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106TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 106–645

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 2001

JUNE 1, 2000.—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

REPORT

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4577]

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, 2001, and for other purposes.

64–636

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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 2000, the budget estimate for fiscal year 2001 and the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2001 in the accompanying bill.

2001 LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			2000 committee compared to—	
	2000 comparable	2001 budget	2001 committee	2000 comparable	2001 budget
Department of Labor	$10,627	11,866	10,164	−$463	−$1,702
Department of Health and Human Services	203,961	215,482	215,983	+12,022	+501
Department of Education	25,496	30,046	27,142	+1,646	−2,904
Related Agencies	27,860	29,420	29,203	+1,343	−217
Grand total, current year	267,944	286,814	282,492	+14,548	−4,322
Advances	61,754	69,368	69,333	+7,579	−35
Current year total using 302(b) scorekeeping	315,719	348,449	339,521	+23,802	−8,928
Mandatory	230,853	242,321	242,315	+11,462	−6
Discretionary	84,866	106,128	$97,206	+12,340	−8,922

2001 LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DISCRETIONARY

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			2001 committee compared to—	
	2000 comparable	2001 budget	2001 committee	2000 comparable	2001 budget
Department of Labor	[1] $11,227	$12,404	$10,701	−$526	−$1,703
Department of Health and Human Services	[1] 41,728	45,040	43,867	+2,139	−1,173
Department of Education	[1] 35,605	40,095	37,190	+1,585	−2,905
Related Agencies	8,045	8,680	8,463	+418	−217
Remove FY 2000 Advance Appropriations	−10,126	.....	.....	+10,126	0
Scorekeeping Adjustments	−1,613	−91	−3,015	−1,402	−2,924
Total Discretionary	84,866	106,128	97,206	+12,340	−8,922

[1] Adjusted for advance appropriations.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Funding levels in the fiscal year 2001 appropriation bill 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. Mandatory spending continues its inexorable increase, this year by $15.9 billion or 6.8%. If the discretionary component of the Committee bill were to grow at the same rate, total funding would be over $103 billion.

As in past years, the Committee has increased funding for programs that work for people and represent a core Federal responsibility. It has rejected the President's hastily formulated and thinly justified new program initiatives, favoring instead to fund existing programs that will more efficiently and effectively address identified needs.

Bill total.—Total funding, including offsets, for fiscal year 2001 in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 is $339,461,954,000. For Discretionary accounts for 2001 the bill provides $97,206,435,000, including offsets.

Mandatory programs.—The bill provides $248,991,967,000 for entitlement programs in fiscal year 2001. Seventy-one percent of the funding in the bill is for these mandatory costs. 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, and Black Lung payments. The following chart indicates the funding levels for the major mandatory programs in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 and the growth in these programs.

MANDATORY

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Fiscal year 2000	Fiscal year 2001	Change	Percent
Department of Labor:				
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	$1,013,633	$1,028,000	$14,367	1
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Health Care Financing Administration:				
Medicaid current law benefits	109,321,600	116,507,700	7,186,100	7
Medicare Payments to Health Care Trust Fund	69,289,100	70,381,600	1,092,500	2
Department of Education:				
Rehabilitation Services	2,338,977	2,399,790	60,813	3
Related Agencies:				
Social Security Administration:				
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	524,638	489,748	−34,890	−7
Supplemental Security Income	31,420,085	32,681,000	1,260,915	4

Department of Labor.—The bill appropriates $12,626,598,000 for the Labor Department, a decrease of $464,086,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 amount (Adjusted for advance appropriations in fiscal year 2000) and $1,702,678,000 below the amount requested by the President. This funding level includes $5,010,995,000 to carry out the provisions of the Workforce Investment Act. The Committee recommends an increase in funding for the Job Corps of $42,224,000 over the fiscal year 2000 level. Based on the strong economy and low unemployment, the bill provides reduced funding for Adult and Youth training and Dislocated Worker

Assistance. Total funding for these programs is $3,239,990,000, $300,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $502,985,000 below the President's request. No funding is provided for school-to-work activities in the Departments of Labor and Education, completing the phase-out of this program.

Youth Opportunity Grants.—The Committee provides $175,000,000 for this program.

Employment Standards Administration.—The Committee recommends $338,770,000 for ESA, a program freeze. This level $24,706,000 below the President's request.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration.—The Committee recommends funding for OSHA at $381,620,000, $44,363,000 below the request and the same as last year's level. Within OSHA, state programs are increased by $1,771,000 while funding for Federal enforcement is reduced by a like amount to fund coverage of New Jersey public employees.

Department of Health and Human Services.—The bill appropriates $257,696,591,000 which is $1,168,354,000 below the President's request and $17,306,476,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. Funding for discretionary programs of $43,866,934,000 is $1,153,354,000 below the President's request and $2,743,801,000 above last year's level.

Health Resources and Services Administration.—Funding for HRSA programs is $4,835,258,000, an increase of $181,906,000 above last year and $32,895,000 above the President's request. Within HRSA, the community health centers funding is at $1,100,000,000, an increase of $81,300,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. Health professions training is funded at $410,987,000, $69,080,000 above last year's level and $113,028,000 above the request. Ryan White AIDS Care Act programs are funded at $1,725,000,000, $130,450,000 above last year and $5,450,000 above the President's request.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.—The bill provides $3,290,369,000 directly to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and an additional $306,040,000 for CDC activities funded in the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. These activities include bioterrorism, Global HIV/AIDS, and activities related to the outbreak of the West Nile Virus. As a result, overall funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is $3,586,409,000, $394,738,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $198,422,000 above the President's request.

Increases are provided for high priority activities including the prevention centers and research, childhood immunization programs, communicable and sexually transmitted diseases, chronic and environmental disease prevention and breast and cervical cancer screening. The Committee has also provided funding for an initiative to employ national media to promote healthy behavior among the nation's young people.

National Institutes of Health.—The Committee would provide a $2,700,000,000 increase for biomedical research activities at the National Institutes of Health. However, because of the limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed by the President, at $18,812,735,000, $1,059,883,000 above last year. 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 $2,727,626,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, an amount $75,758,000 above fiscal year 2000 and $95,390,000 below the request level. The Committee has provided $1,631,000,000 for the Substance Abuse Block Grant which is essentially $31,000,000 above last year's level and the same as the President's request.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.—The bill provides $223,649,000 for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, an amount $24,850,000 above last year and $26,294,000 below the President's request. Within these funds, the Committee has provided $20,000,000 to support research in medical error reduction.

Medicare and Medicaid.—The bill provides $124,235,254,000 for Medicaid and $70,381,600,000 in Federal funds for the Government's share of payments to Medicare.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance.—The Committee recommendation provides $1,100,000,000 for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program in fiscal year 2002. An additional $300,000,000 is provided in emergency funding for heating and cooling emergencies. As is the Committee's normal practice, and authorized in statute, funds are advance funded for fiscal year 2002 and declared an emergency.

Child Care and Development Block Grant.—The fiscal year 2000 Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Act provided $1,182,672,000, for fiscal year 2001 funding of the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The Committee has provided an additional $400,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding, bringing total fiscal year 2001 funding to $1,582,672,000, $417,328,000 below the request level. As this program is normally advance funded, the Committee provides $2,000,000,000 for fiscal 2002, the same as the President's request.

Social Services Block Grant.—The Committee recommends $1,700,000,000, $75,000,000 below last year and the same as the President's request. $1,700,000,000 is the statutory maximum for title XX set in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (PL 105–85). The reduced funding level in this act was used to offset additional state funding for highways and transit.

Head Start.—The bill includes $5,667,000,000 for Head Start, $400,000,000 above last year's level and $600,000,000 below the President's request.

Community Services Block Grant.—The bill provides $527,700,000 for the community services block grant, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $17,700,000 above the President's request.

Funding of Abortions.—The bill includes the revised "Hyde" language which has been carried in the bill for several years.

Human Embryo Research.—The bill includes the same language included for the past several years 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, which is the same as last year.

Title X Family Participation in decisions of minors to seek family planning.—The bill includes language requiring recipients of title X funding, family planning funding, to certify that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities. This language has been included in the bill for several years.

Title X Compliance With State Laws.—The bill includes a provision, continued from last year, requiring Title X clinics to comply with State laws relating to notification or reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape or incest.

Department of Education.—The bill funds programmatic and support activities in the Department of Education at $39,590,049,000, a decrease of $2,904,597,000 below the President's request and $1,646,480,000 above last year's level (adjusted for advance appropriations in fiscal year 2000).

Education Reform.—The bill eliminates funding for Goals 2000, which was repealed last year. The Committee provides no additional funding for School-to-Work in both the Departments of Labor and Education. For Technology for Education, the bill provides $905,000,000, $2,000,000 above the President's request and $139,195,000 above last year's level.

Education for the Disadvantaged.—The bill provides $7,941,397,000, for grants to local education agencies under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This level is the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $416,103,000 below the request level. The bill also provides $190,000,000, the same level the President's request and $20,000,000 above last year, for Comprehensive School Reform.

Impact Aid.—The bill provides $985,000,000 for school districts that are impacted by Federal activities, such as military bases or Indian lands. This is an increase of $78,548,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level, and $215,000,000 above the President's request.

School Improvement Programs.—The bill funds title VI (the education block grant) at $365,750,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. The President proposed to terminate the program. The bill provides $1,750,000,000 for the Teacher Empowerment Act, subject to enactment. This level is $1,750,000,000 above both the President's request and the fiscal year 2000 amount. The bill provides no funding for the existing Class Size Reduction program, funded at $1,300,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 and for which the President requested $1,750,000,000. It also rejected the President's proposal to require a 35 percent cash match by local educational agencies for all class size reduction funding in excess of the amounts received in fiscal year 2000.

Safe and Drug Free Schools.—The safe and drug free schools program is funded at $599,250,000, essentially the same level as last year and $50,750,000 below the President's request.

Reading Excellence Act.—The Committee bill provides $260,000,000 for the Reading Excellence Act, $26,000,000 below the President's Request and the same as last year's level.

School Renovation.—The Committee provided no funds for the Presidents' new School Renovation initiative. The President requested $1,300,000,000 and no funds were provided in fiscal year 2000.

Bilingual and Immigrant Education.—Bilingual and Immigrant Education programs are funded at $406,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $54,000,000 below the President's request.

Special Education.—The Committee recommends an overall program funding level for special education programs of $6,550,161,000, $513,965,000 above last year's level and $181,320,000 above the President's request. The bill provides a $500,000,000 increase for grants to states under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act while the request level would provide only a $210,000,000 increase.

Vocational and Adult Education.—Vocational education state grants are funded at $1,100,000,000 and adult education state grants are funded at $470,000,000. Tech Prep is funded at last year's level. Overall, the Committee provides $1,718,600,000, $36,850,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $32,650,000 below the President's request.

Student Financial Assistance and Higher Education.—The Committee places a high priority on direct assistance to students. For Student Financial Aid, the Committee provides $10,198,000,000, $823,283,000 above last year and $60,000,000 below the President. For Higher Education, the Committee provides $1,688,081,000. This level is $158,502,000 above last year and $107,892,000 below the request. The bill includes funding to allow the maximum Pell grant to rise to $3,500—the highest in history, $200 above last year and the same as the President's request. Federal work-study grants, SEOG's, TRIO and institutional development for minority schools are increased. TRIO is funded at $760,000,000, an increase of $115,000,000 above fiscal year 2000 and $35,000,000 above the President's request.

Education Research and Statistics.—The Committee proposes $494,367,000 for education research and statistics. For on-going activities, this level is $96,714,000 below last year and $23,200,000 below the request level.

Social Security Administrative Costs.—Funding for the cost of administering the social security programs is $6,978,036,000, $406,000,000 above last year and $155,964,000 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 $205,717,000, the same as last year's level and $10,721,000 below the President's request.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting.—CPB is an advance funded account with funds already appropriated through fiscal year 2002. Funding proposed by the Committee is $365,000,000 for 2003, an increase of $15,000,000 above fiscal year 2002 and the same as the request.

State Reimbursement for Supplemental SSI Benefits.—The bill advances the monthly deadline for States to reimburse the Federal government for state Supplemental Security Income payments. States will have to provide funds to SSA the day before payments

to beneficiaries are issued rather than after the payments are made. SSI and State supplementary payment beneficiaries will not be affected by this proposal.

Restoring Benefit Payments to the Appropriate Year.—The Committee has included language to restore Supplemental Security Income payments to the appropriate year, so that all payments are made consistent with the normal rules for making SSI payments.

State TANF Supplemental Grant for Population Increase Amounts.—The bill includes a provision, as proposed by the President, to constrain Supplemental Grants for Population Increase to the FY 1998 amounts. This change will not affect any beneficiary payments.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

The Committee, again this year, has included a general transfer authority for several of the Departments and agencies funded under this bill. In doing so, it is providing the Executive Branch with the ability to respond to emergencies or unanticipated needs.

The Committee has not provided this authority to the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or to the Department of Education.

The Committee first provided this authority in fiscal year 1996 and in the report accompanying the House bill and from time-to-time in following fiscal years included language indicating the importance of the achievement of a clean financial opinion. Report 104–659 indicated:

> . . . [T]he Committee questions the extent to which agencies can properly exercise . . . [the transfer] authority . . . if they have not made substantial progress towards achieving the CFO Act's financial management reforms. Accordingly, in subsequent years, the Committee will consider . . . progress . . . in obtaining a clean opinion on . . . financial statements . . . in deciding whether to continue, expand or limit transfer and reprogramming authority.

The Committee notes that the Department of Education did not receive an unqualified opinion on its financial statements for either fiscal year 1998 or 1999, although in fiscal year 1999, they made progress toward rectifying the problems raised in the 1998 audit.

With respect to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Committee received testimony that the agency has provided Congress with inaccurate spending data, the result of both a culture of disrespect for the role of Congress and a breakdown of budgetary and financial management systems. The Committee understands that the Director and the Secretary have taken aggressive steps to begin to address this situation.

The Committee believes that the flexibilities it provides to the departments and agencies under its jurisdiction can only be carried out when proper management controls and systems are in place. Its actions reflect the breakdown in financial management in the two agencies that have been exempted from the overall transfer authority.

The Committee reiterates that it is not the purpose of the transfer 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

As with last year, the Committee believes that the Departments and agencies under its jurisdiction have made progress toward the establishment of goals and other benchmarks as required by the Government Performance and Results Act. However, they remain a long way from meeting its overall intent. As noted in specific instances throughout this Report, the Committee continues to feel that quantifiable and measurable individual performance indicators need to be developed for each program. 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 toward achieving the stated goals. There are still far too many programs with indicators using the terms "increase," or "decrease," or "improve" rather than specific numerical goals.

In addition, these indicators must increasingly 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. Again, the indicators are far too often related to the issuance of program guidance or focus on the number of individuals served. The Committee is disappointed that the baselines so necessary for measuring progress are not being established rapidly enough. These baselines need to indicate multi-year trends so that the Committee and the American people can judge program effectiveness against long-term trend data.

The Committee continues to be disappointed that the administration is still unable to provide specific improvement goals with its budget request with respect to new program initiatives. The Committee notes that it is particularly hard to justify new programs when the budget request includes no empirical statement of the problems they are designed to redress, no baseline data and no statement of yearly improvements to be achieved if the new program is funded at the requested level.

Finally, the Committee continues to urge the Departments and agencies under its jurisdiction to manage themselves based on performance and outcomes. They should use outcome and performance measures as the primary management tool for resource allocation and the evaluation of programs and individuals. The Committee expects that each Department and office funded in the bill will be prepared to testify during the fiscal year 2002 cycle on how per-

formance and outcome measures are being used to manage their programs, including:

How outcome and performance goals are being established for individual offices within departments and how they are held accountable for the achievement of these goals;

How such data is used to establish individual performance goals; and

How actual performance is measured against these goals and the kinds of incentives, both positive and negative, that are in place to assure the achievement of overall goals.

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. These plans should follow the instructions outlined in House Report 106–370.

The Committee believes that the Departments and agencies must make better progress in upgrading their financial management systems to determine better the actual flow of appropriated dollars to individual programs and identifying obligation schedules. However, the Committee is troubled by the fact that for many programs, simple formulas are used for outlay and obligation patterns rather than a true analysis of the likely obligation and spending patterns for the program.

EXTENDED AVAILABILITY OF SALARY AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

The Committee has, once again, provided that most salary and expense accounts funded in this bill remain available for obligation through December 31, 2002. The Department of Education did not request this flexibility and the Committee has not applied this provision to the Department of Education. The Committee has also excluded the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In all other respects, the Departments and agencies to which this provision applies are directed to follow the instructions in House Report 106–370. The Committee reiterates that unless otherwise available, no funds covered by this provision can be obligated in the "fifth quarter" without following the notification procedures outlined in House Report 106–370.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends $5,015,495,000 for this account which provides funding authorized primarily by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). This is $420,929,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $1,090,567,000 below the budget request. Of the total provided, the committee recommends that $2,463,000,000 be made available as of October 1, 2001.

The Training and Employment Services account is comprised of programs that enhance the employment and earnings of those in need of such services, operated through a decentralized system of

skill training and related services. The account is mostly forward-funded on a July to June cycle, with funds provided for fiscal year 2001 supporting the effort from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002.

Fiscal year 2000 was the first year under the new Workforce Investment Act, beginning July 1, 2000. The new legislation is expected to significantly enhance employment and training services, consolidating, coordinating, and improving programs utilizing a local level one-stop delivery system.

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 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. The annual report on performance should link departmental actions to the achievement or non-achievement of the goals established in the performance plan. The emphasis must be on the programs' mission, that is to train and place people in real jobs, with a particular emphasis on those people who have the most difficulty in obtaining work.

Employer-based national training contractors play a unique role in helping the Department comply with the Workforce Investment Act's requirements for closer ties with industry, while fulfilling the skills training and job placement needs of this country's most economically disadvantaged youth. Recognizing the unique role and outstanding record of employer-based organizations in training Job Corps students as well as disadvantaged youth and placing them with above average success, the Committee believes the Department should expand its effective working relationships with these organizations. The Committee notes in particular the successes achieved by the Community Restitution and Apprenticeship-Focused Training (CRAFT) program operated by the Home Builders Institute and encourages the Department to replicate efforts such as this.

The Committee encourages the Department to continue to provide technical assistance to the Role Models America Academy Demonstration Program. The impact of family members on the recovery success of substance abusers can be significant. The Committee urges the Department to develop partnerships with substance abuse centers and include in their curriculum literacy, job readiness, and job placement services that makes the family an effective collaborator in the recovery process.

Adult employment and training activities

For adult employment and training activities, the Committee recommends $857,000,000. Of this amount, $712,000,000 will become available on October 1, 2001. The total recommended is $93,000,000 less than the 2000 comparable level and the budget request. Given the extremely tight budget constraints under which it

is operating this year, the Committee was compelled to reduce funding for this activity. Furthermore, the Committee believes that the economy is sufficiently strong to justify a reduction in this program at this time. This program is authorized by the Workforce Investment Act. The funds are allocated by formula to States and further distributed to local workforce investment boards. Services for adults will be provided through the One-Stop system and most customers receiving training will use their individual training accounts to determine which programs and providers fit their needs. The Act authorizes core services, which will be available to all adults with no eligibility requirements, and intensive services, for unemployed individuals who are not able to find jobs through core services alone.

Dislocated worker employment and training activities

For dislocated worker employment and training activities, the Committee recommends $1,382,025,000, of which, $1,060,000,000 will be made available on October 1, 2001. This total is $207,000,000 less than the 2000 comparable level and $388,485,000 less than the budget request. Given the extremely tight budget constraints under which it is operating this year, the Committee was compelled to reduce funding for this activity. Furthermore, the Committee believes that the economy is sufficiently strong to justify a reduction in this program at this time. This activity, authorized by WIA, is a State-operated program which provides core services, intensive services, training, and supportive services to help permanently separated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. In addition, States use these funds for rapid response assistance to help workers affected by mass layoffs and plant closures. Eighty percent of funding is distributed by formula to the States. The remaining twenty percent is available to the Secretary for activities specified in WIA, primarily to respond to mass layoffs, plant and/or military base closings, and natural disasters across the country, which cannot be otherwise anticipated, as well as technical assistance and training and demonstration projects.

Youth activities

For youth activities, the bill includes $1,000,965,000. This level is the same as fiscal year 2000 funding and $21,500,000 less than the budget request. The Workforce Investment Act consolidates the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program under JTPA Title IIB and Youth Training Grants under JTPA Title IIC into a single youth training activity. The funds are allocated by formula to States and further distributed to local workforce investment boards. The local boards decide how much to spend on summer jobs and how much to spend on other youth activities. In addition to consolidating programs, WIA also requires youth activities to be connected to the One-Stop system as one way to link youth to all available community resources. The purpose of youth activities is to provide eligible youth with assistance in achieving academic and employment success through improving educational and skill competencies and providing connections to employers. Other activities include providing mentoring opportunities, opportunities for training, supportive services, summer employment opportunities that are directly linked to academic and occupational learning, incen-

tives for recognition and achievement, and activities related to leadership development, citizenship and community service.

Youth opportunity grants

The bill includes $175,000,000 for Youth Opportunity Grants. This is $75,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $200,000,000 below the budget request. Youth Opportunity Grants are authorized in the Workforce Investment Act. These grants are aimed at increasing the long-term employment of youth who live in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and other high-poverty areas. Given the tight budget constraints under which it is operating this year, the Committee was forced to make difficult choices. Under the circumstances, the Committee believes that it is more important to fund the core job training programs under which all States receive funds than to fund this discretionary grant program at its authorized level which would provide funds to only about 35 areas.

Job Corps

For Job Corps, the Committee recommends $1,400,000,000. This is $42,224,000 more than the 2000 comparable level and $6,956,000 higher than the President's request. Of the amount provided, $691,000,000 will become available on October 1, 2001. In addition, $15,000,000 is made available on October 1, 2000 for use during the 2000 program year. These funds are to be used to integrate Job Corps centers in their local communities through Business and Community Liaisons as mandated by the Workforce Investment Act. The Job Corps, authorized by WIA, is a nationwide network of residential facilities chartered by Federal law to provide a comprehensive and intensive array of training, job placement and support services to at-risk young adults. The mission of Job Corps is to attract eligible young adults, teach them the skills they need to become employable and independent, and place them in meaningful jobs or further education. Participation in the program is open to economically disadvantaged young people in the 16–24 age range who are unemployed and out of school. Most Job Corps students come from disruptive or debilitating environments, and it is important that they be relocated to residential facilities where they can benefit from the highly structured and carefully integrated services provided by the Job Corps program. A limited number of opportunities are also available for non-residential participation. The Committee supports the effort of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to more fully integrate Job Corps centers in their local communities.

As a national training program, Job Corps is particularly well suited to help meet the needs of large, multi-state employers for skilled entry level workers. The Committee applauds Job Corps for establishing partnerships with nine national employers, and encourages Job Corps to continue to work with both larger employers and small businesses to ensure that student training meets current labor market needs. Job Corps should intensify its efforts to upgrade its vocational offerings and curricula to reflect industry standards and skill shortages.

The Committee recognizes the continued need to bring salaries for key Job Corps program staff, particularly academic and voca-

tional instructors, into line with those of instructors at comparable institutions, including the public schools. Job Corps will be unable to move into high technology vocations, such as computer network certification, unless it can offer competitive salaries. The Committee has provided additional resources to make salaries for teaching staff comparable to those of public schools.

Last year, the Committee provided $5 million to build or rehabilitate Head Start centers on Job Corps campuses. The Committee requests the Department to provide a detailed report on the progress of these Head Start centers, and on the progress of the four new Job Corps Centers in Carville, Louisiana; Exeter, Rhode Island; Hartford, Connecticut; and Wilmington, Delaware. Although the Committee has not provided funding for new Job Corps centers this year, the Secretary is encouraged to include such funds in its budget request for fiscal year 2002. In considering the expansion of Job Corps, the Secretary is urged to consider new sites based on a competitive process which gives priority to sites within States that: are currently serving a small percentage of youths eligible to enroll in Job Corps; currently have two or fewer Job Corps centers; have not been recently selected for a new center; and exhibit strong state, local and employer support for Job Corps.

Native Americans

For Native Americans, the bill includes $55,000,000, the amount requested by the President. This is $3,436,000 less than the 2000 comparable level. This program, authorized by WIA, is designed to improve the economic well-being of Native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians) through the provision of training, work experience, and other employment-related services and opportunities that are intended to aid the participants to secure permanent, unsubsidized jobs. The Department of Labor allocates formula grants to Indian tribes and other Native American groups whose eligibility for such grants is established in accordance with Department's regulations.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers

For Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, the Committee recommends $78,000,000, which is $3,805,000 higher than the 2000 comparable level and $3,555,000 higher than the budget request. This program, authorized by WIA, is designed to serve members of economically disadvantaged families whose principal livelihood is derived from migratory and other forms of seasonal farmwork. Through training and other employability development services, the program prepares eligible seasonal farmworkers and their family members for stable, year-round employment, both inside and outside the agricultural industry. The program also provides health care, day care and other supportive services for farmworkers who choose to stay in agriculture. At least 94 percent of each year's appropriation is allocated to States according to a population-based formula. The remainder of each year's appropriation is set aside for technical assistance to grantees and for other special projects to benefit seasonal farmworkers such as the Migrant Farmworker Housing Program. The Department is expected to continue the farmworker housing program at the current year level.

National programs

For national programs, the Committee recommends $67,505,000. This is $33,522,000 less than the 2000 comparable level and $398,093,000 less than the budget request. This activity includes WIA-authorized programs in support of the workforce system including technical assistance and incentive grants, evaluations, pilots, demonstrations and research. In addition, the activity includes the National Skills Standards Board.

Technical Assistance/Incentive Grants: The Committee recommends $5,000,000, the amount provided in 2000, for the provision of technical assistance, staff development, and replication of programs of demonstrated effectiveness; as well as incentive grants to each State that exceeds State adjusted levels of performance for WIA State programs.

Pilots, Demonstrations and Research: The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for grants or contracts to conduct research, pilots or demonstrations that improve techniques or demonstrate the effectiveness of programs. This is $30,095,000 below 2000 and the same as the budget request.

Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders: The Committee recommends $13,907,000 for this proposed grant program under WIA Pilot, Demonstration, and Research authority. The budget request was for $75,000,000. The Committee is aware that acquiring education and employment skills significantly reduces recidivism. The Committee urges the Department to support community corrections organizations that provide education, mentoring, job-readiness training and job placement services to reintegrate ex-offenders into mainstream society.

Evaluation: The Committee recommends $9,098,000 to provide for the continuing evaluation of programs conducted under WIA, as well as of federally-funded employment-related activities under other provisions of law. This is the same as 2000 and $3,000,000 below the budget request.

National Skills Standards Board: The Committee recommends $3,500,000 for the Board to continue the development of voluntary partnerships. This is $3,500,000 less than 2000 and the same as the budget request.

Women in Apprenticeship for Non-Traditional Occupations: The Committee recommends $1,000,000 to continue training women for jobs not traditionally entered into by women. This level is essentially the same as 2000, and the budget request included no funds for this purpose in this account.

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 fiscal year 2000 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 2001 appropriation will support the effort from

July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. An estimated 48,000 job slots will be supported by the bill.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

The bill includes $406,550,000, the same as the budget request and a reduction of $8,600,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level. The fiscal year 2001 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 $248,000,000. This is a reduction of $7,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level. The bill provides $94,400,000 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 about the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 $27,000,000. This is a reduction of $2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level. The bill provides $37,150,000 for training, job search and job relocation allowances to workers adversely affected by imports due to NAFTA. This is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The bill includes $3,097,790,000 for this account, a reduction of $115,990,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $291,408,000 below the budget request. Included in the total availability is $3,054,338,000 authorized to be drawn from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund and $43,452,000 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.

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 these programs. There is a particular need 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. The annual report on performance should link departmental actions to the achievement or non-achievement of the goals established in the performance plan.

For Unemployment Insurance Services, the bill provides $2,266,375,000. This total includes $2,256,375,000 for State Operations and $10,000,000 for national activities. The recommendation is $92,908,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee implemented the proposal to com-

bine funding for contingency into the state administration line item.

For the Employment Service, the bill provides $811,415,000 which includes $23,452,000 in general funds together with an authorization to spend $787,963,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. These amounts are $5,990,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 level and $44,500,000 less than 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, 2001 through June 30, 2002. This is $50,000,000 less than the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 2000 level. Because of budget constraints, the Committee was unable to provide any funding for proposed reemployment service grants for UI recipients.

The Committee has provided $49,680,000 for ES national activities, a decrease of $5,990,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level and $5,500,000 more than the budget request. The Committee does not believe that the Department's new foreign labor certification streamlining system will be in place by October 1, 2000; therefore, it has restored $5.5 million to assure that States have adequate resources to complete the backlog reduction plan at the same time the new system is being implemented. 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 bill provides $20,000,000 for Work Incentive Grants which is the same level provided in 2000 and the amount in the budget request. Fiscal year 2000 is the first year of funding for this new program. These grants are competitively awarded to local organizations to enhance the employability, employment, and career advancement of people with disabilities. Services are provided in concert with the one-stop center serving the local community.

The Committee has provided no funding for one-stop centers as 2000 was the final year of the State implementation grants with all States having received implementation grants. The Committee feels it has provided the resources necessary for the original one-stop development plan. In House Report 104–209, the Committee expressed its doubt that a grant program could effectively consolidate the myriad of employment and training programs and that legislation should be enacted to reach this goal. The recently enacted Workforce Investment Act provides such legislation. Under the Workforce Investment Act, one-stop service delivery is presumed, and the Committee expects States and localities to take responsibility for further system development where necessary.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

The bill includes $435,000,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of $79,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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 2001 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 2000 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 $146,000,000. This is the same as the 2000 level and $13,311,000 below the request. This includes $100,944,000 in general funds and authority to expend $45,056,000 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 Workforce Investment 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 $98,934,000 for this account, a reduction of $8,898,000 from the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

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 this program. There is a particular need to develop more timely performance data with particular emphasis on baselines. 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. The annual report on performance should link departmental actions to the achievement or non-achievement of the goals established in the performance plan.

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 2000 includes benefit payments of $987,609,000, multi-employer financial assistance of $6,266,000, an administrative expenses limitation of $11,148,000, and administrative expenses that are exempt from limitation of $164,834,000. Only the administrative expenses limitation is subject to the appropriations process. The amount in the administrative expense limitation is a reduction of $723,000 below the request and the same as fiscal year 2000.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $338,770,000 for this agency. This is a reduction of $24,706,000 below the budget request and a freeze at the fiscal year 2000. The bill includes $337,030,000 in general funds for this account and also contains authority to expend $1,740,000 from the Special Fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. In addition, an amount of $30,393,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is the same as the request and $1,717,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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 progress is being made in compiling baseline data for some of its performance goals. The agency is encouraged to continue to pursue refinements and improvements. 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 $2,000,000 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 urges the Department to complete their efforts to make a searchable LM2 filing database accessible to the public by the submission of their budget request for fiscal year 2002.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

The bill includes $56,000,000, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $23,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 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 2000 for FECA payments, including anticipated reimbursements from Federal agencies of $1,955,000,000, is expected to be $2,086,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000 over the fiscal year 2000 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 up to $30,510,000 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. 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 a total of $1,028,000,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in fiscal year 2001, with $975,343,000 for benefits and interest authorized to be made from the Trust Fund. For administrative purposes, the total amount available for fiscal year 2001 will provide $52,301,000 and $356,000 for administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury, respectively. In fiscal year 2000, comparable obligations for administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury respectively are $49,771,000 and $356,000.

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 59,500 people will be receiving black lung benefits financed from the Trust Fund in fiscal year 2001. This compares with an estimated 63,200 receiving benefits in fiscal year 2000.

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 $435,000,000 in fiscal year 2001. 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.

In Conference Report 106–479 for the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, the Committee directed the Department of Labor to provide a recommended solution for the problem of the increasing indebtedness of the Trust Fund to the Congress. In addition, the House Committee on Education and the Workforce has requested that the General Accounting Office conduct a review of the impact on the Trust Fund of proposed regulations affecting eligibility for benefits under the black lung disability program. The Department is encouraged to hold in abeyance any provisions of the proposed black lung regulations that would significantly impact the solvency of the Trust Fund until the completion of the GAO report.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $381,620,000 for OSHA. This is the same level as 2000 and a reduction of $44,363,000 below the budget request. This agency is responsible for enforcing the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 in the Nation's workplaces.

The Committee has provided $1,771,000 in OSHA State programs to fund the state plan for New Jersey to provide safety and health coverage for its public sector employees. Because of limited resources, overall funding for OSHA remains at the 2000 level. The Committee reduced the 2000 funding level for federal enforcement to provide for the New Jersey public sector employee coverage in order to keep the funding split between OSHA enforcement and compliance activities the same as in 2000.

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 this program. There is a particular need 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. The annual report on performance should link departmental actions to the achievement or non-achievement of the goals established in the performance plan.

The Committee supports OSHA's efforts to expand the Voluntary Protection Program and other voluntary cooperative programs. The Committee is pleased with OSHA's efforts in placing high priority on the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) and other voluntary cooperative programs. The agency's work in expanding participation in the programs, and promoting prompt review and processing of applications is noteworthy. In FY 2001 the Committee expects OSHA to continue to place priority on the VPP, making an effort

to ensure 25% growth in participation by sites covered under Federal OSHA jurisdiction. Cooperative voluntary programs, especially the VPP, are important to employers' ability to assure worker safety.

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. The Committee is aware that a small percentage of the population may have an allergic reaction to natural rubber latex. Latex allergy is more likely to develop in infants who have had numerous surgical procedures and those people who are atopic, yet little is known about its epidemiology. The Committee believes that this issue needs to be further researched, and urges OSHA to take no further action to regulate latex products without a sound, scientific basis.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $233,000,000 for this agency. This is $9,247,000 below the budget request and an increase of $4,943,000 over fiscal year 2000. This agency enforces the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act in underground and surface coal and metal and nonmetal mines.

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 mine safety. There is a particular need 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. The annual report on performance should link departmental actions to the achievement or non-achievement of the goals established in the performance plan.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The total funding recommended by the Committee for the Bureau of Labor Statistics is $440,000,000. This is a reduction of $13,632,000 below the budget request and is an increase of $6,123,000 over the 2000 level. The bill includes $372,743,000 in general funds for this account and authority to spend $67,257,000 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.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes $244,889,000 for Departmental Management activities. This is $192,665,000 below the budget request and is a freeze at the 2000 level. The bill includes $244,579,000 in general funds for this account along with authority to transfer $310,000 from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. In addition, an amount of $21,590,000 is available by transfer from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is the same as the budget request and an increase of $807,000 over the fiscal year 2000 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 again 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 $70,000,000 in the Bureau of International Labor, which is the same as 2000 and a decrease of $97,006 from the amount requested by the President. The bill also does not fund the automation request from the Department. Given the extremely tight budget constraints under which it is operating this year, the Committee was forced to make difficult choices. Funding is simply not available for the requested increases for these activities.

The Committee urges the Women's Bureau to continue to support effective organizations such as Women Work! that provide technical assistance and training on programming for women in transition.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The bill includes $201,277 for veteran employment and training activities, the same level as the 2000 comparable level and a decrease of $8,936,000 from the budget request. Two activities, homeless veterans reintegration and veterans workforce investment programs, have been moved to this account from the Training and Employment Services account in ETA. The Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training manages these activities and the funding move reflects this reality. The bill provides $16,936,000 from general revenues for these two activities. The bill also includes $184,341,000 to be expended from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund for the traditional State and Federal administration of veterans employment and training activities.

For State grants, the bill provides $80,215,000 for the Disabled Veterans Outreach program. This amount is sufficient to finance about 1,338 State staff. The bill also provides $77,253,000 for the Local Veterans Employment Representative program. This amount is sufficient to finance about 1,222 State staff. For Federal administration, the bill provides $26,873,000, a freeze at the 2000 level.

For veterans workforce investment programs, the Committee recommends $7,300,000. This is the same as the 2000 comparable level and the same as the budget request. This budget activity, authorized by WIA, supports efforts to provide lifelong learning and skills development to veterans who have service-connected disabilities, who have significant barriers to employment, who served on active duty in the armed forces during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, or who are recently separated.

The Committee recommends $9,636,000 for the homeless veterans reintegration program assisting homeless veterans to find jobs. This is the same as 2000 and $5,364,000 less than the request.

In regards to program performance, Department of Labor data show that about 3 of 4 veterans who register for jobs with State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) do not get jobs within 90 days and the number of veterans that SESAs directly place is unknown. Further, there is no reward for success and no penalty for failure for SESAs in meeting veteran employment and training needs. Current administration of veterans' employment and training programs focus on processes not on outcomes and pre-dates both the Workforce Investment Act's one-stop service centers and America's Job Bank, among other electronically-based labor exchange services.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to develop and implement aggressive, measurable performance standards and outcome measures with respect to veterans employment and training services (consistent with the GPRA) and to modernize its delivery system in light of the Workforce Investment Act and electronic-based public employment and training services.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $51,925,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This is a reduction of $4,222,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 level. This includes $48,095,000 in general funds for this account along with authority to transfer $3,830,000 from the Employment Security Administration account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. In addition, an amount of $318,000 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 complements the work of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Labor for their work in obtaining

information on actual collections, offsets, and funds put to better use as required in House Report 105–635. This information is of great use to the Committee and the Committee understands the difficulty encountered by the OIG in obtaining it. The Committee expects that the Office of Inspector General will continue to report the information to it.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill includes a provision that none of the funds made available may be used by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration directly or through section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act for the development, promulgation, issuance, implementation, or enforcement of any proposed or final standard or guideline regarding ergonomic protection.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The bill includes $4,684,232,000 for health resources and services programs. This is $120,867,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level for these activities and $2,895,000 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.

Community health centers

The Committee provides $1,100,000,000 for community health centers, which is $81,300,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $31,300,000 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.

Community Health Centers provide preventive and primary health care services to nearly 11 million individuals, many of whom are uninsured or Medicaid beneficiaries, in 3,500 medically underserved communities. The number of uninsured Americans continues to grow at a rate of 100,000 per month and is expected to exceed 57 million by 2008. These Centers are a direct and cost-effective response to this growing national concern. In addition, health centers serve as an important program in reducing health disparities in minority populations. Of the nearly 11 million individuals served by Community Health Centers, over two-thirds are individuals of a racial or ethnic minority group. HRSA should distribute these resources as expeditiously as possible to ensure that

financially-pressed health centers remain viable in underserved communities.

When distributing additional funding, the Committee encourages HRSA to give priority to stabilizing the existing health center safety net and expansion of existing health centers to serve the neediest communities without access to primary and preventive care. In providing services to new communities, HRSA should first determine if the expansion of an existing health center through the development of a new site is feasible in order to build upon the expertise of centers that currently provide service to underserved populations. New health center organizations should be established only when community needs cannot be met through the expansion of existing centers. The Committee is aware of efforts to expand services to reach underserved populations in States, such as Illinois, and urges HRSA to support these efforts. The Committee also encourages HRSA to provide specialized HIV/AIDS training for health care professionals working at community health centers.

National Health Service Corps: Field placements

The Committee provides $39,823,000 for field placement activities, which is $1,641,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $1,707,000 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.

The Committee is concerned by the decreasing percentage of NHSC placements at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers. The program is intended to supplement efforts of other Federal programs that are targeted to underserved communities and vulnerable populations, such as health centers, and the Committee is supportive of efforts to place practitioners in close coordination with the program.

National Health Service Corps: Recruitment

The Committee provides $81,524,000 for recruitment activities, which is $2,899,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and 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.

Health professions

The Committee provides $410,987,000 for all health professions training programs, which is $69,080,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $113,028,000 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 continues to support health professions training and urges continued

funding for all of the programs within the new configuration of health professions training. The Committee also urges, as a general policy, that funding for specific programs within the new configuration should not be disproportionately reduced.

Centers of excellence

The Committee provides $28,197,000 for centers of excellence, which is $2,556,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,444,000 below the Administration request. The program is designed to strengthen the national capacity to educate underrepresented minority (URM) students in the health professions by offering special support to those institutions which train a significant number of URM individuals, 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. The Committee encourages the program to consider applications that are responsive to allied health professions which are experiencing shortages and high vacancy rates such as laboratory personnel.

Health careers opportunity program

The Committee provides $30,570,000 for the health careers opportunity program, which is $2,771,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,229,000 below the Administration request. This program provides grants and contracts to eligible health professions schools for identifying, recruiting, and selecting individuals from the various racial and ethnic populations who are from disadvantaged backgrounds for education and training in a health profession and facilitating their entry into, retention and completion of their education at a health professions school.

The Committee is pleased that HRSA has given priority consideration for health careers opportunities program (H–COP) grants to minority health professions institutions and recommends that grant review committees have proportionate representation from these institutions. The Committee encourages the program to consider applications that are responsive to allied health professions which are experiencing shortages and high vacancy rates such as laboratory personnel.

Loan repayments and fellowships regarding faculty positions

The Committee provides $1,210,000 for loan repayments and fellowships regarding faculty positions, which is $110,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program provides for the repayment of educational loans of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds who are health professions students or graduates, and who have agreed to serve for not less than two years as a faculty member of an eligible health professions school. The school matches the Federal contribution toward loan repayment. The program also supports fellowships for URM faculty members.

Scholarships for disadvantaged students

The Committee provides $41,896,000 for scholarships for disadvantaged students, which is $3,797,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program provides grants to eligible health professions and nursing schools to provide scholarships to eligible individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, including students who are members of racial and ethnic minority groups. By statute, not less than 16 percent of the funds must go to schools of nursing. The Committee continues to intend that all health professions disciplines made eligible by statute be able to participate in the program.

Training in primary care medicine and dentistry

The Committee provides $86,068,000 for training in primary care medicine and dentistry, which is $7,801,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level. The Administration did not request funding for this program. The program is comprised of four elements: (1) family medicine programs; (2) general internal medicine and general pediatrics (GIM/GP) training; (3) physician assistants (PA) training; and (4) general or pediatric dentistry training. Family medicine grants and contracts promote the predoctoral training of medical students, support family medicine residency programs and their trainees, train physicians who plan to teach in family medicine programs, and assist in establishing or improving family medicine academic administrative units. GIM/GP grants and contracts are to plan and operate residency programs and to provide financial assistance for residents, meet the costs of training programs for physicians who plan to teach in GIM/GP, as well as to support the faculty trainees, and develop programs to support predoctoral activities. PA training grants and contracts are to plan, develop, and operate or maintain programs for the training of PAs and for the training of individuals who will teach in programs to provide such training. General or pediatric dentistry training grants and contracts are to meet the costs of planning, developing, or operating programs and to provide financial assistance to residents in such programs.

The Committee urges HRSA to expand training of health care providers in practice and providers in-training to improve the detection, diagnosis, treatment, and management of chronic fatigue and immune deficiency syndrome patients. The Committee also urges HRSA to support evaluations of its training program to assess its effectiveness.

Area health education centers

The Committee provides $31,436,000 for area health education centers (AHEC), which is $2,849,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program links university health science centers with community health service delivery systems to provide community-based training sites for students, faculty, and practitioners. The program supports two types of projects: (1) basic/core AHEC cooperative agreement projects to plan and implement new and developing programs; and (2) model programs to extend AHEC cooperative agreement projects, with not less than 50 percent of the project costs supported by non-Federal contributions in cash.

Health education and training centers

The Committee provides $4,140,000 for health education and training centers, which is $375,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program funds schools of medicine and osteopathy to conduct training and education programs for health professions students to improve the access, diversity, and quality of health personnel along the border between the United States and Mexico, in the State of Florida, and in other urban and rural areas with populations with serious unmet health care needs. The program also provides educational support to health professionals, including nursing, practicing in the area.

Allied health and other disciplines

The Committee provides $7,076,000 for allied health and other disciplines, which is $279,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $3,238,000 above the Administration request. The program is comprised of three elements: (1) allied health special projects; (2) podiatric primary care residency training; and (3) chiropractic demonstration projects. Allied health special projects assist entities in meeting the costs associated with expanding or establishing programs that will increase the number of individuals trained in allied health professions. Activities included are those that: (1) expand enrollments; (2) provide rapid transition and career advancement training programs; (3) establish community-based training programs; (4) expand or establish interdisciplinary training programs, demonstration centers, and clinical training sites in medically underserved or rural communities; (5) provide traineeships to students; and (6) plan, develop, and operate or maintain graduate programs in behavioral and mental health practice. Podiatric primary care residency training grants and contracts are for planning and implementing projects in residency programs and providing traineeships to residents who plan to specialize in primary care. Chiropractic demonstration grants and contracts are to carry out demonstration projects in which chiropractors and physicians collaborate to identify and provide effective treatment of spinal and lower-back conditions.

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.

There is growing evidence that the number and mix of allied health professionals may be insufficient to meet the current and future demands of the Nation's health care system, particularly in medically underserved and rural communities. There is also concern that the lack of outcomes assessment data and the lack of training for allied health professionals to perform outcomes research has contributed to the deficiency of data to document the benefits of these programs. The Committee encourages HRSA to continue to work in partnership with other Federal agencies, State governments, and private institutions to accomplish the plans recommended by the Implementation Task Force of the National Commission on Allied Health.

Geriatric programs

The Committee provides $11,701,000 for geriatric programs, which is $1,061,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level. The Administration did not request funding for this program. The program provides grants and contracts to eligible entities to: (1) establish geriatric education centers to provide training for health care professionals who provide treatment and for training and retraining of faculty who teach geriatrics; (2) provide support for geriatric training projects to train physicians, dentists, and behavioral and mental health professionals who plan to teach geriatrics; and (3) establish a program to provide Geriatric Academic Career Awards to eligible individuals to promote the career development of such individuals as academic geriatricians.

Quentin N. Burdick program for rural interdisciplinary training

The Committee provides $5,644,000 for the Quentin N. Burdick program for rural interdisciplinary training program, which is $512,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $924,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants and contracts to entities for the purpose of funding interdisciplinary training projects that are designed to train, recruit, and retain teams of interdisciplinary professionals to work in underserved areas.

Health professions workforce information and analysis

The Committee provides $785,000 for health professions workforce information and analysis, which is $71,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program provides grants and contracts to eligible entities to provide for the collection and analysis of targeted information, research on high priority workforce questions, the development of a non-Federal analytic and research infrastructure, and the conduct of program evaluation and assessment.

Public health, preventive medicine and dental public health programs

The Committee provides $8,930,000 for public health, preventive medicine and dental public health programs, which is $809,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program is comprised of three elements: (1) public health training centers; (2) public health traineeships; and (3) preventive medicine and dental public health residencies. Grants or contracts for the operation of public health training centers are awarded to an accredited school of public health, or another public or nonprofit private institution accredited for the provision of graduate or specialized training in pubic health, that plans, develops, operates, and evaluates projects that are in furtherance of the goals for the year 2000 in the areas of preventive medicine, health promotion and disease prevention, or improving access to and quality of health services in medically underserved communities. Public health traineeship grants provide graduate or specialized public health training to individuals in the fields of epidemiology, environmental health, biostatistics, toxicology, nutrition, and maternal and child health. Preventive medicine and dental public health residency grants and contracts assist schools in devel-

oping new residency training programs or improving existing programs and in providing financial assistance to residency trainees.

Health administration programs

The Committee provides $1,223,000 for health administration programs, which is $111,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level. The Administration did not request funding for this program. These programs provide grants to eligible entities with an accredited program in health administration, hospital administration, or health policy analysis and planning to provide traineeships to students and assist accredited health administration programs in the development or improvement of programs to prepare students for employment with public or nonprofit private agencies. Priority in awarding of traineeships is given to students who demonstrate a commitment to employment with public or non-profit entities in the fields with respect to which the traineeships are awarded.

Children's hospitals graduate medical education program

The Committee provides $80,000,000 for the children's hospitals graduate medical education program, which is $40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable bill and the same as the Administration request. The program provides a more adequate level of support for health professions training in children's teaching hospitals that have a separate Medicare provider number ("free-standing" children's hospitals). Children's hospitals are statutorily defined under Medicare as those whose inpatients are predominantly under the age of 18. The funding in this program are intended to make the level of Federal Graduate Medical Education support more consistent with other teaching hospitals, including children's hospitals which share provider numbers with other teaching hospitals. Payments are determined by formula, based on a national per-resident amount. Payments support training of resident physicians as defined by Medicare in both ambulatory and inpatient settings.

Advanced education nursing

The Committee provides $55,640,000 for advanced education nursing, which is $5,043,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The program provides grants and contracts to eligible entities to meet the costs of: (1) projects that support the enhancement of advanced nursing education and practice; and (2) traineeships for individuals in advanced nursing education programs. The program prepares nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, nurse educators, nurse administrators, public health nurses or other nurse specialists for advanced practice roles. The type of advanced education programs include master's and doctoral degree programs, combined registered nurse/master's program, post-nursing master's certificate programs, or in the case of certificate nurse midwifery programs, those in existence on November 12, 1998.

Nursing workforce diversity

The Committee provides $4,410,000 for nursing workforce diversity, which is $400,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable

level and the Administration request. The program provides grants and contracts to schools of nursing and other eligible entities to meet the costs of special projects to increase nursing education opportunities for individuals who are from disadvantaged backgrounds, including racial and ethnic minorities, by providing student scholarships or stipends, pre-entry preparation, and retention activities. The program also contributes to the basic preparation of disadvantaged and minority nurses for leadership positions within the nursing and health care community.

Basic nurse education and practice

The Committee provides $12,061,000 for basic nurse education and practice, which is $1,093,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program provides grants and contracts to schools of nursing and other eligible entities for projects to strengthen capacity for basic nurse education and practice by strengthening programs that provide basic nurse education through establishing or expanding nursing practice arrangements in non-institutional settings; providing care for underserved populations and other high-risk groups, such as the elderly, individuals with HIV/AIDS, substance abusers, the homeless, and victims of domestic violence; providing managed care, quality improvement, and other skills needed to practice in existing and emerging health care systems; develop cultural competencies among nurses; expand the enrollment in baccalaureate programs; promote career mobility and cross training or specialty training among diverse population groups; and providing education in informatics, including distance learning methodologies or other priority areas.

Hansen's disease services

The Committee provides $17,016,000 for the Hansen's Disease program, which is $3,026,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. This program offers Hansen's disease treatment to about 40 long term residents who continue to reside at Carville, to patients at a Center in Baton Rouge, as well as to patients at other contract supported locations in Baton Rouge and in grant supported outpatient regional clinics. Other former long term residents have been offered and elected to receive a living allowance from the program and now live independently. These programs provide treatment to about 3,000 of the 6,000 Hansen's disease sufferers in the continental United States. Over the next few years, a long term facility will be developed in the Baton Rouge area and offered to the current long term residents remaining at the Carville location as an alternative to remaining at the historic facility. The program also conducts research focusing on the global elimination of Hansen's disease.

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee provides $709,130,000 for the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and 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 2000. 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.

In addition, the Committee provides $5,000,000 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 continues to recognize the critical role of hemophilia treatment centers in the prevention and treatment of the complications of hemophilia and other bleeding and clotting disorders. HRSA is urged to maintain support for these centers to sustain their outreach efforts and expand blood safety surveillance and patient notification activities in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Food and Drug Administration.

The Committee commends HRSA for its support of the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) program support center and encourages the Bureau to continue its efforts in this area of service.

The Committee encourages HRSA to continue programs that provide comprehensive care services to chronic patients, such as those with thalassemia or sickle cell disease.

The Committee supports abstinence education for adolescents, ages 12 through 18, and supports expansion of efforts to present an abstinence-only message to America's youth. The preliminary results from these program in states such as Oklahoma are promising. It is important, however, to ensure that America's youth do not receive mixed message, or medically inaccurate information. The legislation directs that abstinence messages given to a group of youth by a grantee must not be diluted by any instructor or materials from the same grantee. Nothing in the legislation is intended to prevent these adolescents from seeking health information or services. Nothing small preclude entities who are teaching these abstinence-only classes and who have a public health mandate from discussing other forms of sexual conduct or providing services, as long as this is conducted in a different setting than where and when the abstinence-only course is being conducted. In allocating grant funds, priority should be given to those organizations which have a strong record of support of abstinence education as defined in sections (a) through (h) of title 5, section 510(b)(2) of the Social Security Act.

The Committee is also committed to studying the effectiveness of abstinence education, of sexuality education, and of lack of education in these areas. In order to properly track the long term effects of these programs, it is necessary to conduct longitudinal studies that follow groups of adolescents receiving a particular cur-

ricula for a number of years. Therefore the Committee provides up to 3.5 percent of the funding under this legislation to study, track and evaluate groups of youth who receive such education, including a representative sample of adolescent clients who use Federally funded family planning services. If possible, these cohorts should be large enough to provide statistically significant results in all major population segments of American society, including African Americans, Asians, Caucasians, Hispanics, and Native Americans. They should also be able to track socio-economic variables as well. Criteria for success should include prevention and reduction of out of wedlock pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including both viral and bacterial; rates of abortion; age at first sexual activity and intercourse; frequency of sexual activity and intercourse, and numbers who postpone sexual activity or intercourse through adolescence. Progress reports should be submitted to Congress annually.

Healthy start

The Committee provides $90,000,000 for Healthy Start, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. Healthy Start began as a five-year demonstration program in 1991 to reduce infant mortality in 22 urban and rural communities. It has never been authorized as a separate program and continues to operate under section 301 of the Public Health Service Act demonstration authority.

The Committee understands the authorizing Committee is in the process of authorizing this program as a permanent program. The Committee continues to believe that these demonstrations are duplicative of other Federal programs, such as the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and Medicaid, which also have the goal of reducing infant mortality as one of its missions. The Committee will monitor the actions of the authorizing Committee and take further action, if necessary, to incorporate the activities of these demonstrations into the MCH block grant when the bill goes to conference.

Universal newborn hearing screening

The Committee provides $8,000,000 for the universal newborn hearing screening program, which is $4,625,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program provides competitive grants to States for the purpose of implementing a national program of universal newborn hearing screening by means of physiologic testing prior to hospital discharge, audiologic evaluation by three months of age, and entry into a program of early intervention by six months of age.

Organ transplantation

The Committee provides $10,000,000 for organ transplantation activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $5,000,000 below 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.

The Committee urges HRSA to work with States to encourage them to enact laws that assume a person will donate their organs unless that person specifies in writing that they do not wish to do so.

The Committee encourages the agency to establish links with State and Federal transportation officials and hospital-based emergency rooms in order to improve coordination of donation following automobile accidents.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee does not provide funding for health teaching facilities interest subsidies, the same as the Administration request. The program provides interest support on loan guarantees for construction of a health professions teaching facility under a now discontinued Public Health Service Act authority. The remaining Federal commitment on these loans will expire in the year 2004. The interest subsidy payment for the remaining loan guarantee will be paid from existing carryover funds from prior years' appropriations; therefore, no appropriation is required to cover these payments.

Bone marrow program

The Committee provides $22,000,000 for the bone marrow program, which is $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $4,041,000 above the Administration request. In addition to funding from HRSA in fiscal year 2000, 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 provides additional funds to permit the marrow registry program to further diversify Human Leukocyte Antigen types available to patients, significantly improving post transplant prognosis by shortening the critical time between a patient's search of the registry and transplantation.

Rural outreach grants

The Committee provides $30,867,000 for rural outreach grants, which is $5,013,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $8,025,000 below 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.

Rural health research

The Committee provides $11,713,000 for rural health research, which is $21,488,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The activity supports several rural health research centers and the Office for Rural Health Policy's advisory committee.

Telehealth has the potential for improving the delivery of quality health care to rural underserved areas and providing distance education to health care professionals. The Committee supports HRSA's rural telehealth initiatives and encourages the agency to

work in partnership with medical librarians and other health information specialists in the development and implementation of its telehealth projects.

Emergency medical services for children

The Committee provides $19,000,000 for emergency medical services for children, which is $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $4,000,000 above the Administration request. The program supports demonstration grants for the delivery of emergency medical services to acutely ill and seriously injured children.

Poison control centers

The Committee provides $6,600,000 for poison control centers, which is $3,600,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $5,100,000 above the Administration request. The amount provided is to support activities authorized in the Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act.

Black lung clinics

The Committee provides $5,943,000 for black lung clinics, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program supports 14 grantees that 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.

Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service

The Committee provides $2,279,000 for nurse loan repayment for shortage area service, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. 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.

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 2000 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 47 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 5,200 outpatient visits per year.

Ryan White AIDS programs

The Committee provides $1,725,000,000 for Ryan White AIDS programs, which is $130,450,000 above the fiscal year 2000 com-

parable level and $5,450,000 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.

There is concern about the increasing number of inmates in Federal correctional facilities with HIV/AIDS, particularly women of color, and the lack of access to health care. The Committee encourages HRSA to collaborate with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, CDC, and other entities of jurisdiction to ensure that the prevention, treatment, and management of HIV/AIDS in correctional facilities are a high priority and that the care rendered meets the medical standards for AIDS cases.

Emergency assistance

The Committee provides $586,500,000 for the Part A, emergency assistance program, which is $40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as 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 $864,000,000 for Part B, comprehensive care programs, which is $40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as 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 continues to be 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 $554,000,000 specifically for the purchase of AIDS drugs. The fiscal year 2000 bill designated $528,000,000 for this purpose.

Early intervention program

The Committee provides $173,900,000 for Part C, the early intervention program, which is $35,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,500,000 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 115,000 HIV positive persons or persons at high risk for HIV infection are expected to be served in fiscal year 2001.

Pediatric demonstrations

The Committee provides $60,000,000 for Part D, pediatric AIDS demonstrations, which is $9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as 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 $9,000,000 for AIDS dental services, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $500,000 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 patients with human immunodeficiency virus disease. Dental students and residents participating in this program receive extensive training in the understanding and management of the oral health care needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.

The Committee recognizes the importance of oral health care providers in the diagnosis of HIV and in treatment of the painful and debilitating oral manifestations of this disease. The Committee encourages collaborative efforts between all dental education programs and community-based providers in order to address the unmet oral health care needs of individuals living with HIV/AIDS specifically in States and communities without dental education programs.

Education and training centers

The Committee provides $31,600,000 for AIDS education and training centers, which is $4,950,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,450,000 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 $238,932,000 for the family planning program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the $35,000,000 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.

The bill repeats language from the 2000 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.

Health care facilities

The Committee has not included funding for health care facilities. A total of $112,408,000 was provided for this purpose in fiscal year 1999; 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 the same as both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and 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.

Rural hospital flexibility grants

The Committee provides $25,000,000 for rural hospital flexibility grants, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the Administration request. The program provides grants to States to help them improve access to health care services in rural communities by: (1) developing and implementing a State rural health plan; (2) assisting small, at risk rural hospitals that wish to convert to Critical Access Hospitals and receive cost-based payments from Medicare; and (3) supporting these hospitals and the communities they serve in developing networks of care that meet the requirements of the law and integrate Critical Access Hospitals with emergency services and other sources of health care in the communities.

National practitioner data bank

The Committee does not provide funding for the national practitioner data bank for fiscal year 2001, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 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 $17,200,000 in user fees. The national data bank receives, stores and disseminates information on paid medical malpractice judgments and settlements, sanctions taken by Boards of Medical Examiners, losses of membership in professional societies, and certain professional review actions taken by health care entities. Insurance companies, State licensure boards and authorities, and other health care entities 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 and judgments, 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, other health care entities, licensing authorities, and professional societies also have access to the data bank. Traditional bill language is included to ensure that user fees are collected to cover the full costs of the data bank operations.

Healthcare integrity and protection data bank

The Committee does not provide funding for the healthcare integrity and protection data bank (HIPDB) for fiscal year 2001. The Committee recommendation and the Administration request assume that the data bank will be self-supporting, with collections of $4,317,000 in user fees. HIPDB receives, stores, and disseminates information on final adverse actions taken against health care providers, suppliers, and practitioners. This information is collected from and made available to Government agencies and health plans. In addition, disclosure of the information is made available, upon request, to health care providers, suppliers, and practitioners who wish to self-query.

Health care access for the uninsured

The Committee has not provided funding for a $125,000,000 initiative requested in the budget to address the question of health care access for the uninsured. This proposal has never been authorized by law. The fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill included $25,000,000 for a demonstration program, but the Committee believes that it should be acted upon by the authorizing committees of jurisdiction prior to any additional appropriation being made for it.

