Start	160,000,000	286,444
Goals 2000	255,500,000	938,965
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,066,667
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	905,885
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	188,588
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	116,018
Total	3,218,268,000	14,756,070
OHIO		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	55,024,234
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	2,232,006
Summer Youth	871,000,000	34,457,236
Head Start	160,000,000	6,283,199
Goals 2000	255,500,000	10,257,506
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,800,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	1,950,211
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	16,853,934
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,979,799
College Work-Study	50,000,000	2,100,896
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	2,508,110
Total	3,218,268,000	135,447,131
OKLAHOMA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	8,465,278
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	409,574
Summer Youth	871,000,000	7,020,911
Head Start	160,000,000	1,802,283
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,089,728
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	640,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	565,443

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,863,993
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	596,627
College Work-Study	50,000,000	598,664
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	931,600
Total	3,218,268,000	27,984,101
OREGON		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	13,350,986
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,118,118
Summer Youth	871,000,000	10,646,254
Head Start	160,000,000	1,262,381
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,630,027
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	443,976
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,927,660
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	508,334
College Work-Study	50,000,000	711,669
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,075,646
Total	3,218,268,000	35,675,051
PENNSYLVANIA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	73,189,998
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	3,332,296
Summer Youth	871,000,000	33,123,606
Head Start	160,000,000	5,494,535
Goals 2000	255,500,000	10,912,565
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,300,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	2,156,007
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	23,346,579
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	2,105,198
College Work-Study	50,000,000	2,737,264
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	3,267,769
Total	3,218,268,000	160,965,817
PUERTO RICO		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	1,307,342
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	3,667,836
Summer Youth	871,000,000	40,761,613
Head Start	160,000,000	5,794,044
Goals 2000	255,500,000	6,612,317
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	2,733,334
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	1,709,983
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,252,592
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	1,270,486
College Work-Study	50,000,000	959,641
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	671,620
Total	3,218,268,000	66,740,808
RHODE ISLAND		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	7,399,299
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	265,738
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,671,035
Head Start	160,000,000	493,499
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,055,001
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	855,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,966,154
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
College Work-Study	50,000,000	408,984
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	444,702
Total	3,218,268,000	16,056,912
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	7,314,096
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,238,296
Summer Youth	871,000,000	12,966,684
Head Start	160,000,000	1,917,579
Goals 2000	255,500,000	3,290,744
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	2,533,334
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	612,912
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,504,236
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	635,308
College Work-Study	50,000,000	651,679
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	647,882
Total	3,218,268,000	35,312,750
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1,100,000,000	6,953,472
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	65,952
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,134,275
Head Start	160,000,000	390,202
Goals 2000	255,500,000	966,637
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	1,066,667
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	728,034
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	243,722
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	325,107
Total	3,218,268,000	13,371,568
TENNESSEE		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1,100,000,000	14,845,574
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,375,872
Summer Youth	871,000,000	16,918,943
Head Start	160,000,000	2,920,730
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,555,299
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	2,115,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	838,061
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	6,890,556
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	879,573
College Work-Study	50,000,000	901,355
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,057,901
Total	3,218,268,000	53,298,844
TEXAS		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1,100,000,000	24,242,832
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	5,998,464
Summer Youth	871,000,000	72,501,450
Head Start	160,000,000	11,519,771
Goals 2000	255,500,000	20,325,024
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	4,616,550
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	4,111,139
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	29,856,202
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	3,919,788
College Work-Study	50,000,000	2,616,257