Program management

The Committee provides $128,123,000 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 $3,357,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $3,770,000 above the Administration request.

HRSA uses a multi-faceted approach to eliminate disparities in oral health status and assures access to oral health services for low-income children. Dental disease is a chronic problem among many low-income and vulnerable populations and children in these populations have five times more untreated dental caries than children in higher-income families. In an effort to better coordinate HRSA's oral health activities, such as community water fluoridation, sealant programs, education and training programs to improve pediatric oral health, and grants to states to improve access to oral health care for Medicaid and CHIP eligible children, the Committee requests HRSA to prepare a report, by February 1, 2001, with a detailed plan on how to consolidate these programs and their funding. The report should also include what additional funding would be needed to sufficiently address improving access to oral health care for vulnerable populations.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Committee does not provide funding for the Medical Facilities Guarantee and Loan Fund, 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. There are sufficient carryover funds from prior years' appropriations to pay defaults and interest subsidy payments; therefore, no appropriation is required to cover these payments. In addition,

the bill includes language, as in prior years, which prohibits commitments for new loans or loan guarantees in fiscal year 2001.

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. The authority for this program expired in fiscal year 1999. Fiscal year 1998 was the last year in which loans were obligated to previous borrowers under the HEAL authority.

The Committee provides $10,000,000 to liquidate obligations from loans guaranteed prior to 1992, which is $5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request.

The Committee provides $3,679,000 for HEAL program management, which is $8,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as the Administration request.

NATIONAL VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The Committee makes available the release of $114,355,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund in fiscal year 2001, which is $52,054,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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 $2,992,000 in costs incurred by the agency in the operation of the program, which is $7,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Committee provides $3,290,369,000 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which is $326,418,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $156,782,000 above the Administration request. The CDC assists State and local health authorities and other health-related organizations to control and reduce disease and other health problems.

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.

Preventive health services block grant

The Committee provides $179,250,000 for the preventive health services block grant, which is $79,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request. Of this amount, $135,145,000 is for the block grant and $44,105,000 is for rape prevention and education activities previously funded through the Crime Trust Fund. This program provides grants to States for a wide range of public and preventive health activities. This program is not authorized for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee encourages CDC to enhance services provided through the violence against women initiative to provide more assistance to women in underserved locations; expand evaluation research programs; monitor violence against women by improving the quality of data at national and state levels; partner with local organizations within communities; and develop prevention and early intervention programs.

Prevention centers

The Committee provides $25,000,000 for prevention centers, which is $7,248,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $10,255,000 above the Administration request. This program awards grants to academic institutions for centers that conduct applied research to promote disease prevention and better health.

Childhood immunization

The Committee provides $504,875,000 for childhood immunization, which is $15,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $232,000 above the Administration request. This program is not authorized for fiscal year 2001. In addition, the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program funded through the Medicaid program is expected to provide $469,054,000 in vaccine purchases and distribution support in fiscal year 2001, a decrease of $75,989,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request. 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 Committee notes that there are other Federal programs that provide immunizations to children, including the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and community health centers.

The bill retains a provision from the fiscal year 2000 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 intends that the increase provided above the fiscal year 2000 comparable appropriation shall be for operations/infrastructure grants. State operations/infrastructure funding has remained level for the past three years while the program has increased. The Committee is concerned that the infrastructure of State and local health departments is not keeping pace with the demands of the program as evidenced by the $15,000,000 that is

being redirected in fiscal year 2000 from domestic vaccine purchase to the global polio vaccine purchase. While the Committee is highly supportive of the polio eradication activities, these funds are available because the infrastructure is not in place to increase outreach efforts to adolescents for Hepatitis C, chicken pox, and MMR catch-up vaccines.

Since 1994, immunization grantees have received approximately $33,000,000 in incentive funds distributed by a formula. When the incentive program began, it represented only 14 percent of all operational grant funding available. It now represents nearly 25 percent due to decreases in other operational funding. The advantage of awarding funds as incentives has declined as total funding has decreased. In testimony provided to the Committee, CDC stated it would prefer to award the incentives funding as part of the entire infrastructure funding to support grantees' cumulative core budgets, rather than based on a formula as done presently. This approach will allow each grantee to receive an equal percentage of the available program incentive funding to support all core functions of an immunization program. The Committee understands that, as with most formula changes, this could not be implemented all at once because of the funding shifts that would occur between States. Therefore, the Committee requests CDC to develop a plan to implement this change over a reasonable period of time and report back to the Committee by June 30, 2000.

The Committee understands that the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices has made a general recommendation that pneumococcal conjugate vaccine be given to all children under two years of age and to children 24 to 29 months of age who are at higher risk of infection, including those with certain illnesses or who are African-American, Alaska Native, or Native American. The Committee has in past years expressed its concern about the inaccuracy of vaccine purchase cost estimates provided to Congress as well as its concern that the budget request failed to accurately reflect the need for immunization program funding. The Committee expects CDC to develop an accurate estimate of the cost of implementing the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine recommendation that includes a realistic forecast of vaccine compliance rates. The Committee will consider additional funding for the purchase of this vaccine when the Administration submits a supplemental budget request.

There are concerns that some States are continuing to utilize discretionary immunization funds to cover vaccine purchase costs that are more appropriately paid for under the Vaccine for Children program and that immunization assistance to the States, including operations and infrastructure funding, is not being allocated on a basis that adequately considers relative need for funds. CDC is urged to review the policies governing its grants program to address these concerns. The Director should be prepared to testify regarding progress made in addressing these concerns at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Committee has provided $25,000,000 for global polio eradication activities within the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. The amount is $5,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request.

The Committee has provided $18,040,000 for the second year of a multifaceted research program on the anthrax vaccine within the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $18,040,000 above the Administration request. The Committee commends CDC for its rapid response and collaborative approach to addressing the scientific investigations in this important field.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

The Committee provides $734,403,000 for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) activities, which is $39,652,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration 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 commends CDC for efforts to review and evaluate its HIV/AIDS prevention programs, including the external review of CDC's HIV prevention budget and the National HIV Prevention Planning groups. The Committee also looks forward to the recommendations of the Institute of Medicine panel addressing these concerns. The Committee is supportive of the evidence-based State and local HIV prevention community planning process as well as the goal of the National Prevention Plan to reduce the number of new infections in half by 2005. CDC is encouraged to work aggressively toward this goal. CDC is also encouraged to develop a monitoring system to estimate the number of new infections occurring each year in the U.S. Scientific advances in sampling techniques and new technology to assess incident infections hold promise in developing sentinel sites or communities to accomplish this goal.

The Committee also commends CDC for responding to concerns regarding disparities in funding for HIV prevention programs for communities of color, but remains concerned about disparities in funding for risk groups. CDC is urged to provide guidance to State and local health departments to address this concern.

Tuberculosis

The Committee provides $127,672,000 for the tuberculosis (TB) program, which is $56,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration 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.

Communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis (TB), do not recognize international borders. Increased commerce and travel across U.S. borders, both legally and illegally, impact American public health. The Committee urges CDC to enhance efforts on preventing TB in high migration areas, such the Tijuana-San Diego-Los Angeles corridor where the number of TB cases is increasing.

The Committee commends CDC for its continued success in regaining control of TB in the U.S., as demonstrated by the seventh year of declining TB trends reported for 1999. However, there are concerns that, domestically, some health departments are having problems in maintaining the necessary infrastructures to assure continued success and, internationally, until global control efforts are more effective and new treatments and effective vaccines are developed, the World's TB problem will continue to impact the U.S. The Committee urges CDC to continue to work with domestic partners to maintain strong prevention and control programs, to work with international partners to assure the success of control programs, and to encourage and support, when possible, the development of new treatments and the development of an effective TB vaccine. The Committee also commends CDC's proposal to include emerging infectious diseases in its National Electronic Disease Surveillance Network Initiative.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee provides $150,668,000 for the sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) program, which is $14,934,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration 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 Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a common STD, is often asymptomatic, however, in some cases, it has been casually linked to cervical cancer. The Committee encourages CDC to enhance efforts to educate primary care and specialty physicians and the public about HPV, its prevalence, and prevention; and to provide outreach to women to ensure they know to receive annual Pap smear and pelvic examinations for detection.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The Committee provides $395,554,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, which is $20,829,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $11,000,000 above the Administration 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 above last year's level for the following priority activities: arthritis, asthma, autism epidemiology, birth defects, cancer registries, cardiovascular disease, colorectal cancer, DES education, diabetes, environmental health lab, folic acid, obesity and nutrition and physical activity, oral health, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer and universal newborn hearing screening activities. This increase in funding does not imply the Committee's endorsement of full funding of activities in the budget request, rather the Committee requests CDC to develop a balanced allocation of funding for all activities identified.

It is estimated that up to one million people in the United States suffer from Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The Committee recognizes the need for enhanced epidemiological research in this area, espe-

cially in light of recent advancements in treatment for these diseases and the increased risk that IBD patients have for developing colorectal cancer. The Committee encourages CDC to work to further the understanding of the prevalence of these diseases through appropriate epidemiological and surveillance activities.

The Committee is pleased that CDC is restoring funding to the chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) research program. The Committee will continue to monitor the CFS research program to ensure that the funds are used in priority areas in CFS research and education. CDC is encouraged to enhance its efforts in CFS to include such areas as prevalence data collection, surveillance activities, identifying risk factors, patient registry, and public education programs.

The Committee is encouraged by CDC's work with State and national health organizations to develop an integrated and comprehensive national cardiovascular disease program. The Committee understands that, in fiscal year 2000, 18 States will have received Federal funding to design and/or deliver cardiovascular disease prevention and control programs to meet local needs. These programs will target reduction of heart disease and stroke risk factors through efforts to promote physical activity and good nutrition and to prevent or control high blood pressure, elevated cholesterol, and obesity. The Committee encourages CDC to expand these activities to additional states.

Americans make approximately 500 million dental visits per year. Much of the health and economic burden associated with oral diseases and conditions could be prevented. The Committee urges CDC to further enhance its oral health activities. These activities should focus on implementing strategies to help eliminate dental decay and reduce tooth loss, expanding surveillance activities to help States target their prevention efforts as schools, in the community, and in clinical settings, and reduce disparities and the health burden from oral cancers, gum disease, and oral health conditions that are closely linked to chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease.

Birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality in the United States and also a leading cause of childhood disability. CDC funds eight Centers for Birth Defects Research and Prevention, which identify cases for inclusion in the National Birth Defect Prevention Study. The CDC and the Centers also work with State health officials to expand and improve State birth defect surveillance systems. The Committee encourages CDC to expand this program to allow for the study of possible genetic and environmental causes of birth defects and to allow for the expansion of activities related to birth defects surveillance, research, and prevention programs.

Neural tube defects (NTD), such as spina bifida, are among the most serious, common, and preventable birth defects that occur in the United States. Up to 70 percent of NTDs can be prevented by consuming 400 micrograms of folic acid every day, beginning before pregnancy. The Committee commends CDC for initiating a folic acid campaign and encourages CDC to expand its efforts to enhance State and local activities to educate women about this effective prevention strategy. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to testify on the status of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Committee recognizes the effective efforts of CDC and the Arthritis Foundation in initial implementation of the National Arthritis Plan. This plan provides assistance to States, supports prevention research and surveillance activities, and mitigates the effects of the disease through targeted interventions using voluntary health organizations experienced in addressing the needs of the arthritis population. The Committee urges CDC to continue to implement this Plan.

The Committee notes the importance of rehabilitative information in improving outcomes among persons with limb loss and encourages CDC to continue to provide this information. CDC is also encouraged to enhance its efforts to improve epidemiological research and quality of life assessments among persons with skeletal malignancies.

The Committee encourages CDC, in collaboration with the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, to examine the underlying causes of the regional disparity of stroke in the "stroke belt" using all available technologies, as appropriate.

Diabetes remains a leading cause of early death and disability. There currently are 16 million Americans with diabetes and the incidence of diabetes is projected to increase. Obesity and lack of physical activity continue to place adults at greater risk of diabetes. Much of the burden of this disease can be prevented with early detection, improved delivery of proven preventive care, diabetes self-management education, and through enhanced linkages with groups specializing in the prevention of complications. The Committee encourages CDC to enhance efforts to provide funding for State comprehensive diabetes control programs as well as enhance national efforts of surveillance and education.

Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer for both men and women in the U.S. and the second leading cause of cancer related deaths. Despite the availability of proven screening tests, only 37 percent of colorectal cancers are diagnosed while the disease is still in a localized stage. The Committee commends the leadership of CDC's National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable in promoting the availability and advisability of screening to both health care providers and the general public. The Committee encourages CDC to expand its partnerships with State health departments, professional and patient organizations, and private industry to provide materials that educate doctors and patients, including through Medicare, to combat this disease.

The Committee remains concerned about the high incidence of prostate cancer and its disproportionate impact on African-American males. The Committee continues to encourage CDC to expand its prostate cancer awareness and outreach program targeted to high-risk populations through collaborations with public and nonprofit organizations with expertise in cancer education.

CDC testified to the alarming increase in obesity in the U.S. population. Obesity is increasing most rapidly among young children, raising concern about their long-term health and quality of life. The Committee agrees this is an important public health issue because of its correlation with a wide range of debilitating and chronic health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, arthritis, and cancer. The Committee urges CDC to continue its efforts to promote healthy eating and physical activity and thereby

prevent obesity. The Committee also urges CDC to continue work on obesity as a national public health priority.

Epilepsy affects over 2.5 million persons in the United States, one-third of whom are children. The Committee urges CDC to enhance its efforts related to epilepsy with a focus on expanding disease surveillance, increasing public awareness activities, public and provider education, prevention research, and the stigma associated with the disorder. The Committee also urges CDC to enhance its voluntary health agency partnerships, including increased attention to external public health activities focused on children and older Americans living with epilepsy.

The Committee notes the work of CDC, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Health Resources and Services Administration in developing a model guideline for a death scene protocol for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). The Committee encourages CDC to implement projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of the protocol in a variety of locales throughout the Nation.

The Committee understands the need to study environmental toxins and their relationship to disease in order to increase the understanding of the cause of many chronic diseases and to facilitate the development of effective disease prevention and management strategies. CDC is encouraged to explore the feasibility of developing a coordinated system among all States to identify and track disease caused by exposure to environmental toxins. The Director should be prepared to discuss the development and implementation of such a system at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Committee is pleased with the work that CDC has done to address the increasing prevalence of asthma. However, the increase in asthma among children, particularly among inner-city minorities, remains a concern. The Committee urges CDC to expand its outreach aimed at increasing public awareness of asthma control and prevention strategies, particularly among at risk minority populations in underserved communities. The Committee also encourages CDC to work with other Public Health Service agencies and the Office of the Surgeon General to develop a PHS-wide plan to control asthma.

Cancer registries monitor trends in cancer by the site of the cancer, age and ethnicity of the patient, geographic region, and treatment outcome. The Committee urges CDC to enhance its support for statewide cancer registries and provide national support for quality assurance and reporting standards to ensure that critical information on cancer trends and outcomes is available. The Committee also urges CDC to work with States and national organizations to aggregate State data into a national data set to analyze the cancer burden in the U.S. on a regional and national level.

Many chronic and environmental diseases have a higher prevalence in ethnic minority populations and the medically underserved. The Committee urges CDC to improve its efforts to reach these populations through all programs funded under the chronic and environmental disease prevention program.

The Committee encourages CDC to enhance its efforts into investigating the potential of environmental, bacterial, and viral factors that are associated with the development of lymphoma. CDC is also

encouraged to continue its collaborative research efforts with the National Cancer Institute and other NIH Institutes.

The Committee requests CDC to develop an action plan to implement collaborative public health strategies with community accountable plans serving Medicaid, S–CHIP, and other program beneficiaries, including identification and development of best practices in disease prevention and management and patient/provider education among ethnically diverse, pediatric, and environmentally disadvantaged populations.

Breast and cervical cancer screening

The Committee provides $171,420,000 for the breast and cervical cancer screening program, which is $4,925,000 above both the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration 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 provides continued funding for the WISEWOMAN screening demonstration program at last year's level. This program uses the framework of CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program to screen women for heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular disease risk factors such as high blood pressure, lack of physical activity, and obesity.

There are concerns related to the shortages and high vacancy rates of qualified health personnel who work in laboratories to prepare and interpret tissue and cell samples. The Committee urges CDC to collaborate with the Health Resources and Services Administration, through its allied health program, to explore the feasibility of developing a partnership to support programs at schools that would address these concerns.

The Committee is concerned that only 50 percent of women with ovarian cancer live beyond five years from diagnosis and the prognosis among minorities with the disease is even more bleak. CDC is to be commended for its efforts to initiate epidemiological research efforts, in partnership with the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance, to enhance understanding of the disease. While an effective screening tool has not yet been developed to detect ovarian cancer, early detection is the key to improving outcomes in women diagnosed with this form of gynecological cancer. The Committee urges CDC to enhance efforts to improve physician education and recognition of the disease as well as enhance efforts to expand public education and communications efforts to raise awareness of ovarian cancer and its warning signs.

Infectious diseases

The Committee provides $181,622,000 for the infectious diseases program, which is $6,012,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as 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 CDC to continue activities related to global malaria.

The Committee continues to be concerned that as many as 500,000 cases of primary immunodeficiencies remain undiagnosed and misdiagnosed. The Committee is aware of a national education and awareness campaign created through the collaborative efforts of several agencies and the Jeffrey Modell Foundation and strongly urges CDC to expand its efforts to advance this collaboration. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to provide a status report of these efforts at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

There are concerns that the Lyme disease surveillance case definition, which was developed for national reporting of Lyme disease, is being used inappropriately for clinical diagnosis and as a standard of care. There are also concerns that the surveillance case definition is not accurately capturing the true number of cases being diagnosed. The Committee urges CDC to pursue efforts to address these concerns. In doing so, CDC should include a broad range of scientific viewpoints from the many groups who have expertise in CFS, including community-based clinicians, voluntary agencies, and patient advocates. The Committee understands that the General Accounting Office is studying the Lyme disease program at CDC. It is expected that any problems identified in this study will be addressed as quickly and efficiently as possible.

The Committee is pleased that CDC is working to establish a primary immune deficiency diseases national surveillance program. Primary immune deficient patients require regular infusions of immune globulin intravenous (IGIV) to bolster their immune systems and maintain their health. Given the serious public health problems caused by the longstanding shortage of IGIV in the United Stated, the Committee encourages the Center to continue its partnership with the primary immune deficiency community and NCHS with respect to surveillance and epidemiological activities designed to further the understanding of the prevalence of these diseases and the difficulties that patients have encountered in receiving treatment.

The Committee encourages CDC to work with the National Hemophilia Foundation to enhance efforts to meet the disease management, prevention, and outreach needs of persons with hemophilia and other bleeding and clotting disorders, and in particular, to enhance efforts to address the needs of women with bleeding disorders. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to provide a progress report on these activities at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Like tuberculosis, infectious diseases do not recognize international borders and, with increased commerce and travel across U.S. borders, pose a major public health problem. In addition, the growing prevalence of infectious bacterial conditions that are resistant to antibiotics raises a number of difficult public health issues. CDC is urged to place a particular focus on preventing infectious disease in high migration areas, such as the Tijuana-San Diego-Los Angeles corridor.

The Committee encourages CDC to supplement its existing blood safety monitoring system with data collected on thalassemia patients, who are among the most frequently transfused of all pa-

tients. The Committee understands that CDC and the Cooley's Anemia Foundation have begun to plan for the establishment of a system for monitoring the safety of the blood supply and requests that the Director be prepared to provide a status report on this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Lead poisoning prevention

The Committee provides $38,226,000 for the childhood lead poisoning prevention program, which is $17,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 level 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.

It is estimated that more than 400,000 children eligible for Federal health care programs have undetected harmful levels of lead in their blood. The Committee is aware of the benefits of a portable, easy to use lead screening device developed with the support and participation of CDC. The Committee continues to believe that this device holds great promise for increasing childhood screening rates in underserved communities in the U.S. and throughout the world and encourages CDC to support its further development for application in community public health settings.

Injury control

The Committee provides $90,138,000 for the injury control program, which is the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $4,957,000 below the Administration request. This amount includes $5,863,000 for domestic violence community demonstrations previously funded through the Crime Trust Fund. 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 retains a limitation included in previous Appropriation Acts 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 urges CDC to continue the establishment of a uniform trauma surveillance data system within available resources.

The Committee commends CDC's brain injury prevention efforts and encourages the agency to collaborate, if feasible, with the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke to examine hyperbaric oxygen therapy for treatment of chronic brain injury.

There are significant disparities in the numbers of racial and ethnic minorities affected by violence. The Committee is pleased with the efforts of CDC in the field of violence prevention. The Committee encourages CDC to extend the development and implementation of Best Practices for the Prevention of Youth Violence to include culturally sensitive social-cognitive, mentoring, parenting, and nurse home visit programs and to identify new Best Practices.

CDC should also develop and evaluate effective violence prevention programs that are designed to improve acceptability of violence prevention interventions in the communities they are intended to reach including African American, Hispanic American, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders. Culturally responsive interventions and programs should be developed through evaluation research and demonstrations to address the disparities in morbidity among racial and ethnic minorities that is attributable to violence.

The Committee encourages CDC to enhance services provided through the violence against women initiative to provide more assistance to women in underserved locations; expand evaluation research programs; monitor violence against women by improving the quality of data at national and state levels; partner with local organizations within communities; and develop prevention and early intervention programs.

There are estimated to be 20 to 30 million unsafe cribs, either still in use or in storage in the U.S., which could be the cause of one of the more than 9,000 crib injuries that are treated annually in hospital emergency rooms. The Committee encourages CDC to enhance efforts to inform the public about the dangers associated with unsafe cribs.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

The Committee provides $214,179,000 for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which is $473,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $5,377,000 below the Administration request. 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.

The Committee recognizes that occupational illness and injuries continue to exact an economic burden comparable to cancer and applauds the Institute's use of the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) to invest research funds where they will have the most impact—both for reducing this financial burden and for protecting the health and safety of U.S. workers. The Committee commends NIOSH on its continuing progress on implementing NORA, which has generated new research activities and remains responsive to the health and safety needs of workers in the rapidly changing workplace. The Committee urges NIOSH to continue its efforts to co-sponsor NORA extramural research with NIH and other Federal agencies.

Epidemic services

The Committee provides $210,822,000 for epidemic services, which is $124,964,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $125,000,000 above the Administration request. This amount includes $125,000,000 for a national campaign to change children's health behaviors. 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 oper-

ation 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 provides $125,000,000 for a National Campaign to Change Children's Health Behaviors. The Committee believes that, if we are to have a positive impact on the future health of the American population, we must change the behaviors of our children and young adults by reaching them with important health messages. CDC, working in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Center for Child Health and Human Development, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, is directed to coordinate an effort to plan, implement, and evaluate a campaign designed to clearly communicate messages that will help kids develop habits that foster good health over a lifetime including diet, physical activity, and avoidance of illicit drugs, tobacco, and alcohol. The campaign should be based on principles that have been shown to enhance success, including: designing and testing messages with different groups, based in gender and ethnicity; involve young people in all aspects of campaign planning and implementation; use the same communication tactics that are employed by the best kids marketers; and enlist the involvement and support of parents and other role models.

Each year over six million pregnancies occur in the United States. About one in five women who deliver will have a serious problem before they begin labor and about one in four women will have serious complications during labor. The Committee supports the continued efforts of CDC to prevent deaths and complications during pregnancy through its Safe Motherhood/Healthy Pregnancies program.

The Committee commends CDC for its efforts to partner with the Landmine Survivors Network to develop a post-traumatic intervention delivery model in mine-affected countries abroad.

Office of the Director

The Committee provides $37,245,000 for the activities of the Office of the Director, which is $375,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $1,681,000 above the Administration request. The Committee intends this amount to be a ceiling. The Director may transfer these funds to non-administrative, programmatic activities at his discretion. This line item includes amounts previously identified in the report for program management activities.

The Committee encourages CDC to evaluate the barriers to access and implementation of effective screening and prevention programs and the linkages between detection, treatment, and community health organizations for all cancer control programs funded through the agency. The Committee also encourages CDC to expand the National Health Nutritional and Examination Survey to all ethnic minority and medically underserved populations.

National Center for Health Statistics

The Committee provides a total of $105,000,000 for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), which is the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $4,985,000 below the Adminis-

tration request. Of this amount, $71,690,000 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 is pleased that NCHS is working to establish a primary immune deficiency national surveillance program in collaboration with the National Center for Infectious Diseases.

The Committee encourages CDC to work with States to standardize a method of reporting the underlying causes of death in an effort to better determine the numbers of people dying of specific diseases.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee provides $145,000,000 for buildings and facilities, which is $87,869,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $17,926,000 above the Administration request. This line item supports ongoing maintenance projects, as well as safety repairs and equipment purchases.

Prevention research

The Committee provides $16,000,000 for the prevention research program, which is $1,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and $1,007,000 above the Administration request. This program supports extramural research programs.

Health disparities demonstration

The Committee provides $34,985,000 for the health disparities demonstration program, which is $4,985,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request. This program supports community-based demonstrations of prevention and service delivery interventions with the goal of eliminating health disparities among racial and ethnic populations and to improve the health status at the community level.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The Committee provides $18,812,735,000, for the 24 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 National Center for Complimentary and Alternative Medicine, the Office of the Director, and Buildings and Facilities. The total in the bill is $1,000,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level, when adjusted for one-time transfers, and the same as the Administration request. This funding level provides a 5.6 percent increase in total for the research components of NIH. Programs funded in this account are not authorized for fiscal year 2001.

The funding levels provided in the bill for each of the Institutes and Centers reflect what the Committee would have provided if it were able to provide a 15 percent increase for NIH, the third year installment of the doubling effort. In real terms, the Committee's

allocation only allowed for a 5.6 percent increase, the same as the President's request. The Committee has included language in the bill to limit the amount NIH can obligate in fiscal year 2001 to the budget request level.

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. 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 2001 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. The Committee understands that it would be NIH's intent to allocate AIDS funding consistent with the Director's recommendations. 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 the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing 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 $3,793,587,000 for the National Cancer Institute (NCI), which is $481,900,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $288,515,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in the Administration request.

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.

Bone Disease.—The Committee encourages NCI to study the role of angiogenesis, the growth of new blood vessels, in the metastasis

of breast and prostate cancer to the bone through all available mechanism, as appropriate, including the development of experimental genetic animal models that replicate the process of human cancer metastasis to the bone and exploring why bone is a preferential site for metastases.

Breast Cancer.—The development of advanced imaging technologies including medical infrared imaging derived from the U.S. military and NASA, and other optical and non-invasive modalities which, when converged with emerging treatments such as angiogenic therapy, can be incorporated into comprehensive systems for the early detection and treatment of breast cancer. NCI is encouraged to explore this approach to disease management.

Childhood Skeletal Malignancies.—While mortality rates among children with skeletal cancers have improved dramatically over the past decade, little remains known about factors that contribute toward the development of such tumors. The Committee encourages NCI to enhance the level of scientific knowledge of Osteosarcoma, Ewings sarcoma, and related malignancies affecting connective tissue that often result in limb loss through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including a consensus conference to develop a research agenda.

DES Education.—The Committee understands that a plan for expanded DES education activities has been developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Office of Women's Health, and groups representing individuals affected by DES. The Committee urges NCI to review this plan within a reasonable timeframe and collaborate with CDC on its implementation. The Committee also urges NCI to ensure that public information pamphlets developed by NCI are readily made available to consumers.

Endometrial and Cervical Cancer.—The Committee encourages NCI to conduct a programmatic review of the research portfolios in endometrial and cervical cancer and enhance research in areas of discovery that are not currently being funded through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including requests for applications for SPOREs.

Esophageal and Stomach Cancer.—Approximately 34,000 Americans will be diagnosed this year with esophageal or stomach cancer and approximately 25,000 will die from these diseases. Both cancers disproportionately affect minority populations, particularly African Americans and Hispanics. The Committee encourages NCI, in collaboration with NIDDK, to enhance efforts in this area.

Lung Cancer Screening.—Lung cancer remains one of the most common cancers and usually responds poorly to treatment because most cases are not found until the tumors are large enough to cause symptoms. Current screening and early detection methods are limited, but new technologies, such as helical CT scanning, are being disseminated and may assist in the ability to save or prolong the lives of lung cancer patients. The Committee encourages NCI to examine these technologies and their usefulness in early diagnosis and patient treatment.

Lymphoma.—The Committee understands that NCI is committed to conducting a progress review group on lymphoma. This will give NCI and other Federal agencies the opportunity to evaluate current research and determine future needs. The Committee requests

that the Director of the Institute be prepared to provide a progress report at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Marine Mammals Research.—Sharks, skates, and rays seem to have an unusually low incidence of cancer and the potential for bioactive molecules to inhibit disease process in humans. The Committee encourages NCI to study the immune systems and bioactive cell and tissue molecules of these marine animals to understand their resistance to cancer and the potential development of more effective therapies to inhibit cancer in humans.

Molecular Markers.—The development of molecular markers that are predictive of the presence or likelihood of regional metastasis in patients with head and neck cancer would provide useful prognostic information as well as identify patients at risk who could benefit from early elective treatment to the regional lymph nodes. NCI is urged to expand research in this area.

Multiple Myeloma.—Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable cancer of the plasma cells of the bone marrow. MM is the second fastest growing hematological cancer in the U.S. The Committee is pleased that MM was included in an NCI progress review group and looks forward to hearing about the Institute's plans for the groups findings at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing. The Committee continues to urge NCI to support epidemiological and other data gathering activities relevant to MM and to coordinate efforts with CDC, NIEHS, the Office of Rare Diseases, and the Office of Research on Minority Health. The Committee encourages the Institute to disseminate and educate the public and health professionals about the symptoms of and treatment for MM.

National Occupational Research Agenda.—The Committee encourages NCI to work with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to enhance research in relevant National Occupational Research Agenda priority areas such as Cancer Research Methods, Special Populations at Risk, Mixed Exposures, Risk Assessment Methods, and Exposure Assessment Methods.

Neurofibromatosis.—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 also urges NCI to continue to coordinate its efforts with other Institutes engaged in NF research.

Ovarian Cancer.—The Committee commends NCI for moving forward to fully fund two ovarian cancer SPOREs and partially fund two other ovarian cancer SPOREs in fiscal year 2000. The Committee encourages NCI to fully fund all SPOREs this fiscal year and requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to give a progress report at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Primary Immune Deficiency Diseases.—The Committee notes that NCI held a symposium in March 2000 to investigate the relationship between primary immune deficiency diseases and cancer. It is hoped that this will lead to the development of a research agenda in this field. In addition, the Committee is aware of the commitment of NCI to the national education and awareness campaign sponsored by the Jeffrey Modell Foundation. This commitment will play a significant role in assuring the earliest possible diagnosis of primary immunodeficiency and of any cancers that may stem from it.

Prostate Cancer.—Cancer of the prostate is the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer in America and tends to disproportionately affect men who are members of minority groups. If detected early, it can be treated successfully with no negative impact on the cancer survivor's quality of life. However, existing forms of detection are insufficient, and available treatments frequently result in erectile dysfunction, urinary problems, or other disorders and disruptions that negatively impact the patients quality of life. The Committee urges NCI to place an increased priority on research, through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including clinical trials, that result in earlier, more reliable detection methods and more effective and less disfiguring treatment regimes.

Rural Poor in Health Disparities Research.—While studies have shown that certain diseases effect minority groups, economic status may also have an impact on health outcomes. For example, the rural poor have a high incidence of cancer. The Committee urges NCI to include the rural poor population in its efforts to eliminate health disparities.

Urological Cancers.—The Committee is pleased with the new initiatives in prostate cancer now underway; however, research in other urologic cancers such as kidney and bladder cancer needs to be enhanced. The Committee urges NCI to develop a plan to expand its research programs for other urologic cancers and take advantage of new knowledge that has been acquired about cancer diagnosis and treatment.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $2,321,320,000 for the Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), which is $294,890,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $184,563,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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 prevention 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.

Adherence to Medical and Behavioral Therapies.—Failure to follow medical recommendations causes tens of thousands of deaths a year, increased hospitalizations, and delayed recovery. It is estimated that 50 percent of patients do not comply with prescribed treatments. Many life-extending drugs for heart attack survivors and heart failure patients are underused and not all patients or doctors take advantage of information proven to reduce to treat those at risk of heart disease or stroke. NHLBI is encouraged to enhance research on innovative theories about behavioral, cultural,

social, psychological, and environmental methods to increase adherence to lifestyle and medical regimens.

Aneurysm.—The Committee notes from the NHLBI Director's testimony that the Institute is increasing its research efforts in the area of aneurysms. An aneurysm in the brain can result in a debilitating stroke and an aneurysm in the abdomen can result in rapid bleeding and death. Aneurysms are rarely detected until a catastrophic health event occurs in the victim. NHLBI is encouraged to continue its focus on this condition, particularly on early detection and, in coordination with other NIH Institutes, more effective treatments.

Asthma.—Little is known about the optimal treatment for asthma in infants and young children. Many questions remain unanswered, such as what is the most effective dose and type of medication for different types of asthma, what is the correct balance between medical benefits and possible side effects, when is the best time to start different types of therapies, and whether early therapy can prevent asthma from becoming more severe or even eliminate it as a child gets older. The Committee urges NHLBI to use the research amassed through the Pediatric Asthma Clinical Research Network to provide clearer choices for childhood asthma therapy, to encourage the development and dissemination of new therapies, and to identify optimum asthma management strategies for children.

The Committee commends the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program (NAEPP) for its leadership in helping to educate physicians, asthma patients, their families, and the general public regarding asthma and its management. The Committee urges NAEPP to enhance the role of its Advisory Committee in helping to coordinate asthma education throughout the United States. The Committee also encourages NHLBI and NAEPP to work with other agencies, such as CDC, HRSA, and the Office of the Surgeon General to develop a PHS-wide plan to control asthma.

Cardiovascular Diseases.—Cardiovascular diseases remain America's number one killer and a major cause of disability. Nearly 60 million Americans of all ages suffer from cardiovascular diseases. The Committee supports an intensive research program on cardiovascular diseases at NHLBI and urges the Institute to place a high priority on such research by supporting existing heart and stroke-related research and investing in promising heart and stroke-related research initiatives.

Cardiovascular Diseases in Women.—Cardiovascular disease remains a leading cause of disability and is the number one cause of death in women. The clinical course of cardiovascular disease is different in men than in women and current diagnostic capabilities are less accurate in women than in men and are largely unrecognized by women and their physicians. The Committee encourages NHLBI to expand its research on cardiovascular diseases in women, through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the development of safe, efficient, and cost effective diagnostic approaches for women. The Committee is also concerned that information is not reaching women and their providers and encourages NHLBI to focus on educational information that may be appropriately disseminated.

Cooley's Anemia.—The Committee is pleased with the progress that NHLBI has made with regard to the creation of the Thalassemia Clinical Research Network and notes that Network has now been created among some of the leading researchers in Cooley's anemia. The Committee urges the Institute to take the necessary steps to encourage investigator-initiated research proposals that address key unresolved scientific issues.

Hemophilia.—The Committee encourages NHLBI to enhance its efforts, working with the national hemophilia foundation, to address the needs of persons with hemophilia and other bleeding and clotting disorders, particularly in the areas of research to improve blood and blood product safety and treatment for hepatitis C and other complications of bleeding and clotting disorders, including women's bleeding disorders. The Committee also notes the potential of gene therapy to improve the treatment of hemophilia and urges NHLBI to enhance support for this critical area. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to testify at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing on the progress of activities in hemophilia gene therapy.

Hypertension and Kidney Disease.—Hypertension is the number two cause of kidney disease. The Committee urges NHLBI to collaborate with NIDDK on research related to hypertension and its relationship to kidney disease through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including sponsoring a workshop to define areas of research for potential joint projects. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to testify on the progress in this area at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Immune System Research Programs for Heart Disease.—Basic knowledge about the body's disease fighting system and its involvement in the causes and development of heart disease and stroke are increasing rapidly. Innovative approaches to accelerate the use of this knowledge into clinical applications are needed. NHLBI is encouraged to enhance research in such areas as inflammatory response to blood vessel injury that occurs in atherosclerosis, the cause of heart attacks and strokes, healing of damaged heart tissue after a heart attack, and chronic rejection following heart transplantation through all available mechanisms, as appropriate.

Lymphangioleiomyomatosis.—The Committee commends NHLBI for supporting intramural and extramural research on Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM), which is a progressive and often fatal lung disease that predominately affects women of child bearing age. The Committee notes that significant efforts are being made to develop a cell line and an animal model for LAM, and hopes that the development of these tools will remain an important goal of the Institute. The recent progress on LAM research is encouraging. The NHLBI clinical protocol discovery that asthma medicines benefit a significant proportion of patients with LAM is the first clinical advance in LAM in decades. The identification of genetic mutations in the lungs of patients with LAM opens new areas in LAM research. The Committee encourages NHLBI to enhance research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including sponsoring a state of the science LAM workshop.

Maintaining Weight Loss.—An estimated 106 million Americans age 20 and older are overweight or obese, a condition that in-

creases risk of diseases such as heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, and diabetes. Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults, supported by NHLBI in collaboration with NIDDK, reviews evidence that it is possible for overweight and obese people to lose a significant amount of weight over six months, but only a few maintain the weight loss. The Committee encourages NHLBI to study weight loss maintenance and examine behaviors that influence obesity, weight loss, and weight loss maintenance.

National Occupational Research Agenda.—The Committee encourages NHLBI to work with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and health (NIOSH) to enhance research in relevant National Occupational Research Agenda priority areas such as Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Special Populations at Risk, and Organization of Work.

Neurofibromatosis.—Advances continue to be made in research on neurofibromatosis (NF). Recent studies have documented the involvement of NF1 in valve formation which may open up a new area for future research in congenital heart disease. Understanding how NF1 deficiency leads to heart disease may help to unravel the molecular pathways affected in genetic and environmental caused of heart disease. The Committee encourages NHLBI to enhance its NF research activities, coordinate its efforts with other Institutes engaged in NF research, and be prepared to report on its research at its fiscal year 2001 appropriations hearing.

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 is a secondary condition in many other serious and fatal conditions such as scleroderma and lupus. The Committee commends NHLBI's efforts to promote research of PPH and urges the Institute to enhance its support for basic research, gene therapy, and clinical trials of promising pharmaceuticals through all available mechanisms, as appropriate. NHLBI is also urged to take appropriate measures to ensure the submission of high quality proposals in this area.

Sleep Disorders.—The Committee urges the Institute to enhance basic research in the neurobiology of sleep and sleep mechanisms as well as research to assess the effectiveness of therapies for treatment of sleep disorders. The Committee recognizes the work of the Institute's National Center on Sleep Disorders Research and its ongoing collaboration with other NIH Institutes in research and education regarding the impact of sleep disorders on health and public safety.

Stroke.—The Committee recognizes the advances made recently in the treatment of stroke with medicines such as TpA, a treatment developed and tested through research supported by NHLBI. While stroke victims once were expected to never improve, early detection and rapid treatment of stroke today can often result in little to no loss of brain function. Increased awareness of the symptoms of stroke as a brain attack requires a rapid and appropriate medical response. The Committee encourages NHLBI to develop a research, public health and public education strategy to combat this disease.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Committee provides $2,062,126,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), which is $285,378,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $155,913,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in the Administration request.

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.

Asthma.—The Committee is pleased with NIAID's leadership regarding asthma research and management and recognizes the role the Institute has played in the Inner City Asthma Study and the importance of this effort concerning morbidity and mortality among underserved populations, particularly African American children. The Committee urges the Institute to continue to improve its focus and effort on asthma management, especially as it relates to children.

Crohn's Disease.—The Committee is aware of NIAID's recently published research recommendations for Crohn's disease entitled, "Crohn's Disease—Is there a Microbial Etiology?" and encourages the Institute to continue its efforts to determine if there is an infectious cause of the disease.

Diabetes.—The Committee commends the Institute for its work in establishing the Collaborative Network for Clinical Research on Immune Tolerance. Research in this area could lead to cures for diabetes and other autoimmune diseases. NIAID is encouraged to continue efforts in this area. The Committee also urges NIAID, in collaboration with NIDDK and NICHD, to enhance research to develop a vaccine to prevent juvenile, or Type 1, diabetes. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to provide a status of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Eliminating Infectious Disease.—Acute bacterial sinusitis is one of the most common infections in the U.S. and its treatment is one of the major contributors to the development of antibiotic-resistant organisms. Novel strategies for eliminating infectious disease are needed, such as system vaccination with specific bacterial out membranes, bacterial interference, and mucosal vaccination with bacteria or bacterial products.

Hemophilia.—The Committee is pleased that NIAID, working with the national hemophilia foundation, has developed recommendations for strategies to improve treatment of HIV and associated complications, including hepatitis C, in persons with hemophilia. The Committee encourages NIAID to continue to work with

the hemophilia community to carryout the recommendations and requests a report by January 31, 2001 on the steps being taken to implement the recommended actions.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease.—The Committee continues to note with interest a scientific research agenda for Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease, entitled "Challenges in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)". This report identifies linkages between the immune system and IBD. The Committee is pleased that NIAID has recently partnered with the IBD community on a research proposal and encourages the Institute to enhance its support of research focused on the immunology of IBD as well as the interaction of genetics and environmental factors in the development of the disease.

Latex Allergy.—The Committee is aware that a small percentage of the population may have an allergic reaction to natural rubber latex. Latex allergy is more likely to develop in infants who have had numerous surgical procedures and those people who are atopic, yet little is known about its epidemiology. The Committee urges the NIAID to enhance research in this area.

Lyme Disease.—Lyme disease is the nation's leading tick-borne illness. It affects many systems of the body and can require expensive, long-term treatment in some patients unless they are diagnosed and treated early. The Committee encourages NIAID to conduct broader outreach to the medical, scientific, and voluntary organizations involved in Lyme disease research, treatment, prevention, and education in order to better understand the broad range of views about this illness and the plight of the patients affected by the disease.

Malaria.—The Committee commends NIAID for making malaria research and vaccine development a high priority and for pursuing collaborative research efforts with private sector partners. The Committee encourages NIAID to continue an aggressive malaria research agenda, including the pursuit of therapeutics for improved treatments.

Pediatric Kidney Disease.—An estimated 150,000 young people currently suffer from kidney diseases for which no cure or effective treatment exists. Approximately 10,000 of them suffer from chronic kidney failure, are on dialysis or have a kidney transplant. NIAID is encouraged to continue research on kidney damage caused by vesicoureteral reflux and obstruction, and on ways of improving kidney transplant outcomes in children and adolescents.

Primary Immune Deficiency Diseases.—More than 70 primary immune deficiency diseases have been identified to date, with 500 cases diagnosed and estimates of another 500,000 undiagnosed. These diseases, which impair the body's immune system, strike most severely at children, many whom do not survive beyond their teens or early twenties. The Committee is pleased with NIAID's primary immune deficiencies clinical research registry. The Committee encourages NIAID to enhance its efforts to address the 500,000 undiagnosed or misdiagnosed cases through a national education and awareness campaign. The Director should be prepared to provide a status report of this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing. The Committee also encourages NIAID to work to foster collaborations between domestic and international organizations with expertise in this area.

Tropical Medicine Research.—The Committee encourages NIAID to continue support of international research collaborations in areas endemic for tropical infectious disease. This research enhances the understanding of and preparedness for emerging and re-emerging tropical health threats.

Tropical Parasitic Diseases.—There is concern about the global health burden of tropical diseases, including helminth infections and dengue fever. The Committee urges NIAID to pursue improved prevention and treatment protocols as well as research to develop environmentally sound insecticides to control vector-borne diseases.

Women's Interagency HIV Study.—The Committee commends the ongoing commitment to continue the Women's Interagency HIV Study for an additional five years and believes it is important to maintain geographical representation and continue the study's broad scope in addressing a variety of women's health issues.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Committee provides $1,548,313,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), which is $194,370,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $120,125,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Minority Scientist Training Programs.—The Committee continues to be pleased with the quality of NIGMS's training programs, particularly those that have a special focus on increasing the number of minority scientists such as Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) and Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS). The Committee urges NIGMS to continue to support these training programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

The Committee provides $1,315,530,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), which is $174,115,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $106,357,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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 fundamental 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.

Bone Diseases.—The Committee urges NIDDK to enhance research on osteoporosis and other disorders of calcium metabolism, including renal osteodystrophy, which occurs in patients with chronic kidney disease. NIDDK is also encouraged to enhance its efforts in the areas of nutritional and hormonal influences on calcium and skeletal status and functional genomics in bone. The Committee encourages the Institute to work with NCI to focus on cancer that spreads to the bone.

Cooley's Anemia.—The Committee has long supported research in the area of Cooley's anemia. Due to the numerous red blood cell transfusions that patients receive, iron accumulates in the major organs, particularly the heart and liver. The effective removal of this iron by chelating drugs requires an accurate assessment of iron levels in the patient. Accuracy is impeded by the lack of a high quality, non-invasive test to measure iron levels. The Committee understands that a new technology has been developed which holds promise in addressing this problem and urges NIDDK to test its efficacy with Cooley's anemia patients through all available mechanisms, as appropriate. The Committee remains interested in the research progress being made with regard to the development of safe and effective iron chelator drugs that are less troublesome than those currently used, as well as the development of drugs for the regulation of hemoglobin synthesis.

Diabetes.—Diabetes remains a leading cause of early death and disability and affects approximately 16 million Americans. The Committee urges NIDDK to significantly enhance its support of diabetes research following the recommendations made in the Diabetes Research Working Group report. NIDDK is further urged to focus increased resources for research related to juvenile, or Type 1, diabetes. A 1999 Institute of Medicine report concluded that development of a vaccine to treat or prevent Type 1 diabetes would bring exceptionally high health and economic benefits to society and the Diabetes Research Working Group recommended that a major effort be launched in this area. The Committee encourages NIDDK, in collaboration with NIAID and NICHD, to enhance research to develop a vaccine to prevent juvenile, or Type 1, diabetes. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to provide a status of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing. The Committee also urges NIDDK, working with NHGRI and NICHD, to enhance its effort to identify the genes associated with Type 1 diabetes and requests that the Director of the Institute also be prepared to provide a status of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Programs that raise awareness of diabetes and its risk factors are important to improving the lives of all people affected by diabetes. For example, many people diagnosed with type 2 diabetes don't show overt signs of the disease prior to diagnosis. Also, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans are at an increased risk for the disease. The Committee urges the Institute to continue

to expand promising basic research and clinical trials to improve early detection and treatment of diabetes, and to find a cure for the disease.

Diabetic Neuropathy.—The Committee recognizes the role of technology in preventing costly secondary conditions among persons with diabetic neuropathy and is supportive of the efforts of the Institute in this area, including the efforts through the SBIR program.

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 colorectal cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, and viral hepatitis take a significant toll in terms of human suffering, mortality, and economic burden. The Committee continues to encourage NIDDK 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.

Endoscopic Research.—The Committee is pleased that NIDDK is funding the Clinical Outcomes Research Initiative. This national network of specialists in gastrointestinal diseases utilizes a national endoscopic database to study important issues related to gastrointestinal endoscopy which will form the basis for a variety of new clinical studies in gastroenterology. NIDDK is encouraged to continue to support endoscopic research.

Hepatitis C.—The Committee is pleased that NIDDK has made an award for a large scale hepatitis C clinical trial that will involve over 1,000 patients and nine states around the country. This trial, known as the HALT-C trial, is expected to yield important scientific discoveries regarding the relatively low response rate to current hepatitis C treatments. The large number of individuals involved in this trial offers significant opportunities for ancillary studies including the influence of genetic factors, the rate and cause of viral mutations, and improved scientific knowledge to better understand the wide range of reactions of hepatitis C patients to treatment protocols. The Committee urges NIDDK enhance efforts to research these ancillary research opportunities.

Hypertension and Kidney Disease.—The Committee urges NIDDK to collaborate with NHLBI on research related to hypertension and its relationship to kidney disease through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including sponsoring a workshop to define areas of research for potential joint projects. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to testify on the progress in this area at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease.—The Committee is encouraged by recent discoveries related to Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). These extremely complex disorders represent the major cause of morbidity and mortality from intestinal illness. The Committee continues to encourage NIDDK to give priority consideration to investigation into the cellular, molecular, and genetic structure of IBD, identification of the genes that determine susceptibility or resistance to IBD in various patient subgroups, and 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 recognizes the success of the digestive disease centers program in addressing a wide range of disorders and encourages NIDDK to expand this program with an increased emphasis on IBD.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome.—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing frequency of irritable bowel syndrome (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 encourages NIDDK to provide adequate funding for IBS functional bowel disorders research through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including education/scientific symposiums.

Interstitial Cystitis.—The Committee urges NIDDK to enhance research on interstitial cystitis (IC) and further explore the many promising preliminary research findings on this chronic, debilitating disease. The Committee is pleased that NIDDK has initiated a study of the epidemiology of IC and requests that the Director be prepared to provide a status of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand minority enrollment in clinical centers through all available mechanisms, as appropriate.

Kidney Disease Education.—If kidney disease is identified early, there are ways to slow its progress. Many of the more than 12 million Americans living with chronic renal insufficiency are unaware that they suffer from the disease until they have already reached end stage renal disease and need renal dialysis or a transplant. The Committee urges NIDDK to enhance its education efforts to bring advances in medical care to the public. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to testify on this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Kidney Genome Anatomy Program.—Recent studies suggest that patients with end stage kidney disease are more likely to have close family relatives with kidney disease. Also, certain ethnic populations have an increased risk of having kidney disease. The Committee encourages NIDDK to explore the feasibility of creating a kidney genome anatomy program to determine which genes are expressed/suppressed in kidney disease.

Liver Transplantation.—The Committee is aware of the significant and continuing shortages of livers available for transplantation, and therefore urges NIDDK to enhance research efforts that would facilitate the success of liver transplantation and the number of livers available for transplantation. The use of living liver donors may be one of the most important surgical and scientific breakthroughs that can assist people in the need of liver transplants. The Committee urges NIDDK to enhance efforts in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including sponsoring a state-of-the-art conference to address the many questions surrounding this medical procedure. In addition, the Committee is aware that almost 100 percent of individuals, who have liver transplants with hepatitis C as the primary indication, become re-infected with the hepatitis C virus. While the severity of the re-infection typically can be controlled, approximately 10 percent of the cases develop severe chronic hepatitis C within 2 years. NIDDK is urged to enhance efforts to minimize the re-infection

rate including the evaluation of therapeutic agents that offer the potential for controlling hepatitis C re-infection.

Pediatric Digestion and Motility Disorders.—The incidence of digestion and motility disorders in children often go unrecognized and misdiagnosed and lead, in some cases, to extreme debilitation and death. The Committee encourages NIDDK to enhance research efforts to prevent, treat, and ultimately cure for these disorders in children.

Pediatric Kidney Disease.—The Committee notes that kidney disease remains a persistent problem among infants, children and adolescents. An estimated 1.2 million children under the age of seven will develop urinary tract infections that may permanently damage kidney tissue. Over 100,000 children will be treated for diabetes, many of whom will ultimately suffer renal failure and require dialysis. Another 76,000 young people will have to be treated for hypertension, a precursor for renal failure and cardiovascular disease that disproportionately affects minorities. Given the extent of these problems and their long-term implications when children reach adulthood, the Committee encourages NIDDK to enhance its research efforts on the prevention and treatment of chronic renal failure and end-stage renal disease in children from all causes, including diabetes, hypertension, genetic kidney disease and disorders of renal development through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including convening a scientific meeting to review the pediatric liver disease research agenda. NIDDK also is urged to focus on new approaches to enhance or accelerate recovery from acute renal failure, which commonly occurs in hospitalized pediatric patients and accounts for substantial sickness and death. The Committee urges NIDDK to enhance research to find ways to prevent, treat, and cure pediatric liver diseases through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including convening a scientific meeting to review the pediatric liver disease research agenda.

Polycystic Kidney Disease.—The Committee is pleased that NIDDK has established four interdisciplinary research centers targeting Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD) and held a major state-of-the science conference. Recent breakthroughs in basic science are extremely promising, including the recent discovery of a drug that virtually stops one form of PKD in laboratory animals, and present further evidence that progress toward a treatment and ultimate cure is now more likely. The Committee urges NIDDK to pursue all of the new avenues of fundamental understanding that have come to light and to implement to the fullest extent possible the PKD Strategic Planning Workshop Report developed by NIDDK in fiscal year 1999.

Prostatitis.—The Committee is pleased that NIDDK has recognized the disease of prostatitis as one of the three major diseases of the prostate gland and encourages the Institute to continue its efforts to explore the relationship between these diseases of the prostate. NIDDK is also encouraged to explore the familial possibilities of prostatitis and coordinate efforts with similar research being done by other Institutes on prostate cancer. The Committee urges the Institute to expand involvement in studies of various minority groups through all mechanisms available, as appropriate, including the solicitation of applications from investigators with diverse backgrounds. The Committee also encourages NIDDK to ex-

pand outreach efforts to include educational materials directed at primary care physicians, the urology community, and patients and the general public.

Urological Diseases.—Urological diseases have a significant impact on men and women in this country and represent a major public health issue that will increase as the population ages. The Committee continues to encourage NIDDK to enhance its research on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of urological diseases. The Committee also urges NIDDK to evaluate its urology research program to determine if it is meeting the public health needs 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 toward the goal of improved diagnostic and treatment tools for BPH as well as prostate cancer and prostatitis.

The Institute held a conference two years ago to identify research issues and needs related to women's urological health. The Committee is concerned with the need for further progress and urges the Institute to implement the conference recommendations. The Institute should be prepared to testify on the progress of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Committee remains concerned by the absence of research support for several critical areas of urology including male infertility and impotence, pediatric urology, especially congenital anomalies of the genitourinary tract, and kidney stone disease. NIDDK is urged to define the research needs and priorities in these areas as part of its overall evaluation of the urology research program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

The Committee provides $1,185,767,000 for the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), which is $156,024,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $100,939,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Alzheimer's Disease.—NINDS continues to play an integral part in advancing science's understanding of Alzheimer's disease. Within the past year alone, researchers have made several critical discoveries about how Alzheimer's destroys the brain, discoveries that may eventually open the way to finding a cure or halt the progression on this disease. NINDS recently issued two program announcements aimed at increasing the number of clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue to assign this a high priority and to continue its close working relationship with NIA, NIMH, and NINR.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.—Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is one of a family of neurodegenerative diseases that affect millions of Americans. The Committee commends NINDS for its efforts in support of ongoing ALS research and its role in catalyzing new research directions, for its emphasis on basic research into neurodegeneration, and for its leadership in bringing together basic neuroscientists with clinical specialists in neurology, neurosurgery, and related fields. NINDS is encouraged to build on these initiatives to find new and effective treatments for motor neuron disease and further efforts to stimulate investigator-initiated proposals. The Committee also encourages NINDS to enhance its research for treatment and cure of ALS.

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 and encourages NINDS to continue to focus on Batten's disease research through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the study of gene therapy treatment for the late infantile form of the disease.

Dystonia.—The Committee continues to be pleased with the extramural research portfolio of NINDS with respect to dystonia and encourages NINDS to continue to expand the study of the DYT1 gene. The Committee also encourages NINDS to enhance its collaboration with the dystonia research community in supporting epidemiological studies on dystonia and enhancing public and professional awareness of this disorder.

Epilepsy.—The Committee is pleased that the Institute sponsored a conference in March 2000 on "Curing Epilepsy: Focus on the Future". NINDS is encouraged to enhance research to address research issues related to the impact of seizures on young children, women, the elderly and those with intractable or uncontrolled epilepsy. NINDS is also encouraged to develop research plans and goals for the anti-epileptic drug development program and to expand its research efforts in the prevention, treatment, and eventual cure of epilepsy. The Director should be prepared to testify on its efforts to advance these areas of research at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Familial Dysautonomia.—Familial Dysautonomia (FD) is a genetic disease that affects individuals of Eastern European Jewish ancestry, and primarily causes dysfunction of the autonomic and sensory nervous systems. Children with FD often are unable to regulate their blood pressure or body temperature, swallow or digest food normally, or respond to physical stress. The Committee encourages NINDS to study this disease in order to improve the quality of FD sufferers and enable more children to reach adulthood.

Fragile X.—Fragile X is a single-gene neurological disorder affecting 1 in 2000 males and 1 in 4000 females. The cause of the disease is the failure of a single gene to produce a protein. The Committee urges NINDS to enhance its research activities on Fragile X and to include Fragile X patients in its studies of related disorders. The Committee also urges NINDS to coordinate these efforts with other Institutes working on related activities, including NIMH and NICHD.

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy.—The Committee understands that hyperbaric oxygen therapy on coma patients showed the greatest reduction in mortality of any treatment for coma. NINDS is encour-

aged to collaborate with NIMH and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to research the use of this therapy for both stroke and brain injury patients.

Neurofibromatosis.—Recent advances in Neurofibromatosis (NF) research have linked NF to cancer, brain tumors, learning disabilities, and heart disease. The Committee encourages NINDS to strengthen its NF basic and clinical research portfolio through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including clinical trials. The Committee urges the Institute to continue to coordinate its efforts with other Institutes engaged in NF research and be prepared to report on the status of the NF research portfolio at its fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Parkinson's Disease.—The Committee is encouraged by continuing discoveries in the cause, pathophysiology, and treatment of Parkinson's disease, and continues to encourage NINDS to enhance efforts to speed the development of effective therapies for this devastating disorder. The Committee also recognizes the benefits of research breakthroughs in this area on other disorders within the Institute's scope. The Committee is further aware that the NIH has completed a Parkinson's-focused research agenda including professional judgement funding projections for the next five years. The Committee urges NINDS to enhance its funding levels for Parkinson's-focused research to implement the agenda's recommendations. The Committee also urges NINDS to collaborate with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and private sector foundations to expand research to provide the groundwork of information and intervention strategies for surveillance and control of suffering and disability associated with the disease.

Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy.—Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSD), also known as Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS), is a chronic debilitating condition characterized by severe burning pain, pathological changes in bone and skin, excessive sweating, tissue swelling, and extreme sensitivity to touch. It is estimated that between two and five percent of individuals with peripheral nerve injury and up to 20 percent of those with paralysis on one side of the body will suffer from RSD. The Committee encourages NINDS, together with other relevant Institutes, to enhance research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including a State of the Science meeting.

Stroke.—Stroke remains the third leading cause of death, a leading cause of permanent disability, and a major contributor of late-life dementia. The Committee believes that an intensive research program on stroke should be a high priority for NINDS and NIH. The Committee urges the Institute to expand its stroke education program and to initiate and continue innovative approaches to improve stroke diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the development of acute stroke treatment centers. In addition, as NINDS continues its strategic planning, the Committee encourages NINDS to work closely with the research community, clinicians, voluntary health organizations, and patient advocacy groups to discuss new avenues of basic and clinical stroke research opportunities. The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to discuss plans for stroke research during the fiscal year

2002 appropriations hearing. In addition, the Committee encourages NINDS, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to examine the underlying causes of the regional disparity of stroke in the "stoke belt" using all available technologies, as appropriate.

Sturge-Weber Syndrome.—Sturge-Weber Syndrome is a congenital, non-familial disorder of unknown incidence and cause. The Committee commends the efforts of NIH to bring together the Office on Rare Diseases, NINDS, and other Institutes to examine this syndrome in a 1999 conference. The Committee encourages NINDS to pursue research on this syndrome through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including a request for applications. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to testify on the progress to improve the understanding of this syndrome at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Committee provides $1,114,638,000 for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), which is $139,965,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $83,285,000 the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Alzheimer's Disease.—NIMH continues to play an important role in efforts to learn more about memory formation. While still in early development stages, NIMH-supported scientists altered a particular gene in mice that resulted in the mice learning faster, remembering more, and applying what they learned. This development in the biological study of intelligence may lead to important advances in the fight against Alzheimer's disease and age-related memory loss. The Committee encourages NIMH to continue its research in this priority area and to continue its collaboration with NIA, NINDS, and NINR.

Eating Disorders.—The Healthy People 2010 Initiative includes objectives related to eating disorders. The Committee encourages NIMH to coordinate efforts with NICHD and SAMHSA to enhance research to reduce the relapse rate, expand educational programs, and study the long-term impact of this disease.

Fragile X.—Fragile X is the most common inherited cause of mental retardation and the most common single-gene neuropsychiatric disease. Because Fragile X is caused by the failure of a single gene to produce a protein, it is a research model for

other neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, mood disorders, congnitive defects, and autism. The Committee urges NIMH to coordinate efforts with NINDS and NICHD to continue to research the functions of the Fragile X protein, include Fragile X in neuropsychiatric disorders studies, promote scientific study on the effectiveness of current treatments, and investigate promising new psychopharmacologic interventions.

Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy.—The Committee understands that hyperbaric oxygen therapy on coma patients showed the greatest reduction in mortality of any treatment for coma. NIMH is encouraged to collaborate with NINDS and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to research the use of this therapy for both stroke and brain injury patients.

Nursing Interventions for Psychiatric Populations.—There is a lack of outcomes research focused on nursing interventions for psychiatric populations. The Committee encourages NIMH to collaborate with NINR and expand research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate.

Training of Minority Researchers.—The Committee is aware of the need to train racial/ethnic minority scientists for investigator initiated research projects. The Committee urges NIMH and other NIH Institutes to develop appropriate mechanisms to support long-term mentoring and technical assistance to post-doctoral racial/ethnic minority investigators in all scientific fields, but particularly in areas where there is a serious disproportion in the impact of the disease on minority communities, such as HIV prevention.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Committee provides $984,300,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), which is $125,042,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $79,595,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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. The Committee commends NICHD for its innovative program of Specialized Centers for Research in Reproductive Medicine in Minority Institutions and looks forward to learning about the progress of this initiative.

Chromosome 18.—The Committee commends the Institute for its efforts over the past year to encourage new scientific work into molecular, genetic, clinical, and therapeutic aspects of chromosomal abnormalities. The Committee continues to urge NICHD to seek ways to expand and intensify such research, especially studies involving the syndromes of chromosome 18.

Cooley's Anemia.—The Committee is pleased to learn of NICHD's expressed interest in expanding its research and outreach agenda with regard to Cooley's anemia and looks forward to learning more about the progress that has been made at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Demographic Research.—The Committee commends NICHD for its support for research on the causes of demographic trends and

their impact on our society. The availability of objective information about such topics as declining marriage rates, fatherhood, teen childbearing, health disparities, welfare to work transitions, and the causes and impact of migration within and across our borders remains a priority. The Institute is encouraged to enhance efforts in the training and development of new demographic scientists and assure continued support for research infrastructure. The Committee also commends NICHD for its many collaborations with other Federal agencies, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Department of Education, which have created innovative demographic datasets on topics of importance to policymakers.

Diabetes.—The Committee urges NICHD to enhance its research efforts in the area of diabetes, including areas of research highlighted in the Diabetes Research Working Group Report. The Committee also urges NICHD, in collaboration with NIAID and NIDDK, to enhance its efforts to develop a vaccine to prevent juvenile, or Type 1, diabetes and in collaboration with NIDDK and NHGRI to enhance its effort to identify the genes associated with juvenile, or Type 1, diabetes. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to testify at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing on the steps being taking to increase its support in this area.

E. coli:0157.—The Committee is pleased that NICHD research is yielding and testing a vaccine for the deadly foodborne bacterium E. coli:0157. The Committee understands that the Institute is now seeking to determine whether the vaccine is best administered to livestock or to children and others who are most vulnerable to catastrophic food poisoning caused by the bacterium. The Committee urges NICHD to continue this research.

Family Literacy Research.—For years the Committee has been at the forefront of support for the significant accomplishments of the Institute's extensive program of research on the development of reading skills, identifying and addressing reading difficulties, and strengthening reading instruction, especially for children. The success of this work with children has focused attention on the importance of the ability of parents to assist and support the efforts to teach their children to read effectively. Building on NICHD's research expertise with children, the Committee urges the Institute to work with the National Institute for Literacy to strengthen and expand research-based adult literacy instructional activities and to assist in the dissemination of this information to adult literacy programs across the country.

Fragile X.—Fragile X is the most common inherited cause of mental retardation. Most children with Fragile X require a lifetime of special care at immense expense and comprise a homogenous study population for advancing understanding of these disorders. The Committee encourages NICHD to enhance its research efforts on Fragile X through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including a consensus conference. The Committee urges NICHD to collaborate its efforts with NINDS and NIMH.

Literacy Screening Tool.—The Committee commends NICHD for its priority on reading development as a means to better predict reading difficulties, reading disabilities, and learning disabilities in children. The Committee encourages NICHD to continue its col-

laborative work with the National Center for Learning Disabilities to develop a research-based, literacy-screening tool to identify preschool children at risk for reading difficulty.

Maternal-Fetal Medicine.—The Committee encourages NICHD to enhance its research efforts into such areas as pre-maturity, preterm labor, pre-eclampsia, amniotic fluid embolism, in utero screening for birth defects, post-partum hemorrhage, and other complications related to pregnancy through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including sponsoring a planning workshop to define research questions and promote collaboration with centers not currently participating cooperative agreements with the Institute. The Director should be prepared to testify on the progress in this area at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Mathematical Skills Improvement.—The Committee is pleased to learn that NICHD is developing a research initiative on the development of skills needed to learn math, the means to address difficulties learning math, as well as the effective instruction for math. The Committee encourages NICHD to enhance its research efforts in this area.

Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities.—Nearly 500,000 children are born each year in the United States with mental retardation and/or other developmental disabilities. In the past, the Committee has highlighted the importance of research in specific conditions such as Rett syndrome, autism, spina bifida, learning disabilities, and other related diseases. As a result of center-based research focusing specifically on mental retardation and developmental disabilities the knowledge base has been advanced in such areas as imaging technology, the role of experience and genes in brain development, genetic mapping, low birthweight and prematurity, and family functioning. The Committee encourages NICHD to enhance the efforts of these centers to continue the advancement of both basic and clinical research into the causes, diagnosis, early detection, prevention, and treatment of mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research.—The Center is responsible for basic and clinical research dealing with the causes of physical disability and medical rehabilitation interventions to reduce disability and improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities. Congenital limb deficiency, vascular disease, childhood skeletal malignancy and trauma contribute to the over 1.5 million in the U.S. with limb loss. Technological advancements today offer considerable opportunity for persons with limb loss to effectively resume active, productive lives, but standards of care for persons with limb loss have not been developed, nor have clinical outcomes research been conducted to determine appropriate access to advanced technologies and the importance of related physical rehabilitation and therapy to improve performance among persons who utilize prosthetic devices. The Committee urges NICHD to enhance research efforts in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including a consensus conference. The Committee also urges NICHD to support the development and distribution of patient oriented information and guidance materials in collaboration with CDC.

The Committee encourages the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research to continue its work in clinical trials to test

the efficacy of medical rehabilitation techniques for stroke rehabilitation and a clinical trial network for brain injury research; regeneration of nerve and skin cells damaged from trauma, including "tissue engineering" for amputees and neuron growth related to stroke or spinal cord injury; and medical rehabilitation interventions for the treatment of pediatric trauma. The Committee also encourages the Center to research and develop assistance technologies that enhance the function and independence of persons with mobility and other functional limitations.

Neurofibromatosis.—Learning disabilities occur with high frequency in children with Neurofibromatosis (NF). NF1 provides an opportunity to uncover a molecular basis for cognitive impairment and to identify a marker for brain dysfunction. Research in understanding the cognitive deficits of NF1 patients possesses broad application to learning disabilities in the general population. NICHD is encouraged to enhance its NF research portfolio, coordinate its efforts with other Institutes engaged in NF research, and be prepared to report on the status of its NF research at its fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Pediatric Kidney Disease.—Despite scientific advances, kidney disease continues to be a major cause of illness and death among young people. NICHD is encouraged to enhance research on the understanding and treatment of congenital diseases and kidney malformations which lead to chronic renal failure and end-stage renal disease in children and adolescents, as well as the prevention and treatment of the adverse effects of chronic renal failure on neurologic and physical development in children.

Pelvic Floor Dysfunction and Incontinence.—The Committee commends NICHD on the progress made in establishing a research effort/portfolio in pelvic floor dysfunction and incontinence. The Committee understands that a workshop has been held in clinical terminology and that two request for applications will be issued this spring to address translational and clinical research, specifically surgical interventions. The Committee urges NICHD to continue this research and collaborate with NIDDK, NIA, and the Office of Research on Women's Health.

Primary Immune Deficiency Diseases.—The Committee continues to be pleased with the comprehensive commitment that NICHD has demonstrated in addressing primary immunodeficiency diseases. The combination of peer-reviewed research funded in collaboration with non-profit organizations and active participation with the Jeffrey Modell Foundation's national education and awareness campaign show a serious commitment that should be replicated by other Institutes. The Committee encourages NICHD to remain committed to this collaboration.

Reading Development.—The final report of the National Reading Panel has made a significant contribution by making widely accessible rigorous research-based evidence on reading development, reading difficulties, and reading instruction. The Committee encourages NICHD to lead the effort to get this report disseminated to teachers, school administrators, parents, and educational policymakers throughout the Nation.

The Committee commends NICHD for the leadership contributions it has provided to the Interagency Educational Research Initiative undertaken with the Office of Educational Research, Statis-

tics, and Improvement (OERI) at the Department of Education, and the National Science Foundation. The Institute is encouraged to continue its participation and leadership in this promising joint effort.

The Committee is pleased to learn of the progress being made in the Spanish-to-English Reading Initiative launched by NICHD and OERI and looks forward to receiving a status report on the research funded by this effort at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.—The Committee is pleased with NICHD's continued efforts to extend the reach of its extremely successful "Back to Sleep" campaign to underserved populations and daycare providers. The Committee also commends NICHD's attempts to further progress in SIDS research by initiating a third SIDS five-year research plan. This third five-year plan will continue the efforts of the past two five-year plans which have been responsible for many of the research breakthroughs in the effort to reduce SIDS cases in the United States.

Women's Reproductive Health Research Career Development Centers.—The Committee commends NICHD for providing grants to establish a number of Women's Reproductive Health Research Career Development Centers within ob-gyn departments at various universities and hospitals. At these Centers, newly trained ob-gyn clinicians are provided training and support to assist them in pursuing research careers to address problems in women's obstetric and gynecologic health. NICHD is encouraged to expand the Centers program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

The Committee provides $788,201,000 for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), which is $100,825,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $62,734,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Centers for Drug Abuse Research and Treatment.—The Committee commends NIDA for its strategy of developing and establishing centers for drug abuse research and treatment around the country. Consideration should be given to locating one or more centers in areas where drug trafficking, the production of illegal drugs such as methamphetamine, and drug abuse is more prevalent.

Clinical Trials.—The Committee commends NIDA for launching the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network. By providing a national research infrastructure to test and disseminate new and improved behavioral and pharmacological treatments in real-life treatment settings, the Institute is improving the quality of drug treatment across the country.

Neuroimaging and Drug Abuse.—The sophisticated research questions now being probed by NIDA-supported researchers require advanced state-of-the-art technologies. The Committee commends NIDA for applying the rapidly developing neuroimaging technologies to research in drug abuse treatment and prevention to gain a better understanding of the human brain's underlying circuitry and mechanisms. NIDA is encouraged to expand these research efforts.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

The Committee provides $790,299,000 for the National Institute on Aging (NIA), which is $102,438,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $64,350,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

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. NIA has launched large-scale clinical trials in search of compounds that will prevent Alzheimer's disease from taking hold. The Committee urges NIA to devote additional resources to this effort. The Committee also encourages NIA to enhance research into the relationship between Alzheimer's and vascular disease, particularly in minority populations and to work in close collaboration with NINDS, NIMH, and NINR. The Committee encourages NIA to enhance efforts to train and educate health care professionals to improve the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

Bone Diseases.—The Committee encourages NIA to coordinate research with NIAMS on osteoporosis and Paget's disease. The Committee also encourages NIA to study the effects of aging on people with Osteogenesis Imperfecta.

Cardiovascular Aging Research.—Heart attack, congestive heart failure, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases remain the number one killer of older men and women and a main cause of disability. The Committee encourages the Institute to support ongoing studies and expand into innovative intramural and extramural cardiovascular disease research programs.

Demographic Research.—The research program on the demography and economics of aging provide important insights into changing risk factors for chronic disease, including socio-economic health inequalities, and disease processes at the population level. The Committee understands that ten Demography of Aging Centers were competitively renewed last year and encourages the Institute to provide an adequate level of support for the Centers as well as for the Health and Retirement Study.

Parkinson's Disease.—Parkinson's disease continues to exact a costly toll on the nation, both in human and financial terms. With

the average age of diagnosis at 57 years, the demographic surge known as the baby boomers will vastly increase this problem. The Committee is encouraged, however, by the continued discoveries in the cause, pathophysiology, and treatment of the disease and by the growing opportunities for collaboration with Alzheimer's disease. Given the age-related impact and the potential for development of more effective treatments, the Committee urges the Institute to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate, to increase funding to implement the Parkinson's-focused research agenda recommendations.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

The Committee provides $832,027,000 for the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), which is $156,973,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $117,835,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Animal Research Facilities.—The Committee encourages NCRR to work with minority health professions schools to upgrade their animal research facilities in an effort to assist them in complying with Federal laws and regulations and receive accreditation by the appropriate scientific accreditation organization.

Extramural Facilities.—The Committee has included bill language identifying $75,000,000 in extramural biomedical facility renovation and construction, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $2,500,000 above 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 Centers.—The Committee is concerned about the number of physician-scientists leaving biomedical research careers. The General Clinical Research Centers program provides regional access to clinical research patients to foster opportunities for clinical investigators to translate basic science discoveries into care for patients. The Committee strongly urges NCRR to enhance its support of General Clinical Research Centers, through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, in such areas as the training of clinical investigators, implementing the newly established guidelines for Informatics, providing support for Centers to conduct pilot studies, and enhancing patient access to clinical research. The Committee also strongly urges NCRR to continue

progress toward funding the Centers at Advisory Council approved levels.

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. It is the Committee's intention to provide $100,000,000 for this program, if the conference agreement includes a 15 percent increase in total funding for NIH. These funds would be used to enhance efforts in this area so that States can more fully exploit the opportunities to develop a competitive biomedical research base. Included in this amount are funds to continue the Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence program as well as funds for NIH to work with each of the IDeA states to bring together the institutions within that State to establish networks which, over a number of years of support can identify areas of strength and enhance capability of submitting research grant applications in those areas as well as to foster collaborations to enhance training of the next generation of researchers and to develop areas of potential research through staff development, access to research resources, and strengthened research management within institutions.

Primate Centers.—The Committee is pleased with the addition of an eighth Regional Primate Research Centers during fiscal year 1999. The Center will complement existing Centers by providing expertise in primate genetics and chronic disease research and by strengthening the current programs capabilities in infectious disease research. The Committee strongly urges NCRR to enhance its funding support for this Center.

Regional Resource Centers.—The Committee understands that NCRR plans to fund regional resource centers for the purpose of supplying human islet cells for researchers. The Committee commends NCRR for this initiative.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $514,673,000 for the National Eye Institute (NEI), which is $64,572,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $40,721 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Diabetic Retinopathy.—The Committee supports the diabetic retinopathy research that NEI is sponsoring, including the study of molecular pathways involved in the progression of the disease, and the use of this information to develop novel therapies. The Committee encourages NEI to continue its efforts in these areas to decrease the burden of this disease.

Health Disparities.—The Committee encourages NEI to continue its clinical research and health education activities aimed at reducing the disproportionate burden of certain eye diseases on minority populations. The Committee is pleased that NEI is making strides in characterizing eye diseases within the Hispanic population. NEI is also conducting a clinical trial to help determine whether topical medications that reduce intraocular pressure, prevent or delay the onset of glaucoma.

Low Vision.—The Committee commends the low vision initiative developed by the National Eye Health Education Program. Through this public awareness program that includes a traveling exhibit and information on visual rehabilitation services and devices, the NEI is providing important information to consumers and health professionals about successful interventions for the more than 14 million Americans with uncorrectable visual impairments.

New Pharmaceuticals.—The Committee requests that the Director of the Institute be prepared to testify at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing on the amount of funding spent on research for new pharmaceuticals.

Ocular Albinism.—Ocular Albinism (OA) is an x-linked genetic disorder affecting only male individuals, while females may be healthy carriers of the disease. Affected patients show nystagmus, strabismus, photophobia, severe reduction of visual acuity, and loss of three-dimensional vision due to abnormal development of the retina and optic pathways. The Committee encourages NEI to enhance research into the function of the OA1 protein and potential treatments and cure for this genetic disease.

Retinal Degenerative Diseases.—The Committee is encouraged by the progress that has been made in understanding retinal degenerative diseases, including retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration. The Committee supports the Institute's pursuit of basic research areas including studies of mechanisms of cell survival and regeneration, growth factors, and immunologic issues related to transplantation. NEI is encouraged to work with voluntary organizations that are also supporting research in this area to maximize research outcomes and hasten the pace of discovery.

Vision Research.—The Institute's strategic planning process has resulted in some very promising recommendations for genomics research, including the creation of a visual web-site encompassing the full array of databases and resources needed by the vision community. The Committee encourages NEI to continue to use its planning process and focused workshops to stimulate research strategies and to implement them with adequate resources to the research community.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The Committee provides $506,730,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Science (NIEHS), which is $64,042,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $38,081,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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 multidisciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies that encompass training, education, technology transfer, and community outreach.

Breast Cancer.—Three of four women who are diagnosed with breast cancer have no family history of the disease and it is not known how factors such as air and water quality, pesticides, diet, or electromagnetic fields affect a woman's chance of getting the disease. The Committee urges NIEHS to enhance its research efforts into the environment's role in the development of breast cancer.

Children's Health.—The Committee is pleased that NIEHS, in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is supporting eight children's health centers focused on environmental aspects of asthma and other respiratory diseases. The Committee encourages NIEHS and EPA to support additional centers with a focus on disease endpoints in children.

Environmental Stewardship.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to continue its work to advocate environmental stewardship in biomedical research laboratories and clinical research facilities nationwide. These efforts are important to prevent environmental pollution and to improve energy efficiency.

Health Disparities 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 environmental justice programs of the NIEHS serve as models in addressing this issue. The Committee urges the Institute to continue this program and encourages the Institute to work closely with minority communities and organizations to enhance the participation of special populations in biomedical research.

Lymphoma.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to collaborate its research efforts with NCI, through participation in the progress review group, to better understand environmental factors that may contribute to the cause of the disease.

Marine Systems.—Marine systems and processes impact public health in a variety of ways, including natural disasters, waterborne diseases, and toxic algal blooms. The Committee encourages NIEHS to collaborate with other relevant agencies such as the National Science Foundation to pursue research that would lead to a better understanding of the role of oceans in human health.

National Occupational Research Agenda.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to work with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to enhance research in relevant National Occupational Research Agenda Priority areas such as Indoor Environment, Fertility and Pregnancy Abnormalities, Hearing Loss, Mixed Exposures, Emerging Technologies, Cancer Research Methods, exposure Assessment Methods, Risk Assessment Methods, and Special Populations at Risk.

Parkinson's Disease.—The Committee supports the Institute's increased emphasis on understanding the cause and pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease with the goal of prevention, effective treatment, and a cure for this devastating disorder. A scientific foundation exists for research into the possible link between Parkinson's

and environmental factors to better understand the cause and pathophysiology of the disease. The Committee encourages NIEHS to enhance research in this area to implement the Parkinson's-focused research agenda recommendations.

Red Tide.—The Committee encourages NIEHS to support research on the human effects of accumulation, metabolism, and depuration of algal toxins and cynaobacteria toxins in lakes, rivers, and estuaries.

Training of Pediatricians.—The Committee heard testimony about the need to train pediatricians about the impact of environmental toxins on children's health. The Committee believes this is an important recommendation and urges NIH to study the feasibility of implementing such a program. NIEHS should be prepared to provide a status report on this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

The Committee provides $400,025,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), which is $50,545,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $31,313,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Childhood Skeletal Malignancies.—There is a need to conduct clinical outcome assessments of children with skeletal cancers. While mortality rates have improved among children with these tumors, little is known of the long-term effects and risks associated with various treatment options. The Committee encourages NIAMS to enhance research into the effects of treatment protocols on the health of persons treated as adolescents for skeletal cancers.

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.—Duchenne muscular dystrophy remains the most common childhood form of muscular dystrophy. The Committee is encouraged by the recent scientific workshop to explore promising research efforts in this field. The Committee encourages NIAMS to build on this promising research and collaborate with other Institutes to develop an enhanced focus on muscle disease research and finding a cure for this tragic disease through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including establishing a muscle study section whose members would have both knowledge of muscle tissue structure and function, and technical expertise on pathophysiology, biochemistry, and genetics.

Heritable Disorders of Connective Tissue.—The Committee acknowledges NIAMS for its support of research on heritable disorders of connective tissue, for its sponsorship of two conferences held on this body of disorders in 1990 and 1995, and for the upcoming Scientific Conference. These disorders are rare; they involve a variety of organs in the body, are genetic in origin, and affect the

connective tissue. Because of their multi-organ character, the Committee believes a coordinated research approach will more quickly lead to development of effective therapies and perhaps ultimately a cure for these disorders. NIAMS is encouraged to use all available mechanisms, as appropriate, to enhance efforts in this area, including establishing scientific research centers.

Lupus.—Lupus is an autoimmune disease that mainly affects women of child-bearing age, can lead to severe organ injury, and the treatment is often as devastating as the disease. African-American women are three times more likely to have lupus 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. Gaining understanding of the factors associated with the high prevalence of lupus in women and minorities and developing new and innovative treatments while protecting the poor and the uninsured from financial devastation are important priorities for the Committee. The Committee encourages NIAMS, in collaboration with other Institutes to enhance research efforts at developing safer and more effective treatments, and ultimately, a cure.

National Occupational Research Agenda.—The Committee encourages NIAMS to work with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to enhance research in relevant National Occupational Research Agenda priority areas such as Allergic and Irritant Dermatitis, Low Back Disorders, Traumatic Injuries, Musculoskeletal Disorders of the Upper Extremities, and Special Populations at Risk.

Osteoporosis.—The Committee encourages NIAMS to enhance research in the area of osteoporosis with a particular emphasis on studying osteoporosis in the non-white population. The Institute is encouraged to focus on interventions to improve quality of life and the relationship between hypertension and osteoporosis.

Paget's Disease.—The Committee is aware of the importance of research on the viral and genetic factors that may cause Paget's disease and encourages NIAMS to enhance efforts in this area.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

The Committee provides $349,216,000 for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), which is $55,982,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $40,555,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Alcohol-Induced Liver Disease.—A high percentage of deaths from cirrhosis are due to alcohol. The Committee encourages NIAAA to continue its work on the role of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and with gene knockouts which holds promise for development of interventions to mitigate or disrupt the liver-damaging effects of TNF-alpha.

Biological Basis for Recovery.—Alcohol researchers have the initial data to begin to explore the biology of why some patients are able to recover from alcoholism, while others fail. The Committee encourages NIAAA to enhance research in this area and to apply its findings to develop interventions that promote recovery through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including clinical trials.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.—Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is a leading preventable cause of mental retardation and birth defects in the United States. Educating women about the danger that maternal alcohol consumption poses to unborn children is important in the effort to prevent FAS. The Committee is pleased with the efforts of NIAAA to begin implementing a plan to establish a FAS clearinghouse.

Minority and Ethnic Groups.—NIAAA is commended for its efforts to increase participation of minority-serving institutions in alcohol research. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue research on the prevention and treatment of alcohol-use disorders among minority groups and, particularly, to continue research on the genetic differences in alcohol dependence among ethnic groups.

Neuroscience.—Research on the biological mechanisms that underlie neuroadaptation may result in the development of improved interventions, such as medications, for the treatment of alcoholism. The Committee commends NIAAA for laying the groundwork to overcome barriers to research on neuroadaptive responses to alcohol by establishing the integrative neuroscience initiative on alcoholism and will follow its progress.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Committee provides $386,410,000 for the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI), which is $50,548,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $28,670,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Diabetes.—The Committee urges NHGRI, in collaboration with NIDDK and NICHD, to enhance research to identify the genes associated with juvenile, or Type I, diabetes. The Director of the Institute should be prepared to testify on this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Renal Genomics.—The Committee encourages NHGRI, in collaboration with NIDDK, to explore the feasibility of creating a kidney genome anatomy program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

The Committee provides $309,007,000 for the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR), which is $39,822,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $24,832,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in the Administration request.

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.

Bone Diseases.—Osteoporosis and related bone diseases affect millions of Americans. The Committee encourages the Institute to enhance its research efforts to compare bone loss in the oral cavity with bone loss elsewhere in the body. With over 750 million dental x-rays performed in the U.S. each year, there exists a source of information that may be useful to such research. The Committee also encourages NIDCR to enhance research on dentinogenesis imperfecta and orthodontic manipulation in people with osteogenesis imperfecta.

Osseointegration.—The Committee urges NIDCR to support research that would improve the structure of and materials used in the production of implants, particularly surfaces and bio-compatible materials.

Reducing Oral Health Disparities.—Scientific literature shows the importance of craniofacial, oral, and dental health in an individual's overall health as well as the disproportionate burden on complex oral diseases on certain groups of children and adults. The Committee commends NIDCR for its collaboration with NICHD, NINR, ORWH, ORMH, OBSSR, HRSA, and CDC in developing centers for research to reduce oral health disparities and encourages the Institute to implement this initiative to the fullest scientific extent possible.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

The Committee provides $301,787,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), which is $38,126,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $23,778,000 above the Administration request; however, due to lim-

ited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.—The Committee continues to be pleased with NIDCD's intramural research with respect to dysphonia and encourages NIDCD to enhance its extramural research efforts.

Hearing Screening Research.—The Committee urges NIDCD to enhance research on the efficacy of new screening techniques through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including clinical studies on screening methodologies and studies on the efficacy of intervention and follow-up and related research.

Neurofibromatosis.—NF2 accounts for approximately five percent of genetic forms of deafness and, unlike other genetic forms of deafness, NF2 associated deafness is potential preventable or curable if tumor growth is halted before damage has been done to the adjacent nerve. Conditional mutant mice can be used to test the effectiveness of gene therapy for NF2, which could be beneficial for all patients suffering from meningiomas and other tumors. The Committee encourages NIDCD to enhance its NF research and to coordinate its efforts with other Institutes conducting NF research.

Research Collaborations.—The Committee recognizes the benefits that are gained when research is conducted in a collaborative effort, not only between Institutes and other Federal agencies, but also in private sector partnerships. The Committee is aware of the collaborative efforts NIDCD has with the National Space Biomedical Research Institute and encourages the Institute to continue such collaborations.

Translating Research to Practice.—NIDCD is encouraged to enhance efforts to translate basic science into better human health through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including patient-oriented clinical research trials.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

The Committee provides $256,281,000 for the National Library of Medicine (NLM), which is $41,082,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $26,146,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

Outreach.—The Committee continues to note the success of the MEDLINE database and the new MEDLINEplus initiative and encourages NLM to continue its outreach activities aimed at educating health care professionals and the general public about the Library's products and services, in coordination with medical librarians and other health information specialists.

PubMed Central.—PubMed Central is an electronic online repository for life science articles and holds promise for increasing access to health care literature by health professions, students, educators, researchers, and the general public. The Committee encourages NLM to work with the medical library community regarding issues related to copyright, fair use, peer-review, and classification of information.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

The Committee provides $102,312,000 for the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), which is $12,773,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $9,788,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

National Occupational Research Agenda.—The Committee encourages NINR to work with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to enhance research in relevant National Occupational Research Agenda priority areas such as Health Services Research, Special Populations at Risk, Low Back Disorders, Musculoskeletal Disorders of the Upper Extremities, and Fertility and Pregnancy Abnormalities.

Nursing Interventions for Psychiatric Populations.—There is a lack of outcomes research focused on nursing interventions for psychiatric populations. The Committee encourages NINR to collaborate with NIMH and expand research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including sponsoring a workshop to identify areas of research and interventions that directly correlate to enhance patient care.

Pressure Ulcers.—Seventy-three percent of expenditures for pressure ulcer treatment are for nursing care. Technology developed through the SBIR program offer potential for treating and preventing pressure ulcers in long-term care facility patients. The Committee encourages NINR to advance research in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate.

Web-Based Technology.—The use of computer technology has the potential to improve the coordination and delivery of care among persons with disabilities and severe chronic conditions such as spi-

nal cord injury, diabetes, and arthritis and reduce transaction costs associated with traditional care delivery mechanisms. The Committee encourages NINR to conduct research in this area to demonstrate the effectiveness of an e-health tool for nurse case managers.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The Committee provides $50,299,000 for the Fogarty International Center (FIC), which is $6,971,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,288,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in 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.

International Cooperative Biodiversity Group.—The International Cooperative Biodiversity Group program has become a leading model for ethical bioprospecting, promoting high quality science in multi-purpose partnerships between U.S. and developing country universities, pharmaceutical companies, and non-governmental organizations. The Committee encourages FIC to continue this program.

Tuberculosis.—The Committee recognizes the growing importance of international research surveillance programs with respect to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB). The Committee is pleased by the Center's research collaboration with international organizations and governments on multi-drug resistant TB and encourages the Center to continue these studies.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

The Committee provides $78,880,000 for the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), which is $9,869,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $6,488,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in the Administration request.

Mission.—The Center was established to stimulate, develop, and support rigorous and relevant research of high quality and open, objective inquiry into the safety and effectiveness of complementary and alternative medicine practices in order to provide the American public with reliable information about these practices.

Integrative Medicine Fellowships.—The Committee urges the Center to give priority consideration to funding post-graduate fellowships that train physicians in integrative medicine, that support research on strategies for implementing the teaching of integrative medicine in education curricula, and that support efforts to design medical school curricula on integrative medicine.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Committee provides $342,307,000 for the Office of the Director (OD), which is $60,307,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $33,329,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in the Administration request. The bill includes language proposed by the Administration and included in the 1998 through 2000 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. It is understood that the MHI has an interest in supporting the improvement of animal research facilities at minority health professions schools through the NCRR

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.

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.

ORWH plays a critical role in assuring that women's health and gender-based research are addressed in a systematic manner throughout the NIH. The Committee urges NIH to continue to

bring appropriate focus to these issues through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including the BIRCWH program.

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 provisions in bill language that was contained in the 2000 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 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 Office is encouraged, in consultation with NCCAM, AHRQ, and FDA to review the current scientific evidence on the safety and efficacy of dietary supplements now on the market, which could then form a basis for further research, education of practitioners and consumers, and whether further regulatory requirements are necessary.

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.

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.

Autism.—The Committee is pleased with the expansion that has occurred in autism research and with the activities of the NIH Autism Coordinating Committee. The Committee is also aware of concerns that have been raised about reports of a possible association between the measles component of the MMR vaccine and a subset of autism termed autistic enterocolitis. The Committee urges the NIH Coordinating Committee to give serious attention to these reports and pursue appropriate research that will permit scientific analysis and evaluation of the concerns that have been raised through all available mechanisms, as appropriate, including an attempt to replicate the molecular evidence of persistent measles virus infection in children with autistic entercolitis. This research should be pursued in a way that does not cause undue harm to the Nation's efforts to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Autoimmune Diseases.—The Committee commends the Director for establishing a coordinating committee for autoimmune disease research. Autoimmunity is at the root of 80 interrelated diseases affecting at least five percent of the population. Autoimmune diseases also disproportionately affect women.

Bioinformatics.—The biomedical community is increasingly taking advantage of the power of computing, both to manage and analyze data and to model biological processes. The Committee commends NIH for pursuing its Biomedical Information Science and Technology Initiative. This initiative is developing innovative programs that will allow biomedical researchers to make optimal use of information technology and develop cross-disciplinary skills in biology, computation, and mathematics. This initiative should take into account the contributions that other agencies' programs have made, particularly that of the Partnerships for Advanced Computational Infrastructure program.

Cancer in Ethnic Minorities and the Medically Underserved.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the disproportionately high incidence and/or mortality rates of many cancers in ethnic minorities, rural poor, and other medically underserved populations. The Committee encourages the NIH to develop a strategic plan to address the recommendations in the January 1999 Institute of Medicine study on this issue. The Committee also encourages the NIH to enhance funding for population, behavioral, socio-cultural, communications, and community-based research; recruiting and training efforts to attract more candidates from ethnic minority and medically underserved populations in all areas of cancer research; cancer data collection and management and interagency co-

ordination of data collection, and support for the NCI's SEER program.

Chimpanzees.—The Committee understands that NIH has recently taken title to 288 chimpanzees from the Coulston Foundation and is in the process of soliciting a contract for the operation and maintenance of a chimpanzee long-term holding facility located at the Holloman Air Force Base for the care of these animals. The Committee strongly encourages NIH to make sure that the grantee for this contract will provide adequate, long-term care for these animals and is financially stable. Further, the Committee hopes that NIH is close to finalizing a plan for the long-term care of all chimpanzees used in NIH research.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.—The Committee is pleased that the Office of the Director has assumed management of Cronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) activities. The Committee is concerned by reported difficulties NIH has had in attracting extramural scientists with established track records to the CFS research field and urges NIH to continue its outreach efforts to public and private scientists in the CFS field. NIH is encouraged to focus on promising areas such as efforts to define etiology and pathophysiology of the illness, identify diagnostic biomarkers, and pediatric CFS.

Cigarette Smoking and Nicotine Research on Non-Human Animals.—The Committee heard testimony that some cigarette smoking and nicotine research being conducted on non-human animals at NIH is duplicative and unnecessary. The Committee understands the NIH must continue to support research on smoking and nicotine in order to develop more effective methods for preventing or modifying the illnesses from smoking both for smokers and nonsmokers and to develop better ways of helping people eliminate or reduce their dependency on smoking. In doing such research, the Committee urges NIH to carefully review the use of non-human animals and only use them when necessary.

Diabetes.—Diabetes remains a leading cause of early death and disability. Because diabetes impacts so many different parts of the body, the Committee urges the Director to work with NIDDK to lead a trans-NIH approach to diabetes research, including an effort to develop a vaccine to prevent juvenile, or Type 1, diabetes. The Committee also urges the Director to work with NIDDK, NICHD, and NHGRI to enhance efforts to identify the genes associated with juvenile, or Type I, diabetes as recommended by the Diabetes Research Working Group report. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to provide a status of these efforts at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Endometriosis.—The Committee encourages NIH to enhance research efforts into the cause and treatment of endometriosis, a noncancerous gynecological condition which affects between two and four percent of the female population and causes severe pain, infertility, scar tissue formation, and adhesions.

Facioscapularhumeral Muscular Dystrophy.—The Committee commends NIH for initiating a joint research agenda for facioscapularhumeral (FSH) muscular dystrophy between NINDS and NIAMS. The Committee encourages NIH to enhance research efforts in this area to address the recommendations of the FSH research community.

Infectious Etiology of Chronic Diseases.—A number of chronic human diseases are suspected to be caused by infectious agents in conjunction with various hereditary, environmental, or nutritional factors. While the Committee is pleased that a number of Institutes are conducting or supporting studies in this area to determine the scientific validity of such links, the Committee urges the Director to establish trans-NIH coordinating activities on infectious etiology of chronic diseases to promote further opportunities for successful research outcomes.

Lyme Disease.—The Committee encourages NIH to improve the collaborative efforts of all Institutes involved in Lyme disease research and outreach activities and to identify appropriate NIH advisory committees for Lyme disease representation and appoint qualified persons thereon. The Committee also encourages NIH to include a broad range of scientific viewpoints in the research planning process, including those from community-based clinicians, voluntary agencies, and patient advocates.

Microbicide Research.—The Committee urges the Director to enhance microbicide research and development and in coordination with OAR, NIAID, NICHD, NIMH, NIDA, and ORWH expand basic research on the initial mechanisms of STD/HIV infection, identify appropriate models for evaluating safety and efficacy of microbial products, enhance clinical trials, and expand behavioral research on use, acceptability, and compliance with microbicides through all available mechanisms, as appropriate. The Committee requests that the Director be prepared to testify on the progress in this area at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Native American Biomedical Research.—The Committee encourages NIH to increase research efforts in the areas of Native American biomedical research.

Parkinson's Disease.—The Committee is aware that NIH has recently developed a Parkinson's-focused research agenda and urges the Director to enhance research efforts in this area through all available mechanisms, as appropriate. As the science base develops, the Committee encourages NIH to periodically revise and update the agenda, including the funding projections, in close consultation with the research community, clinicians, and patient advocates. The Committee is pleased with the joint initiative of NIEHS and NINDS on investigating environmental determinants of Parkinson's disease and supports efforts by the Director to encourage further collaboration among Institutes.

Pediatric Research.—The Committee urges NIH to continue to strengthen and expand its portfolio of pediatric research across all Institutes and establish priorities based on the severity and impact of pediatric diseases and on the potential for scientific breakthroughs. The Committee urges the Director to continue to ensure that the Institutes involved in pediatric research coordinate their efforts, with NICHD taking the lead, in order to avoid duplication and maximize funding allocations. The Committee encourages NIH to enhance research into the therapeutic treatments for pediatric illnesses to understand the impacts of traditional therapies on children and identify new treatments. NIH is also encouraged to enhance research into the impact of therapeutic agents on children as compared to adults.

Peer Review Process.—The Committee has heard concerns that the initial peer review groups tend to be dominated by researchers from institutions and geographic areas that receive relatively large shares of NIH funding rather than representing the full breadth of the research community. In order to address this concern, the Committee requests that the NIH staff who are involved in the peer review of grant applications should seek broadly, through various sources that, for example, search the scientific and medical research literature, to identify individuals who might serve on initial peer review groups. These individuals could be given opportunities to serve as, and be mentored on, the duties of peer reviewers for several review cycles and then be appointed for full terms as warranted.

Regulatory Burden.—The Committee commends NIH and the Department for its progress in reducing the regulatory burdens imposed on Federally-supported scientists and the institutions where they perform their research. The Committee is pleased to see that an external advisory committee, reporting directly to the NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research, has been formed to address additional areas where regulatory reform may be needed. The Committee is also pleased that NIH has begun to implement recommendations made in the 1999 report, NIH Initiative to Reduce Regulatory Burden.

The Committee is aware that the research community and Federal agencies have commented favorably on proposals to dedicate an uncapped portion of indirect costs as reimbursement for the costs of complying with Federal regulatory mandates. The Committee encourages the Deputy Director for Extramural Research to conduct a workshop for representatives of the extramural research community, Federal research-supporting agencies, and Federal regulatory agencies to examine the feasibility of requiring Federal agencies to determine what impact proposed regulations would have on scientists and institutions prior to implementation. The Committee requests that the Director of NIH be prepared to provide a status report on this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

Religiousness and Health.—Given the religiousness of the U.S. population, as well as the increasing amount of research demonstrating the importance of religious commitment in addressing chronic and serious illnesses, the NIH is encouraged to enhance research in this area. This research may prove helpful in reducing health care costs, increase longevity, improve the quality of life for chronically and seriously ill patients, and reduce risky lifestyles. Also, with some evidence of the enhancement of longevity for those who regularly attend church, synagogue, and mosque, it is useful to understand this prevalent population factor in preventing and coping with illnesses and improving the quality of life and clinical outcomes. The Committee understands that these areas are part of the NIH mind-body research agenda.

Urological Research.—The Committee remains concerned with the degree of coordination of urologic research across the various Institutes. While the Committee is pleased with the creation of a special emphasis panel to review urology grant applications, the Director of NIH is encouraged to consider further steps to strength-

en this research program to better address unmet public health needs.

Women's Health and Gender-Based Biology.—NIH has increasingly emphasized the importance of including women in clinical trials and analyzing research results for gender-based differences. The Committee urges NIH to continue its efforts to include women in all aspects of research, including phase III clinical trials. The Director should be prepared to provide a progress report of its efforts in this area at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee provides $178,700,000 for buildings and facilities, which is $53,324,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $29,800,000 above the Administration request; however, due to limited funding within the allocation, funding increases in the bill are constrained to the amount proposed in the Administration request. In addition, the Committee provides language to allow NIH to contract for the full scope of phase I of the National Neuroscience 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 Committee provides a program level of $2,727,626,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), which is $75,758,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $95,390,000 below the Administration request. Many programs funded in this account are not authorized for fiscal year 2000.

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.

Center for Mental Health Services

The Committee provides a total of $691,298,000 for the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), which is $59,874,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $40,126,000 below the Administration request.

Knowledge development and application

The Committee provides $132,749,000 for the mental health knowledge development and application (KDA) program, which is $4,126,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $34,126,000 below the Administration request. The program includes multi-state studies and other knowledge development activities that identify the most effective service delivery practices, knowledge synthesis activities that translate program findings into useful products for the field, and knowledge application projects that support adoption of exemplary service approaches throughout the country. The Committee has provided last year's funding level less the amount earmarked for projects.

The Committee recognizes the role that the Minority Fellowship program plays in training mental health professionals to provide services to individuals who would otherwise go untreated and urges SAMHSA to enhance its efforts in this program through its three Centers.

It is estimated that eight to ten percent of men and women admitted to jail have a mental illness, many of which have committed minor, non-violent offenses directly related to lack of service. Local programs to divert people with serious mental illness into community-based services, including mental health, substance abuse, and case management, have proven effective in reducing contacts with criminal justice. The Committee encourages SAMHSA to assist local jurisdictions, in collaboration with States, to apply current knowledge about effective interventions to meet the needs of adults with serious mental illness who come in contact with the criminal justice system. CMHS is encouraged to work collaboratively with the Bureau of Justice Assistance at the Department of Justice.

Suicide is the third leading cause of death in adolescents. There is concern over data indicating that nearly one-in-three Latina adolescents has seriously considered suicide, the highest rate of any racial or ethnic group of girls and that fewer treatment and prevention services reach this population than any of their counterparts. The Committee urges CMHS to strengthen community-based organizations and other entities that provide innovative and culturally sensitive treatment and prevention services to address the issue of teen suicide through interventions and support services to those individuals who are at risk.

Mental health performance partnerships

The Committee provides $416,000,000 for mental health performance partnership grants, which is $60,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as 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.

Children's mental health

The Committee provides $86,763,000 for the grant program for comprehensive community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbance, which is $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as 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 Committee provides $30,883,000 for the grants to States for the homeless (PATH) program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $5,000,000 below 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 Committee provides $24,903,000 for the protection and advocacy program, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $1,000,000 below 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 Committee provides a total of $1,844,716,000 for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), which is $30,150,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $44,704,000 below the Administration request.

Knowledge development and application

The Committee provides $213,716,000 for the substance abuse treatment knowledge development and application (KDA) program, which is $850,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $44,704,000 below the Administration request. The program sup-

ports activities of developing and field testing new treatment models in order to facilitate the provision of quality treatment services and service delivery. These activities are undertaken in actual service settings rather than laboratories and results are disseminated to State agencies and community treatment providers. The goal is to promote continuous, positive treatment service delivery change for those people who use and abuse alcohol and drugs. The Committee does not provide funding for projects that were earmarked in the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill.

The Committee is concerned that Federal resources may not be reaching hard-to-serve populations, like the homeless, and therefore has provided $10,000,000 to initiate grants to local non-profit and public entities for the purpose of developing and expanding substance abuse services for homeless persons.

Substance abuse performance partnerships

The Committee provides $1,631,000,000 for the substance abuse performance partnership grants, which is $31,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as 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.

The Committee has modified bill language that was included in the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill to distribute the block grant funding to the States so that no State's funding is reduced below the fiscal year 2000 level.

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Committee provides a total of $132,742,000 for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, which is $7,082,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,487,000 below the Administration request. The Committee does not provide funding for high-risk youth grants.

Knowledge development and application

The Committee provides $132,742,000 for the substance abuse prevention knowledge development and application (KDA) program, which is $7,082,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,487,000 below the Administration request. The program identifies effective approaches in preventing substance abuse and implements its primary mission in bridging the gap between research and practice. The Committee has provided last year's funding level less the amount earmarked for projects.

Program management

The Committee provides $58,870,000 for program management activities, which is $184,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $1,073,000 below 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. The Committee has pro-

vided last year's funding level less the amount earmarked for projects.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

The Committee provides a total of $223,649,000 for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which is $24,850,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $26,294,000 below the Administration request. Included in this amount is $123,669,000 in general funds and $99,980,000 in one percent evaluation funding. The Administration proposed to increase the Public Health Service evaluation set-aside from one percent to 1.6 percent and fund the agency's request from evaluation funding. The Committee did not approve this request.

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. The Committee is supportive of high quality, peer-reviewed research and supports appropriate funding for investigator-initiated research within the funding levels provided.

For Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes, the Committee provides $180,299,000, which is $19,984,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $26,294,000 below 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.

The increase provided is to support the budget request for enhancing patient safety. The recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) report, To Err Is Human, estimated that between 44,000 and 98,000 people die each year due to medical errors. The report concluded that many errors can be avoided or their potentially harmful effects on patients minimized, if we can learn enough from the errors that occur to understand how to redesign the processes and systems of care to be safer. The Committee provides an increase of $19,984,000 to support the budget request for enhancing patient safety. The increase will be used to initiate research that will further the understanding of when, how, and under what circumstances errors occur; identify the causes of errors; develop the tools, data, and researchers needed to foster a national strategy to improve patient safety; and work with public and private partners to apply evidence-based approaches to the improvement of patient safety. The Committee encourages the agency to take a comprehen-

sive approach to improving patient safety and to include research into the causes and types of medical errors that occur in emergency care settings as well as hospital settings.

For Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys, the Committee provides $40,850,000, which is $4,850,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. The entire amount provided is derived through the one percent evaluation set-aside. The Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys provide data for 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 data for 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.

For program support, the Committee provides $2,500,000, which is $16,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request. This activity supports the overall direction and management of the agency.

The Committee is pleased that AHRQ is conducting an evidence-based research report on chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS). The Committee encourages AHRQ to appoint qualified clinicians, researchers, and advocates to its CFS advisory committee and to include information from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, peer-reviewed medical literature, clinical practice, and patient educational materials when compiling evidence for its report.

As evidenced in the IOM report, fatigue and sleep deprivation played a prominent role in the occurrence of medical errors. The Committee urges AHRQ to support research on fatigue, circadian rhythms, and sleep disorders and their impact on human performance as part of its research effort on the causes of medical errors and the effectiveness of programs to address them.

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 growing concern about the extent to which drugs and devices are used inappropriately. Recent research has shown that adverse drug reactions are the fourth leading cause of death in the United States among hospitalized patients. The Committee is pleased that the agency has initiated the Centers for Education and Research in Therapeutics (CERT) and urges AHRQ to provide the necessary funds to the CERT program. The agency is encouraged to emphasize patient-oriented clinical pharmacology and assure that translational research is fostered.

The agency is encouraged to examine the literature and research that has been conducted on the use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy as it relates to brain injury and stroke.

The Committee encourages the agency to examine the use of telemedicine to allow critical care specialists to monitor intensive care patients and the benefits it may provide to the health care system.

The HIV Data Coordinating Center supports the participation of HIV health care providers to create a public-use database with information from providers' records for a large and diverse sample of HIV-infected patients. This database is the only study collecting ex-

tensive resource utilization data that reflect the current state of HIV care delivery. The agency is urged to continue its funding.

Creating a statewide repository of nurse staffing and outcomes data would provide a standardized comparison of nursing quality of a hospital against an aggregated benchmark and identify best practices and innovative methods to deliver nursing care. The agency is encouraged to examine this area, if feasible.

Macular degeneration is the leading cause of age-related vision loss in the United States. More than 10 million Americans suffer from macular degeneration and millions more experience vision impairment due to other age-related chronic conditions, including diabetes retinopathy, glaucoma, and cataracts. The Committee encourages AHRQ to conduct research into models of care, its cost effectiveness, and the impact it has on the quality of life for those with low vision impairment.

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a serious public health issue resulting in 500,000 hospitalizations and 60,000 deaths per year. There are approximately 1000 trauma centers in the U.S., which acutely treat TBI and accordingly to recent surveys more than two-thirds of these hospitals follow a variable quality of care. A more uniform, evidence-based standard of care for TBI will assure that optimal care is provided to all patients and improve patient outcomes resulting in lowered long-term care costs. The Committee encourages AHRQ to conduct research to develop a uniform, scientific evidenced-based standard of care for TBI patients in all trauma centers to provide for a consistent base of care in which research on therapeutic advances can be conducted.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

The bill provides $93,586,251,000 for the Federal share of current law State Medicaid costs, which is $6,203,073,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and the same as the Administration request. This amount does not include $30,589,003,000, which was advance funded in the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. In addition, the bill provides an advance appropriation of $36,207,551,000 for program costs in the first quarter of fiscal year 2002. The bill also includes indefinite budget authority for unanticipated costs in fiscal year 2000.

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 33.8 million low-income individuals will receive health care services in 2000 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 $469,054,000 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.

The Committee is pleased with HCFA's legislative proposal to provide demonstration grants to States, through the Medicaid program, to test innovative asthma disease management techniques for children enrolled in Medicaid.

Payments to health care trust funds

The bill includes $70,381,600,000 for the Payments to the Health Care Trust Funds account, which is $1,092,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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 $151,600,000 for program management administrative expenditures, which is the fiscal year 2001 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 2001 from the trust fund to finance program management.

The bill limits the amount HCFA can collect and spend for the Medicare+Choice program to the authorized level of $19,300,000, which is $75,700,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the Administration request. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 authorized the collection of user fees from managed care organizations to fund the Medicare+Choice information campaign. In fiscal year 2000, these collections were authorized at $100,000,000 and the appropriations bill allowed $95,000,000 to be collected. The Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 limited Medicare+Choice user fee collections to an amount based on the ratio of the average number of beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare+Choice plans to the average number of Medicare beneficiaries eligible to receive Part A benefits and enrolled in Medicare Part B, which is estimated to be $19,300,000. The Committee does not have the discretionary funds available to provide additional funding for this initiative.

Program management

The bill makes available $1,866,302,000 in trust funds for Federal administration of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which is $127,032,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $220,000,000 below the Administration request.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The bill provides $55,000,000 for research, demonstration and evaluation, which is $6,786,000 below the fiscal year 2000 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.

New technology has been developed that would allow physician to prescribe medications and transmit prescriptions electronically. The Committee encourages HCFA to conduct a demonstration project to compare system-related medication error rates, system efficiencies, and cost-effectiveness between the traditional prescription process involving handwritten prescriptions and an automated prescription process that employs electronic prescribing and prescription transmission technologies.

Web-based technology has the potential to improve the coordination and delivery of care among persons with disabilities and severe chronic conditions such as spinal cord injury, diabetes, and arthritis while also reducing transaction costs associated with traditional care delivery mechanisms. The Committee encourages HCFA to demonstrate the effectiveness of an e-health tool for managed care nurse case managers in an integrated application with online claims adjudication capabilities which applies a prescription benefits manager to medical equipment, supplies, and related products as currently utilized for pharmaceuticals.

The Committee is concerned that although one in six people over the age of 65 has a vision impairment, the Medicare program has not been responsive to the needs of visually impaired older adults, and coverage of low vision services is inconsistent and inadequate. The Committee urges HCFA to study the impact of vision loss on beneficiary health status and health care costs, including but not limited to increased lengths of hospital stay and a higher incidence of medication errors in the treatment of visually impaired patients.

It is estimated that more than 400,000 children eligible for Federal health care programs have undetected harmful levels of lead in their blood. The Committee understands that HCFA has revised its Medicaid screening and reimbursement policy for childhood lead poisoning testing. The Committee urges HCFA to monitor the impact of these policy changes and to take every appropriate step to ensure that screening rates among children enrolled in Medicaid are substantially increased. The Committee also encourages HCFA to consider the development of new screening technologies that have the potential to significantly increase screening rates when evaluating its reimbursement policy.

There is concern that brain injured patients, especially those who are brain injured after the age of 22, are denied access to rehabilitative services because of age rather than by an assessment of the disability and projected progress and outcome. The Committee encourages HCFA to conduct research in an effort to resolve this inequity and provide a proper level of services to all brain injured patients.

Malnutrition is a frequent complication of dialysis patients, leading to increased likelihood of hospitalization and higher mortality risk. An NIH consensus conference recommended that nutrition therapy be made a part of treatment for chronic renal disease. The Committee urges HCFA, in collaboration with the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, to explore the feasibility of investigating the efficacy of nutritional therapy for dialysis patients. The Administrator should be prepared to provide a status of this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Committee encourages HCFA to conduct a demonstration to evaluate the use of Medicaid reimbursement to analyze and control lead hazards in the homes of lead-poisoned children enrolled in Medicaid.

Medicare contractors

The bill includes $1,165,287,000 to support Medicare claims processing contracts, which is $78,713,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $136,000,000 below the Administration request. In addition, the bill includes language limiting the amount from the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account to carry out the Medicare Integrity Program to $630,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level.

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 2001, contractors are expected to process 918 million claims.

The Committee encourages HCFA to implement effective and innovative educational programs for physicians and providers through the Medicare Integrity Program (MIP). The Committee also encourages HCFA to separate inadvertent billing errors from actual fraud. Details concerning the types of billing uncovered related to medical specialty, geographic region, and particular coding issues are invaluable in designing an effective educational program.

The Committee encourages HCFA to urge carriers to work with the State medical societies and national medical specialty societies to educate physicians about billing problems and to help them understand how to address them in the future. The Committee also urges HCFA to implement education efforts for individual physicians when the carrier identifies that a physician has a billing problem.

The Committee is aware that HCFA has assembled an internal committee, the Physicians Regulatory Initiative Team (PRIT), to review the multitude of rules, regulations, and instructions with which physicians must comply in order to treat Medicare patients. The Committee requests that the Administrator be prepared to testify on the status of PRIT and its recommendations at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Committee understands that HCFA will be restoring the toll-free telephone lines that allow physicians to call their local carrier for answers to billing and coding questions regarding Medicare claims submissions. These toll-free lines are an important error prevention tool. The Committee request that the Administrator be prepared to testify on the status of this initiative at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

State survey and certification

The bill includes $171,147,000 for State inspection of facilities serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries, which is $33,527,000

below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $63,000,000 below the Administration request.

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 30,000 facilities are expected to be reviewed in 2001.

Federal administration

The bill includes $474,868,000 to support Federal administrative activities related to the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which is $8,006,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $21,000,000 below the Administration request.

The Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance programs ensure the health care security of over 70 million beneficiaries. The Federal Administration costs budget provides funds for the staff and operations of HCFA to administer these programs.

The Committee applauds HCFA's use of auditing of Medicare providers as a means of reducing waste, fraud, and abuse in the Medicare program. However, the Committee is concerned that some provider audits are not resolved for as long as six months, which places an undue financial and time burden on these providers. The Committee requests that the Administrator be prepared to testify as the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing on the average time span of provider audits, how it can expedite the auditing process, and what steps the Administration has taken to improve this process.

There are concerns with recent changes in Medicare policy on critical care physician work values. The Committee is aware that HCFA and the medical community have made progress in resolving the concerns and urges HCFA to continue working with the medical community to bring issues surrounding critical care to a successful resolution.

The Committee continues to be concerned about Medicare policy with regard to coverage of drugs or biologicals administered incident to a physician's service where the drug is one that is not usually self-administered by the patient. The Committee is aware that, in accordance with the Committee's direction, HCFA recently released a program memorandum to intermediaries and carriers. The Committee intends to monitor the reestablishment of previous policy and expects this change will result in coverage of life saving drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. The Committee understands that HCFA is in the process of implementing the directive to hold at least two regional town hall meetings to give interested individuals, patients, and organizations the opportunity to engage with HCFA officials in a constructive dialogue on this issue.

In 1994, Congress enacted a statutory definition of the term audiologist for the Medicare program, which relies primarily on state licensure and registration as the mechanism for identifying audiologists who are qualified to participate in that program. The Committee urges HCFA to promulgate regulations for the Medicaid program using the same definition of audiologist that exists in the Medicare program.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of options available to beneficiaries due to the few number of Medicare HMO plans in certain areas. The Committee urges HCFA to study the disparity of reimbursement rates in Sarasota, Charlotte, and Manatee counties in Florida for Medicare HMO and identify options to increase Medicare options for beneficiaries in the area.

The Committee understands that HCFA is working to find an alternative to the current population-based performance measures used to recertify organ procurement organizations. HCFA has contracted with the Harvard School of Public Health to further validate a model developed by Harvard and the Partnership for Organ Donation and plans to propose new performance standards after reviewing the Harvard model and AOPO's study. The Committee also understands that the Secretary has the authority under section 1138(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–8(b)(1)(A)(i)) to extend the period for recertification of an organ procurement organization from 2 to 4 years. The Committee strongly urges the Secretary to extend the recertification period until such time as new performance measures are developed and implemented.

The Committee is aware that HCFA and the State of Arkansas are in consultation on a Medicaid waiver granted in 1997 for the ARKids First program. The Committee directs HCFA to work with the State to resolve all issues related to this waiver and provide the Committee with a status report by June 15, 2000. The Committee will monitor these negotiations and take further action, if necessary, as the bill moves through the appropriations process.

The Committee is aware that in addition to Arkansas, other states such as Wisconsin are currently negotiating waiver requests with HCFA to extend health care coverage to uninsured children and families. The Committee urges HCFA to resolve all such requests as expeditiously as possible, without preference to individual states, so that all states can move forward to implement their programs on an equitable basis.

A provision was included in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to redesign the specialty code system to alphanumeric; however, implementation of this new system could be years away. In the interim, to ensure that pregnant women receive risk-appropriate care, the Committee urges HCFA to work to create an interim two-digit specialty code recognizing maternal-fetal medicine.

The Committee commends HCFA for issuing its June 1999 guidance letter to the States on the Program for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) for individuals with severe mental illnesses. PACT is a successful evidence-based approach for serving the most disabled, treatment resistant adults with severe mental illnesses. The Committee encourages HCFA to expand assistance to States in initiating PACT programs and report back to the Committee on ways that Medicaid could be improved to help foster development of such programs at the State level.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $2,473,800,000 for the Child Support Enforcement program, the same as the request. The bill also provides $1,000,000,000 in advance funding for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002 to ensure timely payments for the child support enforcement program, the same as the request. The bill continues to provide estimated funding of $23,000,000 for Payments to Territories, the same as the comparable amount for fiscal year 2000 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 2000.

The Committee does not agree with the President's recommendation to change the match rate for paternity testing or to repeal the provision in statute that holds the States harmless from receiving less than the fiscal year 1995 State share of collections.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $1,100,000,000 for the fiscal year 2002 for the low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP), the same as the budget request and the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 2001 that was enacted in last year's appropriations act. The bill also provides $300,000,000 as requested for LIHEAP for fiscal year 2001 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 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.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $433,109,000 for refugee assistance programs, an increase of $540,000 above the President's request and an increase of $7,218,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 amount.

In addition, the bill provides the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) the authority to carry over unexpended funds from fiscal year 2001 to reimburse the costs of services provided through September 30, 2003. It is estimated that approximately $20,000,000 will be available in fiscal year 2001 from carryover funds, and the Committee intends that these funds be used under social services to increase educational support to schools with a significant proportion of refugee children and for the development of alternative cash assistance programs that involve case management approaches to improve resettlement outcomes. Such support should include intensive English language training and cultural assimilation programs.

Transitional and medical services

The bill provides $225,176,000 for transitional and medical services, the same as the request and $4,483,000 above the fiscal year

2000 level. 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 $143,621,000 for social services, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $305,000 above 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 $26,000,000 for increased support to communities 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.

Preventive health

The bill includes $4,835,000 for preventive health services, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and the request. These funds are awarded to the States to ensure adequate health assessment activities for refugees.

Targeted assistance

The bill provides $49,477,000 for the targeted assistance program, about the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and the request. These grants provide assistance to areas with high concentrations of refugees.

Victims of torture

The bill includes $10,000,000 to provide a comprehensive program of support for domestic centers and programs for victims of torture. This is $235,000 above the budget request and $2,735,000 above last year's level. Funds under this program are appropriated to assist victims of foreign governmental torture and are distributed to non-governmental organizations specifically established to assist victims of torture. This assistance should be limited to rehabilitation and social services for victims of torture and to support training of resettlement and health care workers on how to assist torture victims.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

The bill includes an advance appropriation of $2,000,000,000 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program for fiscal

year 2002, the same as the budget request. The bill also includes an additional $400,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding which would supplement the $1,182,672,000 that was advanced in last year's appropriations bill for this program. This supplemental fiscal year 2001 funding is $417,328,000 below the budget request for fiscal year 2001 supplemental funding.