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	2,672,926
Total	3,218,268,000	182,380,403
UTAH		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1,100,000,000	8,005,028
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	181,179
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,623,826
Head Start	160,000,000	814,883
Goals 2000	255,500,000	1,764,518
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	480,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	1,099,110
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	342,097
College Work-Study	50,000,000	272,680
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	703,871
Total	3,218,268,000	16,537,192
VERMONT		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1,100,000,000	6,377,372
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	96,119
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,134,275
Head Start	160,000,000	228,362
Goals 2000	255,500,000	934,562
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	350,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	871,314
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	329,776
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	415,282
Total	3,218,268,000	12,234,562
VIRGINIA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	1,100,000,000	20,959,573
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,075,672
Summer Youth	871,000,000	14,354,723
Head Start	160,000,000	2,204,721
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,765,234
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	3,733,334
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	716,475
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	6,930,898
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	922,146
College Work-Study	50,000,000	1,069,490
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,023,129
Total	3,218,268,000	57,755,395
WASHINGTON		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	21,900,533
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	1,831,061
Summer Youth	871,000,000	18,972,912
Head Start	160,000,000	2,557,664
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,430,230
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	860,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	705,804
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	6,781,110
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	856,613
College Work-Study	50,000,000	892,496
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,149,072

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1999 REQUEST—Continued

Program	Nationwide cut	State cut
Total	3,218,268,000	60,997,695
WEST VIRGINIA		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	9,698,570
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	965,250
Summer Youth	871,000,000	8,636,383
Head Start	160,000,000	1,183,120
Goals 2000	255,500,000	2,035,491
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	460,000
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	478,022
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	3,202,495
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	391,713
College Work-Study	50,000,000	369,510
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	554,672
Total	3,218,268,000	27,975,226
WISCONSIN		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	38,295,640
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	668,493
Summer Youth	871,000,000	7,722,862
Head Start	160,000,000	2,213,099
Goals 2000	255,500,000	4,612,831
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	0
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	815,760
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	4,627,677
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	891,100
College Work-Study	50,000,000	990,239
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	1,841,119
Total	3,218,268,000	62,678,820
WYOMING		
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$1,100,000,000	2,205,037
Dislocated Workers Assistance	100,000,000	96,220
Summer Youth	871,000,000	2,134,275
Head Start	160,000,000	206,072
Goals 2000	255,500,000	911,380
School to Work (Labor and Education)	100,000,000	933,334
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	50,000,000	250,000
Title I ESEA LEA Grants	421,768,000	790,546
Eisenhower Professional Development	50,000,000	247,500
College Work-Study	50,000,000	58,824
Perkins Loans	60,000,000	119,059
Total	3,218,268,000	8,952,247

THE WHITE HOUSE,
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY,
July 14, 1998.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Making strategic investments in our people, especially our children, has been a critical component of my economic strategy from the start. Last year, we worked together on a bipartisan basis to open the doors of college, expanding Pell Grants and creating $1,500 Hope scholarships to advance the critical goal of making college universally available. This year, I have proposed strategic investments to improve and reform K–12 education by putting stand-

ards, accountability, and choice back into our public schools. My agenda reduces class size, modernizes schools, invests in technology, and puts an end to social promotion. These initiatives would help ensure that every eight-year-old can read, every 12-year-old can sign onto the Internet, and every 18-year-old can be ready for college.

That is why I am deeply concerned with the Labor/HHS appropriations bill that Congress is considering today. This legislation denies essential educational opportunities to young people across the country, and important training and job opportunities for all Americans.

On balance, this bill fails to provide young Americans with the schooling and training that will be essential to their success as working adults, and to our success as a nation. The bill is fundamentally flawed. Overall, it cuts $2 billion from our request for education investment, short-changing initiatives on education reform, on raising educational achievement for our children, and on providing focused help for students who need it most. In addition, the bill fails to fund my childcare initiatives, eliminates current job training and other programs for low-income Americans, and has many other problems as well.

By turning their backs on America's young in this bill, the House Republicans are taking a step backward. I urge the Committee to provide the funds necessary for this bill to move America into the future, not backward. This bill shortchanges investments in education, and if it were sent to me in its current form, I would have no choice but to veto it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 14, 1998

THE DIRECTOR

The Honorable David R. Obey
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Obey:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 1999, as reported by the House Subcommittee. As the Committee develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

Due to the very serious funding and language issues present in the Subcommittee bill, discussed below, the President would veto the bill in its current form.