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. In addition, that Act contains additional mandatory appropriations for child care in the amounts of $2,367,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 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 $1,700,000,000 for the social services block grant (SSBG), $75,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and the same as the President's request, as amended. This represents the full funding level that is authorized for this program for fiscal year 2001 pursuant to the provisions of P.L. 105–85, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

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 $7,231,253,000, an increase of $402,262,000 over the fiscal year 2000 amount and $574,464,000 under the budget request. 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 $5,667,000,000 for the Head Start program for fiscal year 2001, an increase of $400,000,000 over the fiscal year 2000 amount and $600,000,000 below the budget request. Of this total, the Committee continues the policy begun last year of ad-

vancing $1,400,000,000 of this account into fiscal year 2002. This is the same as the budget request.

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.

The Committee is concerned about the effect of sleep apnea and snoring and the effect of sleep deprivation on children. The Committee encourages the Head Start Bureau to examine research focusing on the relationship between sleep apnea in children and learning difficulties.

Runaway and homeless youth

The bill includes $64,155,000 for runaway and homeless youth activities, the same as the amount available for fiscal year 2000 and $10,000,000 less than the budget request.

The bill follows the structure of P.L. 106–71, the Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act of 1999, which consolidates the authorization for the current Runaway and Homeless Youth, Transitional Living for Homeless Youth, and the Drug Education and Prevention for Runaway and Homeless Youth programs into a single funding stream, while retaining the formula based allocation for basic center grants and the national competitive process for transitional living grants. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program will continue to provide grants to local public and private organizations to establish and operate local runaway and homeless youth centers to address the crisis needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families. Grants will continue to be used to develop or strengthen community-based centers, which are outside the law enforcement, juvenile justice, child welfare, and mental health systems. Additionally, home-based, street-based, and drug education and prevention activities are all allowable uses of funds under the basic center grants. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act continues to require that 90% of the program funds be used to establish and operate basic centers and transitional living programs which meet the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth. Basic center grants would continue to be allotted among the States based on each State's youth population under 18 years of age. Applications for basic center grants are selected for funding

through a competitive review process based on each State's allocation of funds under the formula.

The Transitional Living Program would no longer have a separate funding stream, but would continue to receive no less than 20% and no more than 30% of the appropriation. The Transitional Living grants will continue to be awarded by the Secretary on a national competitive basis.

While the Administration has proposed consolidation of these two programs in the past, the fiscal year 2001 budget request continues to request funding for runaway and homeless youth under two separate line-items: the basic program, for which $43,652,000 was requested; and the transitional living program for homeless youth, for which $20,503,000 was requested. The Committee's recommends funding at a level which reflects the combination of these two programs.

The Committee includes no funding for the new initiative proposed in the budget request called strengthening parent/child relationships for which $10,000,000 was requested.

Child abuse

For child abuse prevention and treatment, the Committee recommends $39,054,000, the same as both the fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request. The total amount recommended includes $21,026,000 for State grants, which is the same as both last year and the budget request, and $18,028,000 for discretionary projects, which is the same as both last year and the budget request. The child abuse programs attempt to improve and increase activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

Abandoned infants assistance

The Committee recommends $12,207,000 for the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and 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 $291,986,000 for child welfare services, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and 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 also includes $7,000,000 for child welfare training, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and 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.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends $27,419,000 for adoption opportunities, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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.

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 $43,000,000 for the adoption incentives program, $1,209,000 above the budget request and the 2000 level. This program was authorized in the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. These funds are 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 funding level should make adoption a higher priority at the State level.

Social services and income maintenance research

The bill includes $27,491,000 for social services and income maintenance research, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $20,991,000 above 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.

Recognizing that TANF assigns significant responsibilities to states for meeting complex information systems and reporting requirements, the Committee two years ago urged ACF to help states address those issues. ACF turned to the state information technology consortium to determine best practices for addressing new TANF requirements. As a result, a knowledge base will soon be available that will enable each state to review an array of best practices and determine which best suit their information system needs. The Committee is especially pleased that this knowledge base is built upon the practical experiences of states. Focus should

now turn to helping states implement the lessons learned by others. The Committee encourages continuation of this effort at the current level of support.

Community-based resource centers

The bill includes $32,835,000 for community-based resource centers; the fiscal year 2000 amount and the budget request were the same. 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 $122,328,000, an increase of $53,000 above the amount available for fiscal year 2000 and the same as the budget request. The total includes $65,803,000 for allotments to the States to fund State Councils, the same as the budget request and $53,000 above fiscal year 2000. 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, $28,110,000 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 both the fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request.

The bill includes $10,244,000 for special discretionary projects for training, technical assistance and demonstration. This is the same as the fiscal year 2000 funding level and the budget request.

The Committee approves a total of $18,171,000 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 2000 level and the budget request. 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.

Native American programs

The bill includes $35,420,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $9,000,000 below the budget request. 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 $595,376,000 for Community Services activities, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $54,876,000 over the budget request.

State block grant

For the State Block Grant, the bill includes $527,700,000, which is an increase of $17,700,000 over the President's request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 is 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 $30,040,000 for community economic development grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $24,540,000 above the budget request. 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 $5,321,000 for rural community facilities, the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

Individual development account

The bill includes $10,000,000 for individual development accounts, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $15,000,000 below the budget request. Individual development accounts are dedicated savings accounts that can be used by families with limited means for purchasing a first home, paying for postsecondary education or capitalizing a business. The intent of the program is to encourage participants to develop and reinforce strong habits for saving money. 501(c)(3) organizations are eligible to apply for the funds and applicants must match federal funds with non-federal funds.

National youth sports program

The bill includes $16,000,000 for the National Youth Sports Program, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The President proposed no funding for this program. These funds are made available to a private, non-profit organization to provide rec-

reational activities for low-income youth, primarily in the summer months. College and university athletic facilities are employed in the program.

Community food and nutrition

The bill provides $6,315,000 for the Community Food and Nutrition program, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level. The President did not propose funding for this program. This program 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.

Family violence prevention programs

The bill includes $118,074,000 for programs formerly funded from the Violent Crime Trust Fund. That is the same as the amount for fiscal year 2000 and $16,000,000 below the request. Included is $14,999,000 for a program which is designed to reduce the sexual abuse of runaway youth. The fiscal year 2000 amount and the budget request were the same. The Committee recommends $101,118,000 for family violence prevention and services and battered women's shelters, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $15,800,000 below the budget request. 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 $1,957,000 to continue funding the National Domestic Violence Hotline. This is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $200,000 below the budget request. The Committee applauds the work of the Domestic Violence hotline and encourages their efforts to expand services to victims of sexual assault.

Program direction

The Committee has approved $147,908,000 for program direction expenses of the Administration for Children and Families, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $16,540,000 below the budget request.

FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $305,000,000 for the family preservation and support account, an increase of $10,000,000 over the fiscal year 2000 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.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $4,863,100,000 for payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance, that in combination with $1,538,000,000 in advance fiscal year 2001 appropriations provided

in the fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act, makes available $6,401,100,000 for foster care and adoption activities, $5,000,000 below the budget request and $703,800,000 above last year's level. The reduction from the request is accounted for by the fact that $5,000,000 of the request is based upon proposed legislation which has not been enacted. The bill also includes an advance appropriation of $1,735,900,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002 to ensure timely completion of first quarter grant awards.

Of the total appropriation, including the advance appropriation from the prior year, the bill provides $5,063,500,000 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 $526,300,000 above the fiscal year 2000 amount.

Within the total appropriation, including the advance appropriation from the prior year, the bill provides $1,197,600,000 for adoption assistance, the same as the budget request and an increase of $177,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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.

Within the total appropriation for this account, the bill provides $140,000,000 for the independent living program, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level 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 $925,805,000, which is a decrease of $7,043,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $157,814,000 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 administered by the Department of Labor. The Committee notes that the older Americans programs again this year lack an authorization for appropriations.

The Committee has not recommended funding for a new national family caregiver support program proposed in the budget request. This proposal has never been specifically authorized by law. The Committee believes that it should be acted upon by the authorizing committees of jurisdiction prior to any appropriations being made for it.

The Committee remains 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

more meaningful outcome measures for these programs, rather than simply measuring outputs.

Supportive services and centers

The Committee has included $325,082,000 for supportive services and centers. The amount provided is $15,000,000 over the fiscal year 2000 level and $125,000,000 below the budget request. This includes funding for in-home services for frail elderly persons who are at risk of losing their self-sufficiency due to physical or mental impairments.

Funds for supportive services and centers 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.

The Committee is aware that family members provide nearly 80 percent of all health care to frail elders. The Committee encourages the Administration on Aging to support and evaluate innovative community-based programs that build on the strengths of families to provide cost-effective and high quality care.

Ombudsman/elder abuse

The bill includes $13,181,000 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 2000 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.

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 2000 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 fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request. For home-delivered nutrition services, the Committee pro-

vides $147,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request. 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.

Grants to Indian tribes

The bill provides $18,457,000 for grants to Indian tribes. This is the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $5,000,000 below 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 $9,119,000 for research, training and special projects under title IV of the Older Americans Act, $22,043,000 below the fiscal year 2000 funding level and $27,043,000 below the President's request. Funds under this program are used to support education and training activities for personnel working in the field of aging and to finance research, development, and demonstration projects.

The Committee urges continued funding for research into Alzheimer's disease care options, best practices and other Alzheimer's research priorities as described in last year's House report (106–370).

Alzheimer's demonstration grants

The Committee provides $5,970,000 for Alzheimer's demonstration grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request. 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 at 45 percent of the cost of the program by the third year of the grant.

Program administration

The bill includes $16,461,000 for program administration expenses of the Administration on Aging. This is $771,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. This activity provides administrative and management support for all Older Americans Act programs administered by the Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $212,631,000 for general departmental management, which is $1,207,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $3,039,000 above the adjusted Administration request. Included in this amount is authority to spend $5,851,000 from the Medicare trust funds. The Committee provides funding for the health informatics initiative under the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. The Administration requested $20,000,000 for this initiative within the Office of the Secretary.

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. This account also supports several small health activities that are centrally administered.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to allocate necessary funds to maintain the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Coordinating Committee (CFSCC). The Committee urges the CFSCC to create a yearly action plan focusing attention on expanding research on CFS, augmenting health care provider education, and executing the CFSCC's charter to provide coordination and ensure accountability of the agencies' CFS programs.

The Committee encourages the Department and the agencies represented on the CFSCC to take a leadership role in informing health care professionals and the general public about CFS, focusing on the prevalent and serious nature of CFS. The Committee also encourages the Secretary and the Surgeon General to undertake a prominent educational campaign to inform the public that CFS is a serious and disabling illness. The Committee urges the Secretary to ensure that all of the PHS agencies' CFS research programs are effective and ambitious.

The Committee is pleased that a representative of the primary immune deficiency community has been appointed to the Department's Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability. The Committee encourages the Advisory Committee to continue to address the longstanding shortage of intravenous immune globulin, a pooled plasma derivative that primary immune deficient patients need to maintain their health.

There is concern over the ability of long term care facility's to retain nursing staff. Often, the staff is the patients' only family and patients form relationships with staff that are integral to caregiving. The Committee requests the Secretary to conduct a study on staff retention in long term care facilities, including the cost of programs set up by long term care facilities to deal with this problem and its impact on quality of patient care. The Secretary should provide a report to the Committee by June 30, 2001. The report should also include what steps can be taken to improve staff retention, such as special training to enhance the skill level of certified nurse assistants in targeted areas such as Alzheimers care and nutrition and hydration.

The Committee is supportive of the various research efforts into the growing use of and the effects of pharmacoepidology drugs on

the physical, cognitive, and emotional development of children. The Committee urges the Secretary to undertake increased inter-departmental efforts to publicize the findings of these research efforts with an emphasis on education efforts of parents and pediatricians on the safe use and potential dangers of these drugs.

There is concern about the increase in lawsuits against nursing homes nationwide, the high costs of insurance, and the increases in bankruptcies and operating costs associated with these lawsuits. The Committee encourages the Secretary to study the effects of nursing home lawsuits on the costs to Medicare and Medicaid, its effects on the access to care by beneficiaries, and its effects on the facility and its ability to hire qualified and dedicated worker professionals. The Secretary should be prepared to provide a status report on this issue at the fiscal year 2002 appropriations hearing.

The Office of the Surgeon General is to be commended for its efforts toward improving the health status of all citizens. However, the Committee continues to be concerned about the devastating and disproportionate impact that cardiovascular disease has on African Americans. African Americans have a 50% greater risk of heart disease and a 50% greater risk of fatal stroke than Whites. The Office of the Surgeon General plays an important role in addressing this critical issue and is encouraged to work with health professionals which have expertise in this area in order to formulate new strategies aimed at improving access to cardiovascular care, as well as intervention strategies to reduce cardiovascular morbidity and mortality among African Americans. The Secretary is requested to provide a progress report as part of the fiscal year 2002 budget submission.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to consider moving the Lyme Disease Coordinating Council to the Office of the Secretary and restructure the Council to include all tick-borne disorders in an effort to assure coordination and communication regarding all tick-borne diseases across all Departmental agencies and with other governmental agencies, the biomedical research community, community-based clinicians, voluntary organizations, and patient advocates.

The Committee understands that the Department is succeeding in educating immigrant communities about the serious health risks associated with female genital mutilation and has distributed a manual for health care professionals to assist them in dealing with the complications of this procedure. The Committee urges the Secretary to continue these activities.

The Committee is concerned about the more than 30 million people living with HIV and AIDS in Africa and in other parts of the developing world, most of whom currently receive little, if any, health care or support. In some countries, HIV infection rates already approach 20 percent of the entire population. In the next decade, without international assistance and massive prevention efforts, millions of more new cases of HIV infection and AIDS-related deaths appear unavoidable, resulting in a 20 to 30 year drop in overall life expectancy in some countries, and a projected explosion of the AIDS orphan population from 4 million currently to 40 million by 2010. The Committee believes that it is important to develop health care and support services in addition to prevention and education activities, and that agencies with expertise and ex-

perience in training providers, as well as mobilizing communities for the delivery of palliative care, basic treatment, and support services be included in these essential activities. The Committee urges the Secretary to ensure that CDC, in cooperation with USAID, pursues an aggressive response to the epidemic, and draws upon the full range of expertise within HHS, including NIH and HRSA, to ensure that all support and in-country assistance coming from the U.S. government is as fully responsive as possible to each nation's needs for HIV/AIDS surveillance, research, prevention and treatment services.

Adolescent family life

The bill provides $24,327,000 for the adolescent family life program, which is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $16,700,000 above the Administration request. The Committee has included increased funds in an effort to fund new care programs for pregnant and parenting teens. No new programs for pregnant and parenting teens have been funded since 1995, despite consistently high numbers of applications for such programs. The additional funding is to be used to give renewed and focused support to the primary purpose of the program, to provide care programs for pregnant and parenting teens.

Physical fitness and sports

The bill provides $1,091,000 for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable appropriation and $61,000 below the Administration request. The Council has sought to improve the level of physical fitness nationwide through professional consultation, technical assistance, and public information which is provided to school systems, government agencies, employee organizations, private business and industry, and professional organizations.

Minority health

The bill includes $38,638,000 for the Office of Minority Health, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable amount and the same as the Administration 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 urges the Secretary to provide adequate funds for minority health professions and research training fellowships across all Departmental agencies. These programs are critical to increasing the numbers of minority health professionals and re-

searchers who are essential to ensuring patients' access to culturally competent health care services as well as their inclusion in clinical trials.

The Committee encourages the Secretary to support grants to eligible non-governmental agencies for the development of outreach programs to inform individuals in medically underserved areas how to access managed care organizations in their communities and assist physicians and other health care professionals who serve in medically underserved areas to enroll as providers in managed care organizations in their communities.

Office on Women's Health

The bill includes $16,495,000 for the Office on Women's Health, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and 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 is aware of the unique role played by the various offices throughout the Department, including NIH, CDC, FDA, HRSA, SAMHSA, AHRQ, and HCFA dedicated to women's health and women's health research. The Committee believes that these offices are essential to the mission of the Department and that they need to be adequately supported to accomplish their goals. The Committee requests the Secretary to provide a report by January 15, 2001 outlining in detail the major programs of each of these offices and the Department's plan for the future.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes $31,394,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $2,455,000 below the Administration 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 $151,394,000 in FY 2001. The bill includes language limiting the permanent appropriation to the fiscal year 2000 funding level.

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 comprehensive 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 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 has made this request in the past and has received some reports from the IG. However, the reports have been sporadic.

The Committee complements the work of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services for their work in obtaining information on actual collections, offsets,

and funds put to better use as required in House Report 105–635. This information is of great use to the Committee and the Committee understands the difficulty encountered by the OIG in obtaining it. The Committee expects that the Office of Inspector General will continue to report the information to it.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The bill includes $22,088,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $1,968,000 below the Administration request. This includes 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 $16,738,000, which is the same as the amount available in fiscal year 2000 and the same as 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

The Committee provides an emergency allocation of $500,640,000 for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, which is $81,563,000 below the fiscal year 2000 comparable level and $10,140,000 above the Administration request, when adjusted for comparable transfers. The Administration did not request this funding as an emergency. The amount provided includes $182,000,000 for bioterrorism and related activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), of which $30,000,000 is for the Health Alert Network and $2,000,000 is to discover, develop, and transition anti-infective agents to combat emerging diseases. Also within this total, the Committee has provided funding for the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System/Preventing Emerging Infectious Diseases and Health Informatics Initiative requested under CDC and the Office of the Secretary respectively. The Committee does not identify specific amounts for these or other activities within the remaining $150,000,000, rather it allows the Secretary to prioritize activities and fund them accordingly.

In addition, the amount provided includes $54,600,000 for bioterrorism activities of the Office of Emergency Preparedness; $100,000,000 for the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act within the Health Resources and Services Administration, of which up to $8,000,000 for program administration; $61,000,000 for global HIV/AIDS activities at CDC; $50,000,000 for minority HIV/AIDS activities within the Office of the Secretary; $25,000,000 for polio eradication activities at CDC; $18,040,000 for continuation of anthrax

vaccine research at CDC; and $10,000,000 for activities related to West Nile-like virus at CDC.

Within the funding provided to the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, the Committee encourages the Secretary to include a focus on antimocrobial resistance, including the development of effective public health strategies to combat the many factors contributing to the rise of antimicrobial resistance.

Within the funding provided for minority HIV/AIDS activities, the Committee encourages the Secretary to implement a media campaign on prevention of AIDS in the black community.

Within the funding provided to CDC for bioterrorism and related activities, the Committee urges CDC to carry out research, testing, and related activities aimed at protecting workers such as firefighters and emergency medical personnel who respond to public health needs in the event of a terrorist incident.

TITLE III DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The bill includes a total of $39,590,049,000 for programs in the Department of Education, an increase of $1,646,480,000 above last year. Overall, the bill provides an increase in Elementary and Secondary Education programs of $576,182,000 above last year. 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

[In millions of dollars]

	FY 2000	FY 2001 (Committee Action)	FY 2001, above (+) or below (−) FY 2000
Discretionary:			
Department of Education	$35,605	$37,190	$1,585
Head Start	5,267	5,667	400
NIH Training Grants	895	935	40
Health Professions Training	342	411	69
Total Discretionary	42,109	44,203	2,094
Mandatory:			
Department of Education	2,339	2,400	61
Medicare direct/indirect costs of medical education	7,680	8,170	490
Total Mandatory	10,019	10,570	551
''Off budget'' spending:			
Direct loan obligations	14,855	15,613	758
Federal Family Education Loans	25,540	26,902	1,362
Total ''Off budget''	40,395	42,515	2,120
Total Education Spending	92,523	97,288	4,765

Funds for this agency are appropriated under current law. The Education and the Workforce Committee is currently undertaking a reauthorization of programs within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The President submitted his budget reflecting his proposals for the reauthorization. The Committee has chosen to fund activities as defined under current law and will address changes in programs as a result of reauthorization in conference.

The Committee is deeply concerned that some secondary schools receiving Department of Education funds are denying military recruiters the same access to students that is provided to postsecondary institutions and prospective employers of these students. The Committee strongly urges the Department of Education to communicate with secondary schools about this matter and to encourage them to provide military recruiters the same minimum access to students provided to post-secondary institutions and potential employers.

EDUCATION REFORM

The bill includes $1,505,000,000 for Education Reform programs. This amount is $601,000,000 less than the budget request and $260,182,000 less than the 2000 amount. This appropriation account includes Goals 2000 under the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, School-to-Work under the School-To-Work Opportunities Act, technology programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and 21st Century Schools under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act: State and local education systematic improvement grants and parental assistance

The bill does not include funding for programs authorized by titles III and IV of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. This amount is $83,000,000 below the budget request and $491,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation level for this activity. The Goals 2000 programs will be repealed on September 30, 2000 pursuant to the provisions of P.L. 106–113, the fiscal year 2000 appropriations Act.

Recognition and reward

The bill does not include funding for a new initiative proposed in the budget called recognition and reward for which $50,000,000 was requested. This program would give financial rewards to states that demonstrate significant statewide gains in student achievement. However, this program is not currently authorized in law. The Committee has chosen to fund activities as defined under current law and will address changes in programs that occur as a result of reauthorization in conference.

School-to-work opportunities

The bill does not include funding for State grants and local partnerships under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act. This is the same as the budget request and $55,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level. The recommended funding level reflects the final phase-out of the program as States assume full responsibility for institutionalizing their school-to-work systems, as outlined in the School-to-Work Opportunities Act.

Education technology

The bill includes $905,000,000 for Education Technology. This amount is $2,000,000 above the Administration's fiscal year 2001 request and $139,195,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Included in this account are the technology literacy challenge fund, technology innovation challenge grants, regional technology in edu-

cation consortia, teacher training in technology, community-based technology centers, and technology leadership activities. Three demonstration programs (star schools, ready to learn TV, and telecommunications demonstration projects for mathematics) are also included in this account.

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. 104–9104). 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 continue 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 their annual operating plan.

Education technology: technology literacy challenge fund

The Committee recommends $517,000,000 for the technology literacy challenge fund, $67,000,000 above the budget request and $92,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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 believes that, while the Department has made good progress toward developing measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the technology literacy challenge fund, more work remains. For example, the Department should develop data on the percentage of students who are currently computer-proficient and how that figure will increase as a result of proposed funding increases.

Education technology: technology innovation challenge grants

The Committee recommends $197,500,000 for technology innovation challenge grants, $51,245,000 above fiscal year 2000 level. The President did not request separate line-item funding for this program.

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 99 new and continuing competitive grants in fiscal year 2000 to consortia that include at least one

local educational agency with a high percentage or number of children living in poverty.

In past years, the Committee has funded initiatives to improve student mathematics and reading skills through the use of in-class technology. The Committee continues to support interactive, computer learning programs that are being used to deliver textbook materials and integrate technology into elementary and secondary pre-algebra and algebra classrooms.

The Committee believes that, while the Department has made good progress toward developing measurable student achievement standards consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the technology innovation challenge grants, more work remains. For example, the Department should develop data on the percentage of students who are currently computer-proficient and how that figure will increase as a result of proposed funding increases.

Education technology: regional technology in education consortia

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for regional technology in education consortia, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 level. The regional technology in education consortia supports 6 regional programs of information and resource dissemination, professional development, and technical assistance. The Committee is disappointed with the lack of baseline data and outcome-based performance indicators for this program.

Next generation technology initiative

The bill does not provide funding for the new line item proposed by the budget called next generation technology initiative for which $170,000,000 was requested. This is part of the Administration's proposed new structure for education technology programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization. The Committee has chosen to fund activities as defined under current law and will address changes in programs that occur as a result of reauthorization in conference.

Education technology: national activities

The Committee recommends $119,500,000 for education technology national activities: Teacher training in technology, community based technology, and technology leadership activities.

Teacher training in technology

The Committee recommends $85,000,000 for teacher training in technology, which is $65,000,000 below the budget request and $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 funding level. This program helps prepare teachers to use technology to improve instructional practices and to enhance student learning in the classroom.

Community-based technology centers

The Committee recommends $32,500,000 for community-based technology centers, which is the same as fiscal year 2000 and $67,500,000 below the budget request. This program provides access to technology and other services for disadvantaged students and adults unable to purchase computers for use at home.

Technology leadership activities

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for technology leadership activities, which is the same as both fiscal year 2000 and the budget request. Funds under this program will be used to strengthen evaluation of the effectiveness of technology programs and to bring together public and private entities to help schools and communities effectively use all available resources in technology.

Educational technology: star schools

The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for the star schools program, $5,550,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount. The President did not request funding for this program through a separate line item. Star schools programs use distance learning technologies to enhance student learning, especially in rural areas.

Educational technology: ready to learn television

The bill includes $16,000,000 for ready to learn television, the same as both the budget request and the 2000 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 expects that the original program objectives of developing, producing and distributing new, high-quality televised educational programming for preschool and elementary school children and their caregivers will remain a top priority in determining specific uses for this funding in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee is aware of the educational potential of digital television and the nation's local public television stations' commitment to establishing partnerships to produce high quality education digital content. The Committee encourages the Department to support such activities within available funds.

Telecommunications demonstration projects for mathematics

The Committee recommends no funding for this demonstration program. This amount is $8,500,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount and the same as the budget request. The Committee continues to be concerned about the significant delays in funding draw-downs in this account and subsequently directs the Public Broadcasting Service, in consultation with the Department of Education and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, to submit a report to the Committee no later than July 1, 2000 on the amounts of funding spent and planned to be spent on each specific object classification and activity for the past five fiscal years.

21st century community learning centers

The bill provides $600,000,000 for 21st century community learning centers, $400,000,000 below the budget request and $146,623,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee's proposal represents the largest funding level in the program's history and is estimated to provide over 1 million children with safe environments for them to gain academic enrichment in fiscal year 2001.

Funding for after school centers has increased dramatically since fiscal year 1996, at which time these programs were funded at less than $1 million. The Committee is aware that the Administration has proposed several changes to this program including conversion

to a formula grant and matching requirements for grantees. Until the program structure is ultimately agreed upon through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization process, the Committee believes that a 30 percent increase in the current program demonstrates continued commitment to after school centers.

The Committee is also aware that H.R. 4141, the Education Opportunities to Protect and Invest in Our Nation's Students (Education OPTIONS) Act, combines the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program and 21st Century Community Learning Centers Act and allows schools to use funds for comprehensive drug and violence prevention programs, counseling and mentoring, before and after school programs and other safety measures, as long as these activities are based on research that shows the activity will prevent or reduce drug abuse and violence. The Committee intends that, if this legislation is enacted, funding for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program will be consolidated.

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.

Funding under the 21st Century Community Learning Centers may be used 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 is pleased with the progress the Department has made in developing measurable indicators for the 21st Century Learning Centers program and believes the progress made thus far in achieving these targets is promising.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The bill includes $8,816,986,000 for the education for the disadvantaged programs. This amount is $332,514,000 less that the budget request and $116,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. This appropriation account includes compensatory 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, $6,783,000,000 is available for basic grants to local education agencies and State administration. This is the same as the amount for the 2000–2001 school year and $1,255,397,000 above the request. Funding for concentration grants, which targets funds to local education agencies in counties with high levels of disadvantaged children, is $1,158,397,000, the same as last year and the request level. The Committee has not provided funds under Targeted Grants. The administration requested $1,671,500,000 for Targeted Grants.

Of the total of $7,941,397,000 made available for school year 2001–2002 for grants to LEAs, $1,733,134,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2001 for obligation after July 1, 2001 and $6,204,763,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2002 for obligation on, or after, October 1, 2001. A remaining $3,500,000 for title I evaluations is made available for obligation on October 1, 2000.

This program is currently undergoing reauthorization. Several changes have been proposed by both the Administration and the authorizing committees with respect to accountability provisions and school choice within that context. Until the program's structure is ultimately agreed upon through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization process, the Committee is recommending level funding for the program.

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 has made good progress in developing 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 Committee does not include a "100 percent hold harmless" legislative rider for the Title I program for fiscal year 2001. The Committee notes that the budget request also rejects this provision. The Committee believes that such legislative riders unfairly penalize underprivileged and immigrant children in growing states, including Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. These states represent over half of the U.S. population of underprivileged schoolchildren. The Committee strongly concurs with the following statement of the Department of Education sub-

mitted for the record as part of the fiscal year 1999 budget hearings:

> The hold harmless prevented retargeting from taking effect with the use of new poverty data. We strongly believe that special [hold-harmless] appropriations language should not be included, since the authorizing statue for Title I already provides a hold-harmless for Title I Basic Grants in an amount equal to between 85 and 95 percent of each district's prior year Title I allocation, depending on the district poverty level. Inserting a 100 percent hold-harmless prevents funds from flowing to districts that are gaining poor children, as documented by the updated data. But the whole purpose of using updated data is to reflect, in the allocations, these population shifts. A basic principle in targeting should be to drive funds to where the poor children are, not to where they were a decade ago.

Demonstrations of comprehensive school reform

The bill includes $190,000,000 for demonstrations of comprehensive school reform; this is the same as the budget request and $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. 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) and in the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 1999 bill (House Report 105–825). The Committee provides these funds to continue the wide-scale application of effective approaches to comprehensive school reform in title I schools.

This program provides schools with funds to develop and implement school reforms based on reliable research that will enable children to meet State academic standards. The Committee is pleased with the progress being made on developing specific, measurable goals for this program.

Capital expenses for private school students

The Committee recommends no funding for capital expenses grants for private schools. This amount is the same as the Administration's request and $12,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount.

Capital expenses grants were authorized to pay some of the additional costs of providing title I services to children who attend nonpublic schools. A 1985 U.S. Supreme Court decision, Aguilar v. Felton, determined that public school teachers or other employees could not be sent to sectarian nonpublic schools for the purpose of providing title I services. The capital expenses grants were used for 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 budget request and the Committee's recommendation implement a policy of discontinuing this program. The Committee notes that school districts may continue to reserve funds from their annual Title I allocations to cover extra expenses involved in providing services to private-school students.

Even Start

The Committee provides $250,000,000 for Even Start, $100,000,000 above both last year and 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 Committee believes that the Department has made good progress in developing specific, outcome-based performance indicators for the Even Start program. The Committee notes that funding under the Reading Excellence Act and the Adult Education Act state grants program can also be used to support and expand family literacy activities.

State agency programs: migrant

The bill includes $354,689,000 for the migrant education program, $25,311,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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, guidance and counseling.

State agency programs: neglected and delinquent

For the State agency program for neglected and delinquent children, the bill includes $42,000,000; this level is the same as the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. This formula grant program provides services to participants in institutions for juvenile delinquents, adult correctional institutions, or institutions for the neglected.

The Committee believes that the Department must continue to work on developing specific, numerical standards for improvement in student academic achievement consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act for the State agency program for neglected and delinquent youth. The Committee believes that the indicators developed thus far do not contain the specific, numerical baseline data or expected improvement resulting from the funding request needed to adequately meet the requirements of GPRA.

Evaluation

The Committee provides $8,900,000 for evaluation, the same as the 2000 appropriation. The President did not propose separate line item funding for this program. 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 full implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act.

Migrant education, high school equivalency program

The bill includes $20,000,000 for the high school equivalency program. This amount is the same as the budget request and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The high school equivalency program recruits migrant students aged 16 and over and provides academic and support services to help those students obtain a high school equivalency certificate and subsequently to gain employment or admission to a postsecondary institution or training program.

College assistance migrant programs

The bill includes $10,000,000 for the college assistance migrant programs. This amount is the same as the budget request and $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The college assistance migrant program (CAMP) provides tutoring and counseling services to first-year, undergraduate migrant students and assists those students in obtaining student financial aid for their remaining undergraduate years.

IMPACT AID

The bill provides $985,000,000 for Federal impact aid programs in fiscal year 2001, an increase of $78,548,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $215,000,000 above the budget 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. Impact Aid represents a federal responsibility to local schools educating children whose families are connected with the military or who live on Indian land.

While military deployments and poverty on Indian reservations continue, the Committee is perplexed as to why the Administration continues to recommend cuts in the Impact Aid program. Impact Aid represents a federal responsibility to local schools educating children whose families are connected with the military or who live on Indian land. Therefore, the Committee bill does not adopt the Budget proposal to amend the authorizing statute to reduce the number of school districts receiving payments and to reduce 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 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 to some of the neediest school districts.

The Committee commends the Department for making Impact Aid payments for FY 2000 in a timely manner, following several consecutive years of increasingly burdensome delays. The Impact

Aid payment delays cost the nation's poorest, most isolated schools the most, and imposed upon them substantial interest payments and other unanticipated costs.

Basic support payments

The bill includes $780,000,000 for basic support payments to local educational agencies, an increase of $42,800,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $60,000,000 above the budget request. 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 budget request and the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation. These payments compensate school districts for the increased costs of serving Federally-connected children with disabilities.

Payments for heavily impacted districts

The bill includes $82,000,000 for payments to heavily impacted districts, an increase of $9,800,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 level. The President proposed to terminate this program. These payments assist especially heavily impacted school districts to raise their per-pupil spending to levels comparable to other school districts in their States.

In the past two years, the Committee has included a legislative provision that changes the method by which payments made under this section are allocated to provide supplemental payments for federally connected students only. The Committee understands that this provision has resulted in greater budget stability for school districts that are heavily impacted by the presence of federally connected children. The Committee further understands that this provision will be made part of the permanent Impact Aid law through the reauthorization process this year and therefore it is no longer necessary to carry this special provision in the Committee bill.

Facilities maintenance

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for facilities maintenance, $3,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 amount and the budget request. These capital payments are authorized for maintenance of certain facilities owned by the Department of Education.

Construction

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for the construction program, an increase of $14,948,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $20,000,000 above the budget request. This program provides formula grants to eligible locally owned school districts for building and renovating school facilities.

The Committee notes that while the President has proposed a new, unauthorized school construction program aimed at Indian school districts, the budget at the same time cuts funding under this more flexible construction program by over 50 percent.

The Committee also notes that the Administration's school construction proposal omits any benefit to federally impacted schools who have reached their maximum bonding capacity, which includes many schools serving Native Americans and the military in isolated parts of the country. Should additional funds come available, the Committee will give consideration to allocating sums to improve and replace such dilapidated schools.

Payments for Federal property

The bill provides $40,000,000 for payments related to Federal property, an increase of $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The President proposed to terminate this program. The Committee does not concur in the budget 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 $3,165,334,000 for school improvement programs. This amount is $158,450,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $703,700,000 below the budget request. This appropriation account includes programs authorized 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 no separate line-item funding for the Eisenhower professional development state grants, the same as the budget request. This program was funded at $335,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. This program provides funds to state educational agencies, local educational agencies, state agencies for higher education, institutions of higher education and qualified non-profit organizations to support sustained and intensive high-quality professional development for educators in the core academic subjects.

Consistent with the Teacher Empowerment Act, the Committee has consolidated funding for this program under a new line item, subject to the Teacher Empowerment Act's enactment into law. The President has proposed a number of new national programs related to teachers, as well as consolidations and restructuring of existing teacher training programs, including the Eisenhower professional development program. The Committee is aware that these ideas are currently being considered through the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Teacher training program funding will follow the structure that is ultimately agreed upon through this reauthorization process.

Teaching to high standards

The bill does not include $690,000,000 for a new program called teaching to high standards as proposed in the budget request.

The President has proposed a number of new national programs related to teachers, as well as consolidations and restructuring of existing teacher training programs. The Committee is aware that

these ideas are currently being considered through the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Teacher training program funding will follow the structure that is ultimately agreed upon through this reauthorization process.

National programs

The bill does not include funding for several new national programs relating to teaching that the budget request proposes. These initiatives, along with their proposed funding levels, are as follows: School leadership initiative, $40,000,000; Improvement of teaching and school leadership, $25,000,000; Hometown teachers, $75,000,000; Higher standards/higher pay, $50,000,000; Teacher quality incentives, $50,000,000; Troops to teachers, $25,000,000; and Early childhood educator professional development, $30,000,000.

The Committee is aware that these ideas are currently being considered through the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Teacher training program funding will follow the structure that is ultimately agreed upon through this reauthorization process.

Professional development and program innovation: Innovative Education Program Strategies State Grants. (the title VI education block grant)

The Committee recommends $365,700,000 for State grants under Innovative Education Program Strategies, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level. The President proposed to terminate this progarm. The Committee supports this program, which provides funding, without bureaucratic strings, to State and local educational agencies that 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.

In several states, districts are allowed to enter into "contracts" that designate them as "charter districts", similar to the concept of charter schools. These agreements promise to streamline bureaucracy and reduce regulations, thus enabling districts to put student performance first, not compliance with bureaucratic requirements. Therefore school districts should be able to use Title VI dollars to implement these performance based relationships with their state education agencies.

Class-size reduction

The Committee recommends no funding for the Class Size Reduction program, $1,300,000,000 below fiscal year 2000 and $1,750,000,000 below the budget request. Consistent with the Teacher Empowerment Act, the Committee has consolidated funding for this program under a new line item, subject to the Teacher Empowerment Act's enactment into law.

Teacher empowerment act

The Committee recommends $1,750,000,000 for the Teacher Empowerment Act, subject to authorization. This funding level is $1,750,000,000 above both fiscal year 2000 and the budget request. The Teacher Empowerment Act consolidates and streamlines multiple teacher training programs and provides States and local schools additional flexibility in how to use these funds in exchange for increased accountability to parents and taxpayers.

The Teacher Empowerment Act strikes a balance between hiring more teachers to reduce class size, and recruiting, retaining and retraining quality teachers. It also empowers teachers to choose the training that best meets their classroom needs and encourages states and localities to implement innovative strategies such as tenure reform, merit-based performance plans, alternative routes to certification and differential and bonus pay for teachers. Ninety-five percent of funds would go directly to the local level.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities

The Committee recommends $599,250,000 for the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. This funding level is $50,750,000 below the budget request and $750,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level.

The Committee is aware that H.R. 4141, the Education Opportunities to Protect and Invest in Our Nation's Students (Education OPTIONS) Act, combines the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program and 21st Century Community Learning Centers Act and allows schools to use funds for comprehensive drug and violence prevention programs, counseling and mentoring, before and after school programs and other safety measures, as long as these activities are based on research that shows the activity will prevent or reduce drug abuse and violence. The Committee intends that, if this legislation is enacted, funding for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program and the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program will be consolidated.

The Committee is interested in learning more about the increased use of pharmacoepidologic drugs by elementary and high school aged children and the possible relationship between use of these drugs, school violence and the overall learning environment of all children. The Committee encourages the Department to be prepared to discuss any relevant research on this issue at the fiscal year 2002 budget hearings and, when educating teachers, parents and doctors about the public health and educational impact of the use of these drugs, to coordinate efforts with the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the Administration on Children and Families and other public health researchers.

Safe and drug-free schools and communities: State grants

The Committee bill includes $439,250,000 for the State grants program of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. This level is the same as the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 continues to be concerned about the general lack of evidence of the effectiveness of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program. The Committee believes that the Department should focus on disseminating drug and violence prevention programs that have been rigorously evaluated and found to be promising or exemplary to more school districts.

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 $110,000,000 which is $750,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount and $40,750,000 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.

Safe and drug free schools and communities: coordinator initiative

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for the safe and drug free schools and communities coordinator initiative, the same as the fiscal year 2000 funding level and the budget request.

This initiative funds discretionary grants for LEAs to recruit, hire, and train drug prevention and school safety program coordinators in middle schools with significant drug and school safety problems.

The Committee remains disappointed that the only performance indicator the Department has identified for this program is the number of coordinators who have received training. The Department has provided no indicators on the expected impact of the program on reduced student drug use and school violence. Given the demonstrated interest of the Committee in numerical goals focusing of the achievement of programmatic goals, such limited effort by the Department is particularly disturbing.

Safe and drug free schools and communities: Project SERV

The Committee recommends no funding for the proposed new initiative, Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence). The Administration requested $10,000,000 for this program. The Administration proposed this initiative to provide resources to school districts that experience a major crisis.

This program is not authorized. The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act is currently undergoing reauthorization this year and it is in this context that the Administration's proposal should be considered.

Inexpensive book distribution (reading is fundamental)

The bill provides $21,000,000 for the inexpensive book distribution program. This is $1,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and the budget request. This program makes an award to Reading is Fundamental, Inc., to buy inexpensive 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 is disappointed that the Department failed to provide specific, measurable goals for the inexpensive book distribution program in the fiscal year 2001 budget request with regard to how participation in this program increases student reading achievement.

Arts in education

The bill provides $16,500,000 for the arts in education program. This is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $6,500,000 below the budget request. This program supports arts programs in elementary and secondary education and supports demonstration programs for the involvement of disabled persons in the arts.

Specifically, the Committee bill does not include funding for a new $10,000,000 grant competition to be administered in collaboration with the National Endowment for the Arts. The Committee continues to believe this program should primarily support the Very Special Arts organization, which develops programs that integrate the arts into the education of children with disabilities, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, which supports a variety of arts education activities with states and schools. The Committee intends that $9,031,000 of the amount recommended be for the Very Special Arts and that $7,469,000 be for the Kennedy Center programs.

Magnet schools assistance

The bill includes $110,000,000 for the magnet schools assistance program, the same as the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

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 $32,000,000. This level is $300,000 above the budget request and $3,200,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Grants are allocated to States in propor-

tion 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.

Homeless children—estimated to number more than one million each year—face many barriers in their efforts to attend school. The Education for Homeless Children and Youth program provides resources to assist these children in having the opportunity to enroll, attend and succeed in school. Currently, the program is serving substantially fewer children than the national demand. In fact, less than 40 percent of homeless children identified by states are able to receive program services. The Committee has included additional funding beyond the Administration request to ensure that local school districts have the resources to help these children.

Women's educational equity

The bill includes $3,000,000 for Women's Educational Equity, the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 baseline data and indicators of specific, measurable student academic achievement for this program and the ability to integrate successful techniques developed in this program into other federally funded and other education programs.

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 the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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 Committee remains concerned that, after three years of Committee interest and seven years since the passage of GPRA, the Department has not identified specific, measurable indicators for the training and advisory services program. In fact, the Department presented only one indicator for this program in the 1999 Performance Report released in March 2000. This indicator had no actual performance data, no performance targets, and no baselines set. Therefore, the Committee is puzzled by the fact that the report claims that "progress toward target is likely." The Committee does not understand how progress toward any target can be judged in the absence of any data set whatsoever. Accordingly, the Committee expects that the Department will substantially revise this indicator in the fiscal year 2002 budget submission and include such data as is available at that time.

Ellender fellowships/Close-Up

The bill provides $1,500,000 for Ellender fellowships, the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

Education for Native Hawaiians

The Committee recommends $23,000,000 for education for Native Hawaiians, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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.

Alaska native education equity

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 for the Alaska native education equity program, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 amount. These funds are used to develop supplemental educational programs to benefit Alaska natives.

Charter schools

The Committee recommends $175,000,000 for support of charter schools, the same as the budget request and $30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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.

Opportunities to improve our nation's schools (OPTIONS)

The Committee bill does not include funding for a new program proposed in the budget request called opportunities to improve our nation's schools (OPTIONS). The budget requested $20,000,000 for this new program which would provide grants to states and school districts to implement new approaches to public school choice, including interdistrict programs and public schools at work sites and on college campuses. This program is currently unauthorized; however, the Committee is aware that this proposal is being considered by the authorizing committees in the context of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization. The Committee will consider funding for this program upon its authorization.

Technical assistance for improving ESEA programs: comprehensive regional assistance centers/Strengthening technical assistance capacity grants

The Committee recommends $28,000,000 for comprehensive regional assistance centers, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. The President proposed a new program in place of this called strengthening technical assistance capacity grants. The President proposed $38,000,000 for the new program.

The existing 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 proposed new program would replace the current network of centers with a demand-based system under which states and districts would receive direct formula grants to purchase technical assistance that best fits their needs.

While the Committee is intrigued with this demand-based system approach, the bill continues to fund the existing centers pending any changes that may be included in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

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.

Advanced placement test fee program

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for advanced placement fees. This recommendation is the same as the budget request and $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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. This program also supports competitive grants to states for programs that encourage greater participation by low-income students in advanced placement courses.

READING EXCELLENCE ACT

The Committee recommends $260,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 funding level and $26,000,000 below the budget request.

The Reading Excellence Act supports competitive, 3-year grants to state educational agencies that have established a state reading and literacy partnership. States that receive funding will make 2-year subgrants, called "local reading improvement grants," on a competitive basis to LEAs that have at least one school in Title I school improvement status, have the highest or second highest percentage of poverty or number of poor children in the state. School districts use the funds to provide professional development for teachers, operate tutoring programs and provide family literacy services. States must also award at least one "tutorial assistance grant" to LEAs most in need of help. The Act also requires $10,000,000 of the appropriation to be reserved for the Even Start program.

The Committee understands that this Act is currently being reauthorized in the context of reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Pending any changes to the program that may result from the reauthorization, the Committee has chosen to fund the Reading Excellence Act at the level fully authorized for the program in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop specific, measurable baseline data and performance indicators for this program. Specifically, the Committee expects the Department to report on how this program has improved student reading abilities and improved the instructional practices of teachers and other instructional staff.

INDIAN EDUCATION

The bill includes $107,765,000 for Indian education. This amount is $30,765,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $7,735,000 below the budget request. 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.

Grants to local education agencies

The bill provides $92,765,000 for grants to local education agencies, the same as the budget request and $30,765,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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.

Special programs for Indian children

The Committee recommends $13,265,000 for special programs for Indian children, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $6,735,000 below the budget request. These programs make competitive awards to improve the quality of education for Indian students. Beginning last year, this program also funds a new Indian Teacher Corps, which hopes to train over 1,000 Indian teachers over a five-year period to take positions in schools that serve concentrations of Indian children. The Committee expects that the funds provided will continue this program in fiscal year 2001.

National activities

The bill provides $1,735,000 for national activities, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $1,000,000 below the budget request. Funds under this authority support research, evaluation and data collection to provide information on the status of education for the Indian population and on the effectiveness of Indian education programs.

SCHOOL RENOVATION

The bill does not include $1,300,000,000 proposed by the Administration for a new school construction initiative. These programs are not currently authorized in law.

The Committee is aware that the existing Qualified Zone Academy Bonds program may currently be used for renovating school buildings, purchasing educational equipment, developing curriculum, or training teachers. The Committee also notes that the 106th Congress passed the Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999, which included the National Public School Construction Initiative. This initiative would have made permanent changes to bond rules so that state and local governments issuing public school construction bonds could take increased advantage of arbitrage rebate rules to help finance school construction and renovation. However, the President vetoed this bill. In the absence of any authorization, the Committee bill does not include funding for the proposed new program.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

The bill includes $406,000,000 for bilingual and immigrant education programs. This amount is $54,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 $162,500,000 for instructional services, $17,500,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

The Committee notes that the bilingual education programs are currently undergoing reauthorization and is recommending level funding for such programs pending the outcome of the reauthorization process.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has included performance indicators for this program that will examine 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.

Bilingual education: Support services

The bill provides $14,000,000 for support services. This amount is $2,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 urges the Department to continue 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. The primary indicator currently tracked for this program appears to be the number of inquiries to the national clearinghouse. The Committee believes this is insufficient and urges the Department to work on developing indicators that will address the issues described above.

Bilingual education: Professional development

The bill provides $71,500,000 for professional development services. This amount is $28,500,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 level.

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 Committee notes that funding for the professional development component of bilingual education has increased from a level of $1.1 million in fiscal year 1996 to $71.5 million in fiscal year 2000. This dramatic increase, coupled with the increases provided in the Class Size Reduction, Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants, Reading Excellence Act and other programs focused on hiring, training and retaining highly-qualified teachers should be helping to relieve the reported vacancies for bilingual and English-as-a-Second Language teachers.

Immigrant education

The bill includes $150,000,000 for immigrant education, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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 used for direct services. However, in this program, as in most others, the Committee feels that indicators of academic achievement must be developed.

Foreign language assistance

The bill provides $8,000,000 for the foreign language assistance program, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $6,000,000 below the budget request. 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.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The bill includes $6,550,161,000 for programs for children with disabilities authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). This funding level is $181,320,000 above the Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget request and $513,965,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

State Grants: State grants for special education

The bill provides $5,489,685,000 for grants to States, which is $210,000,000 above the budget request and $500,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. Out of the total of $5,489,685,000 made available for school year 2001–2002, $1,747,685,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2001 for obligation after July 1, 2001 and $3,742,000,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2002 for obligation on, or after, October 1, 2001.

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.

The Committee believes that the Department has made good progress in developing 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.

State grants: Preschool grants

The bill provides $390,000,000 for preschool grants, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request. 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.

State Grants: Grants for infants and families

The bill provides $375,000,000 for grants for infants and families, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $8,567,000 below the budget request. 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 recognizes that there has been confusion around the term "natural environment" under this program. As in all programs under IDEA, the individual needs of the child must be the first consideration when determining what services to provide and where to provide those services. While the Committee recognizes that providing services in the "natural environment" may not be appropriate for all children, the Committee believes that parents must be involved in that decision. Under the infants and families program, parents fully participate in the development of the Indi-

vidualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) that determines the early intervention services their child receives and where such services are provided. Such plan is developed by a multidisciplinary team and requires the written consent of the parents prior to providing any early intervention services. The IFSP must include a statement of the natural environment where the services will be provided including a justification of the extent, if any, to which the services will not be provided in a natural environment. The Committee encourages the Secretary to ensure that this process takes place so that parents are fully participating in the development of the IFSP.

IDEA National Program: State improvement

The bill includes $45,200,000 for State improvement, which is the same as the budget request and $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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 Department has made progress in developing performance indicators for this program. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to work on indicators which assess 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.

IDEA National Program: Research and innovation

The bill includes $64,433,000 for research and innovation, $10,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

IDEA National Program: Technical assistance and dissemination

The bill includes $45,481,000 for technical assistance and dissemination. This funding level is $8,000,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

IDEA National Program: Personnel preparation

The bill includes $81,952,000 for personnel preparation, which is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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.

IDEA National Program: Parent information centers

The bill includes $22,000,000 for parent information centers which is $3,465,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $4,000,000 below the budget request. 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.

IDEA National Program: Technology and media services

The bill includes $36,410,000 for technology and media services, which is $2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $1,887,000 above the budget request. 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 $9,500,000 for Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, an increase of $2,000,000 over the amount appropriated for 2000. These funds support continued production and circulation of recorded textbooks, increased outreach activities to print-disabled students and their teachers, and an accelerated use of digital technology. The Committee believes that the increase recommended will enable RFB&D to significantly expand its outreach activities and to accelerate its efforts to digitize its vast storehouse of materials.

The Committee continues to recognize the importance of very small businesses in increasing the quality and cost-effectiveness of the television captioning program. As this program transitions into a mandatory program under the Telecommunications Act, the Committee urges the Department to give full and fair consideration to the applications of very small businesses.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

The bill includes $2,776,803,000 for rehabilitation services and disability research. This amount is $21,848,000 below the budget request and $69,814,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The programs in this account are authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Helen Keller National Center Act, and the Tech-

nology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988.

Vocational rehabilitation grants to States

For vocational rehabilitation State grants, the bill includes $2,399,790,000, $60,813,000 above fiscal year 2000 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.

Client assistance

The bill includes $10,928,000 for the client assistance program, $219,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. 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.

Training

For training personnel to provide rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities, the bill includes $39,629,000, the same as the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

Demonstration and training programs

The bill includes $16,492,000 for demonstration and training programs, $5,180,000 below both the fiscal year 2000 level and 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.

Migratory workers

For programs serving migratory workers, the bill provides $2,350,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $500,000 below 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.

Recreational programs

For recreational programs, the bill provides $2,596,000, $925,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount and the same as the budget request. This program provides individuals with recreation and re-

lated 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.

Protection and advocacy of individual rights

For protection and advocacy for persons with severe disabilities, the bill provides $14,000,000, $1,868,000 above the budget request and $2,106,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. 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.

Projects with industry

For projects with industry, the bill provides $22,071,000, the same as both the fiscal year 2000 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.

Supported employment State grants

For supported employment State grants, the bill includes $38,152,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

Independent living: State grants

For State grants for independent living, the bill includes $22,296,000. This amount is the same as both the fiscal year 2000 amount and 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 $58,000,000, which is the same as the budget request and $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. 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 $18,000,000. This amount is $3,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 amount and 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.

Program improvement

For program improvement activities, the bill provides $1,900,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and 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.

Evaluation

The bill includes $1,587,000 for program evaluation, the same as the fiscal year 2000 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 the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $167,000 below 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.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The bill includes $86,462,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $13,538,000 below 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.

Assistive technology

For assistive technology activities, the bill provides $34,000,000, $7,112,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 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.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill provides $11,000,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind, an increase of $900,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $735,000 above the budget 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 $54,000,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), an increase of $5,849,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 amount and $2,214,000 above 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 bill includes $6,000,000 to remain available until expended for construction on dormitory renovations. The Committee notes that NTID has voiced concerns in its budget hearings for the past two years that the construction funds requested by the Department of Education are insufficient for dormitory renovations. The Department of Education has requested that NTID raise 15 percent of the renovation costs through private contributions. NTID has had difficulty in doing so and the Committee has therefore provided a slight increase above the budget request for the construction account in fiscal year 2001 in order to ameliorate this situation to some extent. The Committee will continue to monitor this situation and encourages NTID to continue to pursue private contributions to pay for a portion of the renovation costs to the extent practicable.

The Committee is pleased with the progress NTID has made in achieving most of its performance measures.

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 $89,400,000 for Gallaudet University, an increase of $3,420,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appro-

priation and $1,750,000 above 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. The Committee expects $2,500,000 of this total to be used for deferred maintenance activities as described in the President's fiscal year 2001 budget justification.

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.

The Committee is pleased with the progress Gallaudet has made in achieving most of its performance measures.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

The bill includes $1,718,600,000 for vocational and adult education programs. This amount is $36,850,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $32,650,000 below the budget request. This appropriation account includes vocational education programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act. The account also includes adult education programs originally authorized by the Adult Education Act and reauthorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

Vocational education basic grants

This bill includes $1,100,000,000 for basic grants to States under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, which is $44,350,000 above the fiscal year 2000 amount and $244,350,000 above the budget request. Out of the total of $1,100,000,000 made available for school year 2001–2002, $309,000,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2001 for obligation after July 1, 2001 and $791,000,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2002 for obligation on, or after, October 1, 2001.

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.

Tech-prep

The bill includes $106,000,000 for tech-prep, which is the same as fiscal year 2000 and the budget request for fiscal year 2001. The Committee bill does not include the recommendation made in the budget request to advance fund $200,000,000 in this account for fiscal year 2002.

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.

Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions

The bill includes $4,600,000 for grants for tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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.

National programs

For national programs, the Committee provides $17,500,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and the budget 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 Committee notes that one of the key provisions of the Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act is the development of stronger linkages between education and employers. One aspect of this is the development of curricula for career clusters. The Committee encourages the Department to continue development of this curricula, and, to help address the shortage of labor in the construction industry, recommends that the design of the construction curriculum receive high priority.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

The bill does not include funding for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). The President's budget did not request funding for it. Last year NOICC was funded at $9,000,000. NOICC provides career information and guidance services to students and adults through a network of state agencies.

State programs for adult education

For state grants, the Committee recommends $470,000,000, which is $20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 amount, and $10,000,000 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.

Grants are provided on a formula basis to States under the new Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. The formula provides an initial allotment of $25,000 for each state and $100,000 to each outlying area, with additional allotments distributed on the basis of

population aged 16 or over who are without a high school diploma or equivalent who are not enrolled in secondary school.

States may use 12.5% of their allotments for state leadership activities and may use an additional 5% or $65,000 for state administration. States and localities must give priority to adult education and literacy activities that are built on a strong foundation of research on effective practices and that effectively employ technology. Funds are provided on a forward-funded basis.

The Committee notes that over 40 percent of new adult education entrants are seeking English as-a-second language (ESL) services and that ESL accounts for 51 percent of all adults receiving adult education services and 76 percent of the hours of instruction received. The Committee expects that the funds provided in this program will be used by states with large concentrations of students who seek English language proficiency training to meet the needs of those individuals. The Committee bill retains language similar to that contained in last year's bill that guarantees a portion of the funds will be used to provide civics education services to new immigrants.

National Programs—National Leadership Activities

The Committee provides $14,000,000 for national leadership activities. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $75,000,000 below the budget 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 not included funding for a separate, competitive grant program proposed by the Administration for civics education. The Committee believes that the proposed initiative would result in unnecessary duplication, paperwork, and cost for states and localities that already operate successful ESL programs. The Committee has included language similar to that contained in last year's bill that guarantees a portion of the funds will be used to provide civics education services to new immigrants.

The Committee notes that $7,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 funds were used by the Department to support a discretionary competition to identify best practices in teaching English-as-a-Second Language programs. The Committee is hopeful that this program will identify successful models for teaching ESL programs to new immigrants and that the Department will quickly disseminate its findings to all States and to the Committee.

National Institute for Literacy

For the National Institute for Literacy, the bill provides $6,500,000, which is $500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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.

State grants for incarcerated youth offenders

The Committee recommends no funding for state grants for incarcerated youth offenders, $12,000,000 below the budget request and $19,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount. Given the limited Federal discretionary budget, the Committee has chosen to focus its resources on higher priority programs in this bill.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill provides $10,198,000,000 for student financial assistance programs, an increase of $823,283,000 over the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and a decrease of $60,000,000 below the President's budget request.

It has come to the Committee's attention that the Higher Education Assistance Fund (HEAF) Board recently met and started shut-down procedures after dealing with the last claim and determining that there would be no further claims to settle related to the closure of HEAF. The Committee understands that approximately $10,000,000 remains in the HEAF account, which is under the control of the Department of Education. These funds may not be obligated by the Department of Education prior to consultation with the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the appropriations and authorizing committees of the House and the Senate.

The Committee strongly encourages the office of Student Financial Assistance, through the Office's web site, to include links or contact information for all banks and financial institutions within the United States who are eligible Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program lenders and who wish to be identified on the Office's website.

Pell grants

The bill increases the maximum Pell Grant to $3,500, the same as the President's request and $200 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 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 3,885,000.

The bill provides $8,356,000,000 in new budget authority for the Pell Grant program, the same as the President's request and $716,283,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 amount. The Committee considers this program to be among the highest priorities under its jurisdiction. Pell Grants provide portable education vouchers to postsecondary students who may use them at any of over 6,000 eligible schools.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

The bill provides $691,000,000 for federal supplemental educational opportunity grants, the same as the request and $70,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation. 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 $1,011,000,000 for the work-study program, an increase of $77,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request. 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 administration requires that "...at least one tutoring or family literacy project [must be included] as part of ...community service activities [under Work Study.]" The Committee believes that, given the priority placed on this activity by the Administration, they should include performance data on the baseline literacy level of children and adults participating in family literacy or tutoring and numerical measures of expected improvements. These measures should parallel, to the degree possible, the measures used in programs such as even start, head start, and other literacy programs.

Perkins loans capital contributions

The Committee bill provides $100,000,000 in funding for new capital contributions to federal perkins revolving loan funds, the same as the budget request and the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

Perkins loans cancellations

The bill provides $40,000,000 for federal perkins loans cancellations, $20,000,000 below the budget request and $10,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 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.

Leveraging educational assistance partnership

The bill does not provide funding for the leveraging educational assistance partnership (LEAP) program. The fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act provided $40,000,000 for this program and the President requested $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2001. The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 reauthorized the state student incentive grant (SSIG) program as the new leveraging educational assistance partnership (LEAP) program. LEAP provides dollar-for-dollar matching funds to States as an incentive for providing need-based grant and work study assistance to eligible postsecondary students. Federally supported grants and job earnings are limited to $5,000 per award year for full-time students. By law, each State's allocation is based on its relative share of the total national population of students eligible to participate in the programs, except that no state is to receive less than it received in 1979, when the appropriation was $76,750,000. If LEAP amounts are below this level, each State is allocated an amount proportional to the amount of funds it received in 1979. If a state does not use all of its allocation, the excess funds are distributed to other States in the same proportion as the original distribution. States must, at a

minimum, match LEAP grants dollar for dollar with state funds provided through direct state appropriations for this purpose.