The only way to achieve the appropriate investment level is to offset discretionary spending by using savings in other areas. The President's FY 1999 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending for FY 1999 that conform to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings through user fees and certain mandatory programs to help finance this spending. In the recently enacted Transportation Equity Act, Congress -- on a broad, bipartisan basis -- took similar action in approving funding for surface transportation programs paid for with mandatory offsets. We want to work with the Congress on mutually-agreeable mandatory and other offsets that could be used to increase funding for high-priority discretionary programs, including those funded by this bill. In addition, we hope that the Committee will reduce funding for lower priority discretionary programs, and redirect funding to programs of higher priority.

Department of Education

The Subcommittee bill cuts $2 billion from the President's overall request for education program funding. As a result, the bill does not adequately support the Nation's efforts to raise student achievement, make schools safe, and improve the capabilities of teachers. High priority programs inadequately funded include:

- Goals 2000. Funding for Goals 2000 is cut $255 million below the President's request, which would reverse momentum in all 50 States to raise academic standards and deny 6,000 schools serving over three million students the funds needed to implement innovative education reforms.

- Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged) Grants to Local Educational Agencies. The Subcommittee bill cuts $392 million from the request, which would leave nearly 520,000 students in high-poverty communities without the extra help they need to master the basics and develop the capability to reach high academic standards.

- Eisenhower Professional Development. The Subcommittee's $50 million reduction would leave over 100,000 teachers without the training they need to help them teach to rigorous academic standards.

- America Reads. America Reads is denied the $210 million provided in last year's Bipartisan Budget Agreement for children's literacy, which would prevent thousands of young children from receiving the extra help they need to learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.

- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities. The Subcommittee's $50 million reduction would deny funding for School Coordinators in nearly one-half of the Nation's middle schools needed to implement effective drug and violence prevention programs.

- After School programs (21st Century Community Learning Centers). A $140 million cut to this program, part of the President's child care initiative, would result in 3,000 fewer centers and no services to nearly 400,000 children.

- Education Opportunity Zones. The Subcommittee bill does not provide the requested $200 million, which would deny high-poverty urban and rural districts the extra assistance they need to implement effective reforms with tough accountability for performance.

- Technology in Education. The Subcommittee's $137 million reduction from the request would make it increasingly difficult for States to meet school children's education technology needs, especially in training teachers to integrate educational technology into their curriculum effectively.

- School-to-Work. School-to-Work is cut by a total of $100 million (between the Departments of Education and Labor) below the President's $250 million request, which would seriously hamper all States' efforts to help young people of all backgrounds move from high school to careers or postsecondary training and education.

- Bilingual Education. The Subcommittee has cut by $25 million the President's plan for training teachers to help limited-English proficient children.

- Work-Study. Roughly 57,000 needy students would be denied the opportunity to work to finance their college education because of the Subcommittee's $50 million reduction.

- Higher Education Initiatives. No funds are provided for three Presidential initiatives for which the President sought $237 million: High Hopes, to help prepare students at high-poverty middle schools for college; Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnership grants for pilot projects using distance learning technology; and, teacher recruitment and preparation programs. In addition to inadequate funding for priority education programs, the Administration is concerned with several language provisions of the Subcommittee bill that would severely restrict the Administration's ability to continue the development of programs designed to raise academic standards.

In addition to inadequate funding for priority education programs, the Administration is concerned with several language provisions of the Subcommittee bill that would severely restrict the Administration's ability to continue the development of programs designed to raise academic standards.

- National Tests. The Administration strongly objects to the language limitation and $15 million funding cut that would bring a halt to the President's efforts to help States and parents raise academic standards through a voluntary national test. The Subcommittee bill's language would prohibit the development, implementation, and administration of the tests unless explicitly authorized. The language prohibition should be deleted and the funding restored.

- Unfocused Block Grants. The Administration strongly objects to language that would, in effect, turn the Goals 2000 and the Eisenhower Professional Development programs into block grants by allowing those funds to be used under the broad Title VI block grant authority. Title VI has no performance or accountability standards. The language should be deleted so that these Federal funds can address national needs and continue to be guided by strong accountability measures.

- Special Education (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act -- IDEA). The bill contains two objectionable IDEA riders. One would undermine the due process protections and parental rights for disabled students who are regarded as violent. The other would, in effect, allow States to discontinue special education services for youth ages 18-21 in adult prisons, violating the right of all disabled, incarcerated students in that age group to receive special education services and prohibiting the Department of Education from using its enforcement mechanisms. Both provisions would unnecessarily re-open IDEA before last year's bipartisan reauthorization has had a chance to be implemented and fairly assessed. Both provisions should be stricken.

- Bilingual Education. While we agree with the Committee on the need for some reforms to Bilingual Education, we are opposed to any provision that would set an absolute limit on student participation in bilingual education or alternative programs. Such a step would deny help to students who need it and violate the civil rights of Limited English Proficient students to an equal education. Because of individual differences, students will

vary in how long it takes to develop English proficiency. We are also opposed to provisions that would establish a two year goal for becoming proficient in English, since research has shown that this timetable is unrealistically short.

- Internet Access in Schools and Libraries. The bill contains objectionable language that would deny Federal funds to schools and libraries that have not installed software on their computers to block Internet access to indecent materials to minors. While the Administration strongly supports efforts to ensure that schools and libraries protect minors from indecent materials, it objects to such overly prescriptive language. Most local education agencies have already developed their own acceptable-use policies, many of which are not based on software. Instead, the Administration favors less burdensome and restrictive language that would require that schools and libraries develop their own acceptable-use plans at the local level and certify their implementation.

Department of Labor

Summer Jobs Program. The Administration strongly opposes the Subcommittee's elimination of the $871 million Summer Jobs program, which could finance 530,000 summer jobs for economically disadvantaged youth. The unemployment rate for teens continues to far exceed the overall unemployment rate. The Summer Jobs program plays a vital role in supporting employment among these teens, especially among African-American youths -- approximately 25 percent of summer jobs held by African-American 14-15 year olds come through this program -- and serves as a valuable introduction to the world of work. We urge the Committee to restore the full request for this program.

President's Youth Opportunity Area Initiative. The Subcommittee provides no funding for the President's Youth Opportunity Area initiative and rescinds the $250 million appropriated last year for this program. This program would address the problem of pervasive joblessness in high-poverty neighborhoods by making large investments in these areas to effect community-wide change and help 50,000 out-of-school youth. We strongly oppose elimination of this program, which is an essential component of the Administration's Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative. We urge the Committee to provide full funding as requested.

The Administration has strong concerns with the inadequate funding levels provided for the following Labor programs:

- Adult Job Training. The Subcommittee has provided none of the requested increases for the Dislocated Worker ($100 million) and low-income adult ($45 million) job training programs. Freezing these programs would mean that some 67,000 fewer workers in need of assistance would be helped.

- Worker Protection. The Subcommittee has cut nearly in half the requested increase for programs that protect our workers on the job. For example, the Subcommittee mark for Occupational Safety and Health Administration redirects resources to State consultation and is, effectively, 12-percent below the requested level for Federal enforcement, while funding for the Mine Safety and Health Administration is frozen at the 1998 level. We urge the Committee to restore financing for such critical workplace protection programs.

- Unemployment Insurance. The House Subcommittee mark does not fund the $90 million requested for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) integrity initiative. This initiative was authorized in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and would, over five years, achieve $763 million in mandatory savings assumed in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement. Failure to fund this initiative would mean a continuation of errors in benefit payments and UI taxes.

- Child Labor. The $3 million increase to combat international child labor abuses is inadequate in light of the magnitude of the problem, and provides only a small fraction of the $27 million requested.

The Subcommittee bill contains several objectionable language riders addressing regulatory issues in the Department of Labor. These include language imposing new, unnecessary, and burdensome review procedures before the Department can issue Black Lung regulations, a new requirement for OSHA to conduct duplicative peer review panels for its new regulations, and a continuation of the rider that prohibits MSHA from enforcing training requirements at certain mines, which have a growing numbers of deaths. These riders would make it more difficult for the Department of Labor to carry out its programs and should be dropped.