GPRA Measures

The Committee is encouraged by the Office of Student Financial Aid's focus on the development of performance measures. The Office should use these measures as the primary management tool for resource allocation and the evaluation of programs and individuals. The Committee is very concerned that the Office has not consulted with it, and other Committees of Congress, on the definition of performance measures, baseline development and the development and implementation of regular progress reports to Congress. The Office of Student Financial Aid is directed to establish a regular consultative process with the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the analogous Committees in the Senate. The Committee also instructs the Office regularly to brief the Congress on how these tools are being used to manage the Student Financial Assistance programs, how such data is used to establish program and individual performance goals, how actual performance is measured against these goals and the kinds of incentives, both positive and negative, that are in place to assure the achievement of overall goals.

The Committee concurs with the Secretary's proposal to provide a single set of performance measures. However, it also believes that, in addition to various measures of timeliness, accuracy and student satisfaction, the Secretary should include measures relating to the successful completion of degrees or certificates by students assisted through the various student financial aid programs.

Federal family education loan program

The bill provides $48,000,000 for administration of the federal family education loan (FFEL) program, the same as fiscal year 2000 and the budget request. 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 2001 are provided under permanent legislative authority.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The bill provides $1,688,081,000 for higher education programs, an increase of $158,502,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $107,892,000 below the budget request.

Strengthening institutions

The bill provides $73,000,000 for the regular strengthening institutions program, $10,000,000 above the budget request and $12,750,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. 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 $68,500,000 for the Hispanic serving institutions (HSI) program, $6,000,000 above the budget request and $26,250,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

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.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop specific numerical goals for this program. Specifically, the Committee expects the Department to focus on performance indicators related to student persistence, academic skills, endowment building, technology, institutional stability and program quality.

Dual degree programs

The Committee bill does not include funding for the dual degree program proposed by the Administration to be funded at $40,000,000. This program is not authorized. The proposal would provide grants to minority serving institutions to establish dual-degree program articulation agreements, provide some scholarship funds for participating students and compensate the minority serving institutions for revenue losses associated with the participating students' accelerated matriculation.

Strengthening historically black colleges and universities

The bill provides $185,000,000 for strengthening historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), $36,250,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $16,000,000 above 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.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop specific numerical goals for this program. Specifically, the Committee expects the Department to focus on performance indicators related to student persistence, academic skills, endowment building, technology, institutional stability and program quality.

Strengthening historically black graduate institutions

The bill provides $45,000,000 for the strengthening historically black graduate institutions program, $14,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $5,000,000 above the budget request.

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.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop specific numerical goals for this program. Specifically, the Committee expects the Department to focus on performance indicators related to student persistence, academic skills, endowment building, technology, institutional stability and program quality.

Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions, the same as both the fiscal year 2000 level and the budget request.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop specific numerical goals for this program. Specifically, the Committee expects the Department to focus on performance indicators related to student persistence, academic skills, endowment building, technology, institutional stability and program quality.

Strengthening tribally controlled colleges and universities

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the strengthening tribally controlled colleges and universities program, $3,000,000 above the budget request and $6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop specific numerical goals for this program. Specifically, the Committee expects the Department to focus on performance indicators related to student persistence, academic skills, endowment building, technology, institutional stability and program quality.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends $31,200,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education (FIPSE), the same as the

budget request and $43,049,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount. FIPSE awards grants and contracts to a variety of postsecondary institutions and other organizations to improve the quality and delivery of postsecondary education.

Minority science improvement

The bill provides $8,500,000 for the minority science improvement program (MSIP), $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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. The Committee encourages the Department to develop specific numerical goals and baseline data for this program.

International education and foreign languages studies

Domestic programs

The bill provides $67,000,000 for the domestic activities of the international education and foreign languages studies programs, $5,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and the budget request. 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.

The Department has developed some performance indicators for this program; however, the Committee believes more work needs to be done in developing specific, numeric goals and baseline data for these programs.

Overseas programs

The bill provides $10,000,000 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 $3,320,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Funding for these programs supports group projects abroad, faculty research abroad, special bilateral projects, and doctoral research abroad.

The Department has developed some performance indicators for this program, however, the Committee believes more work needs to be done in developing specific, numeric goals and baseline data for these programs.

Institute for International Public Policy

The bill provides $1,022,000 for the Institute for International Public Policy, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. This program provides a grant to the

United Negro College Fund to operate the Institute through subgrantees chosen among minority serving institutions.

The Department has developed some performance indicators for this program, however, the Committee believes more work needs to be done in developing specific, numeric goals and baseline data for these programs.

Interest subsidy grants

The bill provides $10,000,000 for interest subsidy grants authorized under section 702 of the Higher Education Act, the same amount requested in the budget and $2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 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 2001.

TRIO

The bill provides $760,000,000 for the six TRIO programs, an increase of $35,000,000 above the budget request and $115,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

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. Discretionary grants of up to four or five years are awarded competitively to institutions of higher education and other agencies. At least two-thirds of the eligible participants in TRIO must be low-income, first-generation college students.

The Committee urges the Department to use a funding allocation strategy in making awards under TRIO that balances the need to fund a larger number of grantees with the need for projects to improve the quality of student services and expand to serve all eligible students.

GEAR UP

The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for the GEAR UP program, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $125,000,000 below the budget request.

GEAR UP provides grants to states and partnerships of low-income middle and high schools, institutions of higher education and community organizations to target entire grades of students and give them the skills and encouragement to successfully pursue postsecondary education.

Byrd scholarships

The Committee recommends $39,859,000 for the Byrd scholarships program, $1,142,000 below the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. 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.

Javits fellowships

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Javits fellowship program, the same as the budget request and $10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

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 Committee is aware that, due to a contractor error, 39 students were incorrectly notified in writing that they were recipients of a Javits Fellowship for the 2000–2001 school year. Because of a provision in the authorizing law guaranteeing funding to a student once he or she is notified in writing of receipt of such an award, the Department believes it is obligated to grant the 39 alternate students awards. However, the Department has also informed the Committee that, although this error was made by a Department contractor, the Department has not terminated the contract nor required the contractor to pay for this mistake. Although this situation appears to have resolved itself without additional cost, the Committee remains deeply concerned that this could have resulted in federal taxpayers assuming the responsibility for a contractor error while the contractor continued to receive payments. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Department to carefully review this contractor's performance and take appropriate steps, up to and including termination of the contract, to ensure that future such errors will not occur.

Graduate assistance in areas of national need program

The Committee recommends $31,000,000 for the graduate assistance in areas of national need (GAANN) program, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

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.

Learning anytime anywhere

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for learning anytime anywhere partnerships, which is $13,269,000 below the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $20,000,000 below the budget request.

This program supports grants of up to 5 years for regional or national partnerships aimed at widening the availability of new forms of distance education, as well as improving instructional and program quality.

Teacher quality enhancement grants

The Committee recommends $98,000,000 for teacher quality enhancement grants, which is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. Teacher quality enhancement grants have three components: state grants, partnership grants and recruitment grants. By statute, state and partnership grants

each receive 45 percent of the appropriation, and recruitment grants receive 10 percent.

Under the state grant component, states apply to receive up to three years of funding to improve the quality of their teaching force through promoting reform activities such as teacher licensing and certification, accountability for high quality teacher preparation and professional development and recruiting teachers for high-need schools. States must match 50 percent of the federal award.

Under the partnership component, partnerships apply to receive a five-year grant to strengthen the capacity of K–12 educators in designing and implementing effective teacher education programs, and by increasing collaboration among these practitioners and departments of arts and sciences and schools of education at institutions of higher education. Partnerships must match 25 percent of the federal grant in the first year, 35 percent in the second year, and 50 percent for the remaining years.

The recruitment component supports the efforts to reduce shortages of qualified teachers in high-need school districts. States or partnerships may apply to receive these grants.

Child care access means parents in school

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for child care access means parents in school program, which is the same as the budget request and $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

Under this program, institutions may receive discretionary grants of up to four years to support or establish a campus-based childcare program primarily serving the needs of low-income students enrolled at the institution. Priority is given to childcare programs that leverage significant local or institutional resources and utilize a sliding fee scale. Grants can only be used to supplement childcare services or start new programs.

Demonstration projects to ensure quality higher education for students with disabilities

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for demonstration projects to ensure quality higher education for students with disabilities, the same as both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 level.

This program provides discretionary grants for three years to support model demonstration projects that provide technical assistance and professional development activities for faculty and administrators in institutions of higher education in order to provide students with disabilities a high-quality postsecondary education.

Underground railroad program

The Committee recommends no funding for the underground railroad program, which is $1,750,000 below both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The underground railroad program is a grant to a non-profit institution to research, display, interpret and collect artifacts relating to the history of the underground railroad. Because of the limited resources available to it this year, the Committee has chosen to fund programs that provide direct services to low-income students.

Community Scholarship Mobilization

The Committee bill does not include funding for the community scholarship mobilization program. This program was funded at $1,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. The President's budget did not request funding for it.

GPRA data/HEA program evaluation

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for program evaluation and development of data required under the Government Performance and Results Act for Higher Education programs administered by the Department. This is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

The Committee understands that for many higher education programs, baseline and performance indicator data is sparse, nonexistent or difficult to collect. Funding under this activity will support the Department in developing high-quality data as required under the Government Performance and Results Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The bill provides $226,474,000 for Howard University, $2,474,000 above the budget request and $7,030,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 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 budget request earmarks a minimum of $3,530,000 for the endowment. The Committee bill increases this amount to $3,600,000, which represents an increase of $70,000 above the current level.

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 is pleased with the progress Howard University has made in achieving most of its performance measures.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

The bill provides $737,000 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 budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL AND FINANCING PROGRAM

Federal administration

The bill provides $207,000 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, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $1,000 below the budget 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 $494,367,000 for education research, statistics, and improvement programs. This amount is $23,200,000 less than the budget request, and $96,714,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level. This account supports education research authorized under the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994; title VI of P.L. 103–27; 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.

Research

This bill includes $103,567,000 for educational research, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. The President's budget did not request separate line item funding for this program. 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.

The Committee is very concerned about the Department's endorsement of mathematics programs that do not emphasize rigorous mathematics education. This nation must have the best mathematics education possible to teach the next generation of scientists, and to help prepare students for the modern, high tech workplace. The Committee urges the Department to reevaluate these programs and the process by which they were identified as "promising" or "exemplary" to ensure that such programs focus on sound scientific research.

Regional educational laboratories

The Committee has included $65,000,000 for the regional educational laboratories. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 level. The President's budget did not request separate line item funding for this program.

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 notes that the request for proposals for regional educational laboratories issued by the Department, which would be in effect in fiscal year 2001, would shift part of the programmatic control of the individual laboratories' governing boards to the Department, and could pull the laboratories programs of work away from the needs of educators and policymakers in the ten individual laboratory regions. Consistent with House Report 104–537, it is the intent of the Committee that funds provided to the regional educational laboratories shall not be conditioned on meeting performance standards that compromise the priorities of the regional governing boards of each of the individual laboratories. Further, the Committee intends that regional educational laboratory funds shall be obligated and distributed on the same basis as the fiscal year 2000 allocations not later than January 31, 2001.

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 fiscal year 2000 amount. The President's budget did not request separate line item funding for this program.

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.

Research, Development and Dissemination

The Committee bill does not include funding for a proposed research, development and dissemination initiative proposed by the Administration for funding at $198,567,000. This represents the President's proposal to consolidate existing research institutes, educational laboratories and national dissemination activities into a single line-item.

It is the Committee's understanding that these ideas are currently being considered by the authorizing committees. Education research funding will follow the structure that is ultimately agreed upon through this reauthorization process. Until this process is complete, the Committee recommends level funding through existing education research line items.

Assessment

This bill includes $40,000,000 for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount, and $2,500,000 below 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 $145,000,000 for the fund for the improvement of education, which is $7,850,000 above the budget request and $98,864,000 below the fiscal year 2000 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 budget request: National Constitution Center, Elementary School Counseling Demonstration, and College Test Preparation.

The Committee remains concerned that major initiatives have been established within the fund for the improvement of education with no Congressional involvement in the past. It is particularly concerned that these major initiatives were not disclosed in the Congressional justifications submitted by the Department as part of the 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 budget request have been unilaterally changed by the Department without notification of the Committee.

The Committee therefore continues the policy of last year which 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 1999 bill (House Report 105–390) and in the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 1999 bill (House Report 105–825).

The Committee commends the Office of Educational Research and Improvement at the Department of Education for the significant contributions it has provided to the Interagency Educational Research Initiative undertaken with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Science Foundation. OERI is urged to continue its active participation in this promising joint effort.

The final report of the National Reading Panel has made a significant contribution by making widely accessible rigorous research-based evidence on reading development, reading difficulties, and reading instruction. The Committee is pleased with the coordinated efforts of the Department of Education and the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development on this project.

The Committee is pleased to learn of the progress being made in the Spanish-to-English Reading Initiative launched by NICHD and the OERI of the Department of Education, and looks forward to receiving a report at next year's hearing on the research funded by this important effort.

The Committee is aware that over 14 million young people in this country have been identified as "at risk" and in need of a positive mentoring relationship. Yet only 4 million adults give of their time to participate in mentoring programs. E-mentoring offers a unique, new avenue to connect young people with positive adult role models. The Committee encourages the Department to support and build on existing expertise in delivering safe, responsible and productive e-mentoring opportunities for young people.

The Committee also recognizes the role of one-to-one mentoring programs in providing children with adult support and guidance so that they may grow to become competent and caring men and women. The Committee supports the establishment and expansion of one-to-one mentoring programs into local schools in order to reach more children in need of caring adult guidance.

The Committee continues to be aware of a growing body of research strongly associating the formal study of music with the development of spatial reasoning skills in young children. Spatial-temporal ability is required in mathematics, physics, engineering, architecture and any subject or task requiring an understanding of how objects fit together in time and space. A recent study found that children given piano training and time playing with specially designed computer software scored nearly 30 percent higher on proportional math and fractions tests than other children, and were performing math skills at the sixth-grade level. These findings underscore the academic benefits of in-school music instruction for children of various socioeconomic backgrounds. To the extent possible, the Committee encourages the Department of Education to pursue further study in this area, with the goal of informing citizens, students, music educators and local school districts, so that they may consider the future of their own music education programs with the benefit of peer-reviewed research.

The Committee is also aware of several recent research studies which clearly substantiate that active participation in the arts has a significant effect on a student's success in reading and math and

is a valuable tool for the enhancement of intellectual development overall. The Committee supports efforts to bring well-established arts education programs to national audiences of students and teachers through distance learning.

The Committee is impressed with vision screening programs operating for children in inner-city schools in several states. These programs provide refractions by eye doctors and supply prescription glasses to students in economically distressed school systems. The simple and low cost act of providing glasses can improve the educational performance of children who have been severely hindered because of their inability to see properly. The Committee encourages the Department of Education's continued support of this initiative.

International education exchange

The Committee includes $7,000,000 for the international education exchange program which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount and $1,000,000 less than the budget request. 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.

Civic education

This bill includes $10,000,000 for the civic education program, $150,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 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.

Eisenhower professional development national activities

This bill includes $23,300,000 for the Eisenhower professional development national activities, which is the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. The President did not propose separate line item funding for this program. 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. The President proposes to continue funding the Board under a proposed new program in the School Improvement account. 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.

Eisenhower regional mathematics and science education consortia

This bill includes $15,000,000 for the Eisenhower regional mathematics and science education consortia, the same as the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 2000 amount. Regional 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.

Javits gifted and talented education

This bill includes $7,500,000 for the Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act, the same as the budget request and $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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.

America's tests

The bill does not include $5,000,000 requested by the Administration for the implementation of voluntary national tests. The Committee notes that the fiscal year 1999 conference report included a permanent amendment to the General Education Provisions Act which specifically prohibited any pilot testing, field testing, administration or distribution of individualized national tests that are not specifically and explicitly provided for in authorizing legislation enacted into law. The Committee notes that, at the present time, there is no specific and explicit authority in Federal law for individualized national tests. The Committee has therefore provided no funding for national testing activities in fiscal year 2001.

National writing project

The bill provides $10,000,000 for the National Writing Project, the same as the budget request and $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 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.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes $488,134,000 for departmental management (salaries and expenses) at the Department of Education. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $37,550,000 less than the budget request. These activities are au-

thorized 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.

The Committee continues to be pleased with the emphasis the Department's senior management team has placed on complying with the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee expects the Department to continue to develop and refine GPRA measures for all programs, focusing particularly on student achievement outcomes.

Program administration

The bill includes $382,934,000 for program administration. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $30,250,000 below the budget request. These funds support the staff and other costs of administering programs and activities at the Department. 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 the fiscal year 2000 House report (105–635).

Office for Civil Rights

The bill includes $71,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office for Civil Rights. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $4,800,000 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 $34,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $2,500,000 below the 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 complements the work of the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education for their work in obtaining information on actual collections, offsets, and funds put to better use as required in House Report 105–635. This information is of great use to the Committee and the Committee understands the difficulty encountered by the OIG in obtaining it. The Committee expects that the Office of Inspector General will continue to report the information to it.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill includes a limitation on the use of educational technology funds by local school districts unless the district has in place, on computers that are accessible to minors and during use by such minors, technology which filters or blocks material that is obscene, child pornography and material harmful to minors.

The bill includes a limitation on the use of funds for any activities related to 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, except for certain international comparative assessments.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

The bill provides authority to expend $69,832,000 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 $1,537,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 authority and the same as the budget request.

Operations

The bill provides authority to expend $60,000,000 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, an increase of $4,401,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 authority and the same as the budget request.

Capital outlay

The bill provides authority to expend $9,832,000 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for capital activities at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home, a decrease of $2,864,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 authority and the same as the budget request. The Committee supports the capital proposal submitted by the AFRH, the largest component of which is construction of a health care facility and repair of hurricane damage at the United States Naval Home.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS

The bill provides $294,527,000 for the Domestic Volunteer Service Programs that are administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service. The recommended amount is $6,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $18,089,000 below the budget request. Appropriations for these programs are not authorized in law for fiscal year 2001. 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 2000. In addition, the Committee

directs the Corporation not to reduce the number of traditional VISTAs or senior volunteers below fiscal year 2000 levels.

VISTA

The bill provides $80,574,000 for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $5,426,000 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 $181,724,000 for the National Senior Volunteer Corps, $1,094,000 below fiscal year 2000 and $10,792,000 below the budget request.

The bill provides $95,988,000 for the Foster Grandparents program, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $1,794,000 below the budget request. This program provides volunteer service opportunities for low-income people aged 60 and over.

The bill provides $39,219,000 for the Senior Companion program, the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $2,450,000 below 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 $46,117,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $4,448,000 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 bill includes $400,000 for senior demonstration programs, $1,094,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $2,100,000 below the budget request. The Committee intends this funding to be used to carry out evaluations and to provide recruitment, training and technical assistance to local projects particularly in the area of outcome-based programming as described in the fiscal year 2001 budget justification. The Committee is aware that the Corporation is developing a new proposal for working with large organizations to mobilize senior volunteers in these organizations. It is the Committee's understanding that, pursuant to concerns regarding the payment of non-taxable stipends or incentives to people who do not meet the income guidelines established by Congress for senior service programs, this new proposal will not involve the use of federal dollars for these purposes.

The Committee notes that the Domestic Volunteer Service Act has been unauthorized since 1996. The Committee believes that the proper venue for developing and expanding new ideas such as the proposal to work with large organizations and various other proposals to provide incentives to encourage a greater time commitment per volunteer is through the reauthorization process. The Committee therefore has not provided funding for any such activities, but will consider funding them at such time as senior service activities are reauthorized.

Program administration

The bill provides $32,229,000 for program administration, $1,100,000 above the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $1,871,000 below the budget request.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The bill provides $365,000,000 in advance funding for fiscal year 2003 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), $15,000,000 above the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 2002 and the same as the budget request. Appropriations for the CPB are not authorized in law for fiscal year 2003.

The bill does not include $20,000,000 requested by the Administration for fiscal year 2001 for CPB digital conversion activities. Digital activities are currently unauthorized. The Committee notes that $10,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 funding is currently available for digital activities if such activities are authorized by September 30, 2000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The bill provides $37,500,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS), an increase of $807,000 above fiscal year 2000 and a decrease of $1,501,000 below the budget request.

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 $6,200,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, $64,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $120,000 below the budget request. 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 $170,000,000 for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, $3,749,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $3,000,000 below the budget request. The Institute makes state formula grants for library services

and discretionary national grants for joint library and museum projects.

The Committee supports programs to expand telephone access for the blind to include the distribution of national and local newspapers through local dial-in distribution sites maintained by a national network.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, $985,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request. The 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 $1,400,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, $105,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $95,000 below the budget 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 $2,450,000 for the National Council on Disability (NCD), $59,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and a decrease of $165,000 below the budget request. 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 Committee does not recommend funding for the National Education Goals Panel. The Panel was funded at $2,241,000 in fiscal year 2000 and the budget requested $2,350,000 for it in fiscal year 2001. The NEGP was established in 1990 following the National Education Summit held in September 1989. The Committee notes that the Goals Panel has been repealed in H.R. 4141, the Education Opportunities to Protect and Invest in Our Nation's Students (Education OPTIONS) Act.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The bill provides $205,717,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, the same as fiscal year 2000 and $10,721,000 below the budget request. 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.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The bill provides $9,800,000 for the National Mediation Board (NMB), $238,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $600,000 below the budget request. 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 $8,600,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC), $130,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $120,000 below the budget 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.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS ACCOUNT

The bill provides $160,000,000 for dual benefits, the same as the request and a reduction of $13,399,000 below the comparable fiscal year 2000 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 $10,000,000 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 the comparable amount provided for fiscal year 2000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides a consolidated limitation of $95,000,000 on the expenditure of railroad retirement and railroad unemployment trust funds for administrative expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, $2,500,000 above the budget request and $4,345,000 above the fiscal year 2000 limitation. The bill includes a provision from the fiscal year 1999 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 $5,380,000 from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds for the Office of Inspector General, $320,000 below the budget request and the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 limitation. This account provides funding for the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations of programs and operations of the Board.

The Committee complements the work of the Office of the Inspector General of the Railroad Retirement Board for their work in obtaining information on actual collections, offsets, and funds put to better use as required in House Report 105–635. This information is of great use to the Committee and the Committee understands the difficulty encountered by the OIG in obtaining it. The Committee expects that the Office of Inspector General will continue to report the information to it.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

The bill provides $20,400,000 for mandatory payments necessary to compensate the Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds for special payments to certain uninsured persons (for which no payroll tax is received), 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 in had they not borne these costs properly charged to the general funds.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

The bill provides $365,748,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, the same as the budget request. This amount does not include $114,000,000 in advance funding provided in this bill for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002. It also does not include $124,000,000 in advance funding for fiscal year 2001 which was provided in the fiscal year 2000 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 be responsible for paying benefits and maintaining the beneficiary roll for the lifetime of all persons who filed during its jurisdiction. During fiscal year 2000, SSA expects to provide benefits to 87,000 miners,

widows, and dependents who will receive a basic benefit rate of $505.50.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

The bill provides $22,791,000,000 for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, not including $9,890,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding provided in the fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act and not including $10,470,000,000 in advance funding provided in the bill for the first quarter of fiscal year 2002. The appropriation is the same as the budget request. These funds are used to pay Federal cash benefits to approximately 6,441,000 aged, blind, and disabled persons with little or no income. The maximum monthly Federal benefit in fiscal year 2001 is expected to be $525 for an individual and $788 for an eligible couple. In addition to Federal benefits, SSA administers a program 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 $71,000,000 for beneficiary services, 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.

The bill provides an additional $245,000,000 to process continuing disability reviews (CDRs) related to the SSI caseload as authorized by P.L. 104–121, $35,000,000 above the budget request and $45,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill provides a limitation on administrative expenses for the Social Security Administration (SSA) of $6,367,036,000 to be funded from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, $260,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 limitation and a decrease of $225,964,000 below the budget request. The bill provides that not less than $1,800,000 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 2000 amount.

User fees

In addition to other amounts provided in the bill, the Committee recommends an additional limitation of $91,000,000 for administrative activities funded from user fees. This is the same as the request and an increase of $11,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 2000 amount.

Continuing disability reviews

The bill provides $650,000,000 for continuing disability reviews (CDRs). This activity is funded both by the regular Limitation on Administrative Expenses account and by provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 103–193). The total funding level represents an increase of $65,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation

and is the same as the budget request. The Committee's funding level provides funding under the provisions of P.L. 104–193 of $520,000,000, the statutory maximum. This level is $135,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 amount and $70,000,000 above the President's 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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides $14,944,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $2,056,000 below the budget request. The bill also provides authority to expend $50,808,000 from the Social Security trust funds for activities conducted by the Inspector General, the same as the comparable fiscal year 2000 appropriation and a decrease of $5,192,000 below the budget request.

The Committee complements the work of the Office of the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration for their work in obtaining information on actual collections, offsets, and funds put to better use as required in House Report 105–635. This information is of great use to the Committee and the Committee understands the difficulty encountered by the OIG in obtaining it. The Committee expects that the Office of Inspector General will continue to report the information to it.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The bill provides $15,000,000 for the United States Institute of Peace, $2,049,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $550,000 above the budget request. The Institute was created in 1984 to provide education and training, basic and applied research, and information services to promote conflict resolution.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill includes language to restore Supplemental Security Income payments to the appropriate year, so that all payments are made consistent with the normal rules for making SSI payments which come due on a weekend or non-banking day.

The bill includes a provision, as proposed by the President, to issue Supplemental Grants for Population Increase at the FY 1998 amounts. This grant was created over a concern that states that had high rates of population growth or had very low benefits under the predecessor Aid to Families with Dependent Children program might need additional funds beyond their base TANF Block Grant. However, each of the states eligible for these grants has experienced double digit decline in welfare rolls. This change will not affect any beneficiary payments.

The bill includes language advancing the date, each month, that states must reimburse the federal government for state supplements to Supplemental Security Income payments to beneficiaries. Under current law, enacted in the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, states have until five days after payments are issued to beneficiaries to reimburse the federal government for mandatory or optional state supplemental payments included in the payments. In 2009, states must begin reimbursing

the federal government one day prior to the issuing of checks. The Committee has included language advancing that date to 2001. SSI and State supplementary payment beneficiaries will not be affected by this proposal.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

> Each report of a committee on a public bill or public joint resolution shall contain the following: (1) A statement citing the specific powers granted to 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

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an explanation of compliance with section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, which 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	95,888	90,433	97,185	92,665
Mandatory	237,067	237,514	237,067	237,514
Total	332,955	327,947	334,252	330,179

* Excludes scoring of the House-passed FY2000 supplemental appropriations bill, which would increase budget authority by $21 million and decrease outlays by $1,532 million.

Note.—Pursuant to §314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, increases to the Committee's §302(a) allocation are mandated for funding in the reported bill for continuing disability reviews under the heading ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'' for the Social Security Administration, for adoption incentive payments under the heading ''Children and Families Services Programs'' in the Administration for Children and Families, and for amounts provided and designated as emergency requirements under the headings ''Low Income Home Energy Assistance'', and ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'', After the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide an increased §302(a) allocation consistent with the funding provided in the bill, and the Committee will increase the suballocation accordingly.

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	277,696
Outlays:	
2001	222,071
2002	38,018
2003	9,919
2004	1,899
2005	943

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	135,513
Fiscal year 2000 outlays resulting therefrom	115,394

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the Rules 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:		Department of Labor:	
Special Benefits	(1)	Postal Service	(1)
Employment Standards Administration—Salaries and Expenses.	$30,393,000	Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	$30,393,000
Departmental Management:			
Salaries and Expenses	21,590,000	Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	21,590,000
Office of Inspector General	318,000	Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	318,000
Related Agencies:		Related Agencies:	
Social Security Administration: Office of Inspector General.	50,808,000	Social Security Administration: Limitation on Administrative Expenses	50,808,000

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the Rules 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 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 403 OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

SEC. 403. GRANTS TO STATES.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(3) SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT FOR POPULATION INCREASES IN CERTAIN STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each qualifying State shall, subject to subparagraph (F), be entitled to receive from the Secretary—

(i) for fiscal year 1998 a grant in an amount equal to 2.5 percent of the total amount required to be paid to the State under former section 403 (as in effect during fiscal year 1994) for fiscal year 1994; [and]

(ii) for each of fiscal years [1999, 2000, and 2001] *1999 and 2000,* a grant in an amount equal to the sum of—

(I) the amount (if any) required to be paid to the State under this paragraph for the immediately preceding fiscal year; and

(II) 2.5 percent of the sum of—

(aa) the total amount required to be paid to the State under former section 403 (as in effect during fiscal year 1994) for fiscal year 1994; and

(bb) the amount (if any) required to be paid to the State under this paragraph for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the grant is to be made[.]*; and*

(iii) for fiscal year 2001, a grant in an amount equal to the amount of the grant to the State under clause (i) for fiscal year 1998.

* * * * * * *

(5) WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANTS.—

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(H) FUNDING FOR EVALUATION OF ABSTINENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—

(i) * * *

* * * * * * *

(iii) DEADLINE FOR OUTLAYS.—Outlays from funds used pursuant to clause (i) for evaluation of programs under section 510 shall not be made after fiscal year [2001] *2005.*

(iv) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2002, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress an interim report on the evaluations referred to in clause (i).

* * * * * * *

SECTION 410 OF THE TICKET TO WORK AND WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

SEC. 410. SCHEDULE FOR PAYMENTS UNDER SSI STATE SUPPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS.

(a) * * *

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by a subsection (a) shall apply to payments and fees arising under an agreement between a State and the Commissioner of Social Security under section 1616 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382e) or under section 212 of Public Law 93–66 (42 U.S.C. 1382 note) with respect to monthly benefits paid to individuals under title XVI of the Social Security Act for months after September [2009] *2001* (October [2009] *2001* in the case of a State with a fiscal year that coincides with the Federal fiscal year), without regard to whether the agreement has been modified to reflect such amendments or the Commissioner has promulgated regulations implementing such amendments.

SECTION 251 OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

SEC. 251. ENFORCING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) * * *

(b) ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) * * *

(2) SEQUESTRATION REPORTS.—When OMB submits a sequestration report under section 254(e), (f), or (g) for a fiscal year, OMB shall calculate, and the sequestration report and subsequent budgets submitted by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, shall include adjustments to discretionary spending limits (and those limits as adjusted) for the fiscal year and each succeeding year through 2002, as follows:

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(C) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS.—(i) * * *

(ii) As used in this subparagraph—

(I) the term "continuing disability reviews" means reviews or redeterminations as defined under section 201(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act and reviews and redeterminations authorized under section 211 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996;

(II) the term "additional new budget authority" means the amount provided for a fiscal year, in excess of [$200,000,000] *$130,000,000,* in an appropriations Act and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews under the heading "Limitation on Administrative Expenses" for the Social Security Administration; and

(III) the term "additional outlays" means outlays, in excess of [$200,000,000] *$130,000,000* in a fiscal year, flowing from the amounts specified for continuing disability reviews under the heading "Limitation on Ad-

ministrative Expenses" for the Social Security Administration, including outlays in that fiscal year flowing from amounts specified in Acts enacted for prior fiscal years (but not before 1996).

* * * * * * *

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XIII of the Rules 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 2000.

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.

In several instances, the bill provides advance appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for programs for which such advances are not authorized by law.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Language prohibiting the use of funds from any other appropriation to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers.

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 and unemployment insurance national activities 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 accord-

ance 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 health 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 no funds made available by this Act may be used by the Solicitor of Labor to participate in a review in any United States court of appeals of any decision made by the Benefits Review Board under section 21 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act where such participation is precluded by the decision of the Supreme Court in Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs v. Newport News Shipbuilding, 115 S. Ct.1278 (1995), notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

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 $25,000,000 from general revenues, notwithstanding §1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program under section 1820 of such Act.

Language providing that in addition to fees authorized by §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 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 §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 Foundation for the National Institutes of Health to the National Institutes of Health, notwithstanding current law.

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 limiting the amount of funds available from the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Language providing that the sum of the amounts available to a State with respect to expenditures under title IV-A of the Social Security Act in fiscal year 1997 under this appropriation and under such title IV-A as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 shall not exceed the limitations under §116(b) of such Act.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

Language providing that unexpended Community Services Block Grant funds may be carried over to the next fiscal year by local grantees.

Language reducing the funds appropriated from mandatory accounts for research activities under the Social Security Act.

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.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Language limiting the amount of funds available from the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION REFORM

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 §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 reports accompanying Public Law 105–78 and Public Law 105–277 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.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Language providing that certain funding will be available for the Teacher Empowerment Act, if such legislation is enacted.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

Language is included waiving §7103(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

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.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill includes language providing that the maximum Pell grant a student may receive in the 2001–2002 academic year shall be $3,500.

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 2001–2002, that the funds included within this appropriation for Pell Grant awards for award year 2001–2002, and any funds available from the FY 2000 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.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The bill includes language providing that funds are available to fund fellowships for academic year 2002–2003 under part A, subpart 1 of title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, under the terms and conditions of part A, subpart 1.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The bill includes language providing that Howard University shall use not less than $3,600,000 for the endowment program pursuant to 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 reports accompanying Public Law 105–78 and Public Law 105–277 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.

Language providing that $30,000,000 of the funds provided for the national education research institutes shall be allocated notwithstanding §912(m)(1)(B–F) and subparagraphs (B) and (C) of §931(c)(2) of Public Law 103–227.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

Language providing that notwithstanding any other provision of law, a single contract or related contracts for development and construction, to include construction of a long-term care facility at the United States Naval Home, may be employed which collectively include the full scope of the project and providing that the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause "availability of funds" found at 48 CFR 52.232–18 and 252.232–7007, Limitation of Government Obligations.

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 §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 §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.

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 2001 shall remain available until expended for the agency's information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with the infrastructure; language authorizing the use of up to $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and language providing that reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to § 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 § 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 § 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or § 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93–66 and that, to the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 2001 exceed $91,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2002 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

Language providing that unobligated funds at the end of fiscal year 2000 previously appropriated to continue Federal-State partnerships to evaluate a means to promote Medicare buy-in programs shall remain available.

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, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 301, 302, 303, 501, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 513 and 514 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.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2000 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, 2000, 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 XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration
- Training and Employment Services
  - Skills Standards
  - School-to-work
- Community Service Employment for Older Americans

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration
- Health Resources and Services
  - National Health Service Corps:
    - Field placements
    - Recruitment
  - Other HRSA Programs:
    - Organ Transplantation

Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies
Nursing loan repayment for shortage area service
Ryan White AIDS Programs
Emergency Assistance
Comprehensive Care Programs
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)
Early Intervention Program
Pediatric Demonstrations
AIDS Dental Services
Education and Training Centers
Family Planning
Centers for Disease Control
Preventive Health Services Block Grant
Program
Salaries and Expenses
Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Program
Salaries and Expenses
Injury Control
Program
Salaries and Expenses
Crime: Trust funds
Rape Prevention and Education
National Institutes of Health
National Cancer Institute
"National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute"
National Institute of Dental Research
Nat. Inst. Of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases
National Inst. of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
National Institute of General Medical Sciences
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
National Eye Institute
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
National Institute on Aging
National Institute on Arthritis & Musculoskeletal & Skin Diseases
National Institute on Deafness & Other Comm. Disorders
National Institute of Nursing Research
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism
National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institute of Mental Health
National Human Genome Research Institute
National Center for Research Resources
National Library of Medicine
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Mental Health
Knowledge Development and Application
Mental Health Performance Partnership
Children's Mental Health
Grants to States for the homeless (PATH)
Protection and Advocacy
Substance Abuse Treatment:
Knowledge Development and Application
Substance abuse performance partnership

Administration for Children and Families
- Developmental Disabilities Program
- Domestic Violence Hotline
- Battered Women's Shelters

Administration on Aging: Aging Services Programs
Office of the Secretary
- General Departmental Management
- Adolescent family life (Title XX)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Education Reform
- Educational Technology
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers

School Improvement Programs
- Teacher Empowerment Act
- Innovative Education (Education Block Grant)
- Safe and Drug Free Schools:
- Inexpensive Book Distribution (RIF)
- Arts in Education
- Magnet Schools Assistance
- Education for Homeless Children & Youth
- Women's Educational Equity
- Ellender Fellowships/Close Up
- Education for Native Hawaiians
- Alaska Native Education Equity
- Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers

Education for the Disadvantaged
- Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)
- Capital Expenses for Private School Children
- Even Start
- State Agency Programs
- Evaluation
- Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration

Impact Aid
Reading Excellence Act
Indian Education
Bilingual and Immigrant Education
Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement
- Research and Statistics
- Fund for the Improvement of Education
- International Education Exchange
- Civic Education
- Eisenhower Professional Dvp. Federal Activities
- Eisenhower Regional Math & Science Ed. Consortia
- Javits Gifted and Talented Education
- National Writing Project

RELATED AGENCIES

Corporation for National and Community Service:
- Domestic Volunteer Service Programs, Operating Expenses

Cooperation for Public Broadcasting:
- FY 2003 Regular Appropriation

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the Rules 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. 1

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Obey.

Description of motion: To strike language appropriating funds for the Teacher Empowerment Act, to provide funding for various professional development grants to be determined by the Secretary of Education, and to provide funds to reduce class size.

Results: Rejected 22 yeas to 31 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Edwards	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Farr	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Ms. Granger
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Istook
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Price	Mrs. Northup
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Packard
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Porter
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 2

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey.

Description of motion: To provide for grants and loans to carry out school renovation subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Education shall establish.

Results: Rejected 21 yeas to 29 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Cunningham
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Edwards	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Farr	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hoyer	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Nethercutt
Ms. Pelosi	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Price	Mr. Packard
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Porter
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 3

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Hoyer.

Description of motion: To add funds for Title I grants to Local Educational Agencies, Head Start, 21st Century Community Learning Centers and the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

Results: Rejected 23 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Dickey
Ms. DeLauro	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Farr	Mr. Goode
Mr. Forbes	Ms. Granger
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kolbe
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Latham
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Obey	Mr. Miller
Mr. Olver	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Pastor	Mrs. Northup
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Packard
Mr. Price	Mr. Peterson
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Porter
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Regula
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall 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: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mrs. Northup.

Description of motion: To add language prohibiting the use of funds by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to promulgate, issue, implement, administer, or enforce any proposed, temporary, or final standard or final standard on ergonomic protection.

Results: Adopted 32 yeas to 22 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*	*Members Voting Present*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Cramer	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Bonilla	Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Porter
Mr. Callahan	Mr. Lextra	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Edwards	
Mr. DeLay	Mr. Farr	
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Forbes	
Mrs. Emerson	Mr. Hinchey	
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Hoyer	
Mr. Goode	Mr. Jackson	
Mr. Granger	Ms. Kaptur	
Mr. Hobson	Ms. Kilpatrick	
Mr. Istook	Mrs. Lowey	
Mr. Kingston	Mrs. Meek	
Mr. Knollenberg	Mr. Mollenhan	
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Obey	
Mr. Latham	Mr. Olver	
Mr. Miller	Mr. Pastor	
Mr. Nerthercutt	Ms. Pelosi	
Mrs. Northup	Ms. Roybal-Allard	
Mr. Packard	Mr. Sabo	
Mr. Peterson	Mr. Serrano	
Mr. Regula	Mr. Visclosky	
Mr. Rogers		
Mr. Skeen		
Mr. Sununu		
Mr. Taylor		
Mr. Tiahrt		
Mr. Walsh		
Mr. Wamp		
Mr. Wicker		
Mr. Wolf		
Mr. Young.		

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall 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: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Ms. Pelosi.

Description of motion: To strike a provision limiting the amount of National Institutes of Health obligations to the President's budget request.

Results: Rejected 23 yeas to 29 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Farr	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hoyer	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Latham
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Obey	Mr. Miller
Mr. Olver	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Northup
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Packard
Mr. Price	Mr. Peterson
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Porter
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Regula
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiart
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall 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: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Ms. Pelosi.

Description of motion: To add funds for activities related to substance abuse treatment and prevention services and designate these funds as emergency spending.

Results: Rejected 22 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Cunningham
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Edwards	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Farr	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Meeks	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Moran	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Nethercutt
Ms. Pelosi	Mrs. Northup
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Packard
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Porter
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey.

Description of Motion: To provide a maximum Pell grant of $3,800.

Results: Rejected 18 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Dicks	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Moran	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Price	Mr. Nethercutt
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Packard
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Peterson
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Jackson.

Description of Motion: To add funds for skills training programs at the Department of Labor and to authorize the use of training grants on new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers.

Results: Rejected 19 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Farr	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Moran	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Nethercutt
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Packard
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Peterson
	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 9

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Ms. DeLauro.

Description of Motion: To add funds for part B grants to states under the special education account.

Results: Rejected 20 yeas to 28 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Farr	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Forbes	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Miller
Mr. Olver	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Pastor	Mrs. Northup
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Packard
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Porter
	Mr. Regula
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 10

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Ms. DeLauro.

Description of motion: To add funds to the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Health Care Financing Administration, the Administration on Aging, and the Social Security Administration supplemental security income program and administrative expenses. In addition, to strike a provision limiting the funding for the Medicare Integrity Program to last year's level.

Results: Rejected 24 yeas to 26 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Callahan
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Goode
Mr. Edwards	Ms. Granger
Mrs. Emerson	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Farr	Mr. Istook
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Latham
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Miller
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Nethercutt
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Packard
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Moran	Mr. Porter
Mr. Obey	Mr. Regula
Mr. Olver	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Price	Mr. Skeen
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Sununu
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 11

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Obey.

Description of motion: To add funds for the Department of Labor, Departmental Management.

Results: Rejected 23 yeas to 30 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Farr	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hoyer	Ms. Granger
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Moran	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Miller
Mr. Olver	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Pastor	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Price	Mr. Packard
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Porter
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Regula
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 12

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Obey.

Description of motion: To add a Sense of the House provision that tax cuts for taxpayers in the top one percent income levels should not be enacted until Congress enacts a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit for all Americans under Medicare.

Results: Rejected 22 yeas to 28 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Callahan
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Edwards	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Farr	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Latham
Mr. Moran	Mr. Miller
Mr. Obey	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Olver	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Packard
Mr. Price	Mr. Peterson
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Porter
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Regula
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Sununu
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII 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. 13

Date: May 24, 2000.

Measure: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Rogers.

Description of motion: To report the bill, to authorize the chairman to seek a rule for consideration of the bill, and to authorize the chairman to move that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to a conference requested by the Senate.

Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 22 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Boyd
Mr. Bonilla	Mr.Cramer
Mr. Callahan	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Dixon
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Edwards
Mrs. Emerson	Mr. Farr
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Goode	Mr. Hinchey
Mr. Hobson	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Istook	Ms. Kilpatrick
Mr. Kingston	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Knollenberg	Mrs. Meek
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Latham	Mr. Moran
Mr. Miller	Mr. Obey
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Olver
Mrs. Northup	Mr. Pastor
Mr. Packard	Mr. Price
Mr. Peterson	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Porter	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Regula	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Rogers	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Sununu	
Mr. Taylor	
Mr. Tiahrt	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wamp	
Mr. Wicker	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION						
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES						
Grants to States:						
Adult Training, current year	238,000	238,000	145,000	-93,000	-93,000	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(712,000)	(712,000)	(+712,000)	---	NA
FY02	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	---	D
Adult Training, program level	950,000	950,000	857,000	-93,000	-93,000	
Youth Training	1,000,965	1,022,465	1,000,965	---	-21,500	D FF
Dislocated Worker Assistance, current year	529,025	710,510	322,025	-207,000	-388,485	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(1,060,000)	(1,060,000)	(+1,060,000)	---	NA
FY02	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	---	---	D
Dislocated Worker Assistance, program level	1,589,025	1,770,510	1,382,025	-207,000	-388,485	
Federally administered programs:						
Native Americans	58,436	55,000	55,000	-3,436	---	D FF
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	74,195	74,445	78,000	+3,805	+3,555	D FF
Job Corps:						
Operations	633,140	681,669	688,625	+55,485	+6,956	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(591,000)	(591,000)	(+591,000)	---	NA
FY02	591,000	591,000	591,000	---	---	D
Construction and Renovation (1)	33,636	20,375	20,375	-13,261	---	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(100,000)	(100,000)	(+100,000)	---	NA
FY02	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, Job Corps, program level	1,357,776	1,393,044	1,400,000	+42,224	+6,956	

(1) Three year forward funded availability.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
National activities:						
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research.....	65,095	35,000	35,000	-30,095	---	D FF
Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Off.....	13,907	75,000	13,907	---	-61,093	D FF
Evaluation.....	9,098	12,098	9,098	---	-3,000	D FF
Fathers Work/Families Win.....	---	255,000	---	---	-255,000	D
Incumbent Workers.....	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000	D
Safe Schools/Healthy Students.....	---	40,000	---	---	-40,000	D
Youth Opportunity Grants.....	250,000	375,000	175,000	-75,000	-200,000	D FF
Other.....	5,000	15,000	5,000	---	-10,000	D FF
Subtotal, National activities.....	343,100	837,098	238,005	-105,095	-599,093	
Subtotal, Federal activities.....	1,833,507	2,359,587	1,771,005	-62,502	-588,582	
Total, Workforce Investment Act.....	5,373,497	6,102,562	5,010,995	-362,502	-1,091,567	
Women in Apprenticeship.....	927	---	1,000	+73	+1,000	D
Skills Standards.....	7,000	3,500	3,500	-3,500	---	D FF
Subtotal, National activities, TES.....	351,027	840,598	242,505	-108,522	-598,093	
School-to-Work (1).....	55,000	---	---	-55,000	---	D FF
Total, Training and Employment Services.....	5,436,424	6,106,062	5,015,495	-420,929	-1,090,567	
Current Year.....	(2,973,424)	(3,643,062)	(2,552,495)	(-420,929)	(-1,090,567)	
Advance year.....	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	---	---	
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS.....	440,200	440,200	440,200	---	---	D FF

(1) 15 month forward funded availability.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES						
Trade Adjustment	349,000	342,400	342,400	-6,600	---	M
NAFTA Activities	66,150	64,150	64,150	-2,000	---	M
Total	415,150	406,550	406,550	-8,600	---	
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS						
Unemployment Compensation:						
State Operations	2,256,375	2,349,283	2,256,375	---	-92,908	TF
National Activities	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	TF
Subtotal, Unemployment Comp (trust funds)	2,266,375	2,359,283	2,266,375	---	-92,908	
Employment Service:						
Allotments to States:						
Federal Funds	23,452	23,452	23,452	---	---	D FF
Trust Funds	738,283	788,283	738,283	---	-50,000	TF
Subtotal	761,735	811,735	761,735	---	-50,000	
National Activities:						
Trust Funds	55,670	44,180	49,680	-5,990	+5,500	TF
Subtotal, Employment Service	817,405	855,915	811,415	-5,990	-44,500	
Federal funds	23,452	23,452	23,452	---	---	
Trust funds	793,953	832,463	787,963	-5,990	-44,500	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
One stop Career/Labor Market Information: Federal Funds	110,000	154,000	---	-110,000	-154,000	D
Work Incentives Grants	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	D FF
Total, State Unemployment	3,213,780	3,389,198	3,097,790	-115,990	-291,408	
Federal Funds	153,452	197,452	43,452	-110,000	-154,000	
Trust Funds	3,060,328	3,191,746	3,054,338	-5,990	-137,408	
ADVANCES TO THE UI AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS (1)	356,000	435,000	435,000	+79,000	---	M

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION						
Adult Employment and Training	29,986	33,113	29,986	---	-3,127	D
Trust Funds	2,420	2,797	2,420	---	-377	TF
Youth Employment and Training	34,086	37,660	34,086	---	-3,574	D
Employment Security	4,952	5,119	4,952	---	-167	D
Trust Funds	41,302	43,855	41,302	---	-2,553	TF
Apprenticeship Services	19,141	22,069	19,141	---	-2,928	D
Executive Direction	6,348	6,660	6,348	---	-312	D
Trust Funds	1,334	1,383	1,334	---	-49	TF
Welfare to Work	6,431	6,655	6,431	---	-224	D
Total, Program Administration	146,000	159,311	146,000	---	-13,311	
Federal funds	100,944	111,276	100,944	---	-10,332	
Trust funds	45,056	48,035	45,056	---	-2,979	
Total, Employment & Training Administration	10,007,554	10,936,321	9,541,035	-466,519	-1,395,286	
Federal funds	6,902,170	7,696,540	6,441,641	-460,529	-1,254,899	
Current Year	(4,439,170)	(5,233,540)	(3,978,641)	(-460,529)	(-1,254,899)	
Advance Year, FY02	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	---	---	
Trust funds	3,105,384	3,239,781	3,099,394	-5,990	-140,387	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Enforcement and Compliance	78,283	83,652	78,283	---	-5,369	D
Policy, Regulation and Public Service	16,803	20,205	16,803	---	-3,402	D
Program Oversight	3,848	3,975	3,848	---	-127	D
Total, PWBA	98,934	107,832	98,934	---	-8,898	
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION						
Program Administration subject to limitation (TF)	11,148	11,871	11,148	---	-723	TF
Termination services not subject to limitation (NA)	(153,599)	(164,834)	(153,599)	---	(-11,235)	NA
Total, PBGC (Program level)	(164,747)	(176,705)	(164,747)	---	(-11,958)	
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	141,893	152,688	141,893	---	-10,795	D
Office of Labor-Management Standards	29,308	30,556	29,308	---	-1,248	D
Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	73,250	76,308	73,250	---	-3,058	D
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	79,968	88,873	79,968	---	-8,905	D
Trust Funds	1,740	1,985	1,740	---	-245	TF
Program Direction and Support	12,611	13,066	12,611	---	-455	D
Total, ESA salaries and expenses	338,770	363,476	338,770	---	-24,706	
Federal funds	337,030	361,491	337,030	---	-24,461	
Trust funds	1,740	1,985	1,740	---	-245	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
SPECIAL BENEFITS						
Federal employees compensation benefits.....	75,000	53,000	53,000	-22,000	---	M
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits.....	4,000	3,000	3,000	-1,000	---	M
Total, Special Benefits.....	79,000	56,000	56,000	-23,000	---	
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND						
Benefit payments and interest on advances.....	963,506	975,343	975,343	+11,837	---	M
Employment Standards Adm. S&E.....	28,676	30,393	30,393	+1,717	---	M
Departmental Management S&E.....	20,783	21,590	21,590	+807	---	M
Departmental Management, Inspector General.....	312	318	318	+6	---	M
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty.....	1,013,277	1,027,644	1,027,644	+14,367	---	
Treasury Administrative Costs.....	356	356	356	---	---	M
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.....	1,013,633	1,028,000	1,028,000	+14,367	---	
Total, Employment Standards Administration.....	1,431,403	1,447,476	1,422,770	-8,633	-24,706	
Federal funds.....	1,429,663	1,445,491	1,421,030	-8,633	-24,461	
Trust funds.....	1,740	1,985	1,740	---	-245	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Safety and Health Standards	12,700	15,093	12,700	---	-2,393	D
Federal Enforcement	141,000	153,073	139,229	-1,771	-13,844	D
State Programs	82,000	88,493	83,771	+1,771	-4,722	D
Technical Support	17,959	20,149	17,959	---	-2,190	D
Compliance Assistance:						
Federal Assistance	54,154	67,073	54,154	---	-12,919	D
State Consultation Grants	42,854	47,903	42,854	---	-5,049	D
Subtotal	97,008	114,976	97,008	---	-17,968	
Safety and Health Statistics	22,753	25,637	22,753	---	-2,884	D
Executive Direction and Administration	8,200	8,562	8,200	---	-362	D
Total, OSHA	381,620	425,983	381,620	---	-44,363	
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Coal Enforcement	110,570	114,774	111,070	+500	-3,704	D
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	49,693	55,240	51,818	+2,125	-3,422	D
Standards Development	1,509	1,762	1,545	+36	-217	D
Assessments	3,896	4,267	3,983	+87	-284	D
Educational Policy and Development	26,855	26,977	28,437	+1,582	+1,460	D
Technical Support	25,312	27,069	25,828	+516	-1,241	D
Program Administration	10,222	12,158	10,319	+97	-1,839	D
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	228,057	242,247	233,000	+4,943	-9,247	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Employment and Unemployment Statistics.....	125,329	137,317	130,322	+4,993	-6,995	D
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds).....	66,363	67,257	67,257	+894	---	TF
Prices and Cost of Living.....	128,753	135,408	132,707	+3,954	-2,701	D
Compensation and Working Conditions.....	68,921	71,186	71,037	+2,116	-149	D
Productivity and Technology.....	7,785	9,262	8,024	+239	-1,238	D
Economic Growth and Employment Projections.....	5,047	6,721	5,202	+155	-1,519	D
Executive Direction and Staff Services.....	24,693	26,481	25,451	+758	-1,030	D
Consumer Price Index Revision (1).....	6,986	---	---	-6,986	---	D
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	433,877	453,632	440,000	+6,123	-13,632	
Federal Funds.....	367,514	386,375	372,743	+5,229	-13,632	
Trust Funds.....	66,363	67,257	67,257	+894	---	

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
SALARIES AND EXPENSES						
Executive Direction	26,436	46,491	26,436	---	-20,055	D
Departmental IT Crosscut	---	54,444	---	---	-54,444	D
Legal Services	68,928	74,502	68,928	---	-5,574	D
Trust Funds	310	319	310	---	-9	TF
International Labor Affairs	70,000	167,006	70,000	---	-97,006	D
Administration and Management	26,609	24,768	26,609	---	+1,841	D
Adjudication	23,664	25,070	23,664	---	-1,406	D
Women's Bureau	8,824	9,596	8,824	---	-772	D
Civil Rights Activities	5,684	6,384	5,684	---	-700	D
Chief Financial Officer	5,793	5,972	5,793	---	-179	D
Disability Policy	8,641	23,002	8,641	---	-14,361	D
Total, Salaries and expenses	244,889	437,554	244,889	---	-192,665	
Federal funds	244,579	437,235	244,579	---	-192,656	
Trust funds	310	319	310	---	-9	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING						
State Administration:						
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	80,215	81,615	80,215	---	-1,400	TF
Local Veterans Employment Program	77,253	77,253	77,253	---	---	TF
Subtotal, State Administration	157,468	158,868	157,468	---	-1,400	
Federal Administration	26,873	29,045	26,873	---	-2,172	TF
Homeless Veterans Program	9,636	15,000	9,636	---	-5,364	D
Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	7,300	7,300	7,300	---	---	D FF
Total, Veterans Employment and Training	201,277	210,213	201,277	---	-8,936	
Federal Funds	16,936	22,300	16,936	---	-5,364	
Trust Funds	184,341	187,913	184,341	---	-3,572	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Program Activities	42,346	44,563	42,346	---	-2,217	D
Trust Funds	3,830	4,770	3,830	---	-940	TF
Executive Direction and Management	5,749	6,814	5,749	---	-1,065	D
Total, Office of the Inspector General	51,925	56,147	51,925	---	-4,222	
Federal funds	48,095	51,377	48,095	---	-3,282	
Trust funds	3,830	4,770	3,830	---	-940	
Total, Departmental Management	498,091	703,914	498,091	---	-205,823	
Federal funds	309,610	510,912	309,610	---	-201,302	
Trust funds	188,481	193,002	188,481	---	-4,521	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request
Total, Labor Department	13,090,684	14,329,276	12,626,598	-464,086	-1,702,678
Federal funds	9,717,568	10,815,380	9,258,578	-458,990	-1,556,802
Current Year	(7,254,568)	(8,352,380)	(6,795,578)	(-458,990)	(-1,556,802)
Advance Year, FY02	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	(2,463,000)	---	---
Trust funds	3,373,116	3,513,896	3,368,020	-5,096	-145,876

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES						
Community health centers	1,018,700	1,068,700	1,100,000	+81,300	+31,300	D
National Health Service Corps:						
Field placements	38,182	38,116	39,823	+1,641	+1,707	D
Recruitment	78,625	78,625	81,524	+2,899	+2,899	D
Subtotal	116,807	116,741	121,347	+4,540	+4,606	
Health Professions						
Training for Diversity:						
Centers of excellence	25,641	30,641	28,197	+2,556	-2,444	D
Health careers opportunity program	27,799	32,799	30,570	+2,771	-2,229	D
Faculty loan repayment	1,100	1,100	1,210	+110	+110	D
Scholarships for disadvantaged students	38,099	38,099	41,896	+3,797	+3,797	D
Subtotal	92,639	102,639	101,873	+9,234	-766	
Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry	78,267	---	86,068	+7,801	+86,068	D
Interdisciplinary Community-Based Linkages:						
Area health education centers	28,587	28,587	31,436	+2,849	+2,849	D
Health education and training centers	3,765	3,765	4,140	+375	+375	D
Allied health and other disciplines	7,355	3,838	7,076	-279	+3,238	D
Geriatric programs	10,640	---	11,701	+1,061	+11,701	D
Quentin N. Burdick pgm for rural training	5,132	4,720	5,644	+512	+924	D
Subtotal	55,479	40,910	59,997	+4,518	+19,087	
Health Professions Workforce Info & Analysis	714	714	785	+71	+71	D

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Public Health Workforce Development:						
Public health, preventive med. & dental pgms.....	8,121	8,121	8,930	+809	+809	D
Health administration programs.....	1,112	---	1,223	+111	+1,223	D
Subtotal.....	9,233	8,121	10,153	+920	+2,032	
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Educ.....	40,000	80,000	80,000	+40,000	---	D
Advanced Education Nursing.....	50,597	50,597	55,640	+5,043	+5,043	D
Basic nurse education and practice.....	10,968	10,968	12,061	+1,093	+1,093	D
Nursing workforce diversity.....	4,010	4,010	4,410	+400	+400	D
Subtotal, Health professions.....	341,907	297,959	410,987	+69,080	+113,028	
Other HRSA Programs:						
Hansen's Disease Services.....	20,042	17,016	17,016	-3,026	---	D
Maternal & Child Health Block Grant.....	709,130	709,130	709,130	---	---	D
Abstinence Education						
Advance from prior year.....	---	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+20,000)	---	NA
Pres. Proposed Rescission.....	---	(-20,000)	---	---	(+20,000)	NA
FY02.....	20,000	---	30,000	+10,000	+30,000	D
Healthy Start.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	---	---	D
Universal Newborn Hearing.....	3,375	3,375	8,000	+4,625	+4,625	D
Organ Transplantation.....	10,000	15,000	10,000	---	-5,000	D
Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies.....	150	---	---	-150	---	D
Bone Marrow Program.....	18,000	17,959	22,000	+4,000	+4,041	D
Rural outreach grants.....	35,880	38,892	30,867	-5,013	-8,025	D
Rural Health Research.....	33,201	11,713	11,713	-21,488	---	D

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Critical care programs:						
Emergency medical services for children.....	17,000	15,000	19,000	+2,000	+4,000	D
Poison control.....	3,000	1,500	6,600	+3,600	+5,100	D
Subtotal, Critical care programs.....	20,000	16,500	25,600	+5,600	+9,100	
Black lung clinics.....	5,943	5,943	5,943	---	---	D
Nursing loan repayment for shortage area service..	2,279	2,279	2,279	---	---	D
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's.....	2,045	2,045	2,045	---	---	D
Subtotal, Other HRSA programs, FY01.....	950,045	929,852	934,593	-15,452	+4,741	
FY 02.....	20,000	---	30,000	+10,000	+30,000	
Ryan White AIDS Programs:						
Emergency Assistance.....	546,500	586,500	586,500	+40,000	---	D
Comprehensive Care Programs.....	824,000	864,000	864,000	+40,000	---	D
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA).....	(528,000)	(554,000)	(554,000)	(+26,000)	---	NA
Early Intervention Program.....	138,400	171,400	173,900	+35,500	+2,500	D
Pediatric HIV/AIDS.....	51,000	60,000	60,000	+9,000	---	D
AIDS Dental Services.....	8,000	8,500	9,000	+1,000	+500	D
Education and Training Centers.....	26,650	29,150	31,600	+4,950	+2,450	D
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs.....	1,594,550	1,719,550	1,725,000	+130,450	+5,450	
Family Planning.....	238,932	273,932	238,932	---	-35,000	D
Health Care and Other Facilities.....	112,408	---	---	-112,408	---	D
Buildings and Facilities.....	250	250	250	---	---	D
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	D
National Practitioner Data Bank.....	16,000	17,200	17,200	+1,200	---	D
User Fees.....	-16,000	-17,200	-17,200	-1,200	---	D

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Health Care Integrity and Protection Data Bank.....	3,238	4,317	4,317	+1,079	---	D
User Fees.....	-3,238	-4,317	-4,317	-1,079	---	D
Health Care Access for the Uninsured.....	40,000	125,000	---	-40,000	-125,000	D
Program Management.....	124,766	124,353	128,123	+3,357	+3,770	D
Total, Health resources and services.....	4,583,365	4,681,337	4,714,232	+130,867	+32,895	
Current year.....	(4,563,365)	(4,681,337)	(4,684,232)	(+120,867)	(+2,895)	
Advance Year, FY02.....	(20,000)	---	(30,000)	(+10,000)	(+30,000)	
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND:						
Interest subsidy program.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---	M
HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM (HEAL):						
Liquidating account.....	(15,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(-5,000)	---	NA
Program management.....	3,687	3,679	3,679	-8	---	D
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:						
Post-FY88 claims.....	62,301	114,355	114,355	+52,054	---	M
HRSA administration.....	2,999	2,992	2,992	-7	---	D
Total, Vaccine inquiry.....	65,300	117,347	117,347	+52,047	---	
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin.....	4,653,352	4,802,363	4,835,258	+181,906	+32,895	
Current year.....	(4,633,352)	(4,802,363)	(4,805,258)	(+171,906)	(+2,895)	
Advance Year, FY02.....	(20,000)	---	(30,000)	(+10,000)	(+30,000)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION						
DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING						
Preventive Health Services Block Grant Program	176,043	175,004	175,964	-79	+960	D
Salaries and Expenses	3,286	4,246	3,286	---	-960	D
Subtotal, Preventive Health Services Block Grant	179,329	179,250	179,250	-79	---	
Prevention Centers Program	17,119	14,080	23,000	+5,881	+8,920	D
Salaries and Expenses	633	665	2,000	+1,367	+1,335	D
Subtotal, Prevention Centers	17,752	14,745	25,000	+7,248	+10,255	
CDC/HCFA vaccine program						
Childhood immunization Program (1)	432,966	442,505	447,966	+15,000	+5,461	D
Salaries and Expenses	56,909	62,138	56,909	---	-5,229	D
Subtotal, Childhood immunization	489,875	504,643	504,875	+15,000	+232	
HCFA vaccine purchase (NA)	(545,043)	(469,054)	(469,054)	(-75,989)	---	NA
Subtotal, CDC/HCFA vaccine program level	1,034,918	973,697	973,929	-60,989	+232	
Communicable Diseases						
AIDS Program (2)	572,715	608,791	612,367	+39,652	+3,576	D
Salaries and Expenses	122,036	125,612	122,036	---	-3,576	D
Subtotal, HIV/AIDS	694,751	734,403	734,403	+39,652	---	

(1) $25 million of the President's request has been moved to PHSSEF for comparison purposes for global polio.