The Administration objects to the continuation of last year's rider that prohibits the use of funds for supervising the Teamster's election, despite a court order requiring the Federal Government to pay for a supervised election.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Administration appreciates the Subcommittee's efforts to provide much needed funding for important programs crucial to the healthy lives of all Americans. Unfortunately, the Subcommittee has not provided adequate funding for several important programs of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). In addition, the Subcommittee bill contains several language provisions that are troubling to the Administration.

Abortion. The Administration urges the Committee to strike sections 508 and 509 of the Subcommittee bill, which would prohibit the use of funds for abortion. The President believes that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare. These provisions would continue to limit the range of conditions under which a woman's health would permit access to abortion services. Furthermore, section 509 requires a physician to make a legal determination that these conditions have been met. The Administration proposes to work with the Congress to address the issue of abortion funding.

Head Start. The Subcommittee funds Head Start at $4.5 billion, $160 million below the President's request -- denying slots to up to 25,000 low-income children in FY 1999 and undermining efforts to serve one million children by the year 2002. Head Start has a track record of success in readying disadvantaged children for school, supporting working families by helping parents to get involved in their children's lives and providing services to the entire family. We urge the Committee to restore Head Start funding to the President's requested level.

Child Care. The Administration urges the Committee to provide the additional $174 million requested for a child care initiative that will improve the availability of affordable, quality child care for working parents. This initiative would provide States with resources to enhance child care health and safety standards enforcement, give child care workers scholarships to improve their skills, and increase our commitment to understand better and evaluate how our Nation's child care system is working. Likewise, we ask that the Committee restore funds to the President's requested level for a $5 million program designed to assist States in developing support systems for families of children with disabilities.

Organ Donation. The Administration strongly opposes two provisions of the Subcommittee bill that would suspend two HHS rules pertaining to organ donation: a HCFA rule that seeks to expand the number of organs available for donation through more vigorous procurement efforts; and, a Health Resources and Services Administration rule that would require the national organ transplant network to develop policies that would allocate organs based on patients' medical need, not their geographic location.

Other troublesome HHS-related funding and language issues, with which the Administration has serious concerns, include the following:

- National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The Subcommittee mark eliminates funding for data collection activities of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, including the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which is our single best source of information on youth drug use and youth smoking and is important for evaluating the impact of substance abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement efforts.

- Needle Exchange. The Subcommittee includes a total ban on the use of funds appropriated in this Act for needle exchange programs rather than making the use of funds for such programs conditional upon the certification of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

- Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). Although the Subcommittee fully funded the President's program level request for HCFA Program Management (with the exception of the Medicare+Choice information campaign), no action was taken on the $265 million in new discretionary HCFA user fees. We urge the Committee to enact the President's requested user fees to finance HCFA activities and to ensure that sufficient resources remain available for education and other priorities.

- Bio-Terrorism. The Administration urges the House to provide the full $111 million requested to improve HHS' ability to respond to attacks of biological and chemical terrorism.

- Health Disparities. The Subcommittee has failed to include $30 million requested for demonstration projects to address racial and ethnic health disparities in infant mortality, cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, HIV/AIDS, and immunizations.

- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The Subcommittee would eliminate funding for the Low Income Heating Assistance Program. This would force over five million of our Nation's most vulnerable households to choose between heating their homes or feeding their families. Over 36 percent of LIHEAP households have elderly residents, 32 percent have disabled residents, 27 percent have children under the age of six, and 27 percent are the working poor who do not receive any other public assistance. The Administration urges the Committee to restore funds to the President's requested level.

- Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. The Subcommittee bill fails to provide the Administration's request for a $200 million contingency reserve. This language is critical to ensure grant awards should the definite appropriations be insufficient for authorized eligible expenditures in either Foster Care or Adoption Assistance. The Committee should restore the requested level of $200 million, or approximately four percent of total program costs.