(2) $61 million of the President's request has been moved to PHSSEF for comparison purposes for global HIV/AIDS.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Tuberculosis						
Program	120,420	113,413	120,364	-56	+6,951	D
Salaries and Expenses	7,308	14,259	7,308	---	-6,951	D
Subtotal, Tuberculosis	127,728	127,672	127,672	-56	---	
Sexually Transmitted Diseases						
Program	121,809	131,978	136,743	+14,934	+4,765	D
Salaries and Expenses	13,925	18,690	13,925	---	-4,765	D
Subtotal, Sexually Transmitted Diseases	135,734	150,668	150,668	+14,934	---	
Chronic Diseases						
Chronic and Environmental Disease Prevention Program	286,545	293,114	317,374	+30,829	+24,260	D
Salaries and Expenses	78,180	91,440	78,180	---	-13,260	D
From PHSSEF	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---	D
Subtotal, Chronic & Environmental	374,725	384,554	395,554	+20,829	+11,000	
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening						
Program	156,016	160,235	160,941	+4,925	+706	D
Salaries and Expenses	10,479	11,185	10,479	---	-706	D
Subtotal, Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening	166,495	171,420	171,420	+4,925	---	
Infectious Diseases						
Program (1)	86,610	92,168	101,622	+15,012	+9,454	D
Salaries and Expenses	80,000	89,454	80,000	---	-9,454	D
From PHSSEF	9,000	---	---	-9,000	---	D
Subtotal, Infectious diseases	175,610	181,622	181,622	+6,012	---	

(1) $19.9 million of the President's request has been moved to PHSSEF for comparison purposes for NEDSS/EID.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	31,036	30,978	31,019	-17	+41	D
Salaries and Expenses	7,207	7,248	7,207	---	-41	D
Subtotal, Lead Poisoning Prevention	38,243	38,226	38,226	-17	---	
Injury Control Program	66,298	71,060	66,298	---	-4,762	D
Salaries and Expenses	23,840	24,035	23,840	---	-195	D
Subtotal, Injury Control	90,138	95,095	90,138	---	-4,957	
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (1) Program	86,819	91,534	86,346	-473	-5,188	D
Salaries and Expenses	127,833	128,022	127,833	---	-189	D
Subtotal, Occupational Safety and Health	214,652	219,556	214,179	-473	-5,377	
Epidemic Services Program	30,374	30,254	155,338	+124,964	+125,084	D
Salaries and Expenses	55,484	55,568	55,484	---	-84	D
Subtotal, Epidemic Services	85,858	85,822	210,822	+124,964	+125,000	
Office of the Director Budget Authority	37,620	35,564	37,245	-375	+1,681	D
Office of the Director	37,620	35,564	37,245	-375	+1,681	

(1) Includes Mine Safety and Health.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
National Center for Health Statistics						
Program Operations						
Budget Authority	15,069	13,981	15,069	---	+1,088	D
Salaries and expenses						
Budget Authority	18,241	19,314	18,241	---	-1,073	D
1% evaluation funds (NA)	(71,690)	(76,690)	(71,690)	---	(-5,000)	NA
Subtotal, Health Statistics program level	(105,000)	(109,985)	(105,000)	---	(-4,985)	
Buildings and Facilities	57,131	127,074	145,000	+87,869	+17,926	D
Prevention research						
Program	13,000	13,386	14,000	+1,000	+614	D
Salaries and Expenses	2,000	1,607	2,000	---	+393	D
Subtotal, Prevention research	15,000	14,993	16,000	+1,000	+1,007	
Health disparities demonstration						
Program	27,199	31,468	32,184	+4,985	+716	D
Salaries and Expenses	2,801	3,517	2,801	---	-716	D
Subtotal, Health disparities demonstration	30,000	34,985	34,985	+4,985	---	
Total, Disease Control	2,963,951	3,133,587	3,290,369	+326,418	+156,782	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						
National Cancer Institute	3,311,687	3,505,072	3,793,587	+481,900	+288,515	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(255,342)	---	---	(-255,342)	NA
Subtotal, NCI	(3,311,687)	(3,505,072)	(3,793,587)	(+481,900)	(+288,515)	
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	2,026,430	2,136,757	2,321,320	+294,890	+184,563	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(67,175)	---	---	(-67,175)	NA
Subtotal, NHLBI	(2,026,430)	(2,136,757)	(2,321,320)	(+294,890)	(+184,563)	
National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research	269,185	284,175	309,007	+39,822	+24,832	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(21,100)	---	---	(-21,100)	NA
Subtotal, NIDR	(269,185)	(284,175)	(309,007)	(+39,822)	(+24,832)	
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1,141,415	1,209,173	1,315,530	+174,115	+106,357	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(22,907)	---	---	(-22,907)	NA
Subtotal, NIDDK	(1,141,415)	(1,209,173)	(1,315,530)	(+174,115)	(+106,357)	
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	1,029,743	1,084,828	1,185,767	+156,024	+100,939	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(34,416)	---	---	(-34,416)	NA
Subtotal, NINDS	(1,029,743)	(1,084,828)	(1,185,767)	(+156,024)	(+100,939)	
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	1,776,748	1,906,213	2,062,126	+285,378	+155,913	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(971,047)	---	---	(-971,047)	NA
Subtotal, NIAID	(1,776,748)	(1,906,213)	(2,062,126)	(+285,378)	(+155,913)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	1,353,943	1,428,188	1,548,313	+194,370	+120,125	D
AIDS (NA).....	---	(38,696)	---	---	(-38,696)	NA
Subtotal, NIGMS.....	(1,353,943)	(1,428,188)	(1,548,313)	(+194,370)	(+120,125)	
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	859,258	904,705	984,300	+125,042	+79,595	D
AIDS (NA).....	---	(94,204)	---	---	(-94,204)	NA
Subtotal, NICHD.....	(859,258)	(904,705)	(984,300)	(+125,042)	(+79,595)	
National Eye Institute.....	450,101	473,952	514,673	+64,572	+40,721	D
AIDS (NA).....	---	(11,176)	---	---	(-11,176)	NA
Subtotal, NEI.....	(450,101)	(473,952)	(514,673)	(+64,572)	(+40,721)	
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	442,688	468,649	506,730	+64,042	+38,081	D
AIDS (NA).....	---	(7,678)	---	---	(-7,678)	NA
Subtotal, NIEHS.....	(442,688)	(468,649)	(506,730)	(+64,042)	(+38,081)	
National Institute on Aging.....	687,861	725,949	790,299	+102,438	+64,350	D
AIDS (NA).....	---	(4,298)	---	---	(-4,298)	NA
Subtotal, NIA.....	(687,861)	(725,949)	(790,299)	(+102,438)	(+64,350)	
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.....	349,480	368,712	400,025	+50,545	+31,313	D
AIDS (NA).....	---	(5,233)	---	---	(-5,233)	NA
Subtotal, NIAMS.....	(349,480)	(368,712)	(400,025)	(+50,545)	(+31,313)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	263,661	278,009	301,787	+38,126	+23,778	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(1,591)	---	---	(-1,591)	NA
Subtotal, NIDCD	(263,661)	(278,009)	(301,787)	(+38,126)	(+23,778)	
National Institute of Nursing Research	89,539	92,524	102,312	+12,773	+9,788	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(7,810)	---	---	(-7,810)	NA
Subtotal, NINR	(89,539)	(92,524)	(102,312)	(+12,773)	(+9,788)	
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	293,234	308,661	349,216	+55,982	+40,555	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(20,083)	---	---	(-20,083)	NA
Subtotal, NIAAA	(293,234)	(308,661)	(349,216)	(+55,982)	(+40,555)	
National Institute on Drug Abuse	687,376	725,467	788,201	+100,825	+62,734	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(229,173)	---	---	(-229,173)	NA
Subtotal, NIDA	(687,376)	(725,467)	(788,201)	(+100,825)	(+62,734)	
National Institute of Mental Health	974,673	1,031,353	1,114,638	+139,965	+83,285	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(135,294)	---	---	(-135,294)	NA
Subtotal, NIMH	(974,673)	(1,031,353)	(1,114,638)	(+139,965)	(+83,285)	
National Human Genome Research Institute	335,862	357,740	386,410	+50,548	+28,670	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(4,313)	---	---	(-4,313)	NA
Subtotal, NHGRI	(335,862)	(357,740)	(386,410)	(+50,548)	(+28,670)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
National Center for Research Resources	675,054	714,192	832,027	+156,973	+117,835	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(111,464)	---	---	(-111,464)	NA
Subtotal, NCRR	(675,054)	(714,192)	(832,027)	(+156,973)	(+117,835)	
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	69,011	72,392	78,880	+9,869	+6,488	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(1,030)	---	---	(-1,030)	NA
Subtotal, NCCAM	(69,011)	(72,392)	(78,880)	(+9,869)	(+6,488)	
John E. Fogarty International Center	43,328	48,011	50,299	+6,971	+2,288	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(15,479)	---	---	(-15,479)	NA
Subtotal, FIC	(43,328)	(48,011)	(50,299)	(+6,971)	(+2,288)	
National Library of Medicine	215,199	230,135	256,281	+41,082	+26,146	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(5,193)	---	---	(-5,193)	NA
Subtotal, NLM	(215,199)	(230,135)	(256,281)	(+41,082)	(+26,146)	
Office of the Director	282,000	308,978	342,307	+60,307	+33,329	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(46,522)	---	---	(-46,522)	NA
Subtotal, OD	(282,000)	(308,978)	(342,307)	(+60,307)	(+33,329)	
Buildings and facilities:						
Current year	125,376	148,900	178,700	+53,324	+29,800	D
Advance from prior year	(40,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---	NA
Office of AIDS Research	---	(2,111,224)	---	---	(-2,111,224)	NA
Total, National Institutes of Health:						
Current Year, FY01	17,752,852	18,812,735	20,512,735	+2,759,883	+1,700,000	
Advance from prior year	40,000	---	---	-40,000	---	
Total N.I.H. program level	17,792,852	18,812,735	20,512,735	+2,719,883	+1,700,000	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
Mental Health:						
Knowledge development and application.....	136,875	166,875	132,749	-4,126	-34,126	D
Mental Health Performance Partnership.....	356,000	416,000	416,000	+60,000	---	D
Children's Mental Health.....	82,763	86,763	86,763	+4,000	---	D
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH).....	30,883	35,883	30,883	---	-5,000	D
Protection and Advocacy.....	24,903	25,903	24,903	---	-1,000	D
Subtotal, mental health.....	631,424	731,424	691,298	+59,874	-40,126	
Substance Abuse Treatment:						
Knowledge Development and Application.....	214,566	258,420	213,716	-850	-44,704	D
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership.....	1,600,000	1,631,000	1,631,000	+31,000	---	D
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment.....	1,814,566	1,889,420	1,844,716	+30,150	-44,704	
Substance Abuse Prevention:						
Knowledge Development and Application.....	139,824	135,229	132,742	-7,082	-2,487	D
High Risk Youth Grants.....	7,000	7,000	---	-7,000	-7,000	D
Subtotal, Substance abuse prevention.....	146,824	142,229	132,742	-14,082	-9,487	
Program Management and Buildings and Facilities.....	59,054	59,943	58,870	-184	-1,073	D
Total, Substance Abuse and Mental Health.....	2,651,868	2,823,016	2,727,626	+75,758	-95,390	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY						
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes:						
Federal Funds	107,739	---	121,169	+13,430	+121,169	D
1% evaluation funding (NA)	(52,576)	(206,593)	(59,130)	(+6,554)	(-147,463)	NA
Subtotal	(160,315)	(206,593)	(180,299)	(+19,984)	(-26,294)	
Health insurance and expenditure surveys						
1% evaluation funding (NA)	(36,000)	(40,850)	(40,850)	(+4,850)	---	NA
Program Support	2,484	---	2,500	+16	+2,500	D
1% evaluation funding (NA)	---	(2,500)	---	---	(-2,500)	NA
Total, AHRQ	(198,799)	(249,943)	(223,649)	(+24,850)	(-26,294)	
Federal Funds	110,223	---	123,669	+13,446	+123,669	
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(88,576)	(249,943)	(99,980)	(+11,404)	(-149,963)	
Total, Public Health Service	28,132,246	29,571,701	31,489,657	+3,357,411	+1,917,956	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION						
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID						
Medicaid current law benefits	109,321,600	116,507,700	116,507,700	+7,186,100	---	M
State and local administration	6,379,800	7,258,500	7,258,500	+878,700	---	M
Vaccines for Children	465,383	469,054	469,054	+3,671	---	M
Subtotal, Medicaid program level, current year	116,166,783	124,235,254	124,235,254	+8,068,471	---	
Less Medicare Transfer (P.L. 105-33)	-50,000	-60,000	-60,000	-10,000	---	M
Less funds advanced in prior year	-28,733,605	-30,589,003	-30,589,003	-1,855,398	---	M
Total, request, current year	87,383,178	93,586,251	93,586,251	+6,203,073	---	
New advance 1st quarter, FY02	30,589,003	36,207,551	36,207,551	+5,618,548	---	M
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS						
Supplemental medical insurance	68,690,000	69,777,000	69,777,000	+1,087,000	---	M
Hospital insurance for the uninsured	349,000	321,000	321,000	-28,000	---	M
Federal uninsured payment	121,000	132,000	132,000	+11,000	---	M
Program management	129,100	151,600	151,600	+22,500	---	M
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	69,289,100	70,381,600	70,381,600	+1,092,500	---	
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT						
Research, demonstration, and evaluation: Regular Program	61,786	55,000	55,000	-6,786	---	TF
Medicare Contractors	1,244,000	1,301,287	1,165,287	-78,713	-136,000	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	---	(-136,000)	(-136,000)	(-136,000)	NA
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(630,000)	(680,000)	(630,000)	---	(-50,000)	NA
Subtotal, Contractors program level	(1,874,000)	(1,981,287)	(1,795,287)	(-78,713)	(-186,000)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
State Survey and Certification	204,674	234,147	171,147	-33,527	-63,000	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	---	(-63,000)	(-63,000)	(-63,000)	NA
Federal Administration						
Federal Administration	484,900	497,942	476,942	-7,958	-21,000	TF
User Fees	-2,026	-2,074	-2,074	-48	---	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	---	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	NA
Subtotal, Federal Administration	482,874	495,868	474,868	-8,006	-21,000	
Total, Program management	1,993,334	2,086,302	1,866,302	-127,032	-220,000	
Total, Program management, program level	(2,623,334)	(2,766,302)	(2,496,302)	(-127,032)	(-270,000)	
Medicare Trust Fund Activity:						
Hospital Insurance TF (1)	(6,800,000)	(8,300,000)	(8,300,000)	(+1,500,000)	---	NA
Supplemental Medical Ins. TF (2)	(300,000)	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(+2,500,000)	---	NA
Total, Health Care Financing Administration	189,254,615	202,261,704	202,041,704	+12,787,089	-220,000	
Federal funds	187,261,281	200,175,402	200,175,402	+12,914,121	---	
Current year	(156,672,278)	(163,967,851)	(163,967,851)	(+7,295,573)	---	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY02	(30,589,003)	(36,207,551)	(36,207,551)	(+5,618,548)	---	
Trust funds	1,993,334	2,086,302	1,866,302	-127,032	-220,000	

(1) Intermediate estimates: Page 37 of the 1999 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(2) Intermediate estimates: Page 32 of the 1999 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 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES						
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES						
Payments to territories	23,000	23,000	23,000	---	---	M
Emergency assistance	98,000	---	---	-98,000	---	M
State & Local Administrative Training	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---	M
Repatriation	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	M
Subtotal, Welfare payments	124,000	24,000	24,000	-100,000	---	
Child Support Enforcement:						
State and local administration	2,818,800	3,089,800	3,089,800	+271,000	---	M
Federal incentive payments	371,000	404,000	404,000	+33,000	---	M
Hold Harmless payments	11,000	11,000	11,000	---	---	M
Access and visitation	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---	M
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	3,200,800	3,514,800	3,514,800	+314,000	---	
Total, Payments, current year program level	3,324,800	3,538,800	3,538,800	+214,000	---	
Less funds advanced in previous years	-750,000	-650,000	-650,000	+100,000	---	M
Total, payments, current request	2,574,800	2,888,800	2,888,800	+314,000	---	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY02	650,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+350,000	---	M

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM						
Advance from prior year (NA).....	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	---	---	NA EMG
Emergency Allocation.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	---	---	D EMG
Advance funding FY02.....	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	---	---	D
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE						
Transitional and Medical Services.....	220,693	225,176	225,176	+4,483	---	D
Social Services.....	143,621	143,316	143,621	---	+305	D
Preventive Health.....	4,835	4,835	4,835	---	---	D
Targeted Assistance.....	49,477	49,477	49,477	---	---	D
Victims of Torture.....	7,265	9,765	10,000	+2,735	+235	D
Total, Refugee and entrant assistance.....	425,891	432,569	433,109	+7,218	+540	
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT GRANT						
Advance funding from prior year (NA).....	(1,182,672)	(1,182,672)	(1,182,672)	---	---	NA
Current year additional request.....	---	817,328	400,000	+400,000	-417,328	D
Advance funding FY02.....	1,182,672	2,000,000	2,000,000	+817,328	---	D
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX).....	1,775,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	-75,000	---	M

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS						
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:						
Head Start, current funded	3,867,000	4,867,000	4,267,000	+400,000	-600,000	D
Advance from prior year	---	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(+1,400,000)	---	NA
FY02	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, Head Start program level	5,267,000	6,267,000	5,667,000	+400,000	-600,000	
Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Programs	---	---	64,155	+64,155	+64,155	D
Runaway and Homeless Youth	43,652	43,652	---	-43,652	-43,652	D
Runaway Youth Transitional Living	20,503	20,503	---	-20,503	-20,503	D
Strengthening Parent/Child Relationships	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000	D
Subtotal, runaway	64,155	74,155	64,155	---	-10,000	
Child Abuse State Grants	21,026	21,026	21,026	---	---	D
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	18,028	18,028	18,028	---	---	D
Abandoned Infants Assistance	12,207	12,207	12,207	---	---	D
Child Welfare Services	291,986	291,986	291,986	---	---	D
Child Welfare Training	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---	D
Adoption Opportunities	27,419	27,419	27,419	---	---	D
Adoption Incentive	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	D
Adoption Incentive (no cap adjustment)	21,791	21,791	23,000	+1,209	+1,209	D
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	27,491	6,500	27,491	---	+20,991	D
Community Based Resource Centers	32,835	32,835	32,835	---	---	D

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Developmental disabilities program:						
State Councils	65,750	65,803	65,803	+53	---	D
Protection and Advocacy	28,110	28,110	28,110	---	---	D
Developmental Disabilities Special Projects	10,244	10,244	10,244	---	---	D
Developmental Disabilities University Affiliated	18,171	18,171	18,171	---	---	D
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	122,275	122,328	122,328	+53	---	
Native American Programs	35,420	44,420	35,420	---	-9,000	D
Community services:						
Grants to States for Community Services	527,700	510,000	527,700	---	+17,700	D
Community initiative program:						
Economic Development	30,040	5,500	30,040	---	+24,540	D
Individual Development Account Initiative	10,000	25,000	10,000	---	-15,000	D
Rural Community Facilities	5,321	---	5,321	---	+5,321	D
Subtotal, discretionary funds	45,361	30,500	45,361	---	+14,861	
National Youth Sports	15,000	---	16,000	+1,000	+16,000	D
Community Food and Nutrition	6,315	---	6,315	---	+6,315	D
Subtotal, Community services	594,376	540,500	595,376	+1,000	+54,876	
Runaway Youth Prevention	14,999	14,999	14,999	---	---	D
Domestic Violence Hotline	1,957	2,157	1,957	---	-200	D
Battered Women's Shelters	101,118	116,918	101,118	---	-15,800	D
Program Direction	147,908	164,448	147,908	---	-16,540	D
Total, Children and Families Services Programs	6,828,991	7,805,717	7,231,253	+402,262	-574,464	
Current Year	(5,428,991)	(6,405,717)	(5,831,253)	(+402,262)	(-574,464)	
Advance Year, FY02	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	---	---	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Rescission of permanent appropriations.....	-21,000	---	-21,000	---	-21,000	D
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES.....	295,000	305,000	305,000	+10,000	---	M
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION						
Foster Care.....	4,537,200	5,063,500	5,063,500	+526,300	---	M
Adoption Assistance.....	1,020,100	1,197,600	1,197,600	+177,500	---	M
Independent living.....	140,000	140,000	140,000	---	---	M
Child Welfare Tribal Initiative (1).....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000	M
Total, Payments, current year program level.....	5,697,300	6,406,100	6,401,100	+703,800	-5,000	
Less Advances from Prior Year.....	-1,355,000	-1,538,000	-1,538,000	-183,000	---	M
Total, payments, current request.....	4,342,300	4,868,100	4,863,100	+520,800	-5,000	
New Advance, 1st quarter, FY02.....	1,538,000	1,735,900	1,735,900	+197,900	---	M
Total, Administration for Children & Families.	20,991,654	24,953,414	23,936,162	+2,944,508	-1,017,252	
Current year.....	(15,120,982)	(17,717,514)	(16,700,262)	(+1,579,280)	(-1,017,252)	
Advance Year, FY02.....	(5,870,672)	(7,235,900)	(7,235,900)	(+1,365,228)	---	

(1) Unauthorized.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING						
Grants to States:						
Supportive Services and Centers	310,082	450,082	325,082	+15,000	-125,000	D
Preventive Health	16,123	16,123	16,123	---	---	D
Title VII	13,181	13,181	13,181	---	---	D
Nutrition:						
Congregate Meals	374,412	374,412	374,412	---	---	D
Home Delivered Meals	147,000	147,000	147,000	---	---	D
Grants to Indians	18,457	23,457	18,457	---	-5,000	D
Aging Research, Training and Special Projects	31,162	36,162	9,119	-22,043	-27,043	D
Alzheimer's Initiative	5,970	5,970	5,970	---	---	D
Program Administration	16,461	17,232	16,461	---	-771	D
Total, Administration on Aging	932,848	1,083,619	925,805	-7,043	-157,814	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:						
Federal Funds	116,561	127,685	116,561	---	-11,124	D
NAS study	414	---	---	-414	---	D
Trust Funds	5,851	5,851	5,851	---	---	TF
1% Evaluation funds (ASPE) (NA)	(20,552)	(20,552)	(20,552)	---	---	NA
Subtotal	(143,378)	(154,088)	(142,964)	(-414)	(-11,124)	
Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	19,327	7,627	24,327	+5,000	+16,700	D
Physical Fitness and Sports	1,091	1,152	1,091	---	-61	D
Minority health	37,638	38,638	38,638	+1,000	---	D
Office of women's health	15,495	16,495	16,495	+1,000	---	D
U.S. Surgeon General violence initiative	457	476	---	-457	-476	D
Office of Emergency Preparedness	9,668	11,668	9,668	---	-2,000	D
Other Health Activities (1)	4,922	---	---	-4,922	---	D
Total, General Departmental Management	211,424	209,592	212,631	+1,207	+3,039	
Federal funds	205,573	203,741	206,780	+1,207	+3,039	
Trust funds	5,851	5,851	5,851	---	---	

(1) $20 million of the President's request has been moved to PHSSEF for comparison purposes.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:						
Federal Funds	31,394	33,849	31,394	---	-2,455	D
HIPAA funding (NA)	(120,000)	(130,000)	(120,000)	---	(-10,000)	NA
Total, Inspector General program level	(151,394)	(163,849)	(151,394)	---	(-12,455)	
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:						
Federal Funds	18,774	20,742	18,774	---	-1,968	D
Trust Funds	3,314	3,314	3,314	---	---	TF
Total, Office for Civil Rights	22,088	24,056	22,088	---	-1,968	
POLICY RESEARCH	16,738	16,738	16,738	---	---	D
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:						
Retirement payments	172,045	175,405	175,405	+3,360	---	M
Survivors benefits	11,906	12,204	12,204	+298	---	M
Dependents' medical care	29,626	30,811	30,811	+1,185	---	M
Military services credits	1,328	1,352	1,352	+24	---	M
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	214,905	219,772	219,772	+4,867	---	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE EMERGENCY FUND (1)...	582,203	---	500,640	-81,563	+500,640	D EMG
Public Health/Social Service Fund.....	---	490,500	---	---	-490,500	D
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	1,078,752	994,507	1,003,263	-75,489	+8,756	
Federal funds.....	1,069,587	985,342	994,098	-75,489	+8,756	
Trust funds.....	9,165	9,165	9,165	---	---	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services..	240,390,115	258,864,945	259,396,591	+19,006,476	+531,646	
Federal Funds.....	238,387,616	256,769,478	257,521,124	+19,133,508	+751,646	
Current year.....	(201,907,941)	(213,326,027)	(214,047,673)	(+12,139,732)	(+721,646)	
Advance Year, FY02.....	(36,479,675)	(43,443,451)	(43,473,451)	(+6,993,776)	(+30,000)	
Trust funds.....	2,002,499	2,095,467	1,875,467	-127,032	-220,000	

(1) For FY 2000 Comparable purposes, $10 million is shown in CDC for Chronic Diseases and $9 million for Infectious Diseases.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
EDUCATION REFORM						
Goals 2000: Educate America Act:						
State Grants forward funded	456,500	---	---	-456,500	---	D FF
State Grants current funded	1,500	---	---	-1,500	---	D
Parental Assistance	33,000	33,000	---	-33,000	-33,000	D
Recognition and Reward	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D
Subtotal, Goals 2000	491,000	83,000	---	-491,000	-83,000	
School-to-Work Opportunities	55,000	---	---	-55,000	---	D FF
Educational Technology:						
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	425,000	450,000	517,000	+92,000	+67,000	D
Technology Innovation Challenge Fund	146,255	---	197,500	+51,245	+197,500	D
Regional Technology in Education Consortia	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	D
Next Generation Technology Innovation	---	170,000	---	---	-170,000	D
Subtotal	581,255	630,000	724,500	+143,245	+94,500	
National Activities						
Technology Leadership Activities	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	D
Teacher Training in Technology	75,000	150,000	85,000	+10,000	-65,000	D
Community-Based Technology Centers	32,500	100,000	32,500	---	-67,500	D
Subtotal	109,500	252,000	119,500	+10,000	-132,500	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Star Schools.....	50,550	---	45,000	-5,550	+45,000	D
Ready to Learn Television.....	16,000	16,000	16,000	---	---	D
Telcom Demo Project for Mathematics.....	8,500	---	---	-8,500	---	D
Telcom Program for Professional Devlep.....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000	D
Subtotal, Educational technology.....	765,805	903,000	905,000	+139,195	+2,000	
21st Century Community Learning Centers.....	453,377	1,000,000	600,000	+146,623	-400,000	D
Small, Safe, and Successful High Schools.....	---	120,000	---	---	-120,000	D
Total, Education Reform.....	1,765,182	2,106,000	1,505,000	-260,182	-601,000	
Subtotal, Forward funded.....	(511,500)	---	---	(-511,500)	---	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED						
Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs):						
Basic Grants						
Advance from prior year	(5,046,366)	(5,046,366)	(5,046,366)	---	---	NA
Forward funded	1,733,134	481,237	1,733,134	---	+1,251,897	D FF
Current funded	3,500	---	3,500	---	+3,500	D
Subtotal, Basic grants current year funding	1,736,634	481,237	1,736,634	---	+1,255,397	
Basic Grants FY02 Advance	5,046,366	5,201,863	5,046,366	---	-155,497	D
Subtotal, Basic grants, program level	6,783,000	5,683,100	6,783,000	---	+1,099,900	
Concentration Grants - Advance from prior year	(1,158,397)	(1,158,397)	(1,158,397)	---	---	NA
Concentration Grants FY02 Advance	1,158,397	1,002,900	1,158,397	---	+155,497	D
Targeted Grants	---	1,671,500	---	---	-1,671,500	D FF
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs	7,941,397	8,357,500	7,941,397	---	-416,103	
Capital Expenses for Private School Children	12,000	---	---	-12,000	---	D FF
Even Start	150,000	150,000	250,000	+100,000	+100,000	D FF
State agency programs:						
Migrant	354,689	380,000	354,689	---	-25,311	D FF
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	42,000	42,000	42,000	---	---	D FF
Evaluation	8,900	---	8,900	---	+8,900	D
Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	170,000	190,000	190,000	+20,000	---	D FF
Total, ESEA	8,678,986	9,119,500	8,786,986	+108,000	-332,514	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Migrant education:						
High School Equivalency Program	15,000	20,000	20,000	+5,000	---	D
College Assistance Migrant Program	7,000	10,000	10,000	+3,000	---	D
Subtotal, migrant education	22,000	30,000	30,000	+8,000	---	
Total, Education for the disadvantaged	8,700,986	9,149,500	8,816,986	+116,000	-332,514	
Current Year	(2,496,223)	(2,944,737)	(2,612,223)	(+116,000)	(-332,514)	
Advance Year, FY02	(6,204,763)	(6,204,763)	(6,204,763)	---	---	
Subtotal, forward funded	(2,461,823)	(2,914,737)	(2,569,823)	(+108,000)	(-344,914)	
IMPACT AID						
Basic Support Payments	737,200	720,000	780,000	+42,800	+60,000	D
Payments for Children with Disabilities	50,000	40,000	50,000	---	+10,000	D
Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts (Sec. f)	72,200	---	82,000	+9,800	+82,000	D
Subtotal	859,400	760,000	912,000	+52,600	+152,000	
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	5,000	5,000	8,000	+3,000	+3,000	D
Construction (Sec. 8007)	10,052	5,000	25,000	+14,948	+20,000	D
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	32,000	---	40,000	+8,000	+40,000	D
Total, Impact aid	906,452	770,000	985,000	+78,548	+215,000	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request		
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS							
Teaching to High Standards, current	---	405,000	---	---	-405,000	D	
FY02	---	285,000	---	---	-285,000	D	
Eisenhower Professional Development	335,000	---	---	-335,000	---	D	FF
National Programs:							
School Leadership Initiative	---	40,000	---	---	-40,000	D	
Improvement of Teaching and School Leadership	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000	D	
Hometown Teachers	---	75,000	---	---	-75,000	D	
Higher Standards/Higher Pay	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D	
Teacher Quality Incentives	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D	
Troops to Teachers	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000	D	
Early Childhood Educator Professional Develp	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000	D	FF
Innovative Education (Education Block Grant)	80,750	---	80,750	---	+80,750	D	FF
Advance from prior year	---	(285,000)	(285,000)	(+285,000)	---	NA	
FY02	285,000	---	285,000	---	+285,000	D	
Education Block Grant, program level	365,750	---	365,750	---	+365,750		
Class Size Reduction, current	400,000	850,000	---	-400,000	-850,000	D	FF
Advance from prior year (1)	---	(900,000)	(900,000)	(+900,000)	---	NA	
FY02	900,000	900,000	---	-900,000	-900,000	D	
Class Size Reduction, program level	1,300,000	1,750,000	---	-1,300,000	-1,750,000		

(1) Funds made available in FY 2000 appropriation.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Teacher Empowerment Act (1)	---	---	850,000	+850,000	+850,000	D FF
FY02	---	---	900,000	+900,000	+900,000	D
Teacher Empowerment Act, program level	---	---	1,750,000	+1,750,000	+1,750,000	
Safe and Drug Free Schools:						
State Grants, current funded	109,250	109,250	109,250	---	---	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(330,000)	(330,000)	(+330,000)	---	NA
FY02	330,000	330,000	330,000	---	---	D
State Grants, program level	439,250	439,250	439,250	---	---	
National Programs	110,750	150,750	110,000	-750	-40,750	D
Coordinator Initiative	50,000	50,000	50,000	---	---	D
Project SERV	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000	D
Subtotal, Safe and drug free schools	600,000	650,000	599,250	-750	-50,750	
Inexpensive Book Distribution (RIF)	20,000	20,000	21,000	+1,000	+1,000	D
Arts in Education	11,500	23,000	16,500	+5,000	-6,500	D

(1) Teacher Empowerment Act subject to authorization.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request		
Other school improvement programs:							
Magnet Schools Assistance	110,000	110,000	110,000	---	---	D	
Education for Homeless Children & Youth	28,800	31,700	32,000	+3,200	+300	D	FF
Women's Educational Equity	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	D	
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,334	7,334	7,334	---	---	D	
Ellender Fellowships/Close Up	1,500	---	1,500	---	+1,500	D	FF
Education for Native Hawaiians	23,000	23,000	23,000	---	---	D	
Alaska Native Education Equity	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	D	
Charter Schools	145,000	175,000	175,000	+30,000	---	D	
Subtotal, other school improvement programs	331,634	363,034	364,834	+33,200	+1,800		
Opportunities to Improve our Nation's Schools(OPTIONS)	---	20,000	---	---	-20,000	D	
Strengthening Technical assistance Capacity Grants	---	38,000	---	---	-38,000	D	
Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers	28,000	---	28,000	---	+28,000	D	
Advanced Placement Fees	15,000	20,000	20,000	+5,000	---	D	
Total, School improvement programs	3,006,884	3,869,034	3,165,334	+158,450	-703,700		
Current Year	(1,491,884)	(2,354,034)	(1,650,334)	(+158,450)	(-703,700)		
Advance Year, FY02	(1,515,000)	(1,515,000)	(1,515,000)	---	---		
Subtotal, forward funded	(955,300)	(1,020,950)	(1,073,500)	(+118,200)	(+52,550)		

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
READING EXCELLENCE						
Reading Excellence Act	65,000	91,000	65,000	---	-26,000	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(195,000)	(195,000)	(+195,000)	---	NA
FY02	195,000	195,000	195,000	---	---	D
Reading Excellence, program level	260,000	286,000	260,000	---	-26,000	
INDIAN EDUCATION						
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	62,000	92,765	92,765	+30,765	---	D
Federal Programs						
Special Programs for Indian Children	13,265	20,000	13,265	---	-6,735	D
National Activities	1,735	2,735	1,735	---	-1,000	D
Subtotal	15,000	22,735	15,000	---	-7,735	
Total, Indian Education	77,000	115,500	107,765	+30,765	-7,735	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
SCHOOL RENOVATION						
Grants to Indian LEAs	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000	D
Grants to Other High-Need LEAs	---	125,000	---	---	-125,000	D
School Renovation Loan Subsidies	---	1,125,000	---	---	-1,125,000	D
Total, School Renovation	---	1,300,000	---	---	-1,300,000	
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION						
Bilingual education:						
Instructional Services	162,500	180,000	162,500	---	-17,500	D
Support Services	14,000	16,000	14,000	---	-2,000	D
Professional Development	71,500	100,000	71,500	---	-28,500	D
Immigrant Education	150,000	150,000	150,000	---	---	D
Foreign Language Assistance	8,000	14,000	8,000	---	-6,000	D
Total, Bilingual and Immigrant Education	406,000	460,000	406,000	---	-54,000	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
SPECIAL EDUCATION						
State grants:						
Grants to States Part B advance funded	3,742,000	3,742,000	3,742,000	---	---	D
Part B advance from prior year	---	(3,742,000)	(3,742,000)	(+3,742,000)	---	NA
Grants to States Part B current year	1,247,685	1,537,685	1,747,685	+500,000	+210,000	D FF
Grants to States program level	4,989,685	5,279,685	5,489,685	+500,000	+210,000	
Preschool Grants	390,000	390,000	390,000	---	---	D FF
Grants for Infants and Families	375,000	383,567	375,000	---	-8,567	D FF
Subtotal, State grants program level	5,754,685	6,053,252	6,254,685	+500,000	+201,433	
IDEA National Acitivities (current funded):						
State Program Improvement Grants	35,200	45,200	45,200	+10,000	---	D FF
Research and Innovation	64,433	74,433	64,433	---	-10,000	D
Technical Assistance and Dissemination	45,481	53,481	45,481	---	-8,000	D
Personnel Preparation	81,952	81,952	81,952	---	---	D
Parent Information Centers	18,535	26,000	22,000	+3,465	-4,000	D
Technology and Media Services	34,410	34,523	36,410	+2,000	+1,887	D
Public Telecom Info/Training Dissemination	1,500	---	---	-1,500	---	D
Subtotal, IDEA special programs	281,511	315,589	295,476	+13,965	-20,113	
Total, Special education	6,036,196	6,368,841	6,550,161	+513,965	+181,320	
Current Year	(2,294,196)	(2,626,841)	(2,808,161)	(+513,965)	(+181,320)	
Advance Year, FY02	(3,742,000)	(3,742,000)	(3,742,000)	---	---	
Subtotal, Forward funded	(2,047,885)	(2,356,452)	(2,557,885)	(+510,000)	(+201,433)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH						
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,338,977	2,399,790	2,399,790	+60,813	---	M
Client Assistance State grants	10,928	11,147	10,928	---	-219	D
Training	39,629	39,629	39,629	---	---	D
Demonstration and training programs	21,672	21,672	16,492	-5,180	-5,180	D
Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	2,350	2,850	2,350	---	-500	D
Recreational programs	3,521	2,596	2,596	-925	---	D
Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	11,894	12,132	14,000	+2,106	+1,868	D
Projects with industry	22,071	22,071	22,071	---	---	D
Supported employment State grants	38,152	38,152	38,152	---	---	D
Independent living:						
State grants	22,296	22,296	22,296	---	---	D
Centers	48,000	58,000	58,000	+10,000	---	D
Services for older blind individuals	15,000	15,000	18,000	+3,000	+3,000	D
Subtotal, Independent living	85,296	95,296	98,296	+13,000	+3,000	
Program Improvement	1,900	1,900	1,900	---	---	D
Evaluation	1,587	1,587	1,587	---	---	D
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths & Adults	8,550	8,717	8,550	---	-167	D
National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)	86,462	100,000	86,462	---	-13,538	D
Assistive Technology	34,000	41,112	34,000	---	-7,112	D
Subtotal, discretionary programs	368,012	398,861	377,013	+9,001	-21,848	
Total, Rehabilitation services	2,706,989	2,798,651	2,776,803	+69,814	-21,848	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES						
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.....	10,100	10,265	11,000	+900	+735	D
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF						
Operations.....	45,500	46,410	48,000	+2,500	+1,590	D
Construction.....	2,651	5,376	6,000	+3,349	+624	D
Total.....	48,151	51,786	54,000	+5,849	+2,214	
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY						
Operations.....	83,480	87,650	89,400	+5,920	+1,750	D
Construction.....	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---	D
Total.....	85,980	87,650	89,400	+3,420	+1,750	
Total, Special institutions.....	144,231	149,701	154,400	+10,169	+4,699	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION						
Vocational education:						
Basic State Grants, current funded	264,650	264,650	309,000	+44,350	+44,350	D FF
Advance from prior year	---	(791,000)	(791,000)	(+791,000)	---	NA
FY02	791,000	591,000	791,000	---	+200,000	D
Basic State Grants, program level	1,055,650	855,650	1,100,000	+44,350	+244,350	
Tech-Prep Education	106,000	106,000	106,000	---	---	D FF
FY02	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000	D
Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Vocational Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,600	---	---	D
National Programs	17,500	17,500	17,500	---	---	D FF
NOICC	9,000	---	---	-9,000	---	D
Subtotal, Vocational education	1,192,750	1,183,750	1,228,100	+35,350	+44,350	
Adult education:						
State Grants, current funded	450,000	460,000	470,000	+20,000	+10,000	D FF
National programs:						
National Leadership Activities	14,000	89,000	14,000	---	-75,000	D FF
National Institute for Literacy	6,000	6,500	6,500	+500	---	D FF
Subtotal, National programs	20,000	95,500	20,500	+500	-75,000	
Subtotal, adult education	470,000	555,500	490,500	+20,500	-65,000	
State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	19,000	12,000	---	-19,000	-12,000	D
Total, Vocational and adult education	1,681,750	1,751,250	1,718,600	+36,850	-32,650	
Current Year	(890,750)	(960,250)	(927,600)	(+36,850)	(-32,650)	
Advance Year, FY02	(791,000)	(791,000)	(791,000)	---	---	
Subtotal, forward funded	(858,150)	(943,650)	(923,000)	(+64,850)	(-20,650)	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request		
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE							
Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)	(3,300)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(+200)	---	NA	
Pell Grants -- Regular Program	7,639,717	8,356,000	8,356,000	+716,283	---	D	
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	621,000	691,000	691,000	+70,000	---	D	
Emergency SEOG--Hurricane Floyd	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---	D	EMG
Federal Work Study	934,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	+77,000	---	D	
Federal Perkins loans:							
Capital Contributions	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---	D	
Loan Cancellations	30,000	60,000	40,000	+10,000	-20,000	D	
Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans	130,000	160,000	140,000	+10,000	-20,000		
LEAP program	40,000	40,000	---	-40,000	-40,000	D	
Total, Student financial assistance	9,374,717	10,258,000	10,198,000	+823,283	-60,000		

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM						
Federal Administration.....	48,000	48,000	48,000	---	---	D
HIGHER EDUCATION						
Aid for institutional development:						
Strengthening Institutions.....	60,250	63,000	73,000	+12,750	+10,000	D
Hispanic Serving Institutions.....	42,250	62,500	68,500	+26,250	+6,000	D
Dual-Degree Programs for Minority Institutions....	---	40,000	---	---	-40,000	D
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs).	148,750	169,000	185,000	+36,250	+16,000	D
Strengthening historically black graduate insts...	31,000	40,000	45,000	+14,000	+5,000	D
Strengthening Alaska / Native Hawaiian Instit.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	D
Strengthening Tribal Colleges.....	6,000	9,000	12,000	+6,000	+3,000	D
Subtotal, Institutional development.....	293,250	388,500	388,500	+95,250	---	
Program development:						
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)..	74,249	31,200	31,200	-43,049	---	D
Minority Science and Engineering Improvement.....	7,500	8,500	8,500	+1,000	---	D
International education and foreign language:						
Domestic Programs.....	62,000	62,000	67,000	+5,000	+5,000	D
Overseas Programs.....	6,680	10,000	10,000	+3,320	---	D
Institute for International Public Policy.....	1,022	1,022	1,022	---	---	D
Subtotal, International education.....	69,702	73,022	78,022	+8,320	+5,000	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
Interest Subsidy Grants	12,000	10,000	10,000	-2,000	---	D
Federal TRIO Programs	645,000	725,000	760,000	+115,000	+35,000	D
GEAR UP	200,000	325,000	200,000	---	-125,000	D
Byrd Honors Scholarships	39,859	41,001	39,859	---	-1,142	D
Javits Fellowships	20,000	10,000	10,000	-10,000	---	D
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	31,000	31,000	31,000	---	---	D
Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships	23,269	30,000	10,000	-13,269	-20,000	D
Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	98,000	98,000	98,000	---	---	D
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	5,000	15,000	15,000	+10,000	---	D
Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	D
Underground Railroad Program	1,750	1,750	---	-1,750	-1,750	D
Community Scholarship Mobilization	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---	D
GPRA data/HEA program evaluation	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	D
Total, Higher education	1,529,579	1,795,973	1,688,081	+158,502	-107,892	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Academic Program	185,540	190,096	192,500	+6,960	+2,404	D
Endowment Program	3,530	3,530	3,600	+70	+70	D
Howard University Hospital	30,374	30,374	30,374	---	---	D
Total, Howard University	219,444	224,000	226,474	+7,030	+2,474	
COLLEGE HOUSING & ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM: Federal Administration	737	737	737	---	---	D
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING, PROGRAM ACCOUNT						
HBCU Capital Financing Program -- Federal Adm	207	208	207	---	-1	D

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT						
Research and statistics:						
Research, Development, and Dissemination.....	---	198,567	---	---	-198,567	D
Research.....	103,567	---	103,567	---	+103,567	D
Regional Educational Laboratories.....	65,000	---	65,000	---	+65,000	D
Statistics.....	68,000	84,000	68,000	---	-16,000	D
Assessment:						
National Assessment.....	36,000	38,000	36,000	---	-2,000	D
National Assessment Governing Board.....	4,000	4,500	4,000	---	-500	D
Subtotal, Assessment.....	40,000	42,500	40,000	---	-2,500	
Subtotal, Research and statistics.....	276,567	325,067	276,567	---	-48,500	
Fund for the Improvement of Education.....	243,864	137,150	145,000	-98,864	+7,850	D
International Education Exchange.....	7,000	8,000	7,000	---	-1,000	D
Civic Education.....	9,850	9,850	10,000	+150	+150	D
Eisenhower Professional Dvp. Federal Activities.....	23,300	---	23,300	---	+23,300	D
Eisenhower Regional Math & Science Ed. Consortia.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	D
Javits Gifted and Talented Education.....	6,500	7,500	7,500	+1,000	---	D
America's Tests.....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000	D
National Writing Project.....	9,000	10,000	10,000	+1,000	---	D
Total, ERSI.....	591,081	517,567	494,367	-96,714	-23,200	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	382,934	413,184	382,934	---	-30,250	D
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	71,200	76,000	71,200	---	-4,800	D
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	34,000	36,500	34,000	---	-2,500	D
Total, Departmental management	488,134	525,684	488,134	---	-37,550	
STUDENT LOANS						
New Annual Loan Volume (including consolidation):						
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	(25,540,000)	(26,902,000)	(26,902,000)	(+1,362,000)	---	NA
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	(14,855,000)	(15,613,000)	(15,613,000)	(+758,000)	---	NA
Total Outstanding Loan Volume:						
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	(281,700,000)	(303,900,000)	(303,900,000)	(+22,200,000)	---	NA
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	(54,200,000)	(65,400,000)	(65,400,000)	(+11,200,000)	---	NA
Total, Department of Education	37,943,569	42,494,646	39,590,049	+1,646,480	-2,904,597	
Current year	(25,495,806)	(30,046,883)	(27,142,286)	(+1,646,480)	(-2,904,597)	
Advance Year, FY02	(12,447,763)	(12,447,763)	(12,447,763)	---	---	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES						
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME						
Operations and Maintenance	55,599	60,000	60,000	+4,401	---	D
Capital Program	12,696	9,832	9,832	-2,864	---	D
Total, AFRH	68,295	69,832	69,832	+1,537	---	
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (1)						
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs:						
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	80,574	86,000	80,574	---	-5,426	D
National Senior Volunteer Corps:						
Foster Grandparents Program	95,988	97,782	95,988	---	-1,794	D
Senior Companion Program	39,219	41,669	39,219	---	-2,450	D
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	46,117	50,565	46,117	---	-4,448	D
Senior Demonstration Program	1,494	2,500	400	-1,094	-2,100	D
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	182,818	192,516	181,724	-1,094	-10,792	
Program Administration	31,129	34,100	32,229	+1,100	-1,871	D
Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	294,521	312,616	294,527	+6	-18,089	

(1) Appropriations for Americorps are provided in the VA-HUD bill.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING:						
FY03 (current request) with FY02 comparable.....	350,000	365,000	365,000	+15,000	---	
Digitalization program (1).....	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000	
FY02 advance with FY01 comparable (NA).....	(340,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	(+10,000)	---	NA
Digitalization program (1).....	---	35,000	---	---	-35,000	D
FY01 advance with FY00 comparable (NA).....	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---	NA
FY00 reduction.....	-1,243	---	---	+1,243	---	D
Digitalization program (1).....	10,000	20,000	---	-10,000	-20,000	D
Satellite replacement supplemental--FY00.....	(17,300)	---	---	(-17,300)	---	NA
Subtotal, FY00/01 appropriation.....	(326,057)	(360,000)	(340,000)	(+13,943)	(-20,000)	
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE.....	36,693	39,001	37,500	+807	-1,501	D
FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION.....	6,136	6,320	6,200	+64	-120	D
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.....	166,251	173,000	170,000	+3,749	-3,000	D
MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION (TF).....	7,015	8,000	8,000	+985	---	TF
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFO SCIENCE.....	1,295	1,495	1,400	+105	-95	D
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY.....	2,391	2,615	2,450	+59	-165	D
NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL.....	2,241	2,350	---	-2,241	-2,350	D
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.....	205,717	216,438	205,717	---	-10,721	D

(1) Unauthorized. Funding is subject to enactment of authorization by September 30, 2000.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	9,562	10,400	9,800	+238	-600	D
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION	8,470	8,720	8,600	+130	-120	D
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Dual Benefits Payments Account	173,339	160,000	160,000	-13,339	---	D
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, Dual Benefits	163,339	150,000	150,000	-13,339	---	
Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Account	150	150	150	---	---	M
Limitation on administration:						
Consolidated Account	90,655	92,500	95,000	+4,345	+2,500	TF
Inspector General	5,380	5,700	5,380	---	-320	TF
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	20,764	20,400	20,400	-364	---	M
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS						
Benefit payments	520,000	484,078	484,078	-35,922	---	M
Administration	4,638	5,670	5,670	+1,032	---	M
Subtotal, Black Lung, current year program level	524,638	489,748	489,748	-34,890	---	
Less funds advanced in prior year	-141,000	-124,000	-124,000	+17,000	---	M
Total, Black Lung, current request	383,638	365,748	365,748	-17,890	---	
New advances, 1st quarter FY02	124,000	114,000	114,000	-10,000	---	M

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME						
Federal benefit payments	29,189,000	30,483,000	30,483,000	+1,294,000	---	M
Beneficiary services	64,000	71,000	71,000	+7,000	---	M
Research and demonstration	25,085	30,000	30,000	+4,915	---	M
Administration	2,142,000	2,359,000	2,097,000	-45,000	-262,000	D
Subtotal, SSI current year program level	31,420,085	32,943,000	32,681,000	+1,260,915	-262,000	
Less funds advanced in prior year	-9,550,000	-9,890,000	-9,890,000	-340,000	---	M
Subtotal, regular SSI current year (2000/2001)	21,870,085	23,053,000	22,791,000	+920,915	-262,000	
Additional CDR funding (1)	200,000	210,000	245,000	+45,000	+35,000	D
User Fee Activities	80,000	91,000	91,000	+11,000	---	D
Total, SSI, current request	22,150,085	23,354,000	23,127,000	+976,915	-227,000	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY02	9,890,000	10,470,000	10,470,000	+580,000	---	M

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES						
OASDI Trust Funds	2,925,236	3,138,200	3,230,236	+305,000	+92,036	TF
HI/SMI Trust Funds	1,038,000	1,094,000	1,038,000	---	-56,000	TF
Social Security Advisory Board	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---	TF
SSI	2,142,000	2,359,000	2,097,000	-45,000	-262,000	TF
Subtotal, regular LAE	6,107,036	6,593,000	6,367,036	+260,000	-225,964	
User Fee Activities (SSI)	80,000	91,000	91,000	+11,000	---	TF
TOTAL, REGULAR LAE	6,187,036	6,684,000	6,458,036	+271,000	-225,964	
Additional CDR funding (1)						
OASDI	185,000	240,000	275,000	+90,000	+35,000	TF
SSI	200,000	210,000	245,000	+45,000	+35,000	TF
Subtotal, CDR funding	385,000	450,000	520,000	+135,000	+70,000	
TOTAL, LAE	6,572,036	7,134,000	6,978,036	+406,000	-155,964	

(1) Two year availability.

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request	
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Federal Funds	14,944	17,000	14,944	---	-2,056	D
Trust Funds	50,808	56,000	50,808	---	-5,192	TF
Total, Office of the Inspector General	65,752	73,000	65,752	---	-7,248	
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	-2,422,000	-2,660,000	-2,433,000	-11,000	+227,000	TF
Total, Social Security Administration	36,784,275	38,871,148	38,707,936	+1,923,661	-163,212	
Federal funds	32,583,431	34,341,148	34,112,092	+1,528,661	-229,056	
Current year	(22,569,431)	(23,757,148)	(23,528,092)	(+958,661)	(-229,056)	
New advances, 1st quarter FY01	(10,014,000)	(10,584,000)	(10,584,000)	(+570,000)	---	
Trust funds	4,200,844	4,530,000	4,595,844	+395,000	+65,844	
UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE	12,951	14,450	15,000	+2,049	+550	D
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	38,224,094	40,434,735	40,152,492	+1,928,398	-282,243	
Federal funds	33,920,200	35,798,535	35,448,268	+1,528,068	-350,267	
Current year	(23,556,200)	(24,784,535)	(24,499,268)	(+943,068)	(-285,267)	
Advance Year, FY02	(10,014,000)	(10,619,000)	(10,584,000)	(+570,000)	(-35,000)	
Advance Year, FY03	(350,000)	(395,000)	(365,000)	(+15,000)	(-30,000)	
Trust funds	4,303,894	4,636,200	4,704,224	+400,330	+68,024	

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request
SUMMARY					
Grand bill total	329,648,462	356,123,602	351,765,730	+22,117,268	-4,357,872
Federal Funds	319,968,953	345,878,039	341,818,019	+21,849,066	-4,060,020
Current year	(258,214,515)	(276,509,825)	(272,484,805)	(+14,270,290)	(-4,025,020)
Advance Year, FY02	(61,404,438)	(68,973,214)	(68,968,214)	(+7,563,776)	(-5,000)
Advance Year, FY03	(350,000)	(395,000)	(365,000)	(+15,000)	(-30,000)
Trust Funds	9,679,509	10,245,563	9,947,711	+268,202	-297,852
BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP					
Mandatory, total in bill	233,063,984	248,996,967	248,991,967	+15,927,983	-5,000
Less advances for subsequent years	-42,791,003	-49,527,451	-49,527,451	-6,736,448	---
Plus advances provided in prior years	40,529,605	42,791,003	42,791,003	+2,261,398	---
Subtotal, mandatory	230,802,586	242,260,519	242,255,519	+11,452,933	-5,000

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

	FY 2000 Comparable	FY 2001 Request	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with FY 2000 Comparable	Bill compared with FY 2001 Request
Discretionary, total in bill	96,584,478	107,126,635	102,773,763	+6,189,285	-4,352,872
Less advances for subsequent years	-18,963,435	-19,840,763	-19,805,763	-842,328	+35,000
Plus advances provided in prior years	8,844,735	18,933,435	18,953,435	+10,108,700	+20,000
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Adjustment to balance with 2000 bill	-12,801	---	---	+12,801	---
Adjustment for leg cap on Title XX SSBGs	-605,000	---	---	+605,000	---
SSA User Fee Collection	-80,000	-91,000	-91,000	-11,000	---
HEAF Recapture	-26,000	---	---	+26,000	---
Refugee and entrant assistance reappropriation	12,000	---	---	-12,000	---
Medicaid Title XX offset	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Directory of New Hires	-878,000	---	---	+878,000	---
FUBA	40,000	---	---	-40,000	---
SCHIP Shift	---	---	---	---	---
SSI Benefits Date Shift	---	---	-2,410,000	-2,410,000	-2,410,000
TANF Savings	---	---	-240,000	-240,000	-240,000
Effects of 2000 Supplemental	---	---	21,000	+21,000	+21,000
NIH General Provision	---	---	-1,700,000	-1,700,000	-1,700,000
SSA State Reimbursement	---	---	-295,000	-295,000	-295,000
Across the board OMB\CBO adjustment	-890	---	---	+890	---
Welfare to work and child support	-50,000	---	---	+50,000	---
Total, discretionary, current year	84,866,087	106,128,307	97,206,435	+12,340,348	-8,921,872
Grand total, current year	315,668,673	348,388,826	339,461,954	+23,793,281	-8,926,872

DISSENTING VIEWS OF HON. DAVID OBEY, HON. STENY HOYER, HON. NANCY PELOSI, HON. NITA LOWEY, HON. ROSA DELAURO, AND HON. JESSE JACKSON, JR.

For the third year in a row, the Majority has produced a fictional Labor, Health, and Human Services-Education Appropriations bill that is going nowhere. We have gone up and down this hill so many fruitless times. This bill contains major reductions in the President's Budget for education, healthcare, and training; and overall it is $6 billion below his request. It declines to step up to the plate on problem after problem in this country, all for purposes of providing a large tax cut aimed primarily at high income individuals. That is why this bill is

- $2.9 billion below the President's request for the Department of Education
- $1.7 billion below the President's request for the Department of Labor, and
- $1.1 billion below the President's request for the Department of Health and Human Services

This bill is completely inadequate for the needs of the country, and we know it is not going to survive. It fails to respond to the needs of all Americans so that they will be prepared for the high skill jobs of the 21st Century and equipped to function productively in a global economy. Our nation is growing and our efforts to address the changing needs of Americans must grow as well. By 2010, our population will increase by approximately 23 million people to nearly 300 million people, an 8 percent increase over today.

We must address the needs of an increasing number of students and prepare them for the future. More than 53 million children are in school today—7.3 million or 16% more than 10 years ago. And, in the next 10 years, that number will grow by nearly 1 million children, with the greatest growth occurring in grades 9–12. College enrollment also rose by nearly 10 percent between 1989 and 1999, and is expected to grow by nearly 1.5 million students—another 10% increase—over the next 10 years. By 2009, more than 16 million students will be enrolled in some type of postsecondary institution.

A few decades ago, employers were looking for typists, keypunchers and elevator operators. Today, they are looking for webmasters and telecommunications specialists. And, even if future labor markets are not as tight as they are today, it is likely that tomorrow's workers will have to be even more highly skilled. Occupational groups that require the most education are projected to be among the fastest growing in the future. Technology, combined with increasing globalization, presents immense challenges for the unskilled workers of today and also working Americans who will face the need for supplementary skills training to remain competitive in their jobs.

In addition to addressing the needs of the young and our workforce, we must begin to prepare for an aging population as well. The 76 million Americans who make up the Baby Boom generation will begin reaching retirement age in just eight years. The population of those over age 85 who often present the most urgent needs is expected to grow 33% in the next ten years alone. To adequately prepare, we should be making investments now to help seniors secure their futures and maintain their independence.

This bill does not help prepare us to be the kind of country that we are going to be. That is why we are opposed to this bill in its present form, and that is why the President has said that he would veto it.

That is why Democrats decided to offer several amendments adding $10.9 billion to the bill for our country's highest priority needs that were fully paid for under the Democratic version of the Budget Resolution. These amendments do not correct all of the bill's flaws, but would address the bill's most serious deficiencies. The Democratic amendments include:

• Obey Amendment: to restore $1.025 billion to improve teacher quality and strike the block grant language that prevents Congress from assuring adequate and dedicated funding for class size reduction and teacher quality. Rejected 22:31

• Lowey Amendment: to restore $1.3 billion to leverage up to $7.0 billion for urgent safety and health school facility repairs. Rejected 21:29

• Hoyer Amendment: to restore $1.833 billion to improve the education, care and well-being of at-risk children through early childhood education, child care and after school initiatives. Rejected 23:30

• Pelosi Amendment: to strike provisions that reduce NIH research funding in the bill by $1.7 billion. Rejected 23:29

• Pelosi Amendment: to add $600 million for substance abuse demand reduction and to increase substance abuse treatment capacity. Rejected 22:30

• Lowey Amendment: to add $938 million for a $300 increase in maximum Pell grant to low-income college students (from $3,500 to $3,800). Rejected 18:30

• Jackson Amendment: to restore $1.25 billion to sustain and expand skills and job training for disadvantaged youth and adults, and dislocated workers. Rejected 19:30

• DeLauro Amendment: to add $1.510 billion to provide $7.0 billion in total for IDEA Part B state grants for children with disabilities, putting IDEA on a path toward full funding. Rejected 20:28

• DeLauro Amendment: to add $661 million to protect the health and welfare of senior citizens, through better nursing home care, increased meals on wheels, assistance for family caregivers, and more accessible health care. Rejected 24:26

• Obey Amendment: to restore $97 million for Clinton initiatives to attack the problem of weak international labor standards, including international child labor standards. Rejected 23:30

• Obey Amendment: to add a Sense of the House of Representatives provision that tax cuts for taxpayers in top 1% of income levels should not be enacted until Congress enacts a universal vol-

untary prescription drug benefit for all Americans under Medicare. Rejected 22:28

None of the Democratic amendments were adopted in the Committee. The only major change the Majority approved in Committee was to break a previous commitment and adopt the Northup amendment to weaken worker protection through yet another appropriations rider that blocks issuance of the OSHA ergonomics regulation.

The cuts in this bill are a direct result of the decisions made by the Majority to provide massive tax cuts mostly to our wealthier citizens. Two key tax cut bills, the minimum wage bill and the Budget Resolution, are reflective of those decisions and have made it impossible to meet our obligations in education, health care, and workforce development in this bill.

The Republicans attached to the minimum wage bill $122 billion in tax cuts over 10 years. When combined with the impact on the debt service, the bill would reduce surpluses by $154 billion over 10 years. In FY 2001 alone, the tax cuts passed in the minimum wage bill would cut revenues by $2.4 billion. According to the Citizens for Tax Justice, 73% of these tax cuts would go to the top 1% of all taxpayers—those making over $319,000 a year. The average income for these citizens is about $915,000 a year. Yet, the bottom 60% of all taxpayers would get only 2.8% of the tax cuts under that bill. So those in the top 1% get a tax cut of $6,128, and the bottom 60% get a $4 tax cut.

The Republican Budget Resolution calls for $175 billion in tax cuts over 5 years, including a $150 billion reconciliation directive and a $25 billion reserve fund for additional tax cuts. These cuts exceed the projected budget surplus and require deep cuts in non-defense discretionary appropriations. The Democratic alternative to the Budget Resolution would cut taxes $50 billion over 5 years.

In FY 2001, under the Republican Budget Resolution, revenues would be cut by $12.6 billion. The Democratic alternative cut taxes $2.6 billion in FY 2001. That is a $10 billion difference in FY 2001 alone.

To make room for their massive tax package, the Republican Budget Resolution calls for a dramatic cut to appropriations. In FY 2001, the Budget Resolution provides $289 billion for non-defense discretionary, which is a cut of $7 billion or 6% below 2000 enacted, and $19 billion below what is needed to keep up with inflation.

With a more modest tax cut, the Democratic alternative would have provided $309 billion for non-defense discretionary programs in FY 2001, $20 billion more than the Republican Budget Resolution. That $20 billion would have provided the room we need to live up to our responsibilities in this appropriations bill. And we could have done so without touching Social Security or returning to deficit spending.

While the budgetary cost of the Republican tax plan is significant and serious, the real cost is not what it will do to the fiscal balance this country experiences in the short term, but what it does to schools and the quality of the American workforce in the coming decades. If this country is going to have the kind of economic health and vitality in future decades that we are enjoying today,

it will be because we have found new ways to grow through new technologies and new and better work skills.

The House should reject this bill. The country deserves, and needs a better bill.

Attached to these Dissenting Views is additional supporting information, including:

- Tables listing key Administration education requests that are cut in the bill.
- A copy of the President's statement on the bill.
- A copy of Secretary Riley's statement on the bill.
- A copy of Secretary Herman's statement on the bill.
- A copy of Commissioner Apfel's statement on the bill.
- A letter from the OMB Director stating the Administration's views on the bill.

Following the OMB letter is more specific information about some of our urgent national problems, the deficiencies in this bill, and Democratic efforts to provide alternative funding levels. State tables showing cuts in selected programs on a state-by-state basis conclude this section.

KEY EDUCATION PROGRAMS CUT BELOW THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

$ in millions	2000	2001 Request	2001 Committee	Committee vs Request Amount	Committee vs Request Percent
Teacher Quality Initiatives:	433	1,135	108	-1,027	-90%
Teach To High Standards State Grant	335	690	--	-690	-100%
School Leadership Initiative	--	40	--	-40	-100%
National Activities	23	25	23	-2	-8%
Hometown Teachers	--	75	--	-75	-100%
Higher Standards, Higher Pay	--	50	--	-50	-100%
Teacher Quality Incentives	--	50	--	-50	-100%
Troops to Teachers	--	25	--	-25	-100%
Early Childhood Educator Dev.	--	30	--	-30	-100%
Teacher Training in Technology	75	150	85	-65	-43%
School Renovation	--	1,300	--	-1,300	-100%
Class Size/Teacher Empowerment Act 1/	1,300	1,750	1,750	--	0%
21st Century After School Centers	453	1,000	600	-400	-40%
Title 1 Grants to LEAS/Accountability Fund	7,941	8,357	7,941	-416	-5%
Small, Safe and Successful Schools	45	120	45	-75	-63%
Community-based Technology Centers	33	100	33	-67	-67%
Safe and Drug Free Schools	600	650	599	-51	-8%
Reading Excellence Act	260	286	260	-26	-9%
Indian Education	77	116	108	-8	-7%
Recognition and Reward	--	50	--	-50	-100%
OPTIONS to Improve Schools	--	20	--	-20	-100%
Goals 2000 Parent Centers	33	33	--	-33	-100%
Bilingual Education	248	296	248	-48	-16%
National Institute for Disability	86	100	86	-14	-14%
Vocational Education Tech-Prep 2/	106	306	106	-200	-65%
Adult Education	470	556	491	-65	-12%
Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships	23	30	10	-20	-67%
HBCU Dual Degree Programs	--	40	--	-40	-100%
College Completion Grants	--	35	--	-35	-100%
LEAP	40	40	--	-40	-100%
GEAR UP	200	325	200	-125	-38%
Perkins Loan Cancellations	30	60	40	-20	-33%
Research, Development, Dissemination	277	325	277	-48	-15%
Elementary School Counselors	20	20	--	-20	-100%
Voluntary National Tests	--	5	--	-5	-100%
Department Management	488	526	488	-38	-7%
National Education Goals Panel	2	2	--	-2	-100%

1/ The $1.75 billion request for Class Size Reduction is consolidated in the bill into the Teacher Empowerment Block Grant Act, subject to authorization.

2/ The $306 million request for Tech Prep includes a proposed $200 million in FY2002 advance appropriation.

KEY LABOR PROGRAMS CUT BELOW THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

$ in millions	2000	2001 Request	2001 Committee	Committee vs Request Amount	Committee vs Request Percent
Adult job training	950	950	857	-93	-10%
Dislocated workers	1,589	1,771	1,382	-389	-22%
Youth opportunity grants	250	375	175	-200	-53%
Reintegration of youth	14	75	14	-61	-81%
Fathers Work/Families Win	--	255	--	-255	-100%
Safe Schools/Healthy Students	--	40	--	-40	-100%
Incumbent workers	--	30	--	-30	-100%
Unemployment Administration	2,266	2,359	2,266	-93	-4%
Employment service	817	856	811	-45	-5%
One stop career centers	110	154	--	-154	-100%
ETA program admin	146	159	146	-13	-8%
BLS	434	454	440	-14	-3%
Worker Protection:	1,187	1,381	1,192	-189	-14%
Pension & Welfare Benefits Admin.	99	108	99	-9	-8%
Employment Standards (incl. wage & hour)	339	363	339	-24	-7%
OSHA	382	426	382	-44	-10%
MSHA	228	242	233	-9	-4%
Solicitor	69	75	69	-6	-8%
International labor	70	167	70	-97	-58%
Department management	26	46	26	-20	-43%
Dept-wide information technology	--	54	--	-54	-100%
Disability policy	9	23	9	-14	-61%
Veterans employment and training	201	210	201	-9	-4%
Homeless veterans	10	15	10	-5	-33%

KEY HHS PROGRAMS CUT BELOW THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

$ in millions	2000	2001 Request	2001 Committee	Committee vs Request Amount	Committee vs Request Percent
Health care access for uninsured	40	125	--	-125	-100%
Rural outreach grants	36	39	31	-8	-21%
Family planning	239	274	239	-35	-13%
CDC injury control	90	95	90	-5	-5%
National Institute for Occupational Safety	215	220	214	-6	-3%
SAMHSA mental health KDA	137	167	135	-32	-19%
Substance abuse treatment KDA	215	258	215	-43	-17%
Substance abuse prevention	147	142	133	-9	-6%
Agency for Health Care Research	199	250	224	-26	-10%
Health Care Financing Administration	1,993	2,086	1,866	-220	-11%
Child Care Development Block Grant	1,183	2,000	1,583	-417	-21%
Head Start	5,267	6,267	5,667	-600	-10%
Runaway, Homeless Youth	64	74	64	-10	-14%
Battered Women's Shelters	101	117	101	-16	-14%
Individual Development Accounts	10	25	10	-15	-60%
Administration on Aging caregivers	--	125	--	-14	-11%
Administration on Aging research & training	31	36	9	-13	-36%
Office of the Secretary	117	128	117	-12	-9%

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 10, 2000

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, both the House and Senate subcommittees passed appropriation bills for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education that fail to invest in the nation's future and turn back our progress in helping opportunity and prosperity reach all corners of America. During this period of economic prosperity and budget surplus, we should seize the opportunity to improve our nation's schools, advance the health and well being of our citizens, and train and protect our workers. Regrettably, misguided priorities and insufficient resources in the bills adopted today have led the Congress in a different direction. Unfortunately, these actions today invest too little in our schools and demand too little from them.

The House bill shortchanges essential initiatives and fails to support our nation's children and schools. It fails to provide sufficient funding to strengthen accountability and help turn around low performing schools, reduce class size, increase after school opportunities, renovate aging and neglected schools, close the digital divide, improve teacher quality, and provide mentoring to help children go to and succeed in college. It hurts unemployed and working Americans by cutting training and other programs that help them find jobs and work in safe environments. The bill fails to make key investments in childcare, preschool, and other important services for poor working families. The House bill fails to support key health programs by reducing funding for mental health services, family planning services and substance abuse programs, and eliminates funding to improve access to health care for the uninsured. The bill also cut funding needed to ensure nursing home quality and strengthen health benefits administration.

The Senate bill provides more acceptable funding levels for many key programs, but does so by bankrupting the Social Services Block Grant, shifting money from children's health insurance, and making other cuts. The bill does not guarantee funding for critical education priorities such as school renovation and reducing class size, and underfunds programs to help unemployed workers and youth get job training. The Senate bill also fails to support critical health programs including funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, mental health and substance abuse services, and nursing home quality oversight.

If a bill that fails to address these concerns were to come to me in its current form, I would have to veto it. I look forward to working with Congress to ensure that this bill strengthens our nation's schools and supports and enhances other important national priorities while continuing to honor our commitment to fiscal integrity.

30-30-30

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NEWS

For Release
May 24, 2000

Contact: Erica Lepping
(202) 401-3383

Statement by U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley on Congressional Budget Action

In recent years, our nation has made a renewed commitment to providing a quality education for every child. Yet, today the House Appropriations Committee has approved a bill that falls $2.9 billion short of the funding level proposed by President Clinton. The bill would undermine the efforts of students, teachers, parents, and everyone who cares about improving education.

At $400 million less than the President's request for after-school programs, it would prevent some 900 communities from establishing 21st Century Community Learning Centers, leaving as many as 1.6 million children without extended learning opportunities in safe, drug-free environments. By underfunding Title I and zeroing out the request for funds specifically to turn around failing schools, it would reduce or eliminate services that would help more than 260,000 educationally disadvantaged children meet the same state academic standards expected of all children. By also zeroing out the President's school renovation loan and grant program, it would deny funding for renovation projects and urgent repairs in 5,000 high-need schools.

In addition, the bill would allow Congress to walk away from the bipartisan agreements of the last two years to hire 100,000 new teachers, jeopardizing federal support for 20,000 new teachers as well as 29,000 recently hired teachers. Almost 3 million children would be denied the benefits of smaller classes. The teacher quality provisions of the bill passed today also include severe cuts. That means less support for high standards in every classroom, less help for teacher recruitment and retention in high-poverty districts, and fewer resources to help high-poverty districts put a certified teacher in every classroom.

With this action by the House Appropriations Committee, Republican leaders are again moving legislation that has no chance of becoming law and no connection to the education priorities of Americans. I urge congressional leaders to begin working on a bipartisan basis to pass meaningful legislation that supports our nation's schools and families. This is not the time to run away from our commitment to education but to invest in it.

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May 24, 2000

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF LABOR ALEXIS M. HERMAN

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL CUTS BUDGET TO TRAIN U.S. WORKERS AND BLOCKS ERGONOMICS RULEMAKING

Seven years ago, we put together a formula for national economic success that works for America. And we know that our continued economic prosperity depends on two things -- businesses getting the skilled workers they need to keep our economy growing, and workers getting the skills training they need to keep working smarter. Today, the House Appropriations Committee abandoned both.

By voting to slash investments that empower Americans to work harder, smarter and safer, the House Appropriations Committee says "no" to the 13 million Americans who are not sharing in our economic prosperity -- workers who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, young people, former welfare recipients, ex-offenders, veterans and adults with disabilities who are unemployed or under-employed. We need to give them the skills they need to get good, family-supporting jobs. By cutting the budget on the training initiatives our workers need to compete and succeed in the 21st century, the House Appropriations Committee undercut working families, and ignored American businesses who tell us every day how desperate they are for skilled workers.

Today, the committee also said "no" to the hundreds of thousands of American workers who suffer from debilitating musculoskeletal injuries that could be prevented by the new ergonomics standard OSHA has proposed. Ergonomics programs have helped employers raise productivity, prevent injuries and disability to their employees, and reduce the cost of workers' compensation. OSHA must be allowed to complete work on this important rule. American workers have already waited too long.

The House bill reported out of full committee today is unacceptable. The President has said that he would veto it in its current form. The funding levels for vital worker programs must be restored, and the prohibition against moving forward on OSHA's ergonomics rule must be deleted in any final action on the FY 2001 Labor/HHS/ED appropriations bill.

Tuesday, May 23, 2000
For Immediate Release

Catherine
410-965-8

News Release

SOCIAL SECURITY

Statement of Kenneth S. Apfel, Commissioner of Social Security on FY 2001 Funding Levels for Social Security Administration

In eight short years, the first of the 76 million Americans who make up the baby boom generation will reach retirement age and the Social Security Administration (SSA) must be prepared for their arrival. It is critically important that SSA have resources appropriated by Congress to meet this monumental challenge and at the same time, maintain superior service for today's customers.

Recently, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an FY 2001 appropriation for the Social Security Administration that is $123 million below the amount requested by the President. The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education has recommended a reduction of $156 million below the President's request. These reductions are even greater when compared to my Commissioner's budget request.

Funding at the levels recommended by Congress would seriously undermine stable staffing and performance for the agency. Funding at these levels would leave positions vacant at a time when SSA, an agency with an aging workforce, desperately needs to hire and train new employees in preparation for its own retirement wave.

Congress reduced SSA's funding below the President's and the Commissioner's budget requests for the current fiscal year. As a result, SSA's performance has already deteriorated and our customers have been adversely affected. The implications of the House and Senate actions will mean further service reductions and in some cases serious hardship. For the 26 million individuals who visit SSA offices each year, waiting times would increase significantly. About two million calls to SSA's 800 number would not get through. In addition, tens of thousands fewer claims for disability benefits would be processed. Finally, SSA will significantly reduce continued eligibility reviews that help ensure the integrity of the Supplemental Security Income program. Fewer income reviews could result in an increase in general fund outlays by as much as $150 million.

At the Social Security Administration, we have an unwavering commitment to providing the public with superior service. We have worked hard to find ways to be more efficient and to do more work without adequate resources. But, we cannot do our job with reductions to our budget request year after year when at the same time, more and more Americans will be eligible for Social Security and will be seeking our services. I urge Congress to approve a final appropriations bill that will allow SSA to keep the faith with the American Public.

SSA Press Office 4-H-9 West High Rise 6401 Security Blvd. Baltimore, MD 21235 410-965-8904
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

May 24, 2000

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 2001, as approved by the House Subcommittee. As the Committee develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The President's FY 2001 Budget is based on a balanced approach that maintains fiscal discipline, eliminates the national debt, extends the solvency of Social Security and Medicare, provides for an appropriately sized tax cut, establishes a new voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit, in the context of broader reforms, expands health care coverage to more families, and funds critical investments for our future. An essential element of this approach is ensuring adequate funding for discretionary programs. To this end, the President has proposed discretionary spending limits at levels that we believe are necessary to serve the American people.

Unfortunately, the FY 2001 congressional budget resolution provides inadequate resources for discretionary investments. We need realistic levels of funding for critical government functions that the American people expect their government to perform well, including education, national security, law enforcement, environmental protection, preservation of our global leadership, air safety, food safety, economic assistance for the less fortunate, research and technology, and the administration of Social Security and Medicare. Based on the inadequate budget resolution, this bill fails to address critical needs of the American people. For the reasons discussed below, if the bill were presented to the President in its current form, the President would veto the bill.

Department of Education

The House Subcommittee bill would undermine our Nation's commitment to improving our schools by cutting $2.9 billion from the President's overall FY 2001 request for the Department of Education. It fails to provide adequate funding to help strengthen accountability and turn around failing schools, reduce class size, improve after school and summer school

opportunities, make schools safer, renovate aging and neglected schools, improve teacher quality, and prepare students for college. The most significant problems with the bill include the following:

- Class Size. The House Subcommittee bill does not guarantee funding for the President's initiative to hire 100,000 new teachers by FY 2005 to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 students per class. The House bill effectively repeals the bipartisan agreement on class size reduction, jeopardizing the Federal commitment to hire as many as 20,000 new teachers next year and to continue support for the 29,000 teachers already hired. As many as 2.9 million children could be denied the benefits of smaller classes.

- Urgent School Renovation. The House Subcommittee bill provides no funding for the President's initiative to provide $1.3 billion in loan subsidies and grants to repair 5,000 aging and neglected public schools buildings, including $50 million for public schools with high concentrations of Native American students.

- Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged. The House Subcommittee bill reduces funding for Title I Grants to local education agencies by over $400 million from the President's FY 2001 request of $8.4 billion. This would eliminate services to over 450,000 low-income students. In addition, the House bill would eliminate funding for the Title I Accountability Fund, which helps States and districts turn around failing schools, denying extra assistance to at least 80 percent of the more than 7,000 schools currently identified for improvement or corrective action under Title I.

- 21st Century Community Learning Centers. The House Subcommittee bill cuts the President's FY 2001 request by $600 million, denying funding for nearly 4,000 centers, which would provide over one million school-age children the benefits of after and summer school programs in safe and drug-free environments. Extended learning time is an essential strategy to help all students master challenging academic material and reach high standards. The President's request would support 10,000 after school and summer school centers serving 2.5 million children.

- Teacher Quality. The House Subcommittee bill fails to fund the President's request for over $300 million for teacher quality and recruitment programs of national significance. The President's plan for improving teacher quality includes programs such as Hometown Teachers and Transition to Teaching, to help recruit teachers to high-need communities; Early Childhood Educator Professional Development; the School Leadership Initiative; and other teacher quality incentive programs.

- Helping Schools Create Smaller and Safer Learning Environments. The House Subcommittee bill provides inadequate funding for programs that create better, safer school learning environments. For Safe and Drug Free Schools, the House bill freezes spending at the FY 2000 level, $50 million below the request, and provides no funding

for Project SERV, which would provide emergency assistance to schools affected by serious violence and other crises. For Small, Safe, and Successful High Schools, the bill provides $45 million, the same as the FY 2000 level. Although we appreciate the Subcommittee's continued support for this program, the bill's failure to provide the $75 million requested increase will deny as many as 400 high schools support to establish or expand smaller learning communities of no more than 600 students. Research shows that when students are a part of a small and more intimate learning community, they are more successful both academically and socially.

- Educational Technology and the Digital Divide. The House Subcommittee bill would hamper efforts to bridge the digital divide and provide technology training to teachers. The President requests $150 million to train over 250,000 teachers in the use of technology. The House bill would eliminate training for over 100,000 teachers. The President's budget provides funding for 1,000 Community Technology Centers. The House bill would not fund 700 of these centers, denying access to computers and technology, particularly educational technology, for thousands of adults and children residing in economically distressed, high-poverty areas.

- Reading Excellence. The House Subcommittee bill cuts the President's $286 million request for Reading Excellence by $26 million, denying 100,000 students the help they need to become successful readers, the cornerstone of all learning.

- GEAR UP. The House Subcommittee bill provides no increase in funding for GEAR UP, which helps students in high poverty areas stay in school, succeed in their classes, and prepare for college. The President's FY 2001 Budget would provide $325 million for GEAR UP to support early intervention and college preparation services for approximately 1.4 million disadvantaged youth. The House bill would deny these services to as many as 644,000 students.

- Hispanic Education Action Plan. The House Subcommittee bill fails to increase the Federal investment in essential components of the President's Hispanic Education Action Plan. For instance, the House provides nearly $50 million less than the President's budget for Adult Education ESL civics, denying 165,000 immigrants and limited English proficient (LEP) adults the literacy and civics skills necessary to become successful participants in American society. The House also does not include the $48 million requested increase for Bilingual Education, and thus fails to provide an additional 8,000 new or certified teachers with the training and skills they need to teach LEP students.

- Research and Statistics. The House Subcommittee bill fails to provide either the FY 2001 Budget's $30 million increase for Education Research or the $16 million increase for Statistics. Now, more than ever, teachers, parents, and policy-makers are demanding education reforms that are based on proven educational research. The Department of Education's research investments continue to play a critical role in improving student performance.

- Departmental Management. The House Subcommittee denies the requested increases in administrative funding for the Department of Education, including the Office for Civil Rights. These funds are necessary to ensure proper oversight and management of federal education programs.

- Department of Education One-Percent Transfer Authority. The Subcommittee eliminates the Department of Education's authority to transfer funds between appropriations. The Department has used its transfer authority only once, in response to a Congressional request to find funding for the agency's financial audit. We strongly urge the Committee to restore this authority, which the Department will continue to use prudently, and only if necessary, to respond to unforeseen needs.

Department of Health and Human Services

The House Subcommittee underfunds public health priorities, including mental health and substance abuse services, family planning, health care access for the uninsured, nursing home safety, and research on worker health. The Administration is concerned about the following cuts to key health and social service programs:

- Head Start. The Subcommittee bill funds provides $600 million less than the President's request for Head Start, resulting in 50,000 fewer children receiving services than under the President's budget. It would also severely restrict the funding of critical legislatively mandated quality activities.

- Child Care Development Block Grant. The Subcommittee bill is $417 million below the President's requested level of $2 billion. At this level, approximately 80,000 fewer children would receive child care services.

- Family Caregivers. The House Subcommittee fails to provide the President's budget request of $125 million to support caregiver activities for 250,000 families who care for elderly relatives with chronic illness or disabilities. These funds would provide older persons with quality respite care and other support services, services they need to remain independent in their homes and communities. Support for caregiver activities is one component of the President's long-term care initiative.

- Individual Development Accounts. The House bill fails to fully fund the President's budget request of $25 million to promote savings among low-income individuals for a first home, post-secondary education, to start a new business or, under the Administration's proposal, a car that will allow them to get or keep a job.

- Health Care Access. The House Subcommittee fails to provide funding for the Community Access Program (CAP), which would improve health care access for many un- and under-insured Americans. The President's request of $125 million for the CAP Initiative would enable the development of integrated systems of care, better coordinating health services for the uninsured and underinsured.

- Family Planning. The House Subcommittee bill does not include the $35 million increase requested for Family Planning services. This increase would provide family planning services to an additional 500,000 clients who are neither Medicaid eligible, nor have health insurance.

- Mental Health Services. The bill would reduce funding for mental health services by $40 million from the President's FY 2001 Budget. The Subcommittee ignores the request of $30 million for new Targeted Capacity Expansion grants, which funds early intervention and prevention, as well as local service capacity expansion.

- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment. The House Subcommittee bill reduces total funding for substance abuse by $54 million from the requested level. This level would reduce our capacity to gain and implement new knowledge on the most effective treatments available and our ability to provide a rapid, strategic response to emerging substance abuse trends. The bill also zeroes out funding for High Risk Youth Grants, which would end current efforts underway to provide science-based prevention and intervention services to prevent youth drug, tobacco, and alcohol use. In addition, the bill does not provide $12 million in Public Health Service evaluation funds for National Data Collection efforts as requested in the President's budget.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The House Subcommittee does not fund the requested increases for some of CDC's critical public health activities, including the full $26 million requested increase for infectious diseases, the $5 million increase for vaccine safety, and the $5 million increase for National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

- Health Care Financing Administration Program Management (HCFA). The House Subcommittee bill funds the HCFA at $1.931 billion, which is $203 million below the FY 2000 enacted and $355 million below the President's FY 2001 request of $2.286 billion. This reduction would threaten the Administration's efforts to ensure the quality and safety of nursing homes by forcing States to scale back or eliminate facility inspections and complaint investigations, and eliminate the Administration's efforts to tighten oversight of Medicare's contractors as directed by recent General Accounting Office and Office of the Inspector General reports. Additionally, the House has provided only $15 to $19 million of the President's request of $150 million in Medicare+Choice user fees, which would be used to educate beneficiaries, enabling them to make informed health decisions.

- Office of the Secretary. The House Subcommittee bill fails to fully fund the Secretary's management and policy oversight activities, as well as key programmatic activities including civil rights enforcement and bioterrorism.

- The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The House Subcommittee bill funds AHRQ at a program level of $224 million, $26 million below the request of $250 million. Such a reduction would impair AHRQ's ability to fund important new research on worker health and to apply advances in information technology to health care. The Administration urges the Committee to provide full funding for AHRQ through one-percent evaluation funding, as requested in the President's budget.

- HHS One-Percent Transfer Authority. The Administration objects to the reduction of the transfer authority of the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill would exclude the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from this authority. The Administration strongly urges that the Congress maintain the Department's flexibility to address emerging issues.

- Abortion. The Administration urges the House 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.

Department of Labor

The House Subcommittee bill would cut the Labor Department by $1.7 billion, or 14 percent, from the request and $0.5 billion from the FY 2000 level. This level would threaten the viability of the new workforce development system as envisioned in the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act enacted in 1998. The bill would make deep cuts in worker training programs aimed at closing the skills gap, preparing workers for the 21st century, and helping employers reach out to an untapped pool of workers. These workers include high school dropouts, people leaving welfare, displaced workers, individuals with disabilities, and ex-offenders. In addition, the bill would cut programs that ensure safe and healthy workplaces, enforce domestic child labor laws, promote equal pay, and improve working conditions and reduce child labor in developing countries around the world.

We understand that an amendment may be offered during Full Committee consideration that would prohibit the Occupational Safety and Health Administration from expending any funds to finalize its ergonomics standard. The Administration is strongly opposed to this amendment, which would further delay the issuance of a final standard to protect the Nation's workers from ergonomic injuries. After more than 10 years of experience with ergonomic guidelines, exhaustive scientific study, 5 months of public comment and public hearings on the proposed regulations, and millions of unnecessary injuries, the Administration believes that it is time to move forward to finalize this regulation.

In particular, the Administration is concerned about the following items in the Subcommittee bill:

- One-Stop Career Center/America's Labor Market Information System. The bill eliminates the existing $110 million investment in the One-Stop Career Center system, undermining the foundation of the new workforce investment system, which is intended to ensure access to the information and services of One-Stop Career Centers for all Americans. The Subcommittee bill also fails to fund the President's request for a $44 million enhancement that would improve access to these services for millions of Americans.

- Dislocated Worker Assistance. The House Subcommittee cuts the Administration's request for Dislocated Worker assistance by over $389 million, or 22 percent, and provides $207 million below the FY 2000 level. This level would deny training, job search, and re-employment services to over 216,000 dislocated workers.

- Re-employment Services. The Subcommittee eliminates the requested $50 million to provide over 222,000 unemployment insurance claimants with customized re-employment services needed to speed their re-entry into the work force.

- Adult Job Training Program. The bill would cut funding for adult training by $93 million, or 10 percent below the FY 2001 request and FY 2000 enacted levels, and would eliminate training services for over 37,000 of the 380,000 adults who would otherwise be served in FY 2001.

- Youth Opportunity Grants/Youth Activities. Funding for the Youth Opportunity Grants program falls $200 million short of the President's request and $75 million short of the FY 2000 level, which would deny 45,000 youth in high-poverty communities access to vital education, training, and employment assistance and jeopardize the continuation of five-year Federal grants that were awarded to 36 communities in February. In addition, funding for the Youth Activities program, which includes Summer Jobs, is cut by $21 million, which would eliminate almost 13,000 low income youth from the program.

- Fathers Work/Families Win. The House Subcommittee bill does not support the President's new Fathers Work/Families Win initiative, for which the Administration requested $255 million. Building on the partnerships developed under Welfare-to-Work, this important initiative would help approximately 80,000 low-income fathers and working families get the support and skills necessary to support their families and avoid welfare.

- Youth Violence. The House bill does not fund two initiatives aimed at reducing youth violence. It rejects the $40 million requested to add the Department of Labor to the interagency Safe Schools/Healthy Students initiative. Furthermore, it provides only $14 million of the $75 million requested to bring young offenders into the workplace through job training and related services.

- International Labor Activities. The Subcommittee bill fails to fund the President's proposed $97 million increase to enhance several critical international labor activities aimed at improving working conditions in developing countries, eliminating and improving educational alternatives to abusive child labor, and addressing HIV/AIDS in the workplace. As a result, the President's requested $70 million enhancement of a comprehensive initiative to reduce international child labor and improve access to basic education in developing countries, which builds off of the momentum created by the recent U.S. adoption of the International Labor Organization convention banning the worst forms of abusive child labor, would be severely undermined.

- Homeless Veterans. The Subcommittee's $5 million reduction to the President's request for job assistance to homeless veterans would result in over 3,000 fewer homeless veterans obtaining meaningful employment and economic security.

- Disability Initiative. The Subcommittee bill ignores the President's proposal to enhance the Department's leadership in helping people with disabilities enter, re-enter, and remain in the workforce through the establishment of a new Office of Disability Policy.

- Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration. The House has adopted the President's proposal to restructure UI administrative funding to bring it in line with modern service delivery systems but has provided $93 million less than necessary to administer the UI benefit entitlement program, even under continued favorable economic conditions.

- Worker Protection. The bill provides $92 million less than requested for critical programs that protect the safety, pensions, and wages of workers, essentially freezing these programs at their FY 2000 level. The bill provides $44 million less than the President has requested for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, eliminating planned increases in efforts to help employers ensure safe and healthful workplaces. The Administration urges the Committee to restore the President's request for critical programs that protect employees, promote equal pay, expand public education efforts on retirement savings, and promote family leave. In addition, the Subcommittee has denied the $54 million requested for the Department's information technology initiative to enhance the Department's ability to implement its worker protection responsibilities and expand its Internet capacity to better serve employers and the public.

- National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The bill would fund the NLRB at the FY 2000 enacted level, $10 million, or five percent, below the President's request. As a result, NLRB would be forced to curtail backlog reduction efforts, essential training, and information technology investments.

- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). The House Subcommittee bill funds the PBGC's discretionary and mandatory operations at last year's level, $12 million less than the President's request. At this level, PBGC would be unable to expedite the determination of retirees' benefit levels or provide proper investment management for its expanding portfolio.

Social Security Administration

At the House Subcommittee funding level, the Social Security Administration would not be able to hire thousands of direct service employees, resulting in longer waiting times for individuals filing retirement and disability claims, and diminished service for individuals who call the agency's 1-800 phone service.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)

The Administration appreciates the Subcommittee's full funding for CPB's FY 2003 request for general programming and system support, and urges the Committee to provide full funding in 2001 for CPB's digital transition initiative, which will help ensure that the public broadcasting system can meet the federally-mandated May 2003 deadline for digital broadcasting.

We look forward to working with the Committee to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable C. W. Bill Young
The Honorable David R. Obey, and The Honorable John E. Porter

DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL PROBLEMS AND THE DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE

EDUCATION

Including Head Start, the President's education budget request contains a $5.5 billion increase in education spending—and the largest proposed increase—in dollar and percentage terms—for the Department of Education since it was established in 1980.

The bill reported by the Majority turns a cold shoulder to education and cuts $3.5 billion out of the Administration's request. This bill particularly undermines the President's request for $2.9 billion to provide more and better teachers in the classroom, by cutting more than $1.0 billion for teacher quality. In the last two years, Democrats and Republicans have had a disagreement about whether smaller classes or quality teachers are more important in raising student achievement. Democrats believe that both are important: we need high quality teachers in every classroom and enough teachers to give every student the attention they need. We need to take the best of the Majority's ideas and our ideas, and provide enough money in this bill to make a real difference on both fronts.

We face a crisis in this country with respect to who will be standing in front of our classrooms in America by the end of the current decade. Twenty-five percent of our veteran teachers are 50 years or older and will be retiring soon. We will have to replace these teachers in a tight labor market and when the private sector is paying increasingly higher salaries for college graduates, particularly in mathematics and the sciences. More than half of our young graduates are women who do not face the same barriers to employment in other professions that they did a generation ago.

This is coming at a time when we are faced with increasing enrollments, a higher proportion of low-income and limited English speaking students, the realization that cutting class size is even more important to improved learning than previously understood and the demands that a technologically driven economy place on the next generation of workers.

This bill will disappoint most Americans. The American people understand the federal role in education and believe that the federal government should help shoulder part of the financial burden of educating our children. Education is their highest priority for additional federal funding and is more important to them than health care, tax cuts or paying down the debt. A large majority (61%) believes that the federal government spends too little on education.

Our nation is prosperous, our economy is booming and our debt is lower than nearly all other industrialized nations. What better

time to strengthen our national investment in our schools than now?

Problem #1: The Need To Invest in High Quality Teaching and More Teachers

Perhaps more than any other area, Americans want to ensure that their children have good teachers in small classes where their children can get the personal attention they need. We face unprecedented need and demand for high quality teaching at a time when we also face a potential crisis in teacher quality and supply.

More than 53 million children are in school today—7.3 million or 16% more than 10 years ago. And, over the next 10 years, that number will grow by another 1 million children, with the greatest growth occurring in grades 9–12.

Schools will need to hire an estimated 2.2 to 2.5 million public school teachers over the next 10 years to replace a projected 765,000 teachers who are expected to retire, address enrollment growth, and accommodate smaller classes. More of these new hires will be brand new teachers who lack experience and solid training. And, we will have to work harder to attract and retain the 30% of new teachers who leave the profession after five years.

In addition to meeting the demand for more teachers, our schools need more highly skilled teachers. These teachers must bring new knowledge and skills to the classroom, but too many teachers are providing instruction in subjects in which they have little or no preparation and academic background and are not well prepared for the classroom. For example,

- One of every 10 teachers is teaching a subject for which they were not trained to teach, and the problem of teaching out of field is most acute at the secondary level where most of the enrollment growth will occur over the next few years.
- More than one of every three new teachers is not fully licensed to teach.
- Nearly two-thirds of teachers do not feel very well prepared to implement state or district curriculum and performance standards.
- Four out of five teachers do not feel very well prepared to integrate educational technology into the curriculum.
- Four out of five teachers do not feel very well prepared to address the needs of students with disabilities.

Americans want a Marshall Plan now to help schools deal with pressing teacher recruitment, retention and quality issues, and to cut the size of classes. This bill provides no plan at all.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to restore $1.025 billion to improve teacher quality and strike the block grant language that prevents Congress from assuring adequate and dedicated funding for class size reduction and teacher quality, but it was rejected by the Majority by a vote of 22:31.** (Obey amendment, Roll Number 1 located in this report immediately preceding the table). This amendment would have restored:

- $690 million for high-quality professional development that is content-focused, embedded in the life of the classroom, provided to teams of teachers in the same grade or subject area, and of suffi-

cient duration to be effective under the **Teaching to High Standards State Grants** program.

• $25 million for an expanded **Transition to Teaching** program to help schools hire 4,000 mid-career professionals who promise to teach in high-poverty school districts.

• $75 million for the **Hometown Teachers** program to help about 100 high-poverty school districts to develop a "grow your own" approach to teacher recruitment which has been effective in addressing teacher shortages in hard-to-serve communities.

• $50 million for the **Higher Standards, Higher Pay** program to help high-poverty school districts (with an average of about 800 teachers per school district) attract and retain high-quality teachers and principals through better pay linked to (1) regular, rigorous peer evaluations of every teacher that include student performance as one measure; (2) professional development and intensive support to help all teachers and principals succeed; and (3) streamlined, but fair, systems to improve or remove teachers identified as low-performing through their peer evaluation.

• $50 million for the **Teacher Quality Incentives** program to reward about 200 high-poverty school districts for demonstrating significant progress in improving teacher quality by increasing the percentage of certified teachers and decreasing the percentage of secondary teachers who are teaching out-of-field.

• $40 million for the **School Leadership Initiative** to provide leadership training to 10,000 superintendents, principals, and prospective principals and to address shortages of skilled district- and school-level administrators.

• $30 million for the **Early Childhood Professional Development** program to improve the knowledge and skills of early childhood educators and caregivers who work in communities with high concentrations of young children living in poverty.

• $65 million for **Teacher Technology Training** to help train teachers to use computers and the Internet for classroom instruction, when 80% of teachers report that they are not well prepared to use these technologies.

This bill repeals last year's bipartisan plan to hire 100,000 additional teachers for smaller classes.

This bill ***block grants*** the $1.75 billion requested by the President for the third installment of a plan to make classes smaller by hiring 100,000 teachers over 7 years. School districts have already hired 29,000 teachers to reduce class size, and the budget requested funds for those teachers and to hire another 20,000 teachers. Instead, the bill provides these funds for the Teacher Empowerment Act, subject to enactment.

Providing high quality teachers goes hand in hand with smaller classes, but we must provide the necessary funds to make a difference. The Majority's bill would provide $1.0 billion less than the $2.9 billion requested by the President for enhancing teacher quality and hiring more teachers.

Moreover, the block grant provisions in the bill would do little more than provide another form of general revenue sharing to states—many of which have produced little in the way of educational results. On the other hand, we know that reducing class size is a research-tested and proven method of raising student

achievement. Small classes allow teachers to spend more time on instruction and less on classroom management. Teachers are better able to identify students with learning problems and to provide help to those children. Reducing class size also reduces the need to refer students to costly special education programs.

We all know what happens with block grants—eventually they get cut. Already, the Teacher Empowerment Act (TEA) block grant proposed in this bill is ***$250 million below the level authorized*** in the TEA bill last year—a 12.5% cut. One also need look no further than the Title XX Social Services Block Grant to see what eventually happens with block grants. In 1998, Title XX was cut from $2.38 billion to $1.7 billion to pay for roads and highways in TEA21, and is cut another 65% to $600 million in the FY2001 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Majority argues that under its approach, schools will have the option of using the $1.75 billion block grant funding to hire new teachers or to support teacher training activities. But, that is a Hobson's choice. We shouldn't have to force schools to choose between hiring new teachers or training those teachers already in the school.

School districts have already hired 29,000 teachers who are on the payroll, teaching classes. If schools do not fire these teachers, then approximately $1.3 billion of the $1.75 billion provided in the bill for the block grant would be need to pay those 29,000 teachers, leaving only $450 million for teacher training and professional development—a cut of $650 million below the President's request for teacher training, recruitment and retention initiatives.

Alternatively, under the Majority's approach, if schools use more of the block grant for teacher training, as many as 2.9 million children could be denied the benefits of getting a better education in smaller classes.

Problem #2: The Need To Invest in Modern Schools

Studies show that the physical condition of our schools makes a difference in student learning. A classroom of 5th graders will tune out even the best teacher when they have to wear coats in class to ward off cold, or when water is pouring into the classroom due to a leak in the roof.

We can't control all the influences that affect a child's learning. We must take each child as he or she comes to us. But, we can control the condition of learning facilities to which we send our young people.

Our schools are old, overcrowded, and outmoded. Not only are they not ready for state-of-the-art instruction in the 21st century, they cannot even meet 20th century standards for security, safety, and sanitation.

- One-third of the nation's 80,000 schools, serving about 14 million students nationwide, report needing extensive repair or replacement of one or more school buildings. About 7 million children are in schools that fail to meet local health and safety codes.
- Three-fifths of schools, serving 25 million students nationwide, need extensive repair, overhaul or replacement of at least one

major building feature, such as roofs, windows, plumbing and heating, electrical power, and life safety codes.

• Nearly 60% of all schools have at least one major building feature in disrepair, such as a leaky roof or crumbling walls.

• More than half of all schools have unsatisfactory environmental conditions, such as poor ventilation, heating or lighting problems or poor physical security.

This bill fails to provide the $1.3 billion requested to leverage up to $7 billion to fix a backlog of leaky roofs, outmoded plumbing, and other needed repairs to bring school buildings into compliance with local safety codes.

We know that local communities can't foot the bill alone, and historically the federal government has stepped up to the plate, particularly to help the neediest communities provide a quality education for all students. The federal government stepped in to help build over 5,200 new schools and to upgrade 1,000 school buildings back in the 1930's when the need for school buildings outstripped the capacity of local communities to pay for them. We should provide similar help now.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to restore $1.3 billion for urgent safety and health repairs at 5,000 schools, but it was rejected by the Majority by a vote of 21:29.** (Lowey amendment, Roll Number 2 located in this report immediately preceding the table.)

Problem #3: The Need To Invest in Early Childhood Education, Child Care and After School Programs for At-Risk Children

Amidst unprecedented prosperity in our country, 13.5 million children are poor. One in five American children live in poverty, representing almost 30% of school enrollment. More than half of these children are in single parent homes and are more likely to experience academic problems in their early school years; 74% of poor children live in working families who cannot make enough to escape poverty.

The achievement gap between disadvantaged children and other children has been reduced over the past twenty years, but a sizable gap remains. Too many disadvantaged children are still denied a quality education, leading to a greater likelihood of dropping out and a lifetime of diminished success. For these reasons, providing consistent support for education success from the earliest ages has critically important benefits.

A national review of 36 studies on the long-term impact of early childhood education programs (including a number of Head Start programs) found that low-income children who participated in such programs were less likely to be held back in school or to be placed in special education classes, more likely to succeed in school and to graduate, and more likely to be rated as behaving well in class and being better adjusted in school.

Historically, the federal government has played a significant role in helping to provide a quality education for the most disadvantaged students in the poorest communities. But, this bill cuts out key investments in early childhood education and child care, extra

reading and math education, and before and after school programs for those families.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to add $1.833 billion to restore the President's budget request for key programs for at-risk children and youth, but it was rejected by the Majority by a vote of 23:30.** (Hoyer amendment, Roll Number 3 located in this report immediately preceding the table.) This amendment would have restored:

• $600 million for **Head Start** in order to fund the President's request for a $1 billion increase for Head Start. Head Start is a comprehensive program that helps at-risk children, 3 through 5 years, prepare for school and stay healthy by providing education, immunizations, health checkups and nutritious meals. Without the increase provided by this amendment, 50,000 children would be denied a better start in life under the Head Start program, and an additional 3,000 infants and toddlers would be denied access to early, continuous and comprehensive services under Early Head Start.

• $416 million to the **Title 1** program to fully fund the President's request of $8.4 billion for Title 1 grants to school districts. Title 1 helps over 11 million disadvantaged school children to gain skills in core academic subjects, including reading and math, and helps them to achieve to high academic standards. However, the resources provided for Title 1 have not kept pace with the increase in school children in poverty and current Title 1 funding supports only about one-third of the basic authorization. Without the increase requested by the President, extra academic help for as many as an additional 650,000 disadvantaged children and targeted assistance to up to 7,000 schools identified by states as needing improvement would be denied.

• $400 million for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to fully fund the President's request of $1 billion for before and after school centers. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program enables schools to stay open longer, providing a safe place for homework centers, intensive mentoring in basic skills, drug and violence prevention counseling, helping middle school students to prepare to take college prep courses in high school, enrichment in the core academic subjects as well as opportunities to participate in recreational activities, chorus, band and the arts, technology education programs and services for children and youth with disabilities. While the bill provides a modest increase for this program over last year, without the $400 million increase provided by the Hoyer amendment, approximately 1.6 children would be denied the opportunity to receive fun, rich learning opportunities before and after school.

• $417 million for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant** program to fully fund (in addition to the $400 million increase in the bill) the President's request for a $817 million increase. This program is the major source of Federal child care assistance for low- and moderate-income families, and provides funding to states for subsidizing care of the parent's choice and improving the quality of care. Nationally, only one out of ten children who is eligible for child care assistance under federal law receives assistance, and no state is currently serving all eligible families.

While research has repeatedly shown that quality care plays a key role in children's development and school readiness, a study found that only one in seven child care centers received a rating of good quality care. Adding the $417 million requested in the President's request would result in 80,000 more children being served next year.

Problem #4: Making College More Affordable for Needy Students

Pell Grants

One of the greatest economic challenges facing America in the 21st century will be to support the highly-skilled workforce necessary to thrive in an increasingly complex and technology-driven workplace.

The importance of postsecondary education in meeting this challenge should not be understated. In terms of earning power, there is a vast difference between those with college degrees and those without. In 1997, the median annual income for adult men and women with college degrees (full-time workers 25 years and older) was 56 and 60% more, respectively, than that of men and women with only high school diplomas.

Further, the unemployment rate for adults with high school diplomas is twice that of adults with bachelor's degrees or higher. There is no doubt that American workers who have difficulty adapting to the demands of a changing workplace will continue to experience a falling standard of living.

Since the 1944 G.I. Bill, the Federal government has embraced the ideal that all qualified students should be able to attend college, regardless of their financial means. A college education benefits not only the individual, but society as a whole. A highly educated work force has become an essential component of economic growth and competitiveness—it is estimated that increases in national educational attainment have accounted for almost 30% of the growth in national income this century. There is no better way to ensure the long-term solvency of Social Security than to increase the earning capacity of American workers through education which will allow them to increase their contributions to the trust funds. When the federal government helps students attend college, it truly invests in our nation's future.

In the next 10 years, the number of undergraduate students enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities will increase by 11% to more than 14 million students. Many of these students will be the first in their families to attend college. One out of five of these students will be from families with incomes below the poverty level. The continued investment in federal grant programs is essential if college is to remain an achievable part of the American dream.

The Pell Grant program is the cornerstone of federal student financial aid, providing aid to nearly 3.8 million needy students in FY 1999. Pell Grants are targeted to the neediest students. Approximately 90% of Pell Grants assistance goes to students from families with annual incomes below $30,000 and 41% goes to students from families with incomes below $12,000. The grants are

the foundation of a low-income student's aid package. Without them, millions of students could not go to college. In fact, since the inception of the Pell Grant program in 1973–74, over 75 million grants have helped low-income students go to college, enrich their lives, and become productive members of society.

Unfortunately, the increases in the maximum Pell Grant award have not kept pace with the growing cost of postsecondary education. According to the College Board, between the 1988–89 and 1998–99 academic years, the average cost of attending a public university rose 75%. Costs at private schools during the same period increased 81%. This significant increase in college costs has reduced the relative value of the Pell Grant. In 1976, the maximum Pell Grant of $1,400 covered 72% of the $1,935 average annual cost (i.e. tuition, fees, room and board) at a public, four-year school. In 1998, the maximum Pell Grant of $3,000 covered only 39% of the $7,769 average annual cost at a public, four-year school.

The House bill fully funds the President's request to increase the maximum Pell grant for the 2001–02 school year from $3,300 to $3,500. That is a good start. But, we need to do more.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to provide a $3,800 maximum Pell grant, but it was rejected by the Majority 18–30.** (Lowey amendment, Roll Call Number 7 located in this report immediately preceding the table).

Problem #5: Meeting our Commitments To Help Educate Children with Disabilities

Americans also want more help for special needs children. And, in this area, both Democrats and Republicans can agree that more federal support is warranted so that the 6.2 million students with disabilities receive the education they deserve. However, even measured by the Majority's own yardstick, this bill fails to address the need.

Although States have the responsibility to provide a free public education, the **Individuals With Disabilities Act (IDEA)** helps them to pay for the additional costs associated with providing a quality education for children with disabilities. IDEA funds support the costs of providing smaller classes, related professional services, equipment and staff related to serving disabled children.

The bill provides $6.6 billion for IDEA, an increase of $514 million over last year. This includes $5.5 billion for the Part B State Grants, an increase of $500 million for Part B grants over last year. In contrast, the Majority's budget resolution called for at least a $2 billion increase for Special Education over last year. Further, on May 3rd, the House passed by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 421:3 a bill (H.R. 4055) calling for a $2 billion increase in 2001 and full funding for IDEA by 2010. This bill fails to meet the 2001 funding target by $1.5 billion.

Democrats offered an amendment to add $1.5 billion to put IDEA on a path toward full funding, but it was rejected by the Majority by a vote of 20:28. (DeLauro amendment, Roll Number 9 located in this report immediately preceding the table.)

Other Key Education Programs Cut in This Bill

Small Schools. The bill freezes funding for Small, Safe and Successful Schools at $45 million, a cut of $75 million from the President's request of $120 million. The Small, Safe and Successful Schools initiative is designed to help school districts reorganize their large high schools into smaller, more personalized learning communities. Over time, high schools have become larger places and, as a result, students feel increasingly disconnected from adults. In 1997, almost half of the Nation's high school students attended schools that enrolled more than 1,500 students and 70% of high school students attended schools that enrolled more than 1,000 students.

We know that an effective way to prevent school violence is to help students feel more connected to their teachers, schools and communities. Research demonstrates that, on a wide range of measures, when students are part of a smaller, more intimate learning community, they are more successful academically and socially. Yet, as many as 400 large high schools enrolling more than 400,000 students would not get assistance because of the cut in this bill for the Small Schools initiative.

School Counselors. The bill eliminates the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Program funded in 2000 at $20 million. Over 100,000 elementary school students would be denied counseling services—services that are needed to help troubled students overcome problems—and that will contribute to better mental health and, in turn, help to make our schools safer and more successful. The bill ignores the calls from hundreds of communities for additional intervention services to help troubled youth before they harm themselves or others.

Safe Schools/Healthy Students. The bill cuts $51 million from the President's request of $650 million for the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. Of the $51 million in additional funds requested in the budget, $41 million in new funding would be used to expand the successful Safe School/Healthy Students school violence prevention initiative to an additional 40 school districts. These grants help schools implement comprehensive solutions to preventing school violence before it occurs, in collaboration with law enforcement and mental health providers.

In 1999, the agencies received 447 applications under the Safe Schools/Healthy Students competition, but only had enough funds to award 54 grants. An additional $100 million would have been required to fund all of the high-scoring applications received for projects to provide students, schools, and communities the benefit of enhanced comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcement, and, as appropriate, juvenile justice services to promote healthy childhood development, and address the problems of school violence and alcohol and other drug abuse. This bill does not provide that additional assistance.

School Emergency Assistance. In addition, the bill provides no funding for Project SERV, the School Emergency Response to Violence. The President requested $10 million for this new initiative under which the Department of Education, in collaboration with the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services and the Federal Emergency Management Administration, would

provide education-related services to local educational agencies where the learning environment has been disrupted due to a violent or traumatic crisis, such as a shooting or major accident. Such services would include assessing the crisis situation, and developing and implementing a crisis intervention plan; providing mental health crisis counseling to students and their families, teachers, and others in need of such services; and increasing—at least temporarily—school security.

Reading Excellence Act. The bill provides $260 million for Reading and Literacy Grants, which is level funding compared to 2000, but a cut of $26 million, or 9%, below the President's request for $286 million. Level funding for the Reading and Literacy Grants program would deny critical reading instructional services to approximately 100,000 children in about 200 schools who would be served by the increase of $26 million requested by the President.

The Reading and Literacy Grants program is the first comprehensive, nationwide effort to implement the features of high-quality scientifically based reading research in school reading instruction. Far too many young people are struggling through school without having mastered reading, the most essential and basic skill. On the 1998 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 68% of all fourth graders in high poverty schools scored below the "basic" reading level.

Goals 2000 Parental Centers. The bill eliminates all funding for the Parental Information Resource Centers, for which the President requested to continue at the 2000 level of $33 million. These centers, authorized under Title IV of the Goals 2000 Act, provide parents with training, information, and support to better understand their children's educational needs and how to help their children achieve to high academic standards. Each center services an entire State or region, and they are required to use at least half of their funding to serve areas with high concentrations of low-income families.

Bilingual Education. The bill provides $248 million for Bilingual Education, the same as the fiscal year 2000 appropriation, but a cut of $48 million or 16% below the President's request of $296 million. Approximately 3.4 million students—about 6% of total school enrollments—have difficulty speaking English. This number has grown by 57% between 1990 and 1997 and will continue to grow as the number of Hispanic children entering school increases. Based on historical patterns, an additional 2.5–2.9 million Hispanic children may enter school over the next 20 years with limited ability to speak English.

These children arrive at schools often with little or no prior formal schooling. Twelve percent of limited English proficient (LEP) students in middle school and 20% in high school have missed more than 2 years of schooling since age 6. Over 1 in 5 may have limited skills in their own native language.

The bill would deny grants to more than 100 school districts and instructional services to 143,000 limited English proficient students who desperately need to learn English. The affected school districts would primarily be smaller districts with little prior experience serving limited English proficient students. More than 130 school districts and institutions of higher education would not receive pro-

fessional development grants, further aggravating the already critical shortage of trained bilingual and English as a second language teachers.

GEAR UP. The bill freezes funding for GEAR UP at $200 million, a cut of $125 million or 38% below the President's request. At this funding level, more than 644,000 low-income middle and high school students would be denied early college preparation and awareness activities designed to ensure they are prepared for and pursue postsecondary education. These students would be denied the benefits of systemic academic reforms and the linking of early intervention to college scholarships, which are benefits unique to GEAR UP. In addition, these students would be denied comprehensive support services including mentoring, tutoring, academic and career counseling, exposure to college campuses, and financial aid information.

The bill would deny new grants to 6 States and 75 partnerships of high poverty middle and high schools, colleges, and community organizations. In the 1999 competition, although more than 670 applications were received from 41 States and 1 out of 5 colleges in the Nation, the Department of Education was able to fund only 21 States and 1 out of 4 partnerships. The bill also would prevent existing partnerships from adding new cohorts of low-income 7th grade students. Partnerships would be denied funds to reach out to these students in the early grades and would be forced to provide services only to existing cohorts of students in later grades.

Community-based Technology Centers. The bill provides $32.5 million for Community-based Technology Centers, a decrease of $67.5 million or 67.5% below the President's request for $100 million. At this level, an additional 700 new centers in 280 communities would not be funded.

The Department of Commerce's 1999 report *Falling through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide*, found that, although the number of Americans connected to the Nation's information infrastructure is soaring, a digital divide still exists, and, in many cases, is actually widening over time. Minorities, low-income persons, the less educated, and children of single-parent households, particularly when they reside in rural areas or central cities, are among the groups that lack access to information resources. Establishing and supporting community access centers, among other steps, would help ensure that all Americans can access new technologies. This bill fails to provide that additional help.

Tech Prep. The bill also freezes funding for Tech-Prep Education at $106 million, a cut of $200 million, or 65%, below the President's request. Tech-Prep is making a critical contribution to the new vision for vocational education, by helping prepare students in high-tech career fields that promise high-skill, high-wage jobs. Tech Prep is designed to incorporate the same academic content as college prep curriculum, and it provides internships that link classroom work to experiences outside the classroom. Tech-Prep has contributed to reduced student dropout rates, higher test scores, increased enrollments in post-secondary education, and high employer satisfaction. Without additional funding, States cannot expand the number of Tech-Prep consortia, and they will be denied the additional resources they need to improve connections to 4-year

post-secondary institutions and courses of study, make effective use of educational technology and distance learning, and integrate work-based learning opportunities into local Tech-Prep programs.

Leveraging Educational Assistance Program (LEAP). The bill eliminates funding for LEAP, a cut of $40 million below last year and the President's request. This would result in a cut of at least $90 million in aid available to needy students, and one of the primary means of securing additional State funding for need-based grant programs. LEAP is designed to encourage individual states to create and sustain need-based aid programs. LEAP leverages State funding by providing a one-for-one match of Federal dollars for State dollars. Due to LEAP maintenance of effort provisions, even a minimum Federal investment requires States to maintain funding support for their need-based programs. The elimination of the Federal funding would allow States to reduce or eliminate funding for these programs.

Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions. The bill rejects the President's request of $40 million for a new initiative to help students at Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities to earn dual degrees in five years. Participants would earn one degree from their home institution, and the other from a partner institution. Funds would help establish consortia, provide scholarships to students, and compensate the minority-serving institutions for tuition revenue losses.

Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships. The bill includes only $10 million for Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships, a cut of $20 million or 67% below the President's request of $30 million. This program supports access to quality post-secondary education for underserved individuals through the use of technology. The bill would eliminate funding for 45 new partnership awards as well as reduce the average size of continuation projects that improve technology-based learning opportunities for the disabled, dislocated workers, those making the transition from welfare to work, and others who do not have easy access to traditional campus-based post-secondary education.

Recognition and Reward Grants. The bill rejects the President's request of $50 million for a new Recognition and Reward program that would give grants to States that (1) demonstrate significant statewide gains in student achievement, and (2) reduce the achievement gap between high- and low-performing students as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

OPTIONS. The bill rejects the President's request of $20 million for a new program, Opportunities to Improve our Nation's Schools (OPTIONS), which would support 40 grants to States and school districts to implement and test new approaches to public school choice, including inter-district programs and public schools at work sites and on college campuses.

Research, Development and Dissemination. The bill includes $169 million for education research, development and dissemination, a cut of $30 million or 15% below the President's request of $199 million. Investments in education research and development create a knowledge base for future improvements in educational practice. At a time when educators are looking toward the

most effective and proven methods to raise student achievement, it is pennywise and pound foolish to reduce funding aimed at increasing our understanding of what works and designing more effective practices for schools and classrooms.

This bill would cut support for critical research activities, including interagency initiatives with NICHD and NSF, designed to provide high quality, research based information to improve student learning in reading, math, science and identify the critical factors that lead to English-language literacy for students whose first language is Spanish.

Research on Disabilities and Rehabilitation for Individuals with Disabilities. The bill denies $14 million of the President's request of $100 million for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR). NIDRR plays an important role in generating new knowledge and applications to maximize the full inclusion and integration into society and employment individuals of all ages with disabilities. The increase of $14 million in the request would have been used to help schools evaluation and procure education technology for children with disabilities, and to accelerate the use of technology by disabled individuals in the workplace and in their communities to facilitate independent living. NIDRR will not be able to undertake these worthwhile projects with the constrained funding in the bill.