- Office of AIDS Research. The Subcommittee bill does not appropriate a specific amount for AIDS research through a single appropriation for the National Institutes of Health's (NIH's) Office of AIDS Research. The single appropriation would help NIH plan and target research funds effectively, minimizing duplication and inefficiencies across the 21 institutes and centers that carry out HIV/AIDS research.

- Prevention Research. The Subcommittee has provided only $10 million of the $25 million requested for the Centers for Disease Control to expand research in ways to prevent disease and reduce the need for medical care.

- General Departmental Management. A provision of the bill would require that HHS' Office of the Secretary contract with National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for an $890,000 study on repetitive tasks in the workplace. This provision duplicates current NIH efforts with NAS in this area.

Social Security Administration

The Subcommittee bill does not provide $19 million for administrative expenses, contingent on the authorization of a user fee for services provided by the Social Security Administration to attorneys who represent claimants for benefits. These services include

withholding money from certain past due benefits and issuing payments to certain claimant representatives. The Administration continues to support enactment of this user fee and appropriation of the anticipated collections for administrative expenses.

In addition, the Subcommittee bill does not provide $50 million for administrative expenses, for the conduct of additional non-disability Supplemental Security Income (SSI) redeterminations of eligibility. These resources and the resulting redeterminations are essential to ensuring the integrity of the SSI program and reducing unnecessary benefit payments. Failure to provide this funding will result in serious staffing shortfalls.

Other Issues

- National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The Subcommittee provides funding for the NLRB at the FY 1997 level. This would result in a loss of over 100 staff, an increase in case backlogs, and could result in furloughs and office closings. This reduction would cripple an agency key to protecting workers' rights on the job, and we urge the Committee to restore the NLRB to the requested level.

  Section 516 amends the National Labor Relations Act to require the NLRB to adjust its dollar jurisdictional standards for inflation on October 1, 1998, and every five years thereafter. This change would deny workers in some small businesses the protection afforded to others to organize and bargain collectively. This change to substantive law raising the jurisdictional thresholds more than five-fold should not be done through the appropriations process, but only after hearings and debate.

- Corporation for National and Community Service. The Administration is deeply concerned about the Subcommittee's $27 million reduction to the request for the Corporation for National and Community Service. This reduction freezes the Corporation's Senior Service program at the FY 1998 level and cuts VISTA $5 million below FY 1998. These reductions would deny more than 500 VISTA members the opportunity to serve in low-income communities Nation-wide and would reduce the number of seniors serving their communities by 15,000. The Administration urges the Committee to fully fund the Corporation at the $279 million level proposed in the FY 1999 budget.

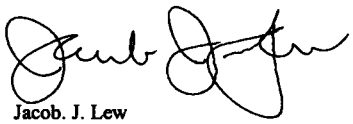
- Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Administration strongly objects to the lack of funding provided for the President's initiative to assist public broadcasters convert to digital technology. The transition to digital technology promises to create tremendous opportunities for expanded and enhanced educational and public service programming while promoting innovative technology applications. Providing the Corporation with funding in FY 1999 will allow public broadcasting to convert to digital technology on a similar schedule as commercial stations. This will facilitate fundraising efforts and allow public broadcasters to participate in the establishment of digital standards.

- Railroad Retirement Board (RRB). The Subcommittee bill does not include language to provide the RRB with authority to offer voluntary separation incentive payments (or "buyouts") through the end of calendar year 1998. RRB's experience has shown that reducing employment through buyouts is much less disruptive to agency operations than conducting a reduction-in-force. The Administration urges the Committee to provide this buyout authority.

  The Subcommittee bill includes language prohibiting the RRB Inspector General from using funds for any audit, investigation, or review of the Medicare program. The Administration believes that this language should be dropped. RRB has statutory authority to administer a separate contract for RRB, Part B Medicare claims. As long as RRB has authority to negotiate and administer a separate Medicare contract, the RRB Inspector General ought not to be prohibited from using funds to review, audit, or investigate activity related to that contract.

We look forward to working with the Committee to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,



Jacob. J. Lew
Acting Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable Bob Livingston,
The Honorable David R. Obey, and The Honorable John E. Porter

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