1999 Audit of the Department of Education's Financial Statements

This bill takes punitive action against the Department of Education by taking away limited authority to transfer funds across accounts because of the results of the 1999 audit of the Department of Education's financial statements. The Department of Education, like all federal agencies, must have an independent audit of its financial statements each year. Relatively few federal agencies have been able to achieve an unqualified or "clean" audit each year—the best possible audit outcome.

In 1997, the Department received such a clean audit. In 1998, the Department received a disclaimer of opinion by Ernst and Young on its audit largely because the Department was bringing a new accounting system on line—the old accounting system had to be replaced because the contractor stopped supporting the system.

The Majority's action is punitive because the Department's 1999 audit actually showed ***improvement*** over the previous year, according to testimony presented by the Department of Education Inspector General before the Labor-HHS-Education Subcommittee.

The Department of Education achieved the 1999 audit deadline by completing the financial statement process almost eight months ahead of last year. While the Department did not get a clean opinion on the 1999 financial statements, it showed improvement by moving to a qualified opinion on four of the five required statements. Further improvement is likely in 2000, because the Department has taken corrective actions in many areas.

• Out of 139 recommendations for improvement made in the annual audits of the Department's financial statements, final actions on 72, or 52%, have now been completed including 45 since Decem-

ber, 1999. More corrective actions are planned to get at long-standing weaknesses in financial management and student financial aid administration.

• Consultants from the Treasury Department and private accounting firms have been retained to provide staff training and augment existing resources in addressing short-term issues.

• Regular reconciliation of the Department's cash accounts with Treasury has been greatly improved. A new automated system has eliminated over 90% of the manual matching effort and allows ED to reconcile faster and more effectively.

• Education has awarded a contract to implement a new Department-wide general ledger system that will make it easier to produce accurate and timely financial statements by integrating data from a variety of other systems. An interim process will automate the production of all statements for 2000.

One reason why the Department of Education has not made faster progress is that the Majority has insisted on cutting its program administration budget requests that would have provided the Department with additional funds to improve its financial systems. Last year, the FY2000 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill produced by the Majority would have cut the Department's program management funds by $24 million. The final reduction was $3 million only after Democrats and the White House insisted that funds be restored. Again, this year, the Majority has included a cut of $30 million from the President's request of $413 million for Departmental management. Such cuts will only slow the Department's efforts to improve its accounting systems.

LABOR

Problem #6: The Need to Invest in a Skilled Workforce

The Majority states at the beginning of this Committee report that job training programs are reduced in response to the strong economy and low unemployment. Their approach could not be more misguided.

It is true that the unemployment rate is at 3.9%—its lowest level in 30 years—and that over 21 million new jobs have been created since 1993. Yet many Americans are being left behind in this economy, and the fact that all are not well trained is obvious to every employer in the country.

Now is precisely the time to invest in skills training that our workers need to compete and succeed. Businesses are so desperate for skilled workers that they are seeking an increase in the H1B visa program to bring in more foreign workers for good paying jobs that Americans could hold. The workers we need to keep our economy growing are right here—in our cities and in our rural areas. They simply need us to invest in the skills they need to compete and succeed in the 21st Century economy. The lack of skilled workers has even lead to wage inflation that recently prompted the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates by half a percentage point in order to slow down economy.

In commenting on the skills shortage, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, has said:

The rapidity of innovation and the unpredictability of the directions it may take imply a need for considerable investment in human capital. Workers in many occupations are being asked to strengthen their cognitive skills; basic credentials, by themselves, are not enough to ensure success in the workplace. Workers must be equipped not simply with technical know-how but also with the ability to create, analyze, and transform information and to interact effectively with others. Moreover, that learning will increasingly be a lifelong activity.

(And) . . . it is not enough to create a job market that has enabled those with few skills to finally be able to grasp the first rung of the ladder of achievement. More generally, we must ensure that our whole population receives an education that will allow full and continuing participation in this dynamic period of American economic history.

Economist Robert Kuttner added, ". . . what's holding back even faster economic growth is the low skill level of millions of potential work."

Our strong economy also gives us the rare opportunity to bring skills and jobs to individuals and communities that have been left behind for too long. The demand for skilled workers means that millions of Americans in the untapped pools of potential—young people who have dropped out of school, ex-offenders, displaced workers, individuals with disabilities, veterans and people who were on welfare—have a chance to join to get and keep good, family-supporting jobs. But only if we use this opportunity to provide them the skills and opportunities needed to gain a foothold in the new economy.

• In April 2000, there existed 13 million untapped and underutilized Americans: 5.2 million who are unemployed, 4.4 million who are out of the labor force but want to work, and 3.0 million who work part-time, but want full-time work.

• The unemployment rate for teenagers was 12.7% in April 2000. The unemployment rate for black teenage men was 22.0% and the unemployment rate for black teenage women was 22.4%.

• Last October, 37.0% of the High School Graduate Class of 1999 did not enroll in college. Their unemployment rate was 17.5%.

• The unemployment rate for those who dropped out of high school between October 1998 and October 1999 was 26.1%.

• The labor force activity of persons with a severe disability ranges from a low of 17.3% for those with less than a high school degree to 52.4% for college graduates. Comparable labor force activity for persons with no disability ranges from 75.2% to 90.0%.

• In March 2000, there were 22 metropolitan areas with unemployment rates in excess of 7%. One-half of these areas were in California.

Even in today's prosperity, American workers are not immune to the effects of structural change ushered in by technological advancements or globalization. In 1999, 33% of workers surveyed were frequently concerned about being laid off. This figure exceeds comparable figures of 17% and 21% in 1979 and 1989 at similar points in the business cycle and even exceeds the rate during the 1981–1982 recession. Their fears are not unfounded. Despite the

strong economy, 2 million American workers were laid off from their jobs last year.

It is also sad that less than two years after the President signed the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act, the House Appropriations Committee has chosen to make deep cuts in the very system that businesses said they want in order to get the workers they so desperately need. For example, under this new system, Congress envisioned one-stop career centers as the cornerstone of the new workforce system, yet the House Committee has eliminated funding for the centers and the quality information needed by job seekers, and has made deep cuts in the programs that provide the services at these centers. Again, it makes no sense to gut this critical new system on the eve of its implementation.

It is also ironic that on the same day that the House passed the China Permanent Normal Trade Relations bill, and debated the potential loss of American jobs, the House Appropriations Committee was meeting to gut the President's universal reemployment initiative which would help to ensure that any dislocated worker who wants and needs retraining can get it, and rejected the President's expansion to raise international labor standards that will protect American workers.

Cuts the President's Universal Reemployment Initiative

The House bill not only ignores the $275 million requested increase for the second year of the five year plan to provide **universal re-employment** services to all Americans, but cuts $593 million (30%) below the President's request, and a 19% cut below the FY 2000 level. As part of the initiative, the House bill:

• **Eliminates all funding for the One-Stop Career Center/America's Labor Market Information System.** The House bill eliminates the existing $110 million investment in the One-Stop Career Center system, undermining the foundation of the new workforce investment system, intended to ensure access to the information and services of One-Stop Career Centers, for all Americans. The House bill also ignores the President's FY 2001 $44 million enhancement designed to improve access to these services for millions of Americans, through improvements in America 's Job Bank, mobile vans for one-stop access to rural areas, a toll-free 1–800 number for the workforce investment system, and improvements in basic labor market information. The One-Stop system is also the system that provides job assistance services to veterans and individuals with disabilities, and these essential initiatives will be impacted by the de-funding of this national One-Stop system.

• **Cuts assistance to 215,800 dislocated workers.** The House bill cuts the dislocated worker program by $207 million below 2000, and $389 million below the Request. The House bill means that 215,800 fewer dislocated workers will be served compared to the President, and 68,500 fewer than FY 2000, reversing investments that Congress has made over the past four years. For employers, this means more difficulty in finding skilled workers for vacant positions. For dislocated workers, this cut means even fewer of the 3.3 million dislocated each year will be able to get the skills they need to compete and succeed in the 21st century economy. The House bill rejects the President's goal of providing every dislocated

worker who needs and wants reemployment services and training by 2004.

• **Eliminates assistance for 222,200 unemployment insurance claimants.** In addition to cuts in the Dislocated Worker program, the bill zeros out the President's $50 million Reemployment Services component which means an estimated 222,200 unemployment insurance claimants will not be able to get the customized reemployment services they need to speed their reentry into employment.

In addition to the re-employment initiative, the House bill cuts other investments aimed at succeeding in getting employers the workers they need and getting employees the skills they need in the 21st Century economy:

• **Cuts Adult job training for 37,200 adults.** The House cuts adult employment and training services by $93 million, or 10%, below the request and 2000 levels. This reduction undermines Congress's commitment through the Workforce Investment Act to provide universal access to employment-related information and services.

• **Eliminates the President's proposal to assist 80,000 noncustodial parents and low-income parents.** The House bill zeros out the President's $255 million initiative building on the Welfare-to-Work program, which promotes responsible fatherhood and supports working families. These grants are aimed at helping noncustodial fathers get a job and pay child support, and to help low income parents upgrade their skills so they can move up career ladders into family-supporting jobs.

• **Eliminates the President's proposal to assist 20,000 Incumbent Workers.** The bill zeros out the President's $30 million initiative to address major job losses in the manufacturing industry where one half million jobs have been lost since March, 1998.

• **Cuts employment assistance to 3,100 homeless veterans.** There are an estimated one-quarter of a million homeless veterans, yet the House mark provides only $9.6 million for job assistance to homeless veterans, a reduction of $5 million below the President's request. This reduction means that 3,100 fewer homeless veterans will obtain meaningful employment with the economic security and independence that go along with a job.

• **Eliminates the President's proposal to establish a new Office of Disability Policy** aimed at providing leadership in helping people with disabilities enter, re-enter, and remain in the workforce. At a time when the economy is booming, America cannot afford to waste the talents of millions of individuals with disabilities. Currently, people with moderate disabilities are nearly twice as likely to be looking for work or on layoff as persons without disability, and those with severe disabilities were nearly three times as likely.

• **Cuts unemployment insurance administrative costs to levels that could delay payments** to workers trying to reconnect with the workforce. The House bill cuts funding for state operations of the unemployment insurance system by $93 million or almost 4% below the request. Administration of State UI programs require an infrastructure to support the many complex activities necessary to process and pay the estimated 2 million UI weekly

claims. This program is a vital part of America's commitment to workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own.

• **Rejects Improving National Economic Indicators.** The House bill cuts $14 million from the President's request for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is responsible for the production of some of the Nation 's most sensitive and important economic data series. With an increase of less than half of what is needed to cover inflation, cuts in current statistical programs will have to be made. In addition, BLS will not be able to implement the President's proposed enhancements to expand price, output and productivity measures for service industries, improve local and state employment and unemployment projections, and conduct a new time use survey about how Americans spend their time in market and nonmarket activities. Economic statistics produced by BLS are closely followed by business, labor, and government. In addition, millions of in-school youth, young workers, and other entering the labor market seeking statistical information from BLS about future employment growth and job opportunities.

Cuts investments in at-risk youth

Although the Nation's unemployment rate has fallen from 7.3% in 1993 to 3.9%, many teenagers have not been able to seize the opportunities of our strong economy. Teens faced an unemployment rate of 13.8% while African American teens faced a rate of 27.5%. Large cities face high youth unemployment rates. For example, using the most recent data available, Los Angeles has rates of over 15%, Baltimore exceeds 26%, and Philadelphia central city experiences youth unemployment rates of 31%. The Department of Labor has developed effective programs to help disadvantaged youth find jobs and get the critical first foothold in the world of work.

In addition to facing dramatically high levels of unemployment, too many of our young people have found themselves in the courthouse instead of the workplace. One-half of black male high school dropouts under age 25 and three-quarters of black male high school dropouts ages 25 to 34 are under some form of criminal justice supervision.

Youth that do not share in our prosperity further foster pockets of poverty. Widespread joblessness among young males is the principle underlying cause of a variety of our inner cities' worst problems, including poverty, crime, youth gangs, welfare dependency, illegal drugs and the breakdown of the two-parent family. Every time a youth fails to complete high school, the government and society bear huge costs. Each year the U.S. spends roughly $20 billion for income maintenance, health care, and nutrition to support families begun by teenagers. In addition, one estimate suggests that crime costs society about 2% of national income, or about $130 billion per year.

Many youth in employment programs have never worked before. Many of these youth, including youth with disabilities, come from families with no strong attachment to the labor force and from neighborhoods where poverty, unemployment, and crime are widespread. Youth employment programs teach participants valuable work skills and habits, and instill a positive work ethic. Because these young people are at a critical time in their lives, such pro-

grams offer them a valuable experience to develop responsible behavior.

The Administration has made an array of strategic investments in youth initiatives to insure that they are prepared for the jobs of the 21st Century and can share in the benefits of our growing economy. However, the **House bill cuts $322 million out of the President's request for youth programs, serving 72,000 fewer at-risk youth.** Compared to the FY 2000 level, the House cuts a net $75 million, serving 34,000 fewer youth. As a result, efforts to insure that today's youth have 21st Century skills for 21st Century jobs and can compete successfully in the growing economy will be thwarted.

• **Slashes the Youth Opportunities Initiative by over 50%.** Congress provided funds for the first 2 years of a 5-year commitment by the President to increase the long-term employment and educational attainment of youth living in 36 of the Nation's poorest urban neighborhoods and rural areas. The House bill cuts $200 million out of the President's $375 million request, eliminating the proposed expansion to 20 new communities and reducing third year grants to the existing 36 communities by $75 million—a 30% cut. This will deny 40,000 of some of the most disadvantaged youth a bridge to the skills and opportunities of our strong economy and alternatives to welfare and crime-including 15,000 youth in the existing projects. The demand for these funds is high—over 160 communities sought these limited resources and developed the broad partnerships and comprehensive plans as part of last year's grant process. These deserving communities and their young people will not get a second chance.

• **Cuts summer jobs and year-round training for 12,575 disadvantaged youth.** For Youth Activities (the program that combines Summer Jobs and Year-Round Youth), the House bill provides only $1,001 million, a decrease of $21 million, or 2% below the President's request level. This action reduces the estimated number of low income youth for FY 2001 in this program by 12,575 below the request. In light of the difficulties communities are experiencing this summer due to the structural changes in the program required by the Workforce Investment Act, the impacts on next summer's program will be even more severe. Congress should be increasing rather than decreasing funding for this important program which provides the first work experience for many at-risk youth, offering an important first step that can lead to a life of self-sufficiency and independence. Over half of these jobs go to 14–15 year olds who generally are not employed by the private sector.

• **Eliminates funding for the President's proposed reintegration services for 19,000 young offenders.** The House bill zeros out the President's $75 million initiative to bring young offenders into the workplace through job training, placement, and support services, and by creating new partnerships between the criminal justice system and the WIA workforce development system. With the approximately 500,000 people leaving prison each year, the Nation needs to provide positive alternatives and opportunities for employment of these individuals, which will also strengthen the future of our communities. With the strong economy, this is an excellent time to address their re-entry into the job

market. Raising their employment rates can decrease recidivism, reduce long-term costs to society, and increase the pool of available workers.

• **Rejects expansion of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative.** The House zeros out the President's request to provide $40 million to enable DOL to join the existing DOJ, ED, HHS partnership in supporting community-wide programs to prevent youth violence and drug abuse, and to expand the effort to address out-of-school youth. Without these funds, no new communities can join this very successful effort.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment that would have added $1.25 billion to restore the President's budget request for most of these job training programs and provide a $254 million increase over 2000 for the Summer Jobs program. The Democratic amendment would have added resources to train and assist over 700,000 individuals, but it was rejected by the Majority 19–30.** (Jackson amendment, Roll Number 8 located in this report immediately preceding the table). The amendment would have restored:

• $154 million for **One-Stop Career Centers** to provide efficient, comprehensive workforce development services for workers and employers in centers, by phone and over the Internet.

• $254 million to restore cuts in the **Summer Jobs** program resulting from implementation of the Workforce Investment Act.

• $389 million for **Dislocated Worker Assistance** to sustain the Administration's goal of reaching every dislocated worker with reemployment services and training.

• $200 million for **Youth Opportunity** grants to increase long-term employment of youth in high need areas.

• $50 million to provide **Unemployment Insurance claimants** assessment, referral, placement and other services to speed their return to the workplace and reduce the length of unemployment insurance claims.

• $93 million for **Adult Job Training** to develop the skills of American workers.

• $30 million for **Incumbent Workers** to partner with states to upgrade the skills of unemployed and low-wage workers displaced by an evolving economy.

• $5 million for **Homeless Veterans** to ensure this population receives the supportive services they need to reenter the job market.

• $14 million for the **Disability Initiative** to help eliminate barriers disabled workers face in maintaining employment.

• $61 million for the **Reintegration of young offenders** to help these youth find productive employment in the mainstream economy.

Problem #7: The Need To Protect Workers

The House bill cuts worker protection programs at the Department of Labor by $190 million (−14%) below the request. By freezing most worker protection agencies at the FY 2000 level, the House bill would reduce Department of Labor worker protection programs by $190 million from the President's FY 2001 request, or 14%. Of this reduction-about half of it is in the Depart-

ment's worker protection agencies, and the other half is in the international labor protection initiatives. A freeze at last year's level will result in a 4% reduction in the level of services provided this year. This will result in a cut of approximately 212 worker protection staff below current levels and 433 staff below the President's request. At a time when national efforts to reduce workplace injuries and illnesses are working well, the impact of operating under these curtailed levels would disrupt the programs designed to improve the safety and health of workers and their benefits, as well as efforts Congress has sought to encourage efforts to assist employers comply with workplace laws and regulations.

• **OSHA is hit with a cut of 12% below the President's request, 4% below last year's level of effort.** Despite gains in workplace safety, there are still more than 6 million job-related injuries and illnesses each year, and over 6,000 fatalities. With only 2,200 inspectors nationwide, and more than 7 million worksites, the average worksite is inspected every 109 years. Even among the 12,500 most dangerous non-construction worksites, OSHA only has resources to inspect 3,000. Yet the bill eliminates OSHA's request for additional resources for enforcement and enhanced compliance assistance for employers, including expansion of the state consultation grants which provide free consultation visits to small businesses. This will cut approximately 1,000 inspections of serious workplace hazards, fatal worksite accidents, and targeted inspections of high-hazard workplaces.

• **Rider blocks ergonomics rule that would prevent 300,000 injuries per year.** Despite a previous commitment to never delay the ergonomics regulation after FY 1998, the Majority on the Committee agreed to the Northup amendment 32–22 (roll-call number 4, located in this report immediately preceding the table) Section 103 of the House bill prohibits OSHA from promulgating, issuing, implementing, administering or enforcing a temporary or final ergonomics regulation. This is a rulemaking begun by the Bush Administration in 1992.

Each year, 1.8 million U.S. workers experience a work-related musculoskeletal disorder, such as injuries from overexertion or repetitive motion. About ⅓ of these injuries, or over 600,000 incidents, are serious enough to require time off from work, and cost businesses $15–$20 billion in workers comp. According to BLS, 34% of all lost workday injuries are related to ergonomic injuries.

The Department of Labor estimates that the ergonomics rule would prevent about 300,000 injuries per year, and save $9 billion in workers comp and related costs. About one-third of general industry worksites would be covered by the rule, protecting 27 million workers. Fewer than 30% of general industry employers currently have effective ergonomics programs.

The Majority has attempted to block this rule in almost every year since the Republicans took control of Congress in 1995. There were limitation riders on the Labor HHS bill 1995, 1996, and 1998 to stop the regulation. The 1997 rider was stricken from the House Committee bill by Floor amendment.

In FY 1998, in return for a rider that year, the Majority agreed to House report language that stated, "The Committee will refrain from any further restrictions with regard to the development, pro-

mulgation or issuance of an ergonomic standard following fiscal year 1998." (House Report 105–205, p. 24) This agreement is still binding, but the Northup amendment in this bill breaks that agreement.

In 1999 there was no rider, but a National Academy of Sciences study was funded with the clear understanding that it would not be used to justify a delay. As part of that appropriations agreement, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Labor on October 19, 1998 that stated by funding the National Academy of Sciences study on ergonomics, "it is in no way our intent to block or delay issuance by OSHA of a proposed rule on ergonomics". Despite that agreement, last summer, the House passed the H.R. 987 which would have had the effect of forcing OSHA to wait another two years for completion of a second, unnecessary National Academy of Sciences study.

Therefore, five years of Congressional interference in this regulation has cost business billions of dollars and allowed hundreds of thousands of painful and disabling injuries that could have been prevented.

Another National Academy of Sciences study is unlikely to dispute the findings of all the previous research. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health evaluated 600 studies in 1997, and 27 peer reviewers confirmed the NIOSH finding linking physical stress on the job to ergonomic injuries. The National Academy of Science concluded in 1998 that: (1) ergonomic injuries are directly related to work; (2) higher on the job physical stress leads to more ergonomic injuries; (3) most people face their greatest exposure to physical stress at work; and (4) interventions that reduce physical stress on the job reduce the risk of injury. Finally OSHA has included 1,400 studies in the ergonomics rulemaking record.

The ergonomics rulemaking has been an 8–year effort. More than 1,000 witnesses have testified, 7,000 written comments have been submitted, and the post-hearing comment period has just begun. OSHA should be allowed to consider all the evidence and construct a final rule based on the record. In the interest of protecting millions of workers from debilitating injuries, it is time for Congress to let the rulemaking conclude.

• **Cuts pension and health care plan protections.** The House bill rejects the President's proposed $9 million increase for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, targeted to protect the rights and benefits of participants when an employee benefit plan is in jeopardy. These cuts will mean 25,000 requests for assistance will go unanswered, and $64 million will not be restored to employee benefit plan assets. The Department of Labor protects the pension and health benefits of over 150 million individuals who participate in ERISA covered plans, holding more than $4.3 trillion in assets.

• **Denies expansion of domestic child labor efforts.** The House bill denies the President's requested increase of $11 million for Wage and Hour, which included expanded efforts to address sweatshops in the garment industry and domestic child labor abuses.

• **Denies information technology investment** of $54 million, needed to enhance the Department's ability to implement its worker protection responsibilities and expand its Internet capacity to better serve employers and the public.

• **Denies investment in occupational health and safety research.** The National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health at CDC has developed an outstanding agenda for critically needed research investments in occupational safety and health based on broad stakeholder input. However, support for the National Occupational Research Agenda has lagged well behind the scientific community's capacity to address priority areas, with success rates for extramural grants far below those of NIH. Despite a professional judgement budget that an additional $40 million could be well used immediately by researchers, the House bill freezes funding for NIOSH.

• **Cuts NLRB $11 million below the President's request.** The bill freezes NLRB, and will curtail efforts to rebuild the agency after five years of budget cuts. This amounts to a 4% cut in real terms, requiring a reduction of 80 FTE's below current levels, and delaying in cases involving unfair labor practices and union representation.

• **Denies enhancement of several international labor activities** to improve working conditions in developing countries around the world.

• **International Child Labor Efforts Stalled.** The House bill stops the momentum created by the recent International Labor Organization convention to ban the worst forms of child labor, which was agreed to by 175 countries, supported by Congress and signed by the President in December. According to the ILO, there are about 250 million children between the ages 5 and 14 who are working in developing nations with approximately half of them working full time but not going to school. The President wants to expand the successful efforts of the ILO, Department of Labor and USAID to develop education infrastructure, increase public awareness, and build data and monitoring systems to take kids out of factories and put them in schools. To move closer to making global abolition of the worst forms of child labor a reality, the President called for a comprehensive initiative on international child labor, but the bill denies the entire $70 million increase to implement it.

• **Core Labor Standards Stalled.** The House bill also rejects the proposed expansion of $10 million to provide technical assistance to developing countries who are committed to improving workplace safety, strengthening collective bargaining, preventing discrimination against women in the workplace, and other basic worker rights. It is also directly in our interest to foster these efforts that will help level the playing field so that American businesses are not at a competitive disadvantage in the global marketplace because they are providing their workers decent wages and benefits.

• **Eliminates New Global HIV/AIDS Initiative.** The bill also eliminates $10 million requested by the President to help Sub Saharan African countries deal with the devastation of HIV/AIDS. More than 12 million have already died from AIDS in these countries, and another 22 million are living with the disease. AIDS infection rates are as high as 10–20% of the entire population in

some of these countries, and many people who don't know they are infected are spreading the disease. Since many, if not most, individuals don't go to doctors, this approach would reach workers with a public health education and prevention message through their employers and unions where they have daily contact.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to add $97 million to restore the President's Budget request for these international activities, but it was rejected by the Majority 23–30.** (Obey amendment, Roll Number 11 located in this report immediately preceding the table). As mentioned previously, it is ironic the Majority on the Committee would deny this funding that has a direct impact on protecting U.S. workers from low-wage foreign competition, including child labor, on the same day that the House passed the China Permanent Normal Trade Relations bill.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Problem #8: The Need To Protect the Health and Welfare of Seniors and Vulnerable Populations

Some of the bill's most serious deficiencies relate to the health and welfare of seniors and uninsured working families. The Committee Bill pursues a risky strategy of failing to invest in the infrastructure the Nation needs to prepare for the aging of our population. The 76 million Americans who make up the baby boom generation will begin reaching retirement age in just eight years. The population of those over the age of 85 who often present the most urgent needs is expected to grow 33% in the next ten years alone. To adequately prepare for the aging of our population, we should be making investments now to help seniors secure their futures and maintain their independence.

The Committee Bill also cuts critical health programs that touch every segment of our society. We rely on access to health care for ourselves and our families, critical treatment services during times of crisis, and advancements in prevention and treatment in the battle against disease. The bill reported by the Majority makes inadequate investments in health care access, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and biomedical research that threaten to hamper our productivity and drive up health care costs in the long term.

At a time when the number of uninsured continues to drive upward, we are faced with a bill that cuts health services for uninsured workers. At a time when over half of all high school seniors are still using illicit drugs, we have a bill that cuts support for substance abuse prevention and treatment. Advances in biomedical research and the exploration of the human genome are showing promise to unlock the mysteries of the most dreaded diseases. And yet, the bill fails to maintain a path of investment needed to ensure that promise is translated into medical breakthroughs and advances in treatments.

Eliminates the Nursing Home Initiative

The bill eliminates $36 million, or 95% of the funding, in the Health Care Financing Administration's budget for the Nursing

Home Initiative to improve the quality of care, primarily through state survey and certification reviews.

Almost weekly, poor conditions are uncovered in nursing homes across the country. Just last summer a GAO report found that one in four of all nursing homes have "serious deficiencies that harm residents or place them at risk of death or serious injury." This report also found that out of a sample of 107 poor performing nursing homes that have been cited for patterns of actual harm to one or more residents that:

- 23% failed to prevent or treat pressure sores;
- 14% failed to prevent accidents;
- 8% failed to ensure adequate nutrition;
- 6% failed to provide acceptable quality of care; and
- 4% failed to prevent mistreatment, neglect or abuse.

The GAO report also found that two-thirds of the 107 homes surveyed had been cited for repeat violations and their findings "suggest that HCFA's enhanced enforcement of homes found to repeat these serious care problems has merit." An example of a "serious deficiency" or G-level deficiency where harm was done to a resident cited in the report was:

> *The nursing home failed to provide supervision and assistance to prevent accidents for 14 residents. Six residents hit other residents, two left the building without the staff's knowledge, and eight were found on the floor of their rooms from falls of unknown origin. Four residents sustained multiple falls, and one other resident sustained a broken hip.*

Furthermore, HCFA reported that "a recent survey of seriously ill hospitalized adults" found that 37% "were unwilling to live permanently in a nursing home; (and) alarmingly, 30% indicated that they would 'rather die.'" Despite, these findings, this bill eliminates $37.8 million for improving conditions for our nation's elderly and disabled nursing home residents—institutions that will house approximately 43% of American seniors over 65 at sometime before they die, according to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

The Administration has recognized the importance of improving nursing home conditions, and starting in 1995 began enforcing tough regulations designed to meet this goal. In 1998, the President's Nursing Home Initiative was launched to increase the quality of care for nursing home residents. With funding from this initiative, HCFA has been able to begin to turn the tide on negative conditions and make some marked improvements.

While the President's initiative is designed to help curb poor nursing home conditions, loss of funding for this initiative will hinder progress that is beginning to be made to improve the living conditions and medical care received by residents. Critical funding is being curtailed which could be used to help states improve their nursing home inspections, punish homes that repeatedly violate the rules, publish ratings on the quality of nursing homes on the internet, and increase the quality of care received by residents.

Since the nursing home initiative has been underway, HCFA has been able to establish new protocols for nursing home surveys to

address problems with dehydration, nutrition, and pressure sores; identify facilities that require more frequent inspections and monitoring based upon the outcomes of annual inspections; work with the states on a variety of efforts including training on use of quality indicators during surveys, and require states to conduct surveys during off-hours. HCFA, for instance, is stepping up its effort to meet their goal of having 10% of nursing home surveys done off-hours (weekends & evenings) in order to a gain a more complete picture of nursing home conditions. HCFA has seen an increase in off-hour surveys up from 4.1% in the 3rd quarter of 1999 to 8.6% in the 4th quarter of 1999. Funding cuts however, will severely impede the progress they have made to ensure nursing homes are safe, high quality care facilities for their residents.

Cuts the Medicare Integrity Program

The bill makes a number of cuts that harm the Administration's efforts to protect the integrity of the Medicare program. The bill cuts $50 million from the current authorization and appropriation for the Medicare Integrity Program under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). This program provides essential payment safeguards to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse and has produced billions in savings. By reducing these important activities, the cut could result in an $850 million loss to the Medicare Trust Funds.

The bill also cuts the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG's) by $10 million from the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) account. This program has been instrumental in investigating and bringing to settlement a number of abusive health care providers resulting in hundreds of millions of dollars to the Trust Funds. The bill also reduces funding for Medicare Contractors and Federal Administration under HCFA Program Management that will result in the elimination of the Administration's new Medicare Contractor Oversight Initiative. Under this new initiative, the President's budget funded new financial management analysts located at contractors to ensure financial integrity. The reduction to the Medicare Contractor and Federal Administration budgets will also halt work implementing provisions of HIPAA and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

Cuts Social Security administrative expenses

As the baby boom generation begins to reach retirement age in a few years, the Social Security Administration (SSA) must be prepared for their arrival. It is critically important that SSA have resources to meet this monumental challenge and at the same time, maintain superior service for today's beneficiaries.

The House bill cuts the President's Budget request for operating the Social Security Administration by $156 million, and this level is $378 million below what the Commissioner's believes is needed to appropriately operate the agency. According to the Commissioner, this level of funding will seriously undermine stable staffing and performance for the agency. It will require SSA to leave positions vacant at a time when the agency desperately needs to hire and train new employees in preparation for its own retirement wave.

This staffing reduction will mean unavoidable declines in service to current Social Security beneficiaries. For the 26 million individuals who visit SSA offices each year, waiting times will increase significantly. About two million calls to SSA's 800 number will not get through. In addition, tens of thousands fewer claims for disability benefits will be processed. Finally, SSA will significantly reduce continued eligibility reviews that help ensure the integrity of the Supplemental Security Income program. Fewer income reviews could result in an increase in general fund outlays by as much as $150 million, so the Treasury will lose as much in SSI payments alone as this cut attempts to save, but the added price will be a significant decline in services to the public.

Eliminates the President's National Family Caregiver Support Program

The Committee fails to provide $125 million requested by the President for a new program supporting the 7 million informal caregivers who enable their friends and relatives with long term care needs to remain at home. Over 5 million Americans, 3 to 4 million seniors, remain in their homes because of services provided by caregivers. These services would cost between $45 billion and $75 billion annually, if provided by home care aides.

The role of the caregiver is difficult. Half of them are over the age of 65, the majority are women, and one third have full time jobs. The new National Family Caregiver Support Program would provide essential services to approximately 250,000 families caring for older relatives. These services include information on available resources; assistance with locating services; caregiver training, counseling and support; and respite care to give the caregiver "time off". These services improve the caregiver's ability to provide care, help preserve the family unit, prevent abuse and neglect, and minimize out-of-home placements. The House Committee on Education and Workforce recently authorized the Caregivers Program at the $125 million requested level. However, funding for the President's initiative does not require final passage of the authorization of the Older Americans Act. States can provide services to family caregivers under existing provisions of Title III–D of the Older Americans Act.

Eliminates the Community Access Program to improve health care access for uninsured workers

The Committee eliminates $125 million requested by the President to address the growing number of uninsured Americans. In 1998, 44.5 million Americans—24.6 million of these working people—did not have health insurance. Nearly one in five working age adults lack health insurance and half of working Americans with incomes less than $20,000 could not pay their medical bills last year. This program is designed to increase the capacity and effectiveness of the Nation's community health care institutions and providers that serve patients regardless of their ability to pay. Funds will enable public and private entities to assist safety-net providers to develop and expand integrated systems of care and address service gaps within such integrated systems with a focus on primary care, mental health services and substance abuse services.

The Committee recommendation eliminates grants for up to 20 communities in their first year of funding and denies grants to an additional 40 to 60 communities. A recently released report of the Institute of Medicine found the Nation's health care safety net is in a state of crisis and called the first year of the Community Access Program a good first step. The IOM concluded increased funding for this program is greatly needed.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to add $661 million to restore the President's request in key seniors programs and provide additional assistance to the uninsured. The amendment was rejected by the Majority 24–26.** (DeLauro amendment, Roll Number 10 located in this report immediately preceding the table). The amendment would have provided:

- $36 million to restore the Administration's **Nursing Home Initiative** to ensure 1.6 million elderly and disabled receive quality nursing care.
- $50 million for the **Medicare Integrity Program** to provide essential oversight of Medicare contractors to detect fraud, waste, and abuse. Every $1 invested in the program saves $17 in Medicare Trust Funds.
- $125 million for the **Family Caregivers initiative** to provide essential services to caregivers, including information on available resources; assistance with locating services; caregiver training, counseling and support; and respite care.
- $50 million for the **Meals on Wheels Program** to serve additional 75,700 seniors and reduce the waiting lists for this basic service among a growing population. The program provides vital nutrition to low-income seniors to help them stay healthy and remain in their homes and communities.
- $156 million to restore the **Social Security Administration's** request for Administrative expenses to reduce waiting times, improve services, and accelerate disability and other claims. The amendment would restore the Administration's request to ensure the bill does not threaten the economic security of our Nation's seniors.
- $119 million increase for **Community Health Centers** to provide affordable care to the uninsured and underinsured. The amendment would help Community Health Centers cope with the rising numbers of uninsured and the erosion of funding from Medicaid and other sources.
- $125 million for **Health Care Access for Uninsured Workers** to strengthen the safety net by helping communities develop integrated health systems to improve and expand health care services for the uninsured and underinsured.

Other Key Health Programs Cut in This Bill

Eliminates funding to recover Medicare expenses from tobacco companies

The costs of preventing and treating tobacco-related disease exceeds $50 billion per year, and the Department of Health and Human Services pays a substantial portion of those costs through Medicare, Medicaid, and the Indian Health Service.

Last year, Members of the Majority party lead the efforts to insert a rider in the FY 1999 Supplemental Appropriations bill to permanently block the Federal government from recovering its share of the tobacco settlement funds from the states under Medicaid, arguing in part that the Federal government should pursue its own litigation. Last September, the Justice Department filed suit to recover from tobacco companies these costs borne by American taxpayers.

This litigation will be complex, and require the compilation of an immense evidentiary record. The Federal government should be prepared to pursue this litigation with the appropriate resources to match those of the tobacco companies that are defending the case. The amount of the potential award returned to the Medicare trust funds exceeds the cost of litigation many times over. HHS has entered into an agreement to provide financial support for the Justice Department's efforts, and has requested $4 million for this purpose. But the bill denies this critical funding to recover these taxpayer expenditures, and handicaps the Federal Governments efforts that could bring in billions of dollars to extend the solvency of the Medicare trust funds.

Cuts Mental Health Treatment

The Committee cuts $4.1 million below the FY 2000 level and $34.1 million below the President's request for SAMHSA's Mental Health Knowledge Development and Application (KDA). The Committee's recommendation denies the President's request to provide awards to 45 communities to improve early identification and treatment of mental illness in community health centers and other nonmental health settings. The bill cuts $5 million, or 16%, from the Administration's request for mental health services for the homeless. Every night, approximately 200,000 Americans with a major mental illness have nowhere to sleep. By denying the President's request, the Committee is denying the opportunity to reach out to an additional 118,000 homeless individuals and provide them with essential mental health services. The Committee also cuts $1 million from the President's request for the Protection and Advocacy Program, which would block an additional 1,500 investigations into complaints of abuse and neglect of residents in mental health facilities.

This recommendation could also severely impact the $40 million School Violence "Safe Schools/Healthy Students" initiative. Research indicates that between 1989 and 1995, students felt increasingly unsafe in, and traveling to, school. A 1996 Children's Institute International Poll of American Adolescents found that 47% of all teens felt that their schools were becoming more violent. These perceptions mirror the reality of school violence. During the 1996–97 academic year alone, 21% of all public high schools and 19% of all public middle schools reported at least one serious violent crime—such as murder, rape, other types of sexual battery, physical attack with a weapon—to law enforcement agencies. The President's request would ensure that the 54 school districts funded under the "Safe Schools/Healthy Students" initiative begun in FY 1999 receive their third year of funding.

Cuts Family Planning Services

The bill cuts $35 million below the President's request and denies health services to an additional 500,000 clients who are neither Medicaid eligible nor have health insurance. Title X funds support a wide range of preventive reproductive health services beyond contraceptive services, including pelvic and breast examinations, blood pressure checks, Pap smears, and testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases.

Cuts Minority AIDS Programs

The bill includes only an $8 million increase for the Minority AIDS Initiative, and fails to respond to the Congressional Black and Hispanic Caucuses' request for an additional $280 million for critical health programs through the Public Health Service that respond to this epidemic. Despite earlier efforts to address the special needs of communities of color, particularly African American and Latino communities, rates of HIV infection among African Americans and Latinos continue to climb dramatically.

The FY 2001 CBC and CHC request is targeted to be more inclusive to other communities of color impacted disproportionately by HIV/AIDS, particularly Native Americans, Native Alaskans, Asian/Pacific Islanders. Due to new epidemiological data, there is a greater need to target enhanced funding to at-risk populations within communities of color who continue to be impacted disproportionately by HIV/AIDS—especially women, children, and youth.

Problem #9: The Need To Invest in Biomedical Research

Cuts NIH below current services

The federal government, primarily through NIH, funds approximately 36% of all U.S. medical research. Improvements in health bring about increased longevity and reductions in the economic costs of treating illness. Science is changing at a revolutionary pace, demanding a far greater investment in emerging new technologies, research training programs, and developing new skills among scientific investigators. NIH-funded research has contributed to dramatic decreases in heart disease and stroke mortality rates, increases in cancer survival rates, new medications for mental illness, vaccines to protect against infectious diseases, and many other advances in medicine.

According to a report by the Joint Economic Committee released earlier this week, of the 21 most important drugs introduced between 1965 and 1992, 15 were developed using knowledge and techniques from federally funded research. Of these, NIH research led to the development of 7 drugs used to treat patients with cancer, AIDS, hypertension, depression, herpes, and anemia. Research sponsored by the NIH is responsible for the identification of genetic mutations relating to nearly 100 diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, osteoporosis, many forms of cancer, and immune deficiency disorders.

The House bill language in the NIH appropriation accounts provides a total increase of $2.7 billion over 2000, however section 213 of the bill caps the NIH appropriation at the $1.0 billion increase requested by the President. This was done to demonstrate how a

15% increase would be allocated if resources allowed, even though the bill only contains funding for an actual 5.6% increase. That actual appropriation level is $439 million below the amount needed to maintain current services, and would force a reduction in the number of new and competing grants from 8,950 in FY 2000, to only 7,641 in 2001. This is a reduction of 1,309 or 15% fewer new research grants on cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and other diseases.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to delete section 213 and provide a real $2.7 billion increase for NIH, but it was rejected by the Majority 23–29.** (Pelosi amendment, Roll Number 5 located in this report immediately preceding the table).

Problem #10: The Need To Fight Substance Abuse in Our Communities

Cuts Funding for Effective Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

The bill cuts $7 million below the 2000 funding level for proven prevention services through the Knowledge Development and Application and the Targeted Capacity Expansion programs, cutting proven prevention services to over 44,000 youth. While rates of drug use among teens have leveled off after a rapid increase since 1992, over half of all high schools seniors are still using illicit drugs. And rates among young adults ages 18–25 have continued to rise. The Committee's recommendation denies State Incentive Grants to up to 9 states to coordinate and leverage different prevention funding streams and build a statewide substance abuse prevention program. States must pass 85% of these funds on to community-based organizations, coalitions, local governments and school districts to carry out science-based prevention projects. Effective prevention programs engage youth interactively, involve parents and families, and build skills by starting at a young age and reinforcing messages over an extended period. The bill also eliminates the High Risk Youth program, which prevents substance abuse in high risk youth through mentoring programs, after school curricula and community service.

The bill cuts $45 million from the Administration's request for substance abuse treatment programs through the Knowledge Development and Application and the Targeted Capacity Expansion programs. The President's request would have provided an additional 24,000 treatment slots for addicted individuals through the Targeted Capacity Program. This program responds to the changing landscape of our Nation's drug epidemics by focusing treatment services to areas of highest need. This bill also cuts existing treatment slots for up to 4,000 individuals. Currently nationwide, we have the capacity to serve a mere 37%, or just 2 million, of the 5.3 million Americans who are in severe need of substance abuse treatment.

A RAND Corporation study on reducing cocaine consumption, sponsored by the U.S. Army and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, found that achieving a one percent reduction would cost $783 million for source-country control, or $366 million for interdic-

tion, or $246 million for domestic enforcement, or $34 million for treatment. In other words, funds spent on domestic drug treatment were 23 times more effective than source-country control, 11 times more effective than interdiction, and 7 times more effective than law enforcement. Further, the California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment (CALDATA) study found that every $1 spent on substance abuse treatment results in $7 in taxpayer savings—these savings result from reduced health care costs, less crime, an increase in worker productivity, and decreased death expenses.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **The Democrats offered an amendment to provide $600 million for domestic substance abuse treatment and prevention, but it was rejected by the Majority 22–30.** The amendment would have provided treatment for an additional 158,000 addicted individuals and proven prevention services to 690,000 youth. For the third consecutive time this year, the Majority on the Committee rejected attempts by Democrats to provide proven services to reduce drug abuse in our communities, our schools, and our places of work. During consideration of the FY 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill, Ms. Pelosi offered an amendment that would have invested $1.3 billion for domestic drug demand reduction services. At a level of funding equal to the Supplemental Appropriations bill's investment for drug interdiction in Colombia, the amendment recognized that our national illegal drug control strategy must focus on demand reduction, as well as supply reduction. The Majority voted down that amendment on a party line vote in Committee.

In an attempt to compromise, Ms. Pelosi then scaled back the amendment to provide $600 million to domestic demand reduction, but the Rules Committee blocked consideration of that amendment on the Floor. During the debate on those amendments, the Majority offered to address the issue during the regular appropriations process. Now that we have come to the regular appropriations process, the Majority again has refused to support an increase to domestic drug abuse treatment and prevention. That refusal ignores the reality that domestic treatment and prevention are the most effective means to reduce the burden of drug abuse on our society.

Problem #11: The Need for a Voluntary Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit

Currently, Medicare does not fund a prescription drug benefit and seniors are faced with expensive out of pocket costs to cover their much-needed prescriptions. As our population grows increasingly elderly and the baby boomer population approaches retirement, more Americans will require costly prescription drugs. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, 31% or 37.2 million Medicare beneficiaries were without prescription drug coverage in 1996.

Seniors living on fixed incomes are well aware that drug prices are increasing faster than the annual increase in their Social Security check. In fact, one study found that over the past six years, the prices for the most commonly prescribed drugs for seniors have risen, on average, at twice the rate of inflation.

Just as the Majority's tax cut package is a misplaced priority that gives too much to the wealthiest individuals in this country

at the expense of much needed discretionary spending, so too does it divert needed resources from a much needed prescription drug benefit.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE: **Democrats offered an amendment to include a Sense of the House that tax cuts for taxpayers in the top 1% income levels should not be enacted until Congress enacts a universal voluntary prescription drug benefit for all Americans under Medicare, but it was rejected by the Majority 22–28.** (Obey amendment, Roll Number 12 located in this report immediately preceding the table).

CONCLUSION

It is ironic that this bill was voted on in Committee the same day Congress voted to provide permanent Most-Favored-Nation trading status for China. Some of us voted for it and some didn't, but if Congress is going to proceed down that road, it needs to be taking action to help the sector of society that will be hurt as the economy becomes more and more globalized.

Capitalist economies cannot by definition produce equal income for all people. Each society needs risk takers who can amass wealth so that accumulated wealth can be invested to produce economic growth for the entire society. That is bound to produce income inequality. But as Pope John Paul once observed, there are certain "norms of decency" that must be respected in order to produce economic justice and the social cohesion that is necessary for any economic system to function. The last two decades have produced just the opposite—the widest gap between the wealthiest 1% of our people and the least wealthy 20% of any time since the birth of the 20th Century.

In our society the gap in income—in education, in housing, and in medical care—has grown disgracefully worse. Those who in this economy suffer most from that fact—largely manufacturing workers in industries with declining employment or workers with less than average skills—cannot be expected to roll over and say, in the words that Walter Cronkite used to sign off his CBS news broadcast, "That's the way it is."

The issue is whether those in this society—the investing class, the managing elite, the venture capitalists, the multinational corporations who have so much to gain by further globalization of the economy will be willing to see a tiny fraction of that increased wealth used to help those who will otherwise be caught in the prop wash of their incredible prosperity.

We need a balance of decency between the needs of the corporate-based market economy and the needs of a family-based society.

If Congress is going to vote for a trade bill like this, then it has an obligation to support the job training, worker safety, health, and education programs needed to ensure those sectors are not left further behind. This appropriations bill fails to do that.

When this Congress votes for a minimum wage bill that provides $90 billion in tax relief for the wealthiest 1% of citizens, but declines to meet needs for education, protection for seniors in nursing homes, teacher quality, prescription drug benefits for Medicare and

other priorities, it sums up the misplaced sense of priorities in this Congress.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

ALABAMA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,345,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-838,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,016,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-922,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,279,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-8,979,986
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-8,364,671
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-6,455,784
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-72,590
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-10,572,569
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-26,568,688
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,852,825
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-594,825
Total	-6,575,635,500	-72,861,938

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

ALASKA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$308,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-390,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,642,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-329,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-853,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,089,088
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-822,178
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-730,024
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-603,013
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-413,715
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-63,502
Total	-6,575,635,500	-18,731,484

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

ARIZONA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,555,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-312,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,822,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-509,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,164,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-11,156,444
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,938,186
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-5,115,269
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-1,268,644
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-10,911,797
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-25,956,565
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,832,220
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-680,560
Total	-6,575,635,500	-73,221,685

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

ARKANSAS

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$999,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	488,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,026,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-555,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-851,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-5,354,130
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-4,855,650
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-2,719,956
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-595,582
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-6,457,428
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-16,771,634
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,308,630
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-252,919
Total	-6,575,635,500	-44,258,929

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

CALIFORNIA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$16,033,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	10,977,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-72,788,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-7,551,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-14,419,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-81,227,559
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-49,870,329
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-56,665,281
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-2,647,411
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-81,304,048
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-206,503,890
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-22,441,145
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-6,141,894
Total	-6,575,635,500	-606,615,557

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

COLORADO

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$631,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-544,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,193,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-400,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,304,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-5,629,440
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-4,463,625
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-4,576,623
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-690,773
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-7,922,067
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-18,845,486
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,728,480
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-545,872
Total	-6,575,635,500	-50,474,366

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

CONNECTICUT

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$660,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-2,454,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,073,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-786,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,895,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-4,164,041
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-2,949,838
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-830,158
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-363,502
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-6,714,297
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-15,971,909
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,692,488
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-520,582
Total	-6,575,635,500	-41,074,815

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

DELAWARE

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-407,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-162,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-338,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,009,651
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-791,990
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-598,773
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-53,136
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-246,041
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-106,650
Total	-6,575,635,500	-15,990,205

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$440,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	310,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,487,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-124,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-388,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,395,680
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-763,100
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,940,587
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-34,794
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-72,253
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-291,176
Total	-6,575,635,500	-19,114,554

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

FLORIDA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$3,893,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-771,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-10,037,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,610,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-2,774,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-26,951,958
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-20,611,548
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-23,338,793
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-257,709
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-32,207,154
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-83,028,189
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-9,913,727
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-1,251,137
Total	-6,575,635,500	-216,645,215

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

GEORGIA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,933,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	232,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-5,371,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,176,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,939,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-15,692,515
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-13,219,296
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-3,892,562
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-237,016
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-18,316,895
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-47,490,039
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-5,958,497
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-694,204
Total	-6,575,635,500	-115,688,024

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

HAWAII

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$604,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	450,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,160,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-222,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-518,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,654,273
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,575,368
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,031,350
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	155,965
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-766,939
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-164,261
Total	-6,575,635,500	-20,578,190

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

IDAHO

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$385,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	217,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,475,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-315,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-619,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,854,147
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-2,108,207
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,012,044
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-405,166
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,253,840
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-133,869
Total	-6,575,635,500	-20,832,237

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

ILLINOIS

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$3,818,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	203,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-9,468,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-2,215,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-4,600,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-21,336,237
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-15,343,640
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-36,459,653
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-324,191
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-28,818,202
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-68,551,170
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-7,861,311
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-2,160,639
Total	-6,575,635,500	-200,753,043

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

INDIANA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$930,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-3,511,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,568,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-806,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,414,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-8,666,675
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,395,234
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-2,908,742
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-763,744
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-12,091,907
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-28,764,560
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,760,028
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-799,450
Total	-6,575,635,500	-75,379,340

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

IOWA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$311,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-751,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,219,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-580,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-821,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-3,635,857
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-3,674,384
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,929,288
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-224,128
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-5,707,414
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-13,577,075
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,379,110
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-429,786
Total	-6,575,635,500	-35,239,042

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

KANSAS

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$337,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-750,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,411,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-382,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-685,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-3,766,294
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-3,610,708
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-649,289
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	1,470,475
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-5,690,064
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-13,535,643
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,146,202
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-442,968
Total	-6,575,635,500	-31,935,693

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

KENTUCKY

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,532,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-1,256,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,793,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-747,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-908,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-8,393,083
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,296,100
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-8,530,021
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-1,109,147
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-10,172,508
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-26,415,049
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,537,287
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-488,230
Total	-6,575,635,500	-73,177,425

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

LOUISIANA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$2,048,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	56,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-5,950,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-533,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,003,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-12,279,532
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-10,597,790
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-20,027,971
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-271,015
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-13,926,531
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-37,779,350
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,242,312
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-569,177
Total	-6,575,635,500	-109,171,678

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MAINE

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$331,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-464,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-942,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-235,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-561,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,814,710
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,609,765
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	389,424
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-719,881
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,000,812
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-143,281
Total	-6,575,635,500	-18,919,989

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MARYLAND

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,217,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-179,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-4,109,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-658,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,846,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-6,465,936
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-5,451,240
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-5,757,244
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-94,483
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-10,431,004
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-24,813,476
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,008,343
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-729,111
Total	-6,575,635,500	-64,759,837

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MASSACHUSETTS

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,100,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-4,130,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,322,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,310,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-2,590,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-8,798,831
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-5,572,477
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-4,520,254
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-540,564
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-13,289,468
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-31,612,299
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,209,201
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-1,285,348
Total	-6,575,635,500	-81,280,442

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MICHIGAN

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$2,706,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-40,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-5,410,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-2,329,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-3,949,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-19,034,342
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-11,327,944
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-18,607,713
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-1,922,426
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-26,335,695
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-68,326,363
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-7,314,974
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-1,652,386
Total	-6,575,635,500	-168,955,843

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MINNESOTA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$686,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-2,566,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,961,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-722,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,478,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-5,795,596
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-5,320,093
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-5,471,812
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-507,628
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-9,783,080
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-23,272,582
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,402,669
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-773,081
Total	-6,575,635,500	-61,739,541

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MISSISSIPPI

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,123,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	106,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,274,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-395,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-755,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-7,880,898
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-6,932,120
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-9,854,848
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-66,009
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-8,965,344
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-24,146,938
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,686,158
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-338,371
Total	-6,575,635,500	-66,311,686

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MISSOURI

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,210,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-2,395,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,747,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-953,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,617,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-9,585,608
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,444,744
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-2,876,561
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-165,955
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-12,370,225
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-29,426,014
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,307,914
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-790,028
Total	-6,575,635,500	-76,889,049

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

MONTANA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$416,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	200,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,569,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-177,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-311,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,475,117
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,306,167
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-178,168
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-148,833
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-761,685
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-110,208
Total	-6,575,635,500	-17,741,142

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NEBRASKA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-584,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-187,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-483,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-2,186,739
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-2,277,999
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-2,195,079
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-38,482
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,493,730
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,311,057
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,382,024
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-286,610
Total	-6,575,635,500	-22,214,720

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NEVADA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$313,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-1,167,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,241,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-469,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-920,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-2,356,613
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,860,390
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,167,555
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-35,346
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,121,434
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-109,034
Total	-6,575,635,500	-22,248,336

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-549,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-111,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-365,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,121,088
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,033,289
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-197,734
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-100,207
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-579,514
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-139,350
Total	-6,575,635,500	-16,473,146

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NEW JERSEY

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$2,130,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-6,874,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-7,538,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,845,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-3,569,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-9,923,200
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,649,632
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-2,706,321
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-317,811
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-16,656,567
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-39,622,535
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,284,175
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-1,048,408
Total	-6,575,635,500	-104,164,649

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NEW MEXICO

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$992,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	358,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-5,112,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-217,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-500,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-4,846,382
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-3,835,881
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-3,235,062
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-145,744
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-5,218,158
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-14,790,712
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,640,527
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-202,931
Total	-6,575,635,500	-40,378,397

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NEW YORK

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$8,117,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	3,063,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-34,804,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-3,003,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-6,260,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-39,827,394
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-23,341,507
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-58,375,897
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-318,038
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-52,277,128
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-163,730,161
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-9,760,652
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-3,379,028
Total	-6,575,635,500	-400,130,805

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NORTH CAROLINA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,401,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-1,298,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-4,134,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,557,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,967,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-11,935,503
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-11,439,157
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	39,586
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-1,030,448
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-15,225,126
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-36,217,944
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-5,771,250
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-868,140
Total	-6,575,635,500	-92,804,982

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

NORTH DAKOTA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-347,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-86,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-275,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-818,496
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-951,277
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-684,653
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-52,695
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-557,193
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-107,090
Total	-6,575,635,500	-16,156,368

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

OHIO

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$4,014,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	2,361,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-7,541,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,646,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-2,785,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-20,001,275
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-13,684,431
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-22,507,673
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-406,903
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-26,446,228
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-62,908,804
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-8,610,282
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-1,584,888
Total	-6,575,635,500	-169,775,484

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

OKLAHOMA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,075,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	455,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,976,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-324,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-759,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-7,151,558
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-6,151,939
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,926,822
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-48,274
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-8,260,156
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-20,810,521
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,121,476
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-538,310
Total	-6,575,635,500	-51,688,056

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

OREGON

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,420,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	958,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-7,437,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,027,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,625,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-5,132,256
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-4,130,302
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-610,183
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-2,414,137
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-6,848,791
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-16,291,963
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,535,567
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-513,485
Total	-6,575,635,500	-49,027,684

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

PENNSYLVANIA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$3,327,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-4,274,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-9,334,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-2,898,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-5,083,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-17,914,254
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-13,335,259
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-16,201,601
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-524,882
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-28,130,684
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-68,923,253
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-8,145,199
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-1,756,850
Total	-6,575,635,500	-179,847,982

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

PUERTO RICO

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$5,253,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	2,999,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-26,472,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-774,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-674,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-23,555,413
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-9,485,564
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-4,549,719
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	231,078
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-16,859,147
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-53,729,060
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,528,023
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-357,366
Total	-6,575,635,500	-142,007,214

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

RHODE ISLAND

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-578,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-715,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-314,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-601,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,624,554
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,062,689
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-412,772
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-91,612
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-461,837
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-210,967
Total	-6,575,635,500	-17,792,395

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

SOUTH CAROLINA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,039,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-3,741,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,378,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-695,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,079,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-7,160,558
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,249,625
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,535,808
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-91,848
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-8,801,133
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-22,032,804
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-3,402,754
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-432,460
Total	-6,575,635,500	-59,638,990

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

SOUTH DAKOTA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-362,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-55,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-199,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-1,242,525
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-1,272,835
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-1,223,573
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	110,652
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-638,211
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-113,477
Total	-6,575,635,500	-17,272,933

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

TENNESSEE

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,677,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-2,231,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,470,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,088,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,203,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-10,866,851
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-8,377,307
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-8,146,743
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-72,925
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-11,910,221
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-28,331,524
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,324,050
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-647,283
Total	-6,575,635,500	-82,345,904

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

TEXAS

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$8,199,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	4,549,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-18,277,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-2,585,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-4,475,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-50,725,245
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-38,475,009
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-35,493,629
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-4,681,518
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-54,407,269
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-146,753,343
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-16,302,994
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-2,180,618
Total	-6,575,635,500	-378,006,625

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

UTAH

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$271,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	24,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-1,062,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-276,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-819,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-3,365,264
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-3,850,967
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-3,614,522
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-129,364
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-4,614,323
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-10,977,199
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-2,408,444
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-297,006
Total	-6,575,635,500	-31,661,089

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

VERMONT

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-299,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-129,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-269,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-776,777
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-697,253
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-497,157
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-135,594
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-346,317
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-100,400
Total	-6,575,635,500	-15,527,462

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

VIRGINIA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,144,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-4,266,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-3,021,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-665,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-1,443,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-9,520,889
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-7,930,108
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-523,763
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-131,299
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-12,654,198
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-30,102,427
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,695,375
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-851,399
Total	-6,575,635,500	-76,948,458

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

WASHINGTON

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$2,038,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	192,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-6,900,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,370,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-2,909,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-8,397,083
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-6,734,444
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-2,504,314
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-689,495
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-11,644,890
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-27,701,322
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,004,528
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-907,053
Total	-6,575,635,500	-75,608,129

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

WEST VIRGINIA

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$1,025,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	603,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-5,712,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-377,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-547,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-4,143,323
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-3,090,751
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-4,788,011
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-75,848
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-5,138,280
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-15,016,312
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-1,618,271
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-290,333
Total	-6,575,635,500	-41,219,129

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

WISCONSIN

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$925,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	255,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-2,813,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-1,510,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-2,141,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-6,727,810
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-6,028,261
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-12,217,290
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-125,937
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-11,947,174
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-28,419,744
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-4,155,823
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-833,688
Total	-6,575,635,500	-77,589,727

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

SELECTED CUTS IN THE LABOR-HHS-ED BILL COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2001 REQUEST

WYOMING

Program	Nationwide Cut	State Cut
Adult Training	-$93,000,000	-$232,000
Youth Training	-21,500,000	-557,000
Dislocated Workers	-388,485,000	-470,000
Reemployment Services	-50,000,000	-79,000
Unemployment Insurance	-92,908,000	-260,000
Head Start	-600,000,500	-680,622
Child Care and Development Block Grant	-417,328,000	-688,212
21st Century Community Learning Centers	-400,000,000	Not Available
ESEA Title I LEA Grants	-416,103,000	-376,331
ESEA Title I Migrant Grants	-25,311,000	-33,423
Eisenhower/Teach to High Standards Grants	-690,000,000	-3,400,650
Preparing Teachers to Use Technology	-65,000,000	Not Available
Class Size Reduction (See note.)	-1,750,000,000	-8,087,314
Reading Excellence	-26,000,000	Not Available
School Renovation	-1,300,000,000	Not Available
Vocational Education Tech-Prep Grants	-200,000,000	-408,814
Leveraging Educational Assistance (LEAP)	-40,000,000	-67,051
Total	-6,575,635,500	-15,340,417

Note: Proposed in the bill to be consolidated into a block grant subject to authorization.

